1900.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1900,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

Vol. VI.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION, 1900.

(IN SIX VOLUMES AND SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.)

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX, AND PLAN,

RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

GLEBE ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37.

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee,* 26 *June,* 1900.

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT, Chairman.
The Honorable PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

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ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esquire.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esquire.

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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

GLEBE ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, and the Public Works Acts Further Amendment Act of 1897, 61 Vic. No. 6, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a wharf round the Island," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is not expedient the proposed works, as referred to the Committee, be carried out, but they recommend the carrying out of that portion of the improvements which comprises the cutting down of a part of the island, and the partial reclamation of the foreshores, at an estimated cost of £38,000; and, in accordance with the provision of sub-section IV, of clause 13, of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly :—

THE PROPOSAL AS EXPLAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

1. The proposed works were explained to the Committee by the Department of Public Works as consisting of two parts—(1) the scheme in a complete form, and (2) a proposal by which a portion of the works would be first carried out, the remainder being left to the future, when the Abattoirs shall have been removed from Glebe Island and the trade of the port of Sydney justifies the larger expenditure.

COMPLETE SCHEME (PART 1).

2. The complete scheme comprises the construction of 6,350 feet of wharfage, consisting of a wharf 4,000 feet in length, extending northerly from near the opening span of the new Glebe Island bridge or causeway, and thence westerly and south-westerly to the head of White Bay; and a wharf about 2,350 feet in length, inside or south of the bridge, and extending south-westerly and north-westerly in front of the Abattoirs; the reclamation of an area of 23 acres of land; the cutting down of the island, and the filling in of the area between the back of the wharfs and the shore with the material excavated; the erection of thirteen cargo-sheds, from 200 feet to 350 feet in length by 45 feet in width, seven of these being to the north of the bridge, and the remainder to the south, together with all necessary offices, fencing, &c.; the construction of wide roads, with footpaths along the back of the wharfs and sheds, connecting with the main Abattoir-road; and provision for water supply, drainage, and electric lighting.

The estimated cost of the complete scheme is as follows :—

Wharf and filling works	£187,500
Road-making and drainage	18,500
Water supply	1,600
Cargo-sheds, offices, fencing, &c....	60,500
Electric lighting	5,500
Total	£273,600

To

To alter the main road across the island, after the whole of the stone has been taken away, would cost £4,500; but as it must be very many years before so large a quantity of stone can be absorbed this amount has been omitted from the estimate.

The portion of the scheme to the south of the bridge cannot be carried out until the Abattoirs have been removed.

Partial Scheme (Part 2).

3. By the partial scheme it is proposed to carry out, for the present, only the portion of the works to the north of the Abattoir-road, viz., 4,000 feet of wharfage with the requisite cutting down, reclamation, and filling in, cargo-sheds, offices, fencing, &c., roads, water supply, drainage, and electric lighting. This extent of wharfage would provide four berths of 550 feet, three of 490 feet, and one of 330 feet.

The estimated cost of this portion of the scheme is as follows:—

Wharf and filling works	£125,000
Road-making and drainage	11,500
Water supply	1,000
Cargo-sheds, offices, fencing, &c....	37,000
Electric lighting	3,500
Total	£178,000

Details of the Proposal.

4. The island has, at present, an area above high-water mark (exclusive of the land reclaimed at the head of White Bay) of about 34 acres, and a fairly good depth of water all round, which could easily be increased by dredging, at a reasonable cost, to 28 or 30 feet, sufficient for the largest vessels coming to the port. The approach to the island would be deepened by dredging a channel from near the Colonial Sugar Works.

The areas reclaimed by the filling-in would be $14\frac{1}{4}$ acres outside the bridge, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inside or south of the bridge, or a total of 23 acres; and as the timber wharf would cover an additional $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres outside the bridge and 2 acres inside, the total area inside the face of the wharf would be nearly 63 acres. The wharfage has been designed round the island in long straight lengths, in order to accommodate the largest vessels—sailing ships or steamers—now visiting, or likely to visit the port.

There is much more stone and other material on the island than is required for filling purposes in connection with the island works; but as the Government is constantly carrying out reclamation, wharfage, and other improvements in various parts of the harbour, requiring large quantities of stone, the surplus material can be gradually disposed of. When the whole of the stone and material has been removed, the area of land available for factories, warehouses, timber-yards, &c., after deducting that covered by the works, will be about 25 acres to the north of the Abattoir-road, and 11 acres to the south, or a total of 36 acres, being 2 acres more than the present area of the island above high-water mark.

The Engineer-in-Chief explains that 66 feet is the width necessary for road approaches to the wharf, but practically there would be a width of 200 feet levelled down in the excavation and reclamation all round, the portion in excess of the 66 feet being available for the erection of stores or warehouses thereon. Above the bridge the wharfage, when constructed, would most likely be used by a class of vessels smaller than those below it; but there is no reason, it is stated, why it should not be used by large vessels, in view of the 60-feet clear opening in the new bridge, and the requisite depth of water. The intention, however, is that the portion of the foreshores north of the bridge should be made available and brought into use first, and then, as trade demands it, the frontage south of the bridge may be made available. The construction of the wharfs would be carried out in sections, so as to make the berths available one after the other, the wharf work being done by contract, and the cutting down, excavation, and filling by day labour. The first berth would be ready, it is expected, in eighteen months or two years,

by

by which time the new bridge or causeway will also be completed. The scheme is regarded as one which requires railway connection, and a line might be constructed round the island. According to the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction the connection could be with Darling Harbour or Darling Island, or with Ashfield, Petersham, or Stanmore, at an approximate cost in the case of either of the two first-mentioned of £200,000, and the others, apart from land and compensation—Ashfield, £160,000; Petersham or Stanmore, £100,000. The cheapest connection would be from Darling Island, because the resumptions would be very costly by the other routes, but by junctioning at one of the suburban stations mentioned the traffic would leave the main line sooner, and the Engineer-in-Chief prefers the Ashfield scheme. The branch line would be for goods traffic only; passenger requirements could be met by an extension of the electric tram from Harris-street.

Statement as to cost, in the Legislative Assembly.

5. The estimated cost, as before stated, is, for the partial scheme, £178,000, and for the complete scheme, £273,600, exclusive of railway connection. When explaining the matter in the Legislative Assembly, the Minister for Works inadvertently gave the cost as £38,000, and the Premier made a similar statement. The Department had been asked what could be done in the way of cutting down the island and reclaiming the foreshores without constructing any wharfage, and for an estimate of the cost, and £38,000 was the estimate given for cutting down and filling out to a certain distance. Subsequently, an estimate was prepared for carrying out all the works proposed north of the bridge, including the completion of the wharf; and with the two estimates before him in the Assembly, the Minister accidentally took up the smaller one.

Work covered by the £38,000 Estimate.

6. The work estimated to cost £38,000 would be the first to be carried out, whether the complete or the partial scheme was passed. It comprises excavation and filling, and is, as the Engineer-in-Chief describes it, all straightforward labour work. Sufficient rock would be cut down and excavated to fill out to a line 45 or 50 feet behind where the wharf would be when constructed, and as the work proceeded the foreshore of the island, north of the bridge or causeway, would be levelled and made suitable for temporary wharfage purposes—such, for instance, as those in connection with the timber trade—and ready for proceeding with the larger wharfage scheme whenever it should be considered opportune. In 1897, Parliament voted £2,500 towards cutting down the island and reclaiming around it, and that money has been spent on work chiefly in connection with the approach to the Glebe Island Bridge, and partly for the reclamation of the foreshores, the cost, up to the present, being a few pounds in excess of the £2,500 voted.

Departmental Reasons Supporting the Proposal.

7. In support of the proposal it is explained by the Department of Public Works that the very rapid increase in the shipping visiting Sydney Harbour during the last few years makes it necessary that increased wharfage accommodation should be provided in the near future, and in view of this increase and the length of time required to construct wharis of an extensive character it is considered now desirable to select a site, determine upon a scheme of improvement, and commence a portion of the works.

All the available water-frontages owned by the Crown, and conveniently situated to the city, such as Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Darling Harbour, have, it is stated, already been utilised for wharfage purposes, and the only Crown land within a reasonable distance of the city which could be used for additional wharfage accommodation is at Glebe Island. This island, it is pointed out, offers splendid facilities for shipping purposes, there being a long foreshore for the construction of wharfs with a deep-water frontage, easy of approach by vessels, and convenient to the city, the distance by road to the foot of Market-street being only 1 mile. Although access to wharfs on the southern portion of the island must

must be through the Glebe Island Bridge, no great inconvenience, it is urged, need be felt, as the swing span of the new bridge will give two clear openings of 60 feet each, the time occupied in opening or closing being only one minute; in addition to which the under part of the bridge will be 26 feet above low-water, affording sufficient headway for the passage of launches and small vessels.

Points in the Inquiry.

8. In dealing with the proposal the Committee visited Glebe Island, Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, Pyrmont, Darling Island, and Darling Harbour, and, in addition to the official and other witnesses, examined the Chairman and the Manager of the Sydney Wharf Association, the Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the late Collector of Customs, who formerly was Manager of the Wharf Association, the Chairman of the Board of Exports, representatives of large steamship lines, and others specially acquainted with the trade of the port, some of whom were averse to the proposal.

Particular attention was given to the wharfage available, or under construction, the condition and progress of the shipping trade, applications for accommodation at Government wharfs, the revenue received from Government wharfs, and generally to the suitableness or otherwise of Glebe Island for wharfage purposes.

Wharfage at present available, or under construction.

9. The present wharfage in the port of Sydney for the accommodation of large vessels, consists of the Government wharfs at Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Pyrmont; those in progress at Darling Island; and some of the private wharfs in Darling Harbour, and between Miller's and Dawes Points. Circular Quay contains thirteen berths—one or two rather small—representing 5,036 feet; Woolloomooloo Bay nine berths, with 3,156 feet of wharfage accommodation; Pyrmont, excluding some jetties and wharfage used for the discharging of timber and the shipment of coal, two berths; and Darling Island, when the works in progress there shall have been completed, six berths, giving 2,500 feet of wharf accommodation. These figures make a total for the Government wharfs of twenty-eight berths; and in Darling Harbour and between Miller's and Dawes Points, according to a return supplied by the manager of the Sydney Wharf Association, there are thirty-three berths suitable for over-sea vessels. But the majority of the berths at the private wharfs are jetty berths, while the majority of the Government berths are broadside wharfs, and the general testimony is that for large vessels broadside wharfs are incomparably the best.

Circular Quay may be said to be fully occupied, all the principal berths being leased to large steamship companies, and the remainder used by ferry and other harbour steamers, the latter being an increasing item and possibly requiring the early removal of the large ocean steamers from the south-western corner of the Quay. Sailing vessels which, a few years ago, crowded the Quay in the wool season, are now seldom or never seen there. The Quay wharfs are preferred by the agents of the large ocean-going passenger-carrying steamers such as those of the P. & O., Orient, Messageries Maritimes, Canadian-Australian, Japanese line, A. & A. Co. (the San Francisco line), E. & A. Co., and Norddeutscher-Lloyd, as, being centrally situated and easily accessible, they are the most convenient in the harbour for both passengers and cargo. The public have no difficulty in getting to and from them, and as they are close to many of the principal wool and produce stores, and other places of business, in the city, no delay arises in connection with the discharge or shipment of goods. All these steamers, therefore, discharge and load at the Quay, and if more berths of a similar kind were available, other steamship lines would at once take them up.

Woolloomooloo Bay contains our most up-to-date wharfs, but situated as it is, on the east side of the Domain and a mile or more from the city centre, with no direct tram connection, it is not nearly so accessible as the Quay. But the whole of the wharfage in the Bay may be said to be occupied. One berth of 500 feet on the eastern side is occupied by the agents of the White Star line of steamers—the "Medic," "Afric," and "Persic," and a second, adjoining the first, of 340 feet, is that

under offer to that firm. An addition of 200 feet to these two berths, by an extension at the northern end, will increase their length to 1,040 feet in all. The other berths, with the exception of two at the small jetty, used by the Government for the discharge of coal and road metal, are leased to or otherwise used by shipping companies for the discharge and loading of both steamers and sailing vessels.

The Pyrmont wharfage, being partly above the bridge, is hampered by the inadequate approach provided by the swing-opening, but will be more conveniently accessible after the completion of the new bridge now under construction. There are four iron jetties, each about 70 feet long, at the foot of Lackey-street, suitable for small sailing vessels, and of late years used by small timber craft; and, near these jetties, a timber wharf leased to the agents of the Federal line of steamers, who have erected refrigerating works there in connection with the shipment of frozen meat. This steamship line consists, at present, of eight steamers —seven of a dead-weight carrying capacity of 9,000 tons each, and one of 6,000 tons. Except for one steamer of that line the wharf above Pyrmont Bridge is unavailable, owing to the vessels being unable to get through the bridge, but with the construction of the new bridge this difficulty would disappear. Between the Federal steamers' wharf and the bridge is a wharf used by small timber vessels, and below the bridge a wharf with a good depth of water, not leased, at which frozen meat has been shipped; and there are two jetties now used for coal shipping purposes.

The present intention with regard to the wharfs now being constructed at Darling Island is that they should be used for export purposes, largely in connection with the shipment of wheat, 90,000 tons of which it was expected would be available for shipment this year, and for the storage of which, prior to shipment, a large shed is now being built on the island adjacent to the wharfs. The sum of £100,000 was recently passed by Parliament on the Loan Estimates for the erection of elevators, in relation to this trade. As, however, the Darling Island wharfs will have the advantage of railway connection, the railway lines extending to the water frontage, there is reason to believe that as opportunities offer they will be used for import trade purposes also. In most instances they will be long broadside berths, suitable for the largest steamers, with the railway close by; in their vicinity large wool and produce stores already exist, and others sooner or later will follow; and though the distance from the island to the stores and business places in the city is somewhat greater than from the Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo, the charges for cartage, the Committee are informed by master carriers who gave evidence in the inquiry, would be the same.

This statement, it will be observed, shows that of the Government wharfs in the port of Sydney, those at Circular Quay and at Woolloomooloo Bay are fully used, while at Pyrmont and Darling Harbour there are, or shortly will be, a number still available.

The private wharfs in Darling Harbour, and between Dawes and Miller's Points, capable of accommodating oversea vessels, are principally jetties, from 300 to 400 feet long, and 50 or 60 feet wide, fitted with commodious stores, and in close proximity to the city, but with the disadvantage that the streets which form the get-away from them are steep, and therefore inconvenient and, in respect of cartage, expensive. They are, however, capable of improvement. One, at Miller's Point, a broadside structure, about 900 feet long, described to the Committee as occupying one of the best sites in the city, and as convenient in regard to get-away as any other wharf in the harbour, except those at Circular Quay, could be improved by being added to an adjoining wharf which has a length of 300 feet. Another has been improved by the provision of a lift to take cargo up to the street level. The jetty wharfs, though somewhat narrow for the unloading of cargo from ships or steamers on either side, could, and probably would, be improved, the Committee are informed, if it were compatible with public policy to allow the wharf-owners to extend them and to have a more secure tenure.

The private wharfs are fairly well occupied in the wool season mostly by vessels of moderate size, but during much of the remainder of the year are comparatively idle. Each of the thirty-three berths at these wharfs suitable for over-sea vessels is stated to be capable of berthing two vessels a month, a rate of accommodation which would give a total of sixty-six per month, or 792 per year, of the class which

which the wharfs can respectively accommodate,—figures far in excess of those which represent the number of ships actually accommodated. All the berths are never fully occupied, and occasionally (as was the case when the Committee visited these wharfs) almost all of them are vacant.

Condition and Progress of the Shipping Trade.

10. The shipping trade of Sydney Harbour at the present day differs from what it was some years ago, by reason of the extensive substitution of steamers for sailing vessels, and the large increase which has taken place in the size and carrying capacity of some of the former. Steamers of 5,000 or 6,000 tons are now fairly numerous, but some lines are running steamships to Sydney of 9,000, 10,000, and 12,000 tons, and there is a prospect of steamers of this size increasing in number. These unusually large vessels require wharfage accommodation which will provide berths long enough for them to lie conveniently and work all hatches simultaneously, and of sufficient breadth to enable them to discharge their cargoes expeditiously. Long broadside berths are the most suitable. Jetty berths, especially if a vessel be lying on each side of the jetty, are not so convenient, because of their greater liability to become congested with cargo; and to accommodate very large vessels they would have to project to such an extent as to interfere with harbour navigation. With the exception of one wharf property in Darling Harbour, near Miller's Point, all the broadside wharfage in the port, suitable for large steamers, is owned by the Government, and as the Government wharfs are fitted with commodious and well-appointed sheds, and are conveniently situated, the berths at these wharfs are much favoured by the shipping community. These advantages, it is contended in the evidence of those representing the private wharfs, are the cause of the Government wharfs being generally fully occupied while many of the private wharfs are empty; and to the eagerness with which the Government wharfage is taken up is attributed the idea on the part of the Departmental witnesses examined that the proposed increased wharfage is justified by a growing demand arising from an increase of shipping. Statistical returns laid before the Committee show that the shipping trade of the port has increased considerably during the last ten years in both tonnage and imports and exports; but it is not apparent from the evidence that the demand for wharfage has not been adequately met by the wharfs at present in use. It is evident, however, that a great number of the existing privately-owned wharfs are unsuitable for the largest class of steamers now trading to the port, and it is probable that at some future time it will be necessary to either remodel the privately-owned wharfs or extend the Government wharfs.

Applications for Government Wharfage.

11. As reasons why the proposed works at Glebe Island should be constructed, the Manager of the Government Wharfs informed the Committee that, at times, he has experienced a difficulty in finding berths for all the large steamers wanting them, and that he has now three applications to lease berths which he cannot comply with. These applications are understood to be from the representatives of the A. and A. line of steamers, the Federal line, and Houlder Brothers. Two of them, it is admitted, may be met by an extension of the wharfage in Woolloomooloo Bay, which the Committee have inquired into, and recommend, and the third, it is considered, may very well stand over until the new wharfs at Darling Island have been completed, and their commercial possibilities tested.

It is not shown by the evidence that if the wharfs at Glebe Island were constructed the steamers of these lines would use them. For the A. and A. line they would be most unsuitable, in view of the great disadvantage at which the steamers would be placed in comparison with the passenger-carrying steamers berthing at Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo Bay. At present the American boats find accommodation at the Circular Quay. Newer and larger boats connected with this line, about to be built for the trade with Sydney, may be berthed at the contemplated new wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay.

The steamers of the Federal line would not go to Glebe Island, the local agents state, for the reason that the island is too far away from the city. These steamers which, with the exception of the White Star liners, are some of the largest of

of the cargo boats coming to Sydney, bringing as much as 5,000 tons of cargo each trip, berth at present at the Circular Quay and at one of the private wharfs in Darling Harbour for the discharge of cargo, and at one of the Pyrmont wharfs for the loading of frozen meat. Darling Island offers the best prospects to this company, as berthed there the steamers would be close to the refrigerating works erected at Darling Harbour.

The firm of Houlder Brothers was not represented among the witnesses examined; but as the steamers of their line are about the same size as those of the Federal line, and the two lines are worked in conjunction, the position may be said to be similar to what has just been stated.

Though these applications from large steamship lines for Government berths would appear to support the proposal to construct immediately the new wharfage at Glebe Island, yet from the evidence of witnesses well acquainted with the shipping business of the port, it seems to this Committee that the more important shipping firms would not, for some years to come, use wharfs so far away from the commercial centre of the city as Glebe Island. They would be more likely to endure any inconvenience they are now subjected to rather than go so far afield, until forced in that direction by the pressure of largely increased trade.

The Manager of the Public Wharfs does not allege any delay of a serious nature to vessels while other witnesses are unaware, except in unimportant instances, of delay of any kind. The utmost that the Harbour Master has known has been for a vessel with a miscellaneous cargo to wait for a certain berth favoured by her owners or agents for the discharge of the cargo, or for one to wait for a particular berth at which to load a cargo of wool—circumstances common to all seaports in the busy part of the year. The shipping trade of Sydney, as is the case with that of all ports, fluctuates considerably, so that while sometimes the wharfs are fully occupied, at others they are almost empty. In the busy season, which in Sydney Harbour is the season for exporting wool, there necessarily must be fewer opportunities for readily obtaining accommodation than exist when trade is not so brisk. But it does not follow that because during a comparatively small part of the year there is a rush at the wharfs, additional Government wharfage, of a very costly character, is immediately needed.

Import and Export Wharfs.

12. The chief purpose to which it is intended the wharfs at Glebe Island shall be put is the discharge of general cargo, which means that the wharfs shall be import wharfs. A steamer or sailing vessel arriving from London or New York would discharge its cargo there, and afterwards proceed to Darling Island, which it is believed will provide excellent export wharfs, to take in a cargo of wool, frozen mutton, wheat, or coal. The idea has much to recommend it. Wharfs for imports and others for exports are a considerable convenience to shipping, as such a system lends itself to a much more expeditious handling of cargo than can take place where the operations of discharging and loading are carried on at one and the same wharf; and such a system exists in some of the principal ports of the world. But, according to the evidence, it may be very difficult at present to carry this out in the port of Sydney. Consignees would not, without great opposition, consent to their goods being landed so far away from the business centre of Sydney as Glebe Island, and shipowners and agents would certainly not incur the cost of moving their vessels about the harbour from one wharf to another if it could be avoided. The removal of the shipping business of the port from the existing centres can only be a work of time, and, except as far as relates to Darling Island, there does not appear to be any necessity for, at the present time, pushing it further up the harbour. Moreover, the possibilities connected with Darling Island have yet to be ascertained. The wharfs there, it is believed, may prove equal to the requirements of both imports and exports.

Glebe Island as a centre for the Timber Trade.

13. It was thought by the Committee that, until it was used for other purposes, Glebe Island might prove a desirable locality for the timber trade. This is very extensive, large cargoes arriving frequently from America and New Zealand, as well as considerable quantities from the northern rivers of New South Wales.

The

The trade has left Woolloomooloo Bay and the lower parts of the harbour generally, and has been transferred to places in the vicinity of Glebe Island; and the foreshores of the island when levelled would seem to offer facilities of great advantage to importers for the discharge and distribution of their timber supplies. All the timber merchants are said to have their own wharfs at present, but most of the vessels bringing large quantities of timber discharge their cargoes in the stream. The levelled foreshores of Glebe Island with the requisite depth of water should prove as useful in connection with the timber trade as Woolloomooloo Bay was in the past, and as Circular Quay was prior to Woolloomooloo Bay being used for this purpose.

Revenue from Government Wharfs.

14. The revenue received from Government Wharfs at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo is very satisfactory, providing a good return upon the expenditure. The cost of the wharfs, as given in a statement furnished by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, includes that of land resumptions and reclamations, but the total amount is not credited with the proceeds of the sale of portions of the reclaimed land. If it were, the revenue, in contrast with the expenditure, would show still better results. Efforts were made by the Committee to ascertain the amounts received from sales of land and houses, as well as in rents in connection with the wharfs, but the information was only partially obtainable.

Conclusion arrived at.

15. After carefully considering the matter in all its bearings, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that it is inexpedient to construct either the complete or the partial scheme of wharfage, the proposal being premature; but they are of opinion that the portion of the works covered by the £38,000 estimate of cost may be carried out with advantage, as the cutting down of the island and the reclamation of the foreshores may be made remunerative, while those improvements will at any time fit in with either the partial or the complete wharfage scheme. The Committee accordingly recommend that part of the proposal submitted to them.

Subsequent to the closing of the evidence in this inquiry, and the Committee's decision, circumstances have occurred which point to the probable resumption by the Government of the Darling Harbour wharfs. Should this take place, and should it become necessary to close a part or the whole of the Darling Harbour frontages to trade while reconstruction works were in progress, then Glebe Island might be utilised temporarily for wharfage purposes during the somewhat lengthened period that must elapse during the work of alteration, while the broadside wharfage at Darling Island could be utilised for coasting and intercolonial passenger steamers, and access thereto for passengers could be made by an extension of the tramway.

The following extract from the Minutes of Proceedings shows the resolution passed:—

Mr. Watson moved:—"That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient the proposed Glebe Island Improvements, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out; but they recommend the carrying out of that portion of the improvements which comprises the cutting down of a part of the island, and the partial reclamation of the foreshores, at an estimated cost of £38,000."

Dr. Garran seconded the motion.

The motion was passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 2.
Dr. Garran,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Dick,	Mr. Shepherd.
Mr. Watson,	
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. McFarlane.	

W. J. TRICKETT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 27th April, 1900.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

GLEBE ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, 13 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You produce a statement? Yes, as follows:— C. W. Darley. 13 Dec., 1899.

GLEBE ISLAND WHARFAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE very rapid increase which has taken place in the shipping in Sydney Harbour during the past few years makes it necessary that increased wharfage accommodation should be provided in the near future. The total tonnage for the year 1897 was over 21 per cent. greater than it was five years previously, the increase on each preceding year being 2·4, 3·5, 5·8, and 8·4 per cent. for the years 1894–5–6 and 7, respectively.

In view of the continued increase in the shipping, and the length of time required to construct works of such an extensive character, it is certainly not too soon to select a site, determine upon a scheme of improvement, and commence a portion of the works.

All the available water-frontages owned by the Crown which are conveniently situated to the city, such as Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Darling Harbour, have already been utilised for wharfage purposes.

The only Crown land within a reasonable distance of the city which could be used for additional wharfage accommodation is at Glebe Island. This island offers splendid facilities for a shipping-place, there being a long foreshore for the construction of wharfs with a deep-water frontage, easy of approach by vessels, and close to the city, the distance by road to the eastern end of Pyrmont Bridge being only 1 mile. Although access to the wharfs on the southern portion of the island must be through the Glebe Island Bridge, no great inconvenience need be felt, as the swing span of the new bridge will give two clear openings of 60 feet each, the time occupied in opening or closing being only one minute; in addition to which the under side of the bridge will be 26 feet above low water, giving sufficient headway for the passage of launches and small vessels. The swing span in the Pyrmont Bridge, on the road to the city, will likewise be arranged to open in one minute.

The island has at present an area above high-water mark (exclusive of the land reclaimed at the head of White Bay) of about 34 acres, and a fairly good depth of water all round, but which can easily be increased by dredging to 28 or 30 feet at a reasonable cost, and thus made to accommodate the largest vessels which may visit the port. Practically, the only uses to which this very valuable property is put at present are the killing of meat and the providing of stone for the various reclamation and other works about the harbour.

As no expenditure on land resumption would be necessary in connection with a wharfage scheme carried out at this site (as was the case with Darling Island, Woolloomooloo, and other of the Government wharfs), there should, from the first, be a return on the outlay more than sufficient for the payment of interest, cost of maintenance, &c., while very considerable profits to the Crown may be expected as the shipping of the port further increases.

The complete scheme of improvement now proposed consists in the construction of a wharf extending northerly from near the opening span of the new bridge, thence westerly and south-westerly to the head of White Bay, the length being 4,000 feet. Inside or south of the bridge the wharf will extend south-westerly and north-westerly in front of the Abattoirs over a distance of about 2,350 feet. The total length of wharfage thus provided in the complete scheme will be about 6,350 feet. The area between the back of the wharf and the shore will be filled in with material excavated from the island, the areas reclaimed in this way being 14¼ acres outside the bridge, 8¾ inside or south of the bridge, or a total of 23 acres. The timber wharf would cover an additional area of 3½ acres outside the bridge and 2 acres inside, or a total of 5½ acres. The total area inside the face of the wharf would therefore be nearly 63 acres. The wharf has been designed round the island in long straight lengths, and can thus be made to accommodate the largest vessels which may visit the port in the future.

The scheme also includes the erection of thirteen spacious cargo sheds from 200 feet to 350 feet in length by 45 feet in width, seven of these being to the north of the bridge, and the remainder to the south, together with all necessary offices, fencing, &c. Wide roads with footpaths will extend along the back of the wharfs and sheds, connecting with the main Abattoirs-road; the wharfs and sheds will be lighted by electricity and provided with water supply, drainage, &c., complete.

There is, on the island, much more stone and other material than is required for filling purposes, but as the Government is constantly carrying out reclamation, wharfage, and other works in various parts of the harbour, requiring large quantities of stone, this can be gradually used as required, the space excavated and that reclaimed, together, being largely in excess of what will be required for many years to come. The area of land which will then be available for factories, warehouses, timber-yards, &c., after deducting that covered by the works, is about 25 acres to the north of the Abattoirs-road, and 11 acres to the south, or a total of 36 acres, being 2 acres more than the present area of the island above high-water mark. Hereafter it may be desirable to obtain railway connection with the island, in which case there would also be ample room for lines, yards, sheds, &c.

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The portion of the scheme to the south of the bridge cannot, of course, be carried out until the Abattoirs shall have been removed; but it is only a matter of time when the slaughtering, with its attendant evils and objections, must be carried on at some site away from the city altogether.

The estimated cost of the complete scheme is as follows :—

Wharf and filling works	£187,500
Road-making and drainage	18,500
Water supply	1,600
Cargo-sheds, offices, fencing, &c.	60,500
Electric lighting	5,500
	£273,600

The cost of altering the main road across the island, after the whole of the stone shall have been removed, is £4,500, but as it must be very many years before so large a quantity could be absorbed by the works carried out in the harbour, the amount has been omitted from the above estimate.

It is only proposed to carry out at present the portion of the works to the north of the Abattoirs-road, leaving the remainder to the future, when the Abattoirs shall have been removed to some more suitable site, and the trade of the port justifies the larger expenditure. The estimated cost of this portion of the scheme is as follows :—

Wharf and filling works	£125,000
Road-making and drainage	11,500
Water supply	1,000
Cargo-sheds, offices, fencing, &c.	37,000
Electric lighting	3,500
Total	£178,000

The resolution of Parliament, however, covers only the wharf and filling works, the estimated cost of which, as stated above, is £125,000 for the portion north of the bridge.

2. To begin with, I think you might tell the Committee what has been done with regard to this work;—some of it has been commenced, has it not? Parliament voted £2,500 for cutting down and reclaiming round the island. That money has been spent.
3. When was that voted? In 1897. That money has been spent partly on the northern end of the island, and partly on the southern end of it. Large excavations have been made underneath the old caretaker's house, and a certain amount of filling has been done, and a portion of the reclamation has been made at the back of the old bridge.
4. Was the removal of that stuff done under any system or with any special object? It was done in conjunction with the approach to Glebe Island Bridge, which, of course, I obviously omit from this, as being a separate work. The material for making the approach has been taken from the island; but it is not necessary to confuse this matter by mixing up with it the quarrying operations in connection with the approach, for that was simply taking stone from the island for making the approach—a separate matter approved by Parliament. In conjunction with that, the £2.500 voted by Parliament was spent. We had a foreman on the spot, and a lot of material, clay, and so on, not suitable to put in the approach, went to reclaiming round the island. It was convenient to go on with both works at the same time, and in this way to dispose of material not suitable to go into the approach.
5. But has more than the £2,500 voted by Parliament been expended? Practically not. Perhaps there is an excess of a few pounds. I think the Minister has authorised the work to be carried on temporarily.
6. The work may be looked upon, then, as a proposal to start from now, except as regards the £2,500? Yes. The £2,500 voted for cutting down the island and reclaiming round the island has been expended, and the Minister said he must submit the matter to the Committee before proceeding any further. I think we have exceeded that amount by a little; we have not put the men off.
7. When the matter was discussed in Parliament, and the Secretary for Public Works submitted the matter for the consideration of Parliament, he said :—

The reason for submitting this work to the Public Works Committee is because we find that there is a sum of about £38,000 yet to be expended, and as this work round the island is almost of a distinct character from the work of constructing the causeway, we have thought it only right to comply with the spirit of the Public Works Act by submitting this proposal for the consideration of the Public Works Committee.

— ? I can explain that matter. I think there was a little confusion. The Minister asked the question what could be done in the way of cutting down the island and reclaiming, without committing ourselves to the wharfage. I was asked for an estimate, and I gave an estimate of £38,000 for cutting down and filling out to a certain distance back from the wharf. We could not fill out to the back of the wharf, because the stone would be in the way of driving piles afterwards, so we had to find out what distance we could get back, so that the stone would not interfere with the construction of the wharf, and we had to keep back about 45 feet at the back of the wharf, and the filling out to that will cost about £38,000. I was subsequently asked for an estimate for carrying out all the works north of the bridge, including filling and the completion of the wharf. I gave an estimate for that, and I am informed that the Minister accidentally took up the wrong paper. He had two estimates before him, and read out the £38,000. I was asked to find profitable employment for some men, and to say what that would cost, and I gave an estimate of £38,000, which could be expended without entering on the wharf question. But if you carry out the wharf and complete the filling the cost will be £125,000.
8. I suppose it would not be desirable merely to level the island without having in view the future object of utilizing the island for wharfage purposes—that is the great object in view, and the one follows naturally on the other? The one follows on the other. There is no doubt that Captain Jackson will be able to impress that more strongly on you than I can. There is a demand for wharfage in Sydney with which we can hardly keep up with. We have constructed wharfs wherever we could possibly do so, at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay, and yet there are applications for wharfage which Captain Jackson cannot comply with. There are new companies coming here and new steamers running which want wharfage accommodation, and we have not got it to give them, so I have no doubt that these berths will be leased as rapidly as we can complete them and make them available for traffic.

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9. Although, according to the terms of the resolution, the whole of the work of reclaiming the foreshores and constructing wharfage round Glebe Island is apparently under the consideration of the Committee, could the work to the north of the bridge and of the Abattoirs-road be carried out as advantageously as the first instalment of that work, and leave the Abattoirs without being interfered with at the present time;—is that a feature of the scheme which you recommended? Yes, that is a feature of the scheme. They may be looked upon really as two distinct works; the one may be proceeded with and completed without entering upon or committing yourselves to the other. The Committee, of course, can deal with the whole thing. We have carefully put the estimates for the whole scheme before the Committee.
10. But I understand that, having regard to the fact that the Abattoirs are in full swing on the southern end of the island at the present time, it has been thought desirable to split the project into these two parts, so that, if this Committee and Parliament think it is desirable, the works at the northern end can be proceeded with, and the Abattoirs not be in any way interfered with until something is arranged for their future disposal? Yes; the Abattoirs will not be interfered with in any way whatever. Up to the date of the completion of the northern portion the Abattoirs need not be interfered with in the least. There are certain buildings in the occupation of the Abattoirs, such as a large tank and yards, which we will not interfere with; for, as the statement points out, there is an excess of rock over that required for these works which we cannot yet take away, but we must look to that going away by degrees in the future for other work, it being a sort of quarry to draw on for works in the harbour. There is always a demand for the stone we are taking away. We can complete this work, and make it entirely available for shipping, without in any way interfering with the Abattoirs even if they are left there for many years.
11. Supposing that the northern portion were undertaken to start with, what would be your course of procedure;—would you start first to level down the island? I should first proceed with the excavation, and fill all this area very much on the lines that I submitted to the Minister in connection with the £38,000. I should fill out to a line 45 or 50 feet behind the wharf, and let that become consolidated; and then we should have to dredge some of the mud away, in order to put the wharf in. That would be the best way to do it, for, as the filling goes out, it will push the mud in front of it; and to make the foundation for the wharfs substantial we should take off the top mud and construct the wharf, and put in a ballast-wall at the back of the wharf, and complete the filling. So the portion of the work mentioned in the estimate of £38,000 submitted to the Minister would be the first portion that we should have to do, and that is all straightforward labour work.
12. Blasting and other easy work? Yes.
13. You say that there would be a large quantity of material there in excess of present requirements for filling in, and that it could be utilised from time to time for reclamation works about the harbour;—what will you do with that—will that remain piled up on the island? We shall simply leave it there as it is, to be quarried as required. There is an excess of 848,000 cubic yards.
14. You had a lot of stuff on the end of Darling Island for some time;—was there not a great lot of stone there? When the Government resumed that island there were three large stacks of stone.
15. Have you got rid of that? I think it is nearly all gone. There are only a few stones reserved for special work.
16. I mean that your present proposal will not involve the expense of removing the stone from Glebe Island, and then moving it again? No; we shall leave it there unquarried until we want it. It is absolutely out of the way. We can quarry round the foreshores, and leave that in the centre. It will not be in the way of shipping, or in the way of utilising the wharf. It is very good stone—one bed of it is nearly as good as the Pyrmont stone—in fact, it is practically the same. We can go on quarrying as we require it for use. We are constantly quarrying stone there for sea-walls and reclamation works.
17. Adopting that course, what width of level land shall you have available for wharfage and cartage and approach purposes right round your wharfage? It is shown that the width necessary is 66 feet right round at the back of the wharf, which is considered sufficient in connection with wharfage. But there will be more than twice that width of land levelled down in the excavation and reclamation all round. There will be practically 200 feet all round the island clear, as a minimum, of which only 66 feet is immediately required to be reserved for road approaches to the wharf. The balance can be let for stores or utilised for warehouses.
18. Looking at this portion as being desirable for wharfage purposes, have you ample depth of water in that part of the harbour for large-sized vessels? Not at present. The average depth around the island now is from 16 to 20 feet. It is a mere matter of dredging. It is all soft dredging. There is no difficulty in obtaining water. There is no rock whatever, but only soft mud, and we can quickly carry out the dredging.
19. Is it contemplated to make this wharfage available for large-sized modern vessels? For the largest vessels.
20. And for that purpose you have to have pretty well 30 feet of water? Yes; that is what we look forward to; and by having long straight berths we can cut it off to be leased in lengths to suit the length of the ships of the various companies who will require it.
21. As regards the approach to the island, shall you have sufficient water for that;—is there sufficient depth of water for vessels to go right up, or should you have to dredge a channel from Darling Harbour? We should have to dredge a channel practically from near the Sugar Company's works.
22. That is an item, of course, which is not put down in this estimate? No; because the dredging is charged to the revenue. We keep on constantly deepening.
23. There is a general dredge vote, is there not? Yes. There is no difficulty in dredging here; it is all soft material, and can be taken out very quickly.
24. I see that in this proposal it is suggested that at some time railway communication may be made with the island;—which way would that come? I am not able to say for certain.
25. Somewhere from the suburban line? It would come, I think, from near Petersham, and down by Long Cove. I think that a trial survey was made of a line to the island a few years ago, and that it was to go down by Long Cove, at the back of Leichhardt.
26. Well, until railway communication were made, the whole of the land transactions with shipping that would come to this new wharfage would be, in going into Sydney, by means of the new bridge at Glebe Island and the Pyrmont Bridge? Yes.
27. Seeing that the traffic over the bridges at the present time is very heavy, do you think that it would possibly

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possibly lead to inconvenience if you were to add to it the cartage and carriage in connection with this mass of shipping? The new bridges will be completed before this will be brought into active use, and they will be amply large enough for any traffic that you could possibly conceive on them, because they will both be wide bridges.

28. I suppose the Department has not thought out what kind of shipping would take place at this wharfage;—would it be for wool-ships chiefly, or for intercolonial vessels, or what? I should think that what are called "tramp" steamers would go there, chiefly. The berths in Woolloomooloo Bay and the Cove are nearly all taken up by regular lines of steamers. That is a point on which Captain Jackson can speak better than I can. He told me that he has applications now for from two, if not three, companies, and he really cannot meet their requirements.

29. It occurs to me that if there is going to be a large amount of shipping around this additional water-frontage the carriage of goods to load those vessels will be very extensive indeed? You should bear in mind that all the carriage to ships in Woolloomooloo Bay and Circular Quay, where all the large ships go now, is entirely land carriage.

30. Yes, but this place is peculiar, because most of the stuff will go over these bridges, and I wonder if there will not be a congestion of traffic? No; not the least, because the new bridges will be wide. It would be a serious consideration if the traffic had to go over the existing old bridges; but the new bridges will be large and on a higher level, and they will carry the traffic even better than the streets can, because there will not be a stopping of the traffic on the bridges as there is in the streets, and in comparison with any of our city streets the new bridges will be wider.

31. But, bear in mind, they are to be span-bridges? Yes; but they will open and shut quickly, and on account of their height they will not be open and shut so often as are the existing bridges.

32. The existing road from the new bridge at Glebe Island has a pretty good grade up to the Abattoir gates? Yes; there is a very good gradient there.

33. Will that be interfered with if you carry out the scheme in portions? The existing road rises up to the Abattoir gates, the grades being, I think, 1 in 17 part of the way, and 1 in 20, and a short length of 1 in 15. The new approach, which is partly made, will cross the existing approach by an overhead bridge, and then continue round, joining it at the top of the hill near the Abattoirs. So the new approach can be completed practically without in any way interfering with the traffic of the existing approach. One object in designing it so was that the present old approach will then form a convenient permanent means of access to the shipping. We shall still want the old approach to get down to the shipping. The new approach will pass over the old approach; and if you want to get to the lower level, the new approach being 26 feet higher, you must go down the old approach. So the old road will be kept in use as a means of approach to the wharf.

34. What is the grade on the new approach? Quite an easy grade,—1 in 320,—practically level. Eventually, when the wharf on the northern portion of the island is completed the traffic will haul down, and you will have through communication round the island to Sydney.

35. So that when the work is thoroughly completed, it is intended, I suppose, that the island shall be pretty well level? It will be level. As I have explained, for a long time to come there will be a large piece of rock left in the centre.

36. This new approach will be the approach to Balmain, will it not? Yes.

37. If I remember rightly, on the other side of the island, after you pass the Abattoir gates, the descent is very easy, is it not? There is a pretty stiff hill in going down—it falls pretty quickly.

38. Could the roadway there be improved at all? Not easily at present. Of course, when the Abattoirs are removed it could be.

39. At the present time it is not intended to improve that? No.

40. The Abattoirs and the approach to the Abattoirs, and the road to Balmain, excepting the new approach from the new bridge, will be exactly as they are until you tackle the southern end of the island? Yes; you do not disturb the Abattoirs at all.

41. I suppose that there will be ample space on the northern end for the disposal of the stuff that you cut down, without wanting to place that on the southern end of the island? We shall excavate only so much of the northern end as we require to fill out to the wharf, and leave the remainder.

42. The Department, apparently, looks upon this as a remunerative work—as one that will bring in revenue in the way of wharfage dues, and so on? Well, from a conversation that I had with Captain Jackson, I know that he is of that opinion, and I really think also from figures that he gave me that it will be remunerative, if not highly remunerative.

43. Captain Jackson will be able to give us some idea of what the wharfage dues are likely to be? He told me that if we had wharfs round this island he should certainly reckon on getting £20,000 a year revenue from the shipping. I may mention that 3 per cent. on the whole expenditure of £273,600 is £8,208, and taking 3 per cent. more for management, £8,208, makes £16,416. I gave him particulars so that he could think the matter out. I asked him to look into it carefully, so that he could give the necessary information to the Committee, and he certainly, after the first discussion, estimated the revenue at £20,000 a year. Of course, I am not committing him to that; he will speak for himself.

44. So that, roughly speaking, the revenue would considerably exceed the interest and working expenses of the new work? Yes. Putting the interest down at £8,200, and the working expenses also at £8,200, that makes £16,400, and that will certainly cover interest and all working expenses. If you get £20,000 you will have something over.

45. Will that be for the northern end? That is on the whole scheme—that is taking £273,600. The wharfs already in Woolloomooloo Bay and Circular Quay are the most profitable property that the Government have. They bring in an enormous rental.

46. Coming to the southern end of the island known as the Abattoirs—they are the property of the Government, are they not, at the present time? Yes.

47. And leased to the Corporation? No; worked by the Government. The Corporation has nothing to say in the matter. The actual management of the Abattoirs is controlled by the Board of Health, which, of course, is a Government Department.

48. There are a great many old and expensive buildings there; in the event of the entire scheme being recommended, those buildings would have to be raised, I suppose, would they not? The old Abattoir buildings are of very little value outside of the purposes for which they are required.

49.

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49. They are mostly only stone walls and iron roofs? A lot are timber structures with iron roofs.
50. They are not substantial buildings? No; the only substantial building is the cold meat store. That is called the refrigerating store, but I think that at present it is being used as killing-sheds for sheep; it is quite unsuited for the business.
51. The item for the destruction of these buildings is not a heavy one compared with the great advantage that you suggested would accrue by adopting the entire scheme? You may consider the buildings there have served their purpose. They are of no practical value.
52. I suppose you are not in a position to state whether anything definite is likely to be done with the Abattoirs? No; only by hearsay, and the Committee will be able to obtain authentic information on the point.
53. Which do you look upon as the more valuable of the sites for wharfage purposes, and as desirable to be taken in hand first, seeing that one is below the bridge and the other above it;—I suppose there is no doubt at all that the one below the bridge is far more valuable? Yes. Undoubtedly it is desirable to take in hand the northern end first.
54. With regard to the portion above the bridge, I suppose that that would be for vessels of a smaller class than those that would be berthed below the bridge? It is very likely that that will be used for a smaller class of vessels, but there is no reason why it should not be used by large ships, because there is a 60-foot clear opening. There are ships likely to come here before long that would not go through that opening.
55. Can you tell us the character of the trade now done above the bridge? Only small New Zealand timber and coasting ships at present—all small vessels. We have not done much dredging inside the bridge.
56. Is that by reason of the water being too shallow for large vessels? Partly that, and the opening span being such that only small vessels can get through. The span is in a bad and dangerous position. Therefore I have always opposed any extensive dredging inside—anything that would encourage larger shipping to go through. The moment we get the new span we can go on dredging and improving the bay, but it would be folly to deepen the water at present, and encourage large ships to go there, when they would only get injured in passing through the present opening span.
57. In view of the small trade done above the bridge, has the Department thought whether that portion of the wharfage to be provided would be availed of sufficiently to make that part remunerative as a part of the whole scheme? The idea is that the portion north of the bridge should be made available, and brought into use first; and then, as the trade demanded it, go to the south of the bridge, in time, as the trade developed; and if trade should develop as it has been steadily developing the last eight or ten years, the day is not far distant when we shall really require to do that.
58. And then, I suppose, the trade and tonnage of the ships would assimilate themselves to the depth of the water? We can rectify the depth of the water. It is not as though we had any expensive rock to remove. It is all straightforward dredging. The dredging is such a simple, straightforward matter there that we do not weigh it at all.
59. Taking the scheme as a whole, would it not be a very great advantage if it could be carried out in its entirety with the view of a railway running right round the island at the back of the wharfage? I do not know that that is really necessary. It is desirable that the wool should be brought near to the ships, but it must go into a store first to be dumped, when brought down by rail; and if the railway stops at the store where the dumping is done, I think that is all that is necessary, and it can be taken thence to the ships by tramways or trollies, or the most convenient way. We have no large trade in this country for the railway to load direct to the ships—no such trade is yet developed. Of course, if we become a wheat-producing country, then wheat, no doubt, will pass direct from the truck to the ship, and I anticipate that for some time to come that trade will be done at Darling Island. The Railway Commissioners are arranging it, and we are building on Darling Island a very large store for receiving wheat, in case ships are not able to receive it direct from the railway trucks.
60. As a means of exporting produce, such a railway would be of advantage, but, as a means of receiving goods and distributing them, it would not be of so great advantage? Yes. There is very little goods coming here which it is necessary to ship direct from the ship into the railway trucks. It is nearly all warehoused first.
61. But, in a scheme of this kind, where we have a bed-rock, so to speak, to work on, there would be no difficulty in designing the work in such a way that a railway could be run at any time right round the wharfage, convenient to the ships? No difficulty whatever. The scheme lends itself to railway connection.
62. If necessity arose at any time, and we had railway communication with the island, such as is suggested in your statement, the scheme could be so carried out that a railway could go right round the island at any moment? If a railway does come to the island at all it will, in all probability, come from the Leichhardt side, and the shape of the wharfage lends itself to a railway being carried right round both sides of the island. You can keep the railway at the back of the roadway.
63. *Mr. Watson.*] I understand you propose to reserve 66 feet for a roadway, and that behind that the balance of the land would be available for warehouses, or to be otherwise disposed of? Yes, or for railway purposes.
64. But, if you were to lease that land for stores, those who took it up would want a long lease, and then you would not have it available for a railway? You would lease what you would not require for a railway. There are 26 acres, of which only a small portion would be required for a railway. Of course, if goods were shipped from the railway direct into the vessels, we could take the railway on to the wharf. That is a matter of detail not worked out yet.
65. *Chairman.*] I suppose this work would take a considerable time to carry out? We would construct the wharf in sections, so as to make the berths available one after the other.
66. You would carry out work of this kind in sections—possibly by day-labour, or at so much per yard? We generally let the wharf work by contract, but carry out the excavation and filling-up by day-labour. We should let the contracts for the timber wharf.
67. This project is only for lateral wharfs, not for projecting wharfs? For straight wharfs.
68. And, as far as you have studied it, is it a work you consider a desirable one? Yes, I do, distinctly.
69. *Mr. Dick.*] With respect to this increase in the shipping, can you state in what particular lines of shipping the increase has been most apparent—is it in large steamships or general cargo ships? We have

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have simply taken the tonnage. I have a return here, which I took from the official reports, and which is as follows:—

Total Tonnage of Shipping, Sydney Harbour.

Year.	Tonnage.	Percentage of increase or decrease on preceding year.		Year.	Tonnage.	Percentage of increase or decrease on preceding year.	
		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	tons.				tons.		
1889	3,191,998	.....	.....	1894	3,571,614	2·4	.....
1890	3,001,221	.....	6·0	1895	3,697,605	3·5	.....
1891	3,469,862	15·6	.....	1896	3,911,051	5·8	.....
1892	3,490,785	0·6	.....	1897	4,237,289	8·4	.....
1893	3,488,122	.....	0·1	1898	4,305,318	1·6	.....

There was a steady increase year by year. In nine years the increase was 35 per cent.

70. Can you state what has been the increase in wharf accommodation to cope with that increase of shipping;—we have had the Woolloomooloo Bay and several other wharfage extensions carried out recently? At Woolloomooloo Bay we have reconstructed the old wharf practically, and altogether in that bay we have 3,156 feet of wharfage accommodation. We have nine berths there amounting to that. At Circular Quay there are thirteen berths—one or two rather small—amounting altogether to 5,036 feet, and at Darling Harbour there are eighteen berths, giving 5,194 feet of wharf accommodation. A good deal of that consists of small berths, not useful for large shipping at all, but which does for coast steamers; but that is the actual wharf frontage. At Darling Island, when the works are completed, we shall have six berths, giving 2,500 feet of wharf accommodation. That makes a total of 46 berths, or 15,886 feet of wharf accommodation.

71. Can you state whether that increase has been commensurate with the increase in the shipping? No, because there are applications for wharfs that we cannot supply—so Captain Jackson informs me. He says he does not know which way to turn. He has two or three applications in now, and cannot give the applicants berths.

72. Is the wharfage extension part of any general scheme with respect to the harbour, or does it stand by itself? It stands by itself. It is a complete scheme in itself.

73. Have any plans been prepared by your Department for a general reconstruction of the wharfage accommodation of the harbour? No. It has been practically reconstructed during the last few years. The accommodation in Woolloomoolooo Bay has been all reconstructed, and that at Circular Quay has been almost all reconstructed.

74. Are there any plans with respect to the extension of the railway to the foreshores of the harbour? No; not other than Darling Island. The work has been carried out at Darling Island, but that is the only place.

75. I think you have stated that you do not include in your estimate the amount required for dredging all round Glebe Island to enable large vessels to use the wharf? No.

76. Why is it excluded from the estimate? We do not put that in any estimate. There is an annual dredging vote to keep the dredges employed at various places.

77. But judging from the depth of the water round this island, this work will be pretty extensive to prepare the whole of that foreshore for the reception of large vessels? It will not take very long.

78. You will require at least 14 feet dredged for a considerable distance all round the island? Yes, about 14 feet.

79. That will be rather an expensive work, will it not? We should complete it as the wharfs were extended. It would not be more than a couple of years' work.

80. I think you stated also that you proposed to force the mud out by loading the edges of the island with stone? I do not propose to do it; it will do it itself. The putting out of the stone will drive the mud out, which we will then dredge away.

81. Will you take the precaution to prevent stone from slipping into the spaces, as was done at Newcastle? We shall have wider wharfs here. The Newcastle wharfs were designed rather narrow when only 21 feet of water was required, and the cause of the slipping of stone is because the depth has been cut down to 26 or 27 feet.

82. You do not anticipate any danger of that in this instance? No. Where we have constructed wider wharfs than previously we have no trouble of that kind.

83. I notice that the new approach to the new bridge is to be 26 feet higher than the approach to the existing bridge? Yes; the approach will be about 26 feet higher, but I have not got the exact figures here.

84. In case the complete plan is carried out, it will be still necessary to preserve this elevated causeway? Yes, you must have an elevated causeway; but the new road will be made with a gradual descent to the level of the formation.

85. In that case, to remove goods from the wharf to the city, it will be necessary to follow the old road up to the back of the Abattoirs, and then go back over the new approach to the new bridge, and over the new bridge? Yes; that is, goods coming from the southern portion of the island. Coming from the northern portion they would simply join at the foot of the hill and go straight up the roads.

86. With respect to that idea, which portion of the wharf do you propose commencing first—that immediately adjacent to the bridge, or that on the northern side of the island? That adjacent to the bridge first; the portion on the eastern side of the island first.

87. I notice, too, in the corner of the northern portion of the island a cattle-shipping wharf in course of construction;—is that a Government wharf being constructed there? Yes.

88. Vessels which take cattle are, as a rule, fairly large, are they not? No; some of the coastal steamers bring cattle to the island from Newcastle and Northern rivers.

89. The wharf is for the landing of cattle, is it? Yes.

90. That wharf is not used for the export of cattle at all? No, only for landing cattle on the island—cattle brought from the North, sometimes, in steamers.

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91. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Would not much greater space have been afforded by constructing jetties instead of wharfs? A jetty is not suitable for a large ship in a narrow bay like that.
92. Would there not be ample space for constructing jetties there? We are rather limited in width there.
93. Would there not be ample width in the bay there;—in Melbourne the jetties seem to afford an immense amount of accommodation? This bay is not wide enough to get a large ship into a jetty there.
94. I thought it would be much greater economy to construct jetties than to cut down the island and construct wharfs as proposed? No; the bay is not wide enough there.
95. I see you speak of these span openings only occupying one minute in opening;—they must be constructed very differently from the old Pyrmont Bridge opening, which took several minutes to open? Yes; they are to have modern gear. The machinery will be worked by electric power, and they will swing open very rapidly.
96. I suppose there will be ample space for the vessels to take up their positions at these wharfs without any danger? Yes.
97. Is the wharf the whole way round perfectly level? It is proposed to be.
98. Has any provision been made for landing from boats? That is a matter of detail. We always put steps at intervals on our wharfs for landing from boats.
99. I see that no shed is to be built at the north-east end;—is it not intended to utilise that end? Yes, to utilise it; but before we put a shed there we should determine how that end should be utilised.
100. With regard to depth, will it be necessary to dredge before vessels can use the wharfs? Yes; before deep vessels can use them. The dredging would go on at the same time as the construction of the wharf.
101. *Dr. Garran.*] In the first paragraph of your statement you refer to the increase of tonnage, but there has not been any great increase in the number of ships, has there? Not so much in the shipping as in the tonnage.
102. That is, the size of the ships? Yes.
103. It makes a great difference in the quantity of wharfage we want whether they are large or small ships? Yes; but some of the ships coming here now occupy twice the space vessels used to occupy.
104. But a 10,000-ton ship would require less wharfage than five ships of 2,000 tons each? Yes.
105. Your statement that the tonnage has increased does not of itself necessarily require increased length of wharfage, unless the size of the ships remained according to the old fashion? We know that the actual number of the ships is increasing also.
106. Take the ships round Circular Quay now, they would have required nearly twice that length of wharfage with the old 1,500-ton sailing vessels? Yes; they would have, of course.
107. So that per ton we do not want so much foot wharfage with the new style of ships as we should have wanted with the old? Not quite so much; but we know that as fast as we have been building the wharfs we have let them, and we have applications for more.
108. Still, the tendency is to go in for big ships now? Yes.
109. And that does not mean a proportionate increase of wharfage room? But the fact of large vessels coming here is throwing out of use a large number of wharfs formerly available, which are now of no use.
110. You refer to the increase of tonnage, but have made no allowance for the fact that a great deal of that is tonnage of large vessels? Large vessels, but they require deeper and longer wharfs, and that is throwing out of use, in several places, wharfs that have been constructed for small ships. Inside of Darling Harbour the berths are difficult to get at, and we cannot utilise them.
111. You could not utilise them for the large German liners? No.
112. There is not a berth in Darling Harbour that could be given to a big German ship? Not in Darling Harbour, at present.
113. You say you will have to deepen alongside these wharfs to get 30 feet;—what length will you have to deepen the approach—because you will have to go up Darling Harbour for some considerable distance—how far will you have to deepen the channel? We shall have to cut a channel from just below the Sugar Company's works.
114. Would you have any rocky places to cut through in that mile? No, it is all soft stuff. The greater part of the channel for that mile would have to be deepened only a few feet.
115. What width will your channel be? A great deal of this has been dredged already. I do not think there is more than one-third, or rather less than one-half, of the channel requiring to be made.
116. About how much would that dredging cost? I have not gone into that.
117. In order to give these vessels room to swing at these wharfs, you will have to make the water 30 feet deep for more than the length of a ship from the wharf? They do not swing the large vessels at the wharfs; they take them in and out.
118. But if you have to berth them along this line, you must have a depth of 30 feet for a considerable distance off the wharf? Of course, it would be dredged for a considerable distance off the wharf.
119. What I want to get at is how much we shall have to spend on the dredging to get all this scheme brought into active, successful operation;—there is a good deal of mud to be shifted? We shall have to shift that, whether we carry out this scheme or not, in order that vessels may go into Blackwattle Bay.
120. But the Blackwattle Bay craft are very small compared to this opening? Not when the new bridge is opened.
121. But you have not soft mud down to 30 feet in Blackwattle Bay? Yes; in the middle of the bay.
122. But not near the rocks? No; but it dips out very rapidly. Whether this scheme is carried out or not we shall have to do the dredging.
123. Taking the water frontage of the city of Sydney, the head of Blackwattle Bay is one end of the city boundary and the head of Rushcutters' Bay is the other? Yes.
124. Taking the whole of the city water frontage, how much belongs to the Government and how much to private persons? I have had it made up, but I cannot say from memory.
125. Do you know what the length of the Circular Quay wharfage is altogether? 5,036 feet.
126. And how much new wharfage are you going to make now, taking the whole scheme in? The whole scheme round Glebe Island would give 6,350 feet of new wharfage.
127. Then you are going to make more wharfage at Glebe Island, in the whole scheme, than the whole of the Circular Quay affords at present? Yes.

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128. And, according to what Captain Jackson has told you, for half of that you think that there will be a fairly immediate demand? I think so.
129. Captain Jackson would perhaps know more than you what the cost and the revenue of all the existing Government wharfs are? He can tell you what the revenue is.
130. Can you tell the cost? I can ascertain the cost of the existing Government wharfs within the city limits.
131. You say that the Abattoirs and other buildings on Glebe Island are not worth very much now—that they have nearly lived their life out? Not worth much.
132. Do you know whether they were built with borrowed money? I cannot say.
133. Do you know whether the existing Glebe Island bridge was built with borrowed money? I rather think it was.
134. Then that old bridge is going to disappear altogether, while the debentures in respect of it have not disappeared;—is that so? I think you must ask the Treasurer that question.
135. I see that you have made some wharfage in White Bay, where you have been filling up? We are building a little wharf there now.
136. And you have let two parts of the frontage to White Bay to tenants, according to the map? Yes; a portion has been leased.
137. And there is a jetty running out there in continuation of the road? Yes.
138. Is that jetty a Government jetty? Yes.
139. And the wharfs, of course, are Government wharfs? There is no wharf built there—only the jetty.
140. But you have marked on that map wharfs there, and two tenants,—you have marked Cowlishaw Brothers as lessees on one side, and J. J. Maxwell on the other? There is no wharf there, but only a retaining wall.
141. Is it used for loading timber, or anything else? There are two timber-yards, the proprietors of which land timber at the jetty, and take it from there into their yards.
142. They do not land anything on the water frontage? They have a right to use the water frontage, but there is no wharf actually constructed there, except that they may have a little temporary appliance of their own.
143. Looking at White Bay as it will be when this work is completed, do you think there will be any tendency to silt up White Bay? I do not think so. The sewage is now being more and more intercepted; the only tendency to silt up is from sewage, and we always keep a dredge working near the mouths of the sewers.
144. There are no eddies that go round there to bring silt in? No. One dredge is kept constantly going to clear away sewage matter.
145. If this wharfage is built all round Glebe Island, you are not afraid that it will silt up? No, there is no tendency to silt up there.
146. I see you have the opening of the new bridge close to Glebe Island? There will be a centre pier, and an opening on each side.
147. But that is not the centre of the whole causeway, is it? Practically the centre.
148. But the existing opening is on the Pyrmont end? Yes, the present opening is close to the Pyrmont end.
149. And you think that is the wrong end? Yes, it is wrong, because there is a rock bottom there, making it very difficult to go through.
150. Now you are going to the other end? The end of the channel, at present, as near as possible.
151. But when that is all filled in, and wharfed, as you are going to do it, that will be at the end, and not in the middle of the causeway—when all the work is completed? Yes.
152. When you have completed the reclamation, the bridge will be at the end of the causeway? Yes.
153. And you have no fear of that silting up and getting shallow? No, there is nothing to bring silt there.
154. Will you have 30 feet of water underneath that? Yes.
155. So you could take a ship of 30 feet draught inside Rozelle Bay? Yes. As a matter of fact there is a depth of 30 feet there now, through the opening span, because that has been dredged already.
156. What did you say the refrigerating sheds are being used for now? I think that they are killing sheep in them now temporarily.
157. They are not used for refrigerating purposes at all? No.
158. Then the object for which that building was put up is a failure? I believe so. It was only used for that purpose a very short time, and they sold the plant some years ago.
159. You are proposing to use this wharfage for general commercial purposes? Yes.
160. Do you think it will be as handy from the city—say from York-street—for a dray to get to this wharf as it is at present for it to get to the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay? Very little difference. From York-street and that side of Sydney it would be an advantage to go this way. You would save the double hill. Going across the new Pyrmont Bridge, and round to Pyrmont, the road will not be level, but the gradients will be much easier, and with no great hill.
161. And you must have some hill in getting down to Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes. You have to rise out of Sussex-street, first of all, to a considerable height.
162. So, looking at what we have to do now to reach the wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay, this is not out of the way? Not at all.
163. But, as compared with the wharf at Circular Quay, the cartage to Glebe Island would be much more than down to Circular Quay from the city? No doubt it would be something more.
164. And it is that at present, I suppose, to Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not think that it would make much difference. I suppose that the average price charged would be the same.
165. Do you know what carters now charge to go to Woolloomooloo Bay? I have had very little to do with carting lately from ships; but when we were carting large pipes, we found that it cost 9d. a ton less to cart from Woolloomooloo Bay or from Circular Quay than from any of the back wharfs.
166. Was that because of the steepness of the gradient? Yes.
167. And here there would be no very steep gradient? No gradient at all.
168. If you go to the city you go to the foot of Market-street? Yes.
169. Well, that is a steep gradient? It depends which part of the city you are going to. If you were going to one part of the city, for instance, you would go up Harris-street, and on to Redfern, and not cross Pyrmont Bridge, and thus you would avoid Market-street.
170. Is it a wooden wharf you are going to make, or concrete blocks? A wooden wharf.

171.

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171. Why do you prefer that to concrete blocks such as you have at Darling Island? Because of the depth, and because when you use concrete blocks you must have a good foundation.
172. How far down here would you have to go to get to the rock? Sixty or 70 feet, I suppose.
173. Some time ago, when there was a dredge working near Glebe Island, I remember being told that the stuff brought up was so offensive that it was scarcely possible to live near it;—do you know anything of the character of the mud there? We have lifted a lot of the mud there, and I have never heard any complaints about it.
174. Of course, the flushings from the island and filth all used to go quietly into the water there? We dredged for that causeway a depth of about 35 feet, so as to take all the mud out, and we found nothing particularly offensive about it.
175. But you were not close under the Abattoirs there? We were close to the Abattoirs.
176. You do not anticipate any difficulty of that kind? I do not think so. I do not think that any place could possibly be so bad as Woolloomooloo Bay.
177. The Government has not to resume any land here as it had at Woolloomooloo Bay? No.
178. Therefore, the interest we have to pay is simply on the works? That is all.
179. That makes it, of course, a much cheaper business than if we had to buy land? The land for the Circular Quay wharfs, and for the Woolloomooloo Bay wharf, cost much more than the whole cost of these works.
180. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you reckon that the Woolloomooloo Bay wharfage is paying the interest on the cost, including that of land resumptions? I have not gone into the figures, but I think it is paying interest on the whole thing, or will when the rent is coming in for the extra berths.
181. *Dr. Garran.*] The Government had to give a very large sum of money for Darling Island? Yes.
182. So, when that wharf is completed, the total expenditure will be higher? Very much more costly than this.
183. Whereas here we have nothing to do except to cut the rock down and build the wharfs? That is all.
184. You say that there is some stone here which is as good for building as Pyrmont stone? Very nearly as good.
185. Of course, in quarrying you will have regard to that, and will preserve that for coming years? We shall use it for special work.
186. You will not tumble it into the reclamation? No.
187. You will preserve it? We could not afford to stack it away, but there will be a large quantity of it left.
188. There will be more of the block left than you propose to cut away? We shall so manage that any stone we require we shall quarry from that block. We are quarrying from it now.
189. You are making a road, 66 feet wide, all round, for the wharfs;—from the inner side of that road to the outer side of the wharf, what is the breadth? One hundred and forty-one feet.
190. And in tumbling in your stuff at first, how far from the edge of the wharf would it be safe for you to tip the stuff in without interfering with the future foundation for piles? We can fill in the reclamation to within 45 feet from the back of the wharf, and leave the rest to be filled in after the wharf is constructed.
191. And if, in the first instance, you do enough for that wharf and that road, you will do enough for immediate purposes? Yes, to meet the requirements of the shipping.
192. Until you go in for building big stores? Yes.
193. The scheme, as put before us, takes no account of addenda, such as road-making, water-supply, cargo-sheds, and electric light, but they must all be done? They will have to be done by degrees, as required.
194. So that they might as well be included in the Vote? I think it only right to put the whole thing before the Committee, and so I have given an estimate including all extraneous expenses.
195. What I mean is, it is only holding back facts to say that the wharf will cost £125,000, when we know that there are certain incidental expenses that must accompany it? Yes.*
196. *Mr. Watson.*] How soon do you expect the wharfs at Darling Island to be completed? We have not yet authority for building the wharfs on the western side; but the wharfs on the eastern side which give three berths will be completed in two or three months.
197. Would not those on the western side of Darling Island be more likely to be availed of than those now proposed to be constructed, the former being near the centre of the city? Yes; there are only about two berths there though.
198. Would that be all? Not more than two berths.
199. Even when they are all constructed? Not more than two large berths—three small ones and two large ones.
200. To be constructed? Yes.
201. How many berths do you reckon you will have there after the completion of the Darling Island scheme? 2,500 feet all round, which, at 500 feet for each berth, gives only five berths.
202. And you think that the revenue from five berths will be sufficient to return interest on the total cost there? I do not think it will pay all the interest on the cost there, because the land resumption was pretty costly; but, taken in conjunction with the railway, it is the only wharf we have connected with the railway, and it may be specially useful for railway purposes.
203. For export? For export, for landing railway material, and for general railway purposes it can be made specially useful, but the other wharfs are not connected with the railway.
204. And you still think that there will be room for these proposed works at Glebe Island, in addition to those at Darling Island? Yes; I think that as fast as we can get this wharfage available it will be required.
205. How soon do you think that this, or any portion of it will be available, if it is consented to? I do not think that we could get the first berth ready much under eighteen months—practically you may say it will be two years before you could take a ship alongside.
206. The bridge will be finished before that, I presume? No; practically about the same time.
207. It is of advantage to have the two projects being carried out concurrently to some extent, I should imagine? Yes; I think it would be two years before we could count on taking a ship alongside the wharf there.

FRIDAY,

* NOTE (*on revision*):—£178,000 is the total cost, including all extraneous works outside the bridge.

FRIDAY, 15 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

John Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs, made an affirmation, and was examined:—

J. Jackson. 15 Dec., 1899.

208. *Chairman.*] I will read to you the first part of the minute which has been laid before us by Mr. Darley, and which seems to affect the evidence you will be invited to give. It is in these words:—

The very rapid increase which has taken place in the shipping in Sydney Harbour during the past few years makes it necessary that increased wharfage accommodation should be provided in the near future. The total tonnage for the year 1897 was over 21 per cent. greater than it was five years previously, the increase on each preceding year being 2·4, 3·5, 5·8, and 8·4 per cent. for the years 1894–5–6 and 7 respectively.

In view of the continued increase in the shipping, and the length of time required to construct works of such an extensive character, it is certainly not too soon to select a site, determine upon a scheme of improvement, and commence a portion of the works.

All the available water frontages owned by the Crown which are conveniently situated to the city, such as Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Darling Harbour, have already been utilised for wharfage purposes.

Then Mr. Darley goes on to suggest that the only Crown land within reasonable distance of the city which could be used for additional wharfage accommodation is at Glebe Island;—having heard those paragraphs read, do you generally approve of those statements? I do.

209. Will you describe the wharfage now provided by the Government at Woolloomooloo Bay? The public wharfs commence at the north-east end of the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay and go round until they terminate opposite the Domain gates on the western side of the bay, a length of 3,494 feet. At the present time the Government propose to extend that accommodation by 600 feet, by continuing it just about up to the public baths for women.

210. On the eastern side of the bay there are a number of sheds? Yes.

211. Will you tell us the class of shipping for which that Woolloomooloo Bay wharfage is intended, what it is chiefly used for, and what sized ships generally go there, and in what lengths the Government let these wharfs? The eastern side will be used for the White Star line of steamers, each of 10,500 tons—that is the line owning the "Medic."

212. What length of frontage does their lease cover? They have 500 feet; but it is under offer to them until February next whether they will take the whole of the 840 feet or only 500 feet.

213. What would be the length of one of their large ships? 500 feet from bow to stern.

214. They have no projections in the way of bowsprit? No.

215. So they would just about fit in? Yes.

216. You are doubtful as to whether they will take 500 feet or 840 feet? Yes.

217. Is 500 feet an exceptional length for ships? It is nearly the longest we have. There is one line of steamers with 545-feet vessels.

218. We must take it, then, that the 840 feet accommodation is a question open until February of next year? Yes; I have no doubt it will all be taken. This accommodation comprises berths Nos. 1 and 2.

219. What is the next occupation? Dangar, Gedye, & Co.'s. They have two berths—Nos. 3 and 4.

220. What frontage have they? No. 3 is 372 feet, and No. 4 is 236 feet.

221. That is an actual lease? It is an agreement to berth, under the Wharfage and Tonnage Act. It is not a lease, but it is tantamount to a lease. The Government agrees to berth all the vessels that come to the firm, inward and outward, and when they do not use the wharf we use it for any other purpose. They guarantee to berth all their vessels with us for three years.

222. What class of ships do they put there? Large steamers and sailing vessels.

223. What is next to that? No. 5. That is 400 feet long, and is leased to McArthur & Co.

224. That is used for what line of steamers? The Gulf line. Then there is No. 6—A and B—which is simply a jetty. It is used only for coal and metal, and it is better not to count it.

225. By whom is that used—private people? No, by the Government. No. 7 is 353 feet long.

226. What is that used for? For the shipping of wool, by McArthur & Co.

227. Sailing ships generally? Sailing ships and steamers. No. 8, 433 feet, is used for the same purpose by steamers and sailing vessels. Those are all the berths at Woolloomooloo Bay.

228. That brings you round to the present end of the wharf construction at Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes; opposite to the Domain gates.

229. You referred to No. 6 as a small Government jetty used for coal and metal? Yes.

230. Do you consider that Woolloomooloo Bay is wide and capacious enough for its wharfage capacity to be extended by means of jetties to be run out into the bay? No, it is not. Some years ago I was of opinion that it was, but I have altered my opinion on account of the immense vessels now coming to this port.

231. These large vessels take up too much time to manipulate in that way? Yes. It is not advisable to berth steamers at jetties at all. These large steamers, having such immense cargoes, must have a broadside berth, because they discharge out of four, five, or six hatches at the same time, and would block up a jetty in a very short time.

232. The paragraph I read states:—

All the available water frontages owned by the Crown which are conveniently situated to the city, such as Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Darling Harbour, have already been utilised for wharfage purposes.

—? Yes, that is true.

233. That applies especially to Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.

234. What is not actually let you say there are applications for, and that it will doubtless be availed of at once? I have no doubt about it. This proposed new wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay will, no doubt, be used by the new boats of the San Francisco line.

235. Where do they berth their vessels now? They berth them at Circular Quay—only two vessels—the "Alameda" and the "Mariposa."

236.

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236. With regard to the Woolloomooloo Bay wharfage, have you any figures which would indicate what has been the total cost of providing the accommodation, and what is the amount of revenue that will be obtainable from that? I have not particulars of the total cost, but I have particulars of the revenue.
237. What will be the total revenue, at the prices which the Government have put down for the unoccupied portions, in addition to that which is actually let? I will tell you the revenue obtained in the year ending the 1st July, 1898—that is, exclusive of berths Nos. 1 and 2, which are at present under offer. The amount was £7,268 9s. 2d.
238. What do you expect to get for Nos. 1 and 2? At a very low figure I expect to get about £8,000 a year for those.
239. Then the remainder must be let at low prices? No, they are much smaller berths; for instance, No. 4 is only 236 feet. They are not let at any fixed rental; we take the good with the bad. The more cargo the vessels bring in, and the more they take out, the more revenue we get. It depends on the cargo they bring in, and what they take away.
240. You are paid by results? Yes.
241. But in the case of Nos. 1 and 2, there is an actual lease? No; in that case also the payment is by results. There is a great advantage in that. If you were to give anyone an exclusive right to a berth, he could prevent you from putting a vessel there when he did not use it; but at any time when those berths are not being used by these vessels, I can put an outside vessel in there, and have the revenue from it.
242. But with regard to the contract with the White Star line, such as you contemplate,—they will, of course, have a prior claim? Yes; they will always have that. It is provided for in the agreement.
243. That will bring the revenue up to something over £15,000 a year at present rates? Yes.
244. With regard to the sum of £8,000, which you expect to get from Nos. 1 and 2, may we infer that wharfage accommodation for the very large vessels is very much needed, and very much in request? I am quite sure of it.
245. That is a growing requirement? Yes.
246. Can you tell the Committee what you think would be the rental that would be produced by extending the wharf, as it has been stated in the newspapers the Minister for Works intends to do, as far as the women's baths in Woolloomooloo Bay? At a low estimate, I should put it at £3,000.
247. What sized ship would that accommodate? I intend to berth the new San Francisco steamers there if I possibly can.
248. Vessels of about what tonnage? 450 feet long. They may be longer.
249. But that is about the size of the vessels they propose to run? Yes. Although the berth will be 600 feet, you must have the berth a little longer than the ship, because of lighters and other vessels coming in there.
250. How much would that revenue be? £3,000 a year.
251. From your knowledge of the shipping of Sydney at the present time, have you any doubt that when the wharfage accommodation in view in Woolloomooloo Bay—200 feet more on the north-eastern end, and 600 feet more on the western side—is completed, there will be any lack of shipping to go there? I have not the slightest doubt. Of course, shipping is always slack in the off season.
252. The accommodation will be seized upon at once? I am quite sure of it.
253. What makes you arrive at that conclusion? The "Medic" was there, because she could not go anywhere else. There is no other berth in Sydney that could accommodate that steamer.
254. *Dr. Garran.*] Supposing the Government were to find these wharfs on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay working satisfactorily, would there be any disposition, do you think, on their part to extend the wharfs right away to Lady Macquarie's Chair? I do not think so.
255. Why not? For my part I would not recommend it, because I do not think it would be right to exclude the public from the baths.
256. You would have to shift the baths to somewhere else? Yes.
257. If there were a mercantile necessity, do you think that the Government would say, "We will find another place for the baths, because that site is too valuable now for baths; we want it for ships"? I do not think it will become necessary with the scheme proposed for Glebe Island.
258. You are going to knock the women's baths out? Yes.
259. If the women's baths are to go, why should the men's baths be more sacred? I do not think there will be any trouble about the men's baths. I do not know the Government's intention, but I would not recommend it.
260. But for all nautical reasons it would be very suitable? There is no doubt about that.
261. Quite as suitable as those in existence? Yes.
262. Even more so? Not more so, but equally.
263. You get a better wharf as you go more from the head of the bay? No. It is easier to berth a vessel at the head of the bay than it would be there, especially with a strong north-easter.
264. You think the present limit is likely to remain the limit for a long time? Yes, I think so.
265. When you make this new wharf will you take a slice off the Domain to make a roadway? No.
266. You will reclaim all you want? Yes.
267. So the Domain area will not be diminished? Not a foot of it, I understand.
268. All you want for space you will reclaim—make your own ground? Yes.
269. *Mr. Dick.*] I think you are not favourable to the idea of jetty extension? No, I am not.
270. You have at present at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay two small jetties, have you not? One.
271. It is not quite in the centre of the bay? Not quite.
272. On the ground of shipping convenience, is there any objection to an extension, right along the centre of the bay, of a wide jetty, which would afford berthing facilities on each side? I think there would be greater objection now than there was ten years ago, when I gave evidence before. I was then in favour of having a jetty right down the centre, but I am not now. I never contemplated such large vessels coming here—vessels of 500 or 600 feet—and having to be turned round. Jetties are very inconvenient for landing a great quantity of cargo out of these steamers.
273. They are long enough to allow all the hatches to be worked at once? Yes; but the difficulty is for drays to get down and take the cargo away.
274. But with a wide jetty and a good central road would not that difficulty be obviated? Yes; if you were to have a jetty 150 feet wide and a road 50 feet wide in the centre; but that would be very costly.

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275. At present the maximum depth of water in Woolloomooloo Bay is only about 27 feet? Yes; but you can have any depth you like in Woolloomooloo Bay; it is all mud.
276. Supposing you were to have a long central jetty, could you berth your vessels and take them away from their berths as easily as you can now? Yes.
277. You do not swing the vessels at the wharfs? They could be swung outside and brought up stern first.
278. I mean you do not swing them at the wharfs at present? The pilots do. The Norddeutscher-Lloyd steamer was swung at the head of the Cove the other day.
279. You use the berths—I do not mean at the jetties, but immediately adjacent to the jetties, on the foreshore, at present? Yes; that is, No. 5.
280. And you get fairly large vessels there? Yes.
281. The "Gulf of Martaban," for instance, is on the eastern side now? Yes.
282. If there is no difficulty at present in accommodating vessels at the wharfs adjacent to the jetty, there would be no more difficulty if the jetty were extended down the centre of the bay? There would be no difficulty in berthing them.
283. Your great objection is the difficulty of disposing rapidly of the cargo? Yes.
284. Have you any experience in Sydney to guide you to that conclusion? I have. I have two jetties at Circular Quay—on the western side.
285. You find it very inconvenient in the matter of handling cargo? Yes; it is inconvenient for getting cargo away.
286. The "Nineveh" at present is at Dalgety's wharf, Miller's Point? Yes.
287. Is it found inconvenient there as regards dealing speedily with the cargo? I cannot answer that question, because I have nothing to do with it.
288. Nearly all the private wharfs where fair-sized steamers are accommodated are practically jetties, are they not? Yes; but there has been great objection to berthing large steamers at jetties of late years. There is also another objection to jetties, and that is, that you cannot have shed accommodation for the proper protection of the goods.
289. For what reason—cannot a jetty be covered the same as a wharf? Because the carts would have to go through all the sheds, and if carts go amongst cargo, that breaks the cargo up.
290. Then you do not think that that idea is one that should be followed by the Government? No, I do not.
291. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Would it not be a great economy of space if jetties could be constructed, instead of these long wharfs? Certainly it would. Of course one jetty would take two ships, one on each side; but there are other considerations that have to be thought of. It is not a fair thing for two ships with general cargo to be berthed at a jetty at the same time, because the cargo gets all mixed. I would never do it. It is not fair to the owners of the cargo, nor to the ship, nor to anyone else.
292. If the jetties were widened a little, would they not afford greater facilities for loading and unloading? You would have to have a jetty 100 feet wide to give proper access to it.
293. And even then it would be a great economy of space, would it not? But with two vessels at a jetty, even if it were 100 feet wide, you would not have space to land the immense cargo that comes out of these large steamers. Some of them have 5,000 tons of cargo to be landed. Supposing there were two steamers of this kind at a jetty, even if it were 100 feet wide, they, discharging from five hatches, perhaps, night and day, would block the jetty up, and they could not get the goods away. In the old days of sailing ships, jetties were all that was required, and they did not have to be more than 180 feet, or at the most, 200 feet long; but those days are past. It is nearly all steamers now, and they require quick despatch.
294. But is it not a fact that jetties are largely used in Melbourne for loading and unloading vessels? I think they are; but I do not think that ships there get such quick despatch as they get in Sydney.
295. I have noticed vessels loading and unloading there, and they seemed to get rid of their cargo very quickly by having trams along the jetties? Yes, that is true. In Melbourne they take it from the Sandridge Pier right into the railway trucks, which take it right up to the city.
296. I should think that where jetties could be used, you could increase the accommodation almost 400 per cent., could you not—that is, you could put four vessels at a jetty where you could put only one at an ordinary wharf? Yes; but even with that I would not advocate jetties.
297. Until of late years the whole of these wharfs were jetties, were they not? Yes, they were; but the shipping has so increased in size that the jetties would not accommodate them now.
298. You think, then, that the jetties are objectionable? Yes, I do in every way.
299. *Mr. Watson.*] You were saying that you expected to have the new 'Frisco boats berthed at Woolloomooloo Bay? I think so.
300. Do you know whether there are any other wharfs that would be suitable for those boats in the event of your not being able to give them berths at Woolloomooloo Bay? I would have to do the best I could at Circular Quay.
301. You have no room at Circular Quay for them? I have managed for the two boats the last six months.
302. But the boats to be built will be much larger than those now running? Yes; they will be 450 feet, I believe.
303. As against what? I think that the present boats are about 320 feet.
304. Then they will be more than 100 feet longer? Yes.
305. Are there any private wharfs that would be suitable for the new 'Frisco boats? There is Smith's wharf, which would accommodate them for length—that is at Miller's Point; but I think that the Aberdeen White Star line has a portion of that, and so there would be no accommodation for them there. There is a jetty at Parbury's wharf, and there might be accommodation for them there. I think that is 360 feet long.
306. Is that wharf generally well occupied now? No, I do not think it is much occupied now. The steamers that used to go there have come round to the Government wharfs.
307. What would be the largest-sized steamer that any private wharf could accommodate? I think that the only large berth in Sydney at a private wharf is at Smith's wharf, where the Aberdeen White Star Company's vessels are. I am not quite sure about the length of it. It is a broadside wharf. I do not think there are any jetties in Sydney that could accommodate those large steamers.

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308. Parbury's would not be big enough to take these new 'Frisco boats? No; not to take the whole length on.
309. Do you think that Parbury's wharf is a place where the agents of the 'Frisco boats would care to have their vessels, having in view the matter of convenience in getting passengers there, and so on? No. I am quite sure from what I know that they will either go to Circular Quay, or if there is no place for them at Circular Quay, they will come to Woolloomooloo Bay.
310. How does Woolloomooloo Bay compare with other portions of the harbour in regard to convenience;—are there any complaints from the agents as to inconvenience of getting passengers or goods there? I do not think it will be as good as Circular Quay for passengers; but as for landing goods there I have never heard any objection. Of course it is only a matter of introducing one passenger steamer there—then the rest will follow. If all the passenger boats berthed down there it would be all right, especially if a tram ran down there; for instance, through a tunnel under the Domain from Circular Quay.
311. There have been proposals in connection with the city railway to run trains round that way, I understand? They ought to.
312. Goods going to or from Circular Quay have to go through rather a congested traffic in the streets, have they not? Yes.
313. Is that element absent from the Woolloomooloo Bay approach? In a great measure it is, because they go up to Market-street.
314. They get into the city at Market-street? Yes.
315. *Chairman.*] You were asked a question with regard to the wharfage in Melbourne, and wharfs running out there in the shape of jetties;—is it not a fact that the pier at Sandridge runs out into Hobson's Bay? It used to do so; but I do not know much about Melbourne now; it is twenty years since I was there.
316. But that is the place where you saw a long jetty running out? Yes.
317. And that is into an open roadstead? Yes.
318. It would be very inconvenient for a ship to have to go right alongside a wharf there? It was in those days.
319. And the reason for the railway being there, I suppose, is that the goods have all to be taken right up to Melbourne? That was the cause of it.
320. And then they are put in the warehouses at Melbourne? Yes.
321. But here the goods are taken from the ship's side and put right into the warehouses? Yes.
322. So there is no similarity between Melbourne and here? No.
323. What is your observation, as manager of our public wharfs, of the tendency of late years with regard to vessels;—are they gradually getting larger? Yes, much larger.
324. You have no doubt of it? Not the slightest doubt. A vessel that was considered of a large size ten years ago is regarded as a small vessel now.
325. I mean, is the trade of the port evidently being supplied from year to year by increasingly large vessels? There is no doubt about it.
326. It is consequently necessary that we should provide special wharfage accommodation for those large vessels? It ought to be provided. I do not look merely at the present or next year. I think that wise people look ten years hence, and contemplate what the shipping of the port will be ten years hence.
327. From your observation, do you think that these large ships are bound to go on, or are vessels likely to become smaller again? No; I do not think they will become smaller.
328. Among shipping people, have you heard anything about vessels going to be smaller again? No. They are building them larger than ever.
329. Therefore extensive frontage for large ships is required? There is no question about it.
330. *Mr. Dick.*] Will you kindly supply us now with the same details concerning berths at Circular Quay as you have given us in regard to Woolloomooloo Bay? I will commence on the eastern side of Fort Macquarie. No. 1 berth is leased to the P. and O. Company. There is a small addition to be made to it, and it will be 620 feet long. No. 2 berth is leased to the Messageries Maritimes; it is 515 feet long. No. 3 berth is leased to the Orient Company; it is 372 feet long. No. 4 berth is leased to the Canadian and Japanese lines of steamers; it is 572 feet long. No. 5 berth is leased to the Norddeutscher Lloyd; that is on the western side; it is 512 feet long. The head of the cove is used for ferries. No. 6 berth is leased to the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company; it is 396 feet long. No. 7 berth is leased to the German-Australian Steamship Company; it is 434 feet long. No. 8 is a small jetty—No. 8A and No. 8B; one side of the jetty is 239 feet long, and the other side is 283 feet long. No. 9 is also a jetty; there are three berths at it; the principal berth is 420 feet long, one berth on the other side is 264 feet long, and a berth right up at the top of it is 137 feet long. Those are all the berths at Circular Quay. Practically there are only nine berths at Circular Quay. Those over and above nine are only in shallow water, and the berths are of little or no use.
331. What was the total revenue from the Circular Quay wharfage in the same period as you have already mentioned in regard to Woolloomooloo Bay? £33,399 18s. 11d., giving approximately £3,500 as the annual value of each berth, taking the good with the bad. That amount includes the rent of the ferries, which is about £2,000.
332. How is it that the Orient berth is short compared with the others? The vessel projects beyond two others, and the steamers overlap both ways—they overlap the French Company's wharf and No. 4.
333. Does the overlapping interfere with the rapid working of the cargo of the Orient Company? No, I believe not; I have not heard of it.
334. Is it a matter of difficulty for pilots to berth vessels at the adjacent wharf? No. It would be if the steamers at No. 4 jetty were longer, because they would have to reef inside of the Orient steamers. You could not berth very large steamers there. Besides, there is not a sufficient depth of water there.
335. As a rule, the boats berthed at the Circular Quay carry a smaller amount of cargo than do boats of similar size devoted solely to cargo, do they not? Yes. Still they carry a very large quantity. For instance, I know that the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer landed 6,000 tons of cargo there.
336. Take the Orient boats, which discharge at the short wharf—what is the average cargo for one of those steamers? The average cargo is about 3,500 or 3,000 tons; it varies considerably.
337. The shortness of the wharf does not hamper them at all? No, I believe not.
338. What is the depth of water around the Quay? On the eastern side it is 28 feet, and on the western side it is about 32 feet. The bottom on the eastern side is all rock.

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339. Does the 28 feet allow all those big vessels to load to their full capacity? Yes, I believe so. There has been no complaint about that.
340. *Dr. Garran.*] On the eastern side of the Quay you have this overlapping, echelon kind of wharf? Yes.
341. And on the western side the wharfs are straight? No; they are echelon there also.
342. Considering the size of the steamers now coming to this port, would it not have been more convenient if we had made both sides of these wharfs straight? Yes, it would have been. In Woolloomooloo Bay it was originally intended to have the wharfs the same shape—three berths of 300 feet each—and I objected to that, as I saw they would be of no use, and Mr. Darley altered them at my suggestion.
343. *Mr. Dick.*] The Quay is practically a point of departure for a great number of ferry boats? Yes.
344. Does that fact militate against it as a resort for large mail boats? There is the departure of a large number of ferry boats, and, in my opinion, there has been for some years a traffic in the cove which never should be there—that is, the picnic boats. I have made the recommendation, and believe it has been approved of, that two or three small jetties should be put out at the Man-o'-war Stairs, with proper accommodation for the picnic traffic. That would leave plenty of room for the ferries in the centre of the cove.
345. It would be necessary, then, to carry the tram there? If I get the jetties, the tram will no doubt run to the point.
346. Year after year, even the regular and necessary passenger traffic—apart altogether from picnic requirements at the Quay—is increasing, owing to the settlement on the northern side of the harbour? Yes.
347. As that increases, will it not make Circular Quay less desirable as a depôt for these large steamers? It will in time, there is no doubt about it, if a bridge is not put across the harbour. But I think it will be many years before the mail steamers will leave the cove.
348. Is it not a fact that the ferry boats have their whole time-table disorganised, and that the time-table of the Milson's Point Railway line also becomes disorganised, when one of these big steamers is swinging to the Quay? It has happened with the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer; but it could be put a stop to if the Marine Board pilots turned the vessels outside the cove, and brought them up stern first.
349. The difficulty arising from that could easily be met by an improved system of pilotage? Yes.
350. Has the bringing of the electric tram down to the Quay still further added to the difficulties of taking cargo away from the wharf? No.
351. Not in any way interfered with it? No.
352. The large vessels berthed near the head of the Quay occasionally have a coal steamer placing bunker coal in one of them, whilst outside the coal steamer there is a large lighter? Yes.
353. Does not that interfere to some extent with the ferry traffic? With the North Shore ferry it does occasionally. That could be remedied. I brought it under the Treasurer's notice. If the North Shore Ferry were removed to where the Mosman's Bay Ferry is, and if the Mosman's Bay Ferry were removed to where the general ferry is, and if Prince's Stairs were removed and the present North Shore Ferry were used instead of Prince's Stairs, which would give the North Shore Ferry the centre of the cove and of the Quay, that would do away with any further difficulty.
354. Is the jetty you suggest should be used for the North Shore Ferry the one that was originally used by the rival company of the Port Jackson Company? The one I propose to use for the Mosman's Bay Ferry is the one that was used for the rival company, and I propose to take Prince's Stairs away and enlarge the Mosman's Bay Ferry.
355. Do you think that the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats are too large to go into such a small quay as that, considering all the surroundings? They are certainly large. I have given the matter considerable thought, and I intend to recommend that it be somewhat altered, if we can manage it, by getting the German-Australian boats away from the Quay to Woolloomooloo Bay or somewhere else—because they are cargo boats—and enlarge the E. and A. wharf and put the E. and A. steamers where the Norddeutscher Lloyd is now, and let the Norddeutscher Lloyd have the whole of the present E. and A. and the German-Australian berths. I think they are willing to pay for them, and they have two branch lines of steamers coming out at the beginning of next year.
356. Does the Norddeutscher Lloyd agreement extend over a long period? It has two and a half or two years to run.
357. How long has the German-Australian lease to run? I do not think that I should have much difficulty in getting them to shift, as their boats are only cargo boats. The German-Australian lease has eighteen months to run. I do not think that there will be any difficulty in getting the steamship companies to make exchanges; but I could not move the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers further down now, because they would not fit. They are 545 feet long, and, of course, I could not put them into a berth 400 feet long.
358. Even if you were to shift the line which is further to the north away from the wharf, you would not be able to accommodate the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats then, with the wharf as it is? No.
359. Then the transfer or interchange of wharfage accommodation which you propose could not be carried out unless the wharf were altered? The wharf would have to be altered; but that would not take very much.
360. *Mr. Watson.*] Did I rightly understand you to say that the total revenue from the ferries was about £2,000? Yes.
361. That seems to be a small sum in comparison with the revenue derived from the other portion of the Quay? Very small.
362. How do you account for that? I do not think the ferry companies are paying what they ought to.
363. In what way do you calculate the charge to be made to the ferry companies? In the case of the Manly ferry, I took interest on the cost of construction—10 per cent.
364. The amount for a timber wharf would have to include a good deal for depreciation, would it not? Yes; but 10 per cent. is a large interest—that is, allowing 5 per cent. for depreciation, and a wharf like that would stand for fifty years.
365. So, practically, at that rate you are not getting much for the rent of the site? Not for the rent of the site.
366. Does that apply, roughly speaking, to the other ferries? Yes.
367. But that site cost the Government a good bit of money in reclamation and in other preparations, irrespective of the actual cost of the wharf? I do not know about that.

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368. The Cove was reclaimed right down to where the ferries now are, from some distance further up? Yes; many years ago. The head of Circular Quay is practically a public highway now.
369. In view of the rentals that you are getting from other parts of the Quay, it seems as though it would be fair to charge these ferry companies an increased rental? When the North Shore Ferry was put there first, I suggested a much higher rent than is being paid, but the Minister of the day appointed a board to assess the rent, and they assessed it at £1,000.
370. How would that compare with the cost of the jetty and other buildings? It would leave 10 per cent. on the cost of it. That jetty cost, I think, £7,000.
371. So, roughly speaking, the whole of those ferry companies are occupying the land without rental—they are practically paying for the wharfs, and the other expense the Government is put to, including something for depreciation? Yes.
372. *Chairman.*] I suppose that your objection to jetties in Woolloomooloo Bay applies with greater force to jetties at the Circular Quay where the ferry service is so large? I object to jetties anywhere for cargo vessels.
373. You object to them especially at Circular Quay? Yes.
374. With a ferry service there, it would not answer at all? No.
375. So at the Circular Quay you do not think it is at all possible to extend wharfage accommodation by the erection of jetties? No.
376. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you know of any jetty in Sydney Harbour that has lasted fifty years? I did know a wharf that lasted about fifty years. It was on the western side of Circular Quay. It was lately pulled down, and some of the piles were as good as when they were put in.
377. You mean the timber was sound? Yes, except the girders. The piles were really excellent.
378. You think they would have lasted fifty years if left alone? I think they had stood there close on fifty years. I am speaking from old tradition.
379. The original jetty there was simply for the use of the Commissariat Stores, was it not? Yes, originally it was.
380. You mean to say that the timber of that was sound? I do not think that any of the old jetty existed there when the wharf was pulled up. I know that when they pulled the old A.S.N. Co.'s wharf up it had stood sixteen or eighteen years. The wharfs that private people build are, of course, nothing like the wharfs the Government build; but that wharf had stood there for sixteen or eighteen years, and the timber was good.
381. How old was Campbell's wharf when it was pulled up? About eighteen years. That was the old A.S.N. Co.'s wharf.
382. Was there no sign of unsoundness of the timber there? Yes; cobra had got into the piles.
383. It would not have lasted much longer? Not very much longer; but the piles were small ones, and were not coppered.
384. You think that the way these piles are now coppered they are proof against that? Yes; no cobra can get into them. As a matter of fact, the wharf on the eastern side is over twenty years old. All that is required is some repairs to the decking. The underneath portion is perfectly sound.
385. *Chairman.*] Where is the next place where there are Government wharfs? The next Government wharfs commence in Darling Harbour, at the foot of Lackey-street. There are four jetties; they are small iron jetties, each about 70 feet long, and capable of accommodating some sailing vessels. I had a vessel there of about 1,000 tons some years ago.
386. Mostly sailing vessels? I never had any steamers up there.
387. Timber vessels? They used to load shale there, and discharge wood, but of late years the place has been used only by small timber vessels. The wharfs were faultily constructed, and vessels could not have ordinary despatch there. After we pass these jetties we come to a timber wharf. This projection is leased to Birt, Geddes, & Co., for the purpose of loading frozen meat.
388. What kind of vessel goes there? Large vessels could go up there, but they do not go there now, because they cannot get through the bridge.
389. When the new Pyrmont Bridge is erected, and the new swing made, will they be able to get up there? Yes; but, still, there is an objection to large vessels going there on account of the depth of water and the rock.
390. On the western side there, what is the depth of the water? Twenty-two feet, and the bottom is rock.
391. That will not permit of very large vessels going there? No. Lately the Works Department have deepened the water alongside the second berth south of the bridge, on the western side. The wharf between Birt's and the bridge is used only for small timber vessels, the water being shallow with a rock bottom.
392. Do you know what rental the Government gets from the Government wharfs about the Pyrmont Bridge? Yes. For the twelve months ending June last year the rents amounted to £1,470 0s. 10d. They are all small timber vessels that go up there.
393. Can you tell us whether the Government wharfage space above the Pyrmont Bridge is availed of to its fullest extent, having regard to the shallowness of the water, and the inconvenience of having to go through the bridge? It could be used more.
394. Why is it not? Because there are only small coasting vessels going up there with timber, and we get nearly all there is of it.
395. Then, for the necessities of present trade, it is used to its fullest extent? Yes. It could be used more if there were more trade.
396. But, for the purposes of large ships, is that part of the harbour likely to be used to a much greater extent? No.
397. Why not? Because of the shallowness of the water, and the unsuitableness of the place. The only vessels that would go up there would be vessels with goods to be taken away by the railway, and there is very little cargo of that kind coming into the Colony.
398. For the purposes of general cargo supplies to the port, and that kind of thing—that is not a part of the harbour suitable for that kind of trade? It is nearly useless for that purpose.
399. After passing Pyrmont Bridge, you come to Pyrmont wharf? Yes.
400. How is that occupied? It is occupied for the purpose of shipping coal and frozen meat particularly. It is an export wharf.
401. Used in connection with the Railway Service? Yes, to a great extent.

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402. Do you get a rental or anything else for the Government from that? Yes; we collect the wharfage and tonnage dues. The amount of wharfage and tonnage dues collected there last year was £4,302 7s. 1d. The reason why this is lower than it would be under other circumstances is that there is an arrangement with the railway authorities whereby the outward wharfage on coal exported is only 1½d. a ton, instead of 3d.—only half wharfage is charged on coal exported from Pyrmont wharf; otherwise the revenue would be much larger.
403. How much of the revenue do the Railway Commissioners pay? About £1,000. There are tonnage dues. For instance, there is ore landed from Noumea, on which the consignees pay dues. Next in order we come to the Government property known as Darling Island wharf, which at present is being completed. I think that that will be used solely for the export of wool, frozen meat, and grain, coming down by rail. The Darling Island wharf is being completed by having a concrete facing put round its eastern side, its end, and its western side, which, when completed, will give wharfage accommodation on the eastern side, amounting to 1,300 feet, a berth of 300 feet on the end, and wharfage accommodation on the western side amounting to 900 feet.
404. Is it occupied at the present time? No.
405. Do you know how long it will be before that will be available? I think there will be a considerable quantity of wheat shipped from it directly.
406. How long do you think it will be before it is completed? Two years.
407. When the work at Darling Island is completed we shall have a large additional wharfage frontage available? Yes.
408. Do you think that by the time it is completed we shall have ample accommodation, including the additional accommodation provided there, for the necessities of the port? The Darling Island wharf will never be an import wharf, it will be only an export wharf. They will take "tramp" steamers there for the purpose of filling them with wool and coal.
409. *Dr. Garran.*] Those vessels will go to one wharf for import and to another for export? Yes; the same as they do in every other part of the world.
410. *Chairman.*] That wharf will be used in connection with the railways for export purposes? Yes. It is contemplated to put large warehouses all round the island to suit the lessees. It has been in my mind for some years that wool will go there from the country, be exhibited, sold, and dumped and put into ships there, and thus taken out of the streets of Sydney altogether.
411. *Mr. Watson.*] I suppose that the reason why it would pay to take a vessel first to one wharf to discharge her imported goods, and afterwards to take her to another wharf to take in goods for export, is that that would save handling and haulage of the import goods from the export wharf, which might be a long distance from the warehouse? It would save all the lighterage of the cargo.
412. It would be cheaper to shift a vessel from one wharf to another than to shift the goods? Much cheaper.
413. *Mr. Dick.*] But is not that advantage almost counterbalanced by the fact that if the vessel is alongside the railway all the outer cargo that comes by the railway can be shipped almost immediately on to the vessel without any cartage at all? Yes, when she is empty. It is of great advantage to a ship when there are import and export wharfs. In London there are import and export wharfs.
414. *Dr. Garran.*] But do you imagine that the great mail steamers will leave their berths at Circular Quay to go and take in their export cargo at Darling Island? No, not the mail steamers. I never contemplated the mail steamers going there at all.
415. Only the tramps? Yes, the tramps. As a matter of fact, there are applications for berthing accommodation there now.
416. But you do not think any of the mail steamers would go there? No, I do not. I never anticipated that they would go there.
417. Then it is only for import steamers that we want additional wharfage over and above what is provided for at Darling Island? Yes, only for import purposes. It may be required for export in time, and no doubt it will be.
418. But for export purposes you think that Darling Island will furnish all we want for the present? Yes, for the present.
419. Then it is only import wharfage we need? Yes, for the present.
420. Of course these export steamers will be at that export wharf only about half the time they are in the harbour? That is all.
421. They will be at the import wharf for the first half of the time, and at the export wharf for the second half of the time? Yes. I am quite alive to the fact that by making that an export wharf it will take a certain amount of revenue from the other Government wharfs; but it will take it not only from the Government wharfs, but also from private wharfs. One great object is to get a great deal of the traffic—all the wool traffic—out of the city, and I think that will be a great thing to accomplish.
422. Of course these steamers will not pay more for the convenience of two wharfs than they would pay for the convenience of one wharf if they were to stay there all their time? No. When a vessel is discharging her cargo, she has so many free lay-days under the Act, and she might use a part of that time at Darling Island, in which case I would get only the rent for the stores and the wharfage on the produce shipped from the wharf into the vessel; but I think that would pay handsomely.
423. And you think there will be a full demand for the whole frontage at Darling Island merely for export purposes? I am quite sure of it. I could bring three customers now.
424. *Chairman.*] That is largely due to the fact of its being used in conjunction with the railways? Exactly so.
425. You spoke a little while ago about fashion with regard to trade—that if certain steamers went to certain places other steamers would follow; now, what is the fashion in the harbour with regard to cargo ships;—do they like to go further up the harbour, or do they prefer to keep down as much towards Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay as possible? Passenger steamers always prefer to lie at the Circular Quay.
426. But I am speaking of cargo ships? I think I am safe in saying that all large steamers would prefer to be berthed either at Circular Quay or at Woolloomooloo in preference to being berthed at any other wharf. The reason for that is that the Government has very much better wharfage accommodation than private people have.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 16 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

John Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs, made an affirmation, and was further examined:—

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427. *Dr. Garran.*] It is rather important to this inquiry that we should have a clear idea of how far the Government expenditure upon wharfs in Sydney harbour has been a remunerative investment, because we ought to report that to Parliament if we can;—can you say, taking Woolloomooloo Bay for example, how much you have received for each wharf individually, or for the whole collectively? I was able to give you the figures yesterday for one year.
428. For each berth separately? No, I could not give that.
429. Then your figures would be scarcely a fair criterion, because some of the wharfs have only just come into operation? Yes; I have not estimated for those yet.
430. Only for those which have been twelve months in operation? Yes.
431. With regard to Circular Quay, can you give us the revenue from each wharf separately or only from the whole? I can give you the revenue from the whole. I could give you the particulars of each wharf, but it would take some time to take out the details from the book.
432. I understood you to say that you thought the ferry wharfs were let at too low a rent? Yes; I think that is the case with the North Shore ferry.
433. Do you think the large wharfs are let at a fair rental? Yes.
434. Are they let at a rental which is undercutting private wharfs? No.
435. You are not sure of that? Yes.
436. You think you are getting as much as private owners would get for the same property? Yes.
437. With regard to Darling Island, that is so far an incomplete work? Yes.
438. But you have had twelve months' experience of the coal-shoots at Pyrmont? Yes.
439. Can you give us the annual revenue from the head of Darling Harbour down to the coal-shoots? Yes. I did not give you yesterday the revenue above the bridge; that was omitted. Above the bridge the revenue was £1,470 10s., and below the bridge £4,302 7s. 1d.
440. Out of that £4,000 the bulk, I suppose, would be for coal? Yes.
441. Some would be for chilled meat? Yes, and various things. As I stated yesterday, it may appear rather a small revenue, but that is owing to an arrangement with the Railway Commissioners that the wharfage on coal should be only 1½d. instead of 3d.
442. The Railway Commissioners do not collect the revenue? No.
443. It is collected solely by you? Yes.
444. You fixed the tariff by agreement with them? Yes.
445. At Newcastle no wharfage, I believe, is collected? No.
446. Is there no tonnage? There is tonnage, but neither inwards nor outwards wharfage.
447. With regard to Blackwattle Bay you have only one wharf at the head of the bay there? Yes.
448. What revenue did you obtain from that? £1,011 0s. 7d.
449. Those are all the wharfs in the city with which you have any connection? Yes, excepting the wharf at White Bay.
450. You have four groups of wharfs in your charge—the Woolloomooloo wharfs, Circular Quay wharfs, the Pyrmont wharfs, and the Blackwattle and White Bay wharfs? Yes.
451. They constitute practically the whole of the Government wharfage in the city of Sydney? Yes.
452. You know nothing about the expenditure upon these wharfs? No.
453. Is the income increasing or decreasing? It is increasing.
454. At what rate? I can give you the revenue from when I took charge of the wharf fifteen years ago; it was then £10,000, and last year it was £47,930.
455. Who preceded you in the office of Manager of Public Wharfs? Mr. Bell.
456. If you turn out the Norddeutscher steamers from the corner of Circular Quay, do you know any private wharf big enough to accommodate them? No.
457. Within the next two years, before you get Darling Island finished, will you have any accommodation for such vessels? No.
458. None whatever? No.
459. And they can go only to Government wharfs? That is all. Of course they may go to private wharfs, and put up with the inconvenience.
460. I suppose the jetties at Darling Harbour are now as long as it would be safe to make them—I mean the private jetties? I do not think it would be safe to make them any longer.
461. They now project into the water as far as they ought to go? Yes.
462. Then you cannot look to the private owners to increase the accommodation for large ships? No.
463. The wharfage at Darling Harbour was invaluable to the city of Sydney in the early days, when the Government had no wharfs? Yes.
464. Private enterprise had the whole business in its own hands then? Yes, except Circular Quay.
465. And practically met all wants? Yes.
466. Now that we are coming to deal with larger ships, do you think that private enterprise can meet the demands as well as can the Government? With a very large expenditure.
467. Take Glebe Island for example—could private owners do as well with that block of land as would the Government, taking it as a whole? They might do as well; but I do not think they would do any better.

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468. You think they would only do as well if the private owners formed themselves into a company? Yes; no private individual could undertake the work.
469. If the Government were to let the property off on ninety-nine years' leases in 500 and 600 feet lengths the accommodation, on the whole, would not be so good? No.
470. You think we have reached that stage at which, in providing for large ships, the Government had better keep the wharfage construction in its own hands? Yes. I have always had an idea that in time —perhaps in the near future—the whole of the wharfage in Sydney should be put under three commissioners.
471. You admit that in the past private enterprise has done for Darling Harbour what the Government would not have done? I am quite sure of that.
472. Do you remember the dispute which took place at Circular Quay as to whether the wharfs should be of iron, stone, or wood? That was before my time.
473. Do you think that private owners would have taken three years to decide that question? No; I am sure they would not.
474. Do you remember the time when the "Sobraon" could not find a berth at Circular Quay? Yes.
475. To accommodate that vessel a certain amount of rock was blasted away? If I remember rightly, she was berthed ultimately on the western side of the Quay, at the old timber wharf.
476. Was it merely a question of scraping away so much mud? Yes.
477. Mud only? Yes.
478. How far have you to go down to get to the rock? I think about 70 feet.
479. And on the eastern side? They are down to the rock now.
480. We could have had a bottom for concrete wharfs then if we had wanted it? Yes.
481. You told us yesterday that Darling Island, when completed, would be almost exclusively an export wharf? I think so.
482. What additional accommodation for all purposes will you want, beyond the Darling Island wharfs, when they are completed? I am not looking only a year or two ahead; I am looking ten years hence.
483. Two or three years ago the Government decided upon wharf construction at Darling Island. That work is now in hand, and it will be finished in a few years' time. You say you apprehend fresh demands for wharfage. I want you to look two years' ahead. When the Darling Island wharfs are finished, what demand will there be for wharfs which you will not be able to comply with? I think the demand can be accommodated for the next two years with Darling Island.
484. After the Darling Island works are completed, will you be short of wharfage? I do not think so. The whole of the works at Darling Island, between Pyrmont and the Island, are completed.
485. You admit that the wharfage at Darling Harbour, above the bridge, is not utilised to its capability at present? It never can be, under present conditions.
486. It has not been a good investment? No; they have been useless wharfs always.
487. It would have been just as well if they had filled up the harbour there instead of making the wharfs? I think it would have been better.
488. It would have provided accommodation for a big goods terminus? It would have been a splendid railway yard, and that will be very much wanted in the future.
489. I remember telling Mr. Moriarty that, instead of taking mud out, he ought to be putting mud in—that he ought to have reclaimed the flat for wharfage instead of deepening it;—you think that would have been a better policy? Yes.
490. How far down would you have filled the harbour up? Right down to Market-street. I would have made a circular quay.
491. Not a straight quay? No.
492. What advantage has a circular quay over a straight one? When I say I would have made it a circular quay, I mean something like Circular Quay with a roadway.
493. The head of Rushcutters' Bay is circular? Yes.
494. That is inconvenient for shipping, is it not? It is not a question of shipping there; it looks more ornamental.
495. It is rather inconvenient to shipping? Yes. As a matter of fact, Mr. Moriarty made a circular quay at Woolloomooloo, and it had to be straightened out afterwards.
496. So that for shipping purposes there is no object in making a quay circular? No.
497. You think you are right in saying that, as soon as you get possession of the Darling Island wharfs, completed according to the plans, you will not be in want of additional wharfs? Not for some years.
498. How many years will it be before you want additional wharfs? The Darling Harbour wharfs will only be export wharfs.
499. Nine-tenths of the imports coming into Sydney are destined, not for up-country, but for warehouses in Sydney; but the goods which come in for up-country do not go to the city at all? They would be an exception.
500. When the Railway Department imports locomotives, where are they unloaded? At Pyrmont wharf.
501. They will go straight on to the rails? Yes. They formerly unloaded them at Circular Quay.
502. But when the Darling Harbour wharfs are finished they will be landed there more conveniently? Yes.
503. So that Darling Island will occasionally be used for import purposes? To a small extent. My idea has been that the bringing down of wool to Darling Island will ultimately lead to the erection of large warehouses there. Wool will be brought down there for exhibition, for sale, and for dumping.
504. You are aware that the buyers of wool do not like to go over to Pyrmont? I think they will go there now.
505. Is there not a large warehouse of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s, there? Yes.
506. Do buyers like to go over there to look at the wool? I think that, in spite of the disinclination, there will eventually be warehouses at Darling Island.
507. Is it not a fact that at the present time, if you want to get wool inspected, it must be at or near Circular Quay? Yes, because the largest agents have warehouses at Circular Quay.
508. Would you not find a great difficulty in getting the agents to go over to Pyrmont to look at your wool? There might be some difficulty for a little time, though all these prejudices wear off.
509. But commerce makes ruts for itself, and is apt to stick in them for a long time? Yes. I know there is a difficulty in getting merchants out of a groove, but when persons see that they can save money by

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by making a change, the matter is different. By going to Darling Island they will save cartage and double handling.
510. Supposing that is done, it will render useless all the great warehouses at Circular Quay? Yes.
511. That being so, will not the owners be likely to fight against such a change as you suggest? Individually they are likely to do so, but you have to consider the public.
512. You are aware that in London, when they opened the wharfs down the river, and tried hard to get the wool sales transferred there, it was found a difficult matter to fight against the wool wharfs up the river? Yes; I am aware that there was great difficulty in utilising the Tilbury Docks.
513. They had to fight against the custom of a generation or two in a strong and powerful trade? That would not be the case in this instance.
514. You think you can show a sufficient gain financially to beat down opposition? Yes. There would be the fact of the railway going alongside the warehouses.
515. Darling Island and Pyrmont are the only wharfs in the city which have the advantage of railway communication? Yes; and it is a great advantage.
516. As a wharfinger you admit that is an enormous advantage? Yes.
517. No private wharf has this advantage at present? No.
518. Nearly all the private wharfs in Sydney are jetty wharfs? Necessarily.
519. But this is not the case at Miller's Point? Smith's wharf is not.
520. Is Towns' wharf? That is a jetty; a portion is not. The main portion is a jetty.
521. Dibbs' wharf is a jetty? There are three jetties.
522. Do you think that in time the advantage of railway communication will tell strongly in favour of Darling Island? Yes.
523. At all the seaports of the world, wherever it is possible, a railway is brought to the wharfs? Yes.
524. Is it an axiom in engineering to connect wharfs with a railway system if you possibly can? Yes.
525. You cannot do that at Darling Harbour, except by the enormous expense of a railway right down the shore of the harbour;—that would be very expensive? Yes. It has never been thought of, I think, in connection with the private wharfs.
526. Whenever it is done it will have to be done by the Government resuming the wharfs? Yes.
527. If the wharfs we are now considering were made, there would be no necessity on the part of the Government for such a work as that down the eastern side of Darling Harbour? I do not think so.
528. You think it would be better to leave the wharfs there in private hands as they are now? Yes.
529. Do you not think there is some advantage in having part of the wharfage in private hands as a check upon Government monopoly? We could not very well do without some of the private wharfs. There are the local shipping companies to be considered. They have a coastal trade, and it is absolutely necessary that they should have the wharfs in their own hands.
530. You have no facilities for that trade? No; I do not want anything coastal.
531. Do you find that private wharfs are any check upon your overcharging? They always charge the same as we charge.
532. Then you are a check upon them? Yes.
533. They are not any check upon you? We could not overcharge.
534. But you might? We could not; we have a law to administer. We should not dare to overcharge.
535. The law would prevent it? Yes.
536. The law provides fixed rates for you? Yes.
537. Do you think the Government wharfage rate in any degree cuts unfairly into the profits of private wharf-owners? No; I think the private wharf-owners are perfectly satisfied.
538. Have they ever complained? No.
539. Do you think they are doing as well now as formerly? I have no reason to think otherwise. I never heard anything to the contrary.
540. Are the private wharfs at Darling Harbour at the present time equal to the Darling Harbour trade? I know that some of the steamers have not been able to berth there, because I have had to berth them.
541. You know that the intercolonial trade has increased greatly of late years? Yes.
542. Most of it goes down to Darling Harbour? Yes.
543. Is the trade which goes there growing faster than wharfage accommodation is provided for it? I think it is growing considerably. I have frequently had vessels from private wharfs berthing with me, on account of their having no room.
544. You think the wharfs are barely equal, then, to the accommodation of the existing trade? Barely.
545. Have the owners a tenure of wharf right sufficient to justify them in spending money in improvements? They have leases from the Lands Department.
546. On a day like Saturday, when there are a great many steamers going away to intercolonial ports, the traffic in the streets leading down to the wharfs is frightfully congested? Yes.
547. Has it not struck you that the facilities for intercolonial trade in that part of the city are rather behind the times? They are just about as bad as they can be.
548. Then if things are as bad as they can be, they cannot be up to date? No.
549. On the whole then, you say that the private wharfs at Darling Harbour are not equal to the present demand? No.
550. Where else can the trade go? It will have to go somewhere else; they cannot make more room there.
551. They want to be handy to the stores in Sussex-street and Market-street? Nevertheless the trade will have to go somewhere else.
552. You think the present intercolonial trade is outgrowing the accommodation on the eastern side of Darling Harbour? Yes.
553. Which is the nearest place to which the trade can go? Somewhere up Rozelle Bay, I should think.
554. Is there sufficient depth of water above the bridge there? Sufficient water can be made. That is what I have had in my mind for some years. The cartage from Blackwattle Bay to five municipalities would be 3d. less per ton than it is from Sussex-street.
555. Suppose you made a good wharf at Blackwattle Bay, and allowed the intercolonial steamers to come there, would the cartage to the city be much more than from Darling Harbour? No.

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556. It would have to go a greater distance? It would be nearer to Redfern, Darlington, Newtown, The Glebe, Annandale, and Balmain.
557. In the case of the steamers which unload on the eastern side of Darling Harbour, is a great quantity of their cargo sent direct to the railway station? No.
558. It would be mostly goods going to stores in town? Yes.
559. Then if you sent the ships to Blackwattle Bay there would be a much greater distance for cartage? They would have to erect stores there; they would come in time.
560. There is no room for stores there, because the park is on the other side of the road? There is plenty of land available there, I think.
561. There are private wharfs on both sides of Blackwattle Bay? On the Pyrmont side, but not on the Glebe side.
562. There is the Auckland Timber Company's wharf? Yes.
563. Speaking of the distance from the different wharfs, do you find that the cartage down to Woolloomooloo Bay is very much more expensive in the case of steamers loading there than down to Circular Quay? It is the same.
564. Do you mean to say that a man would take goods from York-street to Woolloomooloo Bay for the same price that he would take them down to Circular Quay? Yes.
565. Would he take them to Glebe Island for the same price? I think so.
566. So that having found out that the distance to Woolloomooloo Bay does not increase the cost of cartage, you are inclined to think that the distance to Glebe Island will not increase the cost of cartage either? I do not think it will.
567. We shall not be making the wharf in an out-of-the-way place in making it there? No; of course there will be good roads and bridges to cross. There is great detention on the present old bridge.
568. There will be no steep grading? No.
569. Because the gradient from Pyrmont Bridge is comparatively easy, and there is no stiff gradient on the rest of the road? Quite so.
570. There is nothing like the gradient which you meet coming up Market-street? No; I do not think there will be any difference in the cartage.
571. Pulling a load up Market-street is equal to double the distance on a level road? They have a trace-horse there to pull the loads up the hill.
572. But a carter would be willing, you think, to go twice the distance on a level road for the same rate? Yes. He would, of course, prefer a level road even though it was a much greater distance, because it would save the trace-horse.
573. You think the trade to be accommodated at Glebe Island is a trade of the future, and not of the present? Yes.
574. And that when Darling Island wharfs are completed people will still be crying out for Glebe Island wharfs to accommodate ships? Yes; in course of time.
575. You expect that a trade will grow up in the future to fill the wharfs there? Yes; trade must go up the harbour. It cannot go down.
576. Is there a railway at present to Glebe Island? No.
577. You think it desirable for wharfage purposes that a railway should be made? I think that in time it would be necessary.
578. Because you will have one Government wharf with good railway accommodation, and another equally good Government wharf without railway accommodation? Yes. A railway will unquestionably be necessary in course of time.
579. Even without a railway, do you think you will be able to let the frontages two years from the time Darling Island wharfs are completed? Yes.
580. At the present moment you say that you have more demand than you can supply? At present, yes.
581. How much demand is there which you cannot meet, and what is its character? It is difficult to say exactly, because I may have every berth full one week, and half of them may be empty the next week.
582. Still you say you are being pressed—by whom? Houlder Brothers have asked for a wharf, and Birt & Co.
583. They are both regular lines? Yes.
584. Then you want two wharfs for regular liners? Yes; a third is the San Francisco line.
585. Will that accommodation still be wanted when you have completed the wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay? No, I do not think so; because if the White Star line does not take two berths on the eastern side, there will be one berth there. The new berth on the western side of the Domain will make another.
586. That will provide two wharfs out of the three for which you have been asked, with a little extra expenditure? Yes.
587. So that of the existing demand not supplied you can meet two-thirds within the next eighteen months? Yes.
588. At no great expenditure? At no great expenditure.
589. Then you have only one company to provide for? Yes.
590. You see your way to meet the present demand pretty easily? Yes; but what will it be in the near future.
591. You first say that you need new wharfs because you are over-pressed for room, and the wharfs at Glebe Island are recommended to meet the demand; but you now say that you could meet two-thirds of your present demand at Woolloomooloo Bay alone within eighteen months' time? Yes.
592. That would be a cheaper job than the job at Glebe Island? Yes; but in ten years' time we shall be badly in want of accommodation.
593. You might utilise the Norddeutscher Lloyd's if you turned them out? Yes.
594. It is the great bulk of their vessels which constitutes the inconvenience? Yes; it is very difficult to deal with them.
595. If the E. & A. Co. had that wharf there would not be so much inconvenience? No; but the other berth to the north of the Norddeutscher Lloyd berth is not large enough for these great boats.
596. Your present immediate trouble is to find a new berth for the Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamers? Yes.
597. But you could do that at Woolloomooloo Bay by making other wharfs? If they would go there. The question is whether they would, unless some other line of steamers went there first.

598.

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598. The American line has been there? Yes.
599. They now go to private wharfs? They did, up to about twelve months ago. The "Mariposa" and the "Alameda" come to Circular Quay and take their chance of a berth. If they cannot get a berth they go somewhere else.
600. Does any steamer have to lie at anchor at Neutral Bay the whole of the time she is here, without getting a berth? No.
601. You always manage to find a berth somewhere? Yes.
602. With the two new wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay the steamers will be much better accommodated than they are now? Yes; but it is absolutely necessary that we should have one or two extra berths to accommodate outside vessels.
603. You propose in future to have continuous wharfs? Yes.
604. *Mr. Levien.*] I suppose a good deal of delay is occasioned by sailing vessels;—it does not arise from the steamers? I do not think there is any delay now. Very few sailing vessels berth at the public wharf.
605. Once a wharf becomes vacant a ship goes in; but in the case of sailing vessels there is an uncertainty of arrival, and this occasions delay? Yes; we always know when a steamer is coming in, and the berth is ready for her.
606. *Chairman.*] You wish to hand in some plans? Yes; some plans showing the length of the various wharfs which are located at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay; also a statement of the revenue received at the various public wharfs for the year 1898.
607. *Mr. Shepherd.*] What effect do you think Federation is likely to have upon the shipping of the port? I think it will increase the shipping business in Sydney very much. Nothing can possibly keep shipping out of this port.

Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman, Wharf Association, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

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608. *Mr. Watson.*] You are Chairman of the Wharf Association and Managing Director of the Sydney branch of Dalgety & Co., Limited? Yes.
609. Is the Wharf Association a body of men who merely use the wharfs, or is it a body of men who own them? It is an association of wharf proprietors. Some of them lease the wharfs from other private individuals; but they are either wharf-owners or lessees.
610. I believe that, in addition to being lessees of private wharfs, your firm also leases wharfs from the Government? We have at present the offer of a wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay.
611. At present you have no connection with the Government wharfs? Yes; we discharged two of the White Star steamers there, and we have an offer open from the Government for a few months.
612. The Wharf Association have nothing to do with that—that is purely Dalgety & Co.'s business? Yes.
613. You are acquainted with the proposal before the Committee to construct wharfs at Glebe Island;—it is at present suggested that only the north-east portion of the scheme should be gone on with—the portion on the right of the bridge, beginning at the bridge and going right round to White Bay, with the idea subsequently, if necessary, of extending the wharfs from the bridge towards the head of Rozelle Bay;—will you favour the Committee with your opinion of that proposal? Is it with the object of providing for import or export trade.
614. The idea, so we are informed by the Department, is that the accommodation will be used principally for the import trade;—the usual wharf appurtenances, in the shape of sheds, will, of course, be erected? I do not think that any further wharf accommodation is necessary. My reason for saying that is that the Government contemplate extending the present wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay on the eastern side by 200 feet. That would give two large berths.
615. In addition to what is now available? Yes. One of the berths is now in the occupation of the White Star line, and if the Government require another berth for another large line of steamers they could utilise the other one.
616. That would be the berth further north? Yes. Probably the White Star line will have the northern berth because the Government have made a stipulation in their offer to us that we have to take the northern berth, as they contemplate making the addition.
617. I presume the reason why they wish the White Star line to take the northern berth is that the water there could be made deeper with less trouble? They will make it all to 32 feet. On the opposite side of the bay it is proposed to erect further wharfage accommodation to the extent of 600 feet. In addition to that, all the Darling Island wharfs are empty at the present time. They are not all completed, but they are all unoccupied, and with that vast amount of wharfage accommodation unoccupied and the fact that at the present time, except in the case of very large steamers, the private wharf accommodation is very much in excess of requirements, I cannot see for what purpose the Government require further wharfage accommodation. I do not know how they are going to utilise it.
618. The private wharfs which are not fully occupied at the present time would be suitable for the larger class of vessels? The private wharfs certainly have not full occupation at the present time. As to the class of vessels to be accommodated, I was referring mainly to the deep-sea vessels. I cannot tell you very much about the intercolonial trade.
619. Confining yourself to wharfs for deep-sea vessels, when you say that private wharfs are not fully occupied, do you mean all the year round, or during the busy season;—there is a busy season, I imagine, for the wharfs; at other times do you think there is any lack of accommodation? I can only remember one instance of the Wharf Association not being able to accommodate a steamer—that is, within the last few years.
620. Allowing that there has been one instance, is it possible for the private owners to increase their accommodation for such a vessel? Yes.
621. In what way? Smith's wharf at Miller's Point is a broadside wharf of about 900 feet. In adjoins the Washington wharf, which has a further length of 300 feet. There would, therefore, be 1,200 feet available at Miller's Point alone.
622. Is not that wharfage at present occupied? It is occupied by other vessels which could be sent elsewhere. If a wharf were put there like the Government wharfs, I consider that it would be one of the best sites in Sydney.
623. Is the getaway convenient? It is as convenient as that of any of the wharfs excepting, of course, the Circular Quay.

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624. Would it be as convenient as the Woolloomooloo Bay wharf? Much more convenient to the bonds and to town work on account of its proximity. The hill is a little bit steep; but I have never heard any complaint on that score. I would just as soon berth a steamer there as I would at Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo Bay. As a matter of fact, we berth at Smith's wharf all the George Thompson line; they are vessels 420 feet long.

625. If you wanted to bring larger boats there you would have to take the Aberdeen line somewhere else? There would be room both for the Aberdeen line and for the White Star line at Smith's wharf if we were the lessees. If I were in the position of Smith's trustees, I should build a 900-foot wharf there. It is the only broadside wharf now in the possession of private owners.

626. As a general rule, would it pay private owners to make broadside berths, having regard to the frontage they have to acquire to enable that to be done? It would pay them certainly if they had the connection. It would certainly pay a firm like Dalgety & Co.

627. Why is it, if there is room for the two White Star lines at Smith's wharf, that it is now proposed to take a berth for the "Medic" and the "Afric," and boats of that class, at Woolloomooloo Bay? Because I could not come to terms with the Perpetual Trustee Company, who are the late Mr. Smith's trustees. I do not anticipate coming to terms with them. At the same time, I look upon Smith's wharf as the best wharf in the harbour.

628. If the White Star line could be accommodated there, I presume the Norddeutscher line could also be accommodated? Yes.

629. There would be room enough? Yes, with alterations to the wharf. The wharf is out of date, and needs improvement.

630. You think that if there were willingness on the part of the private owners to give the necessary appliances, accommodation could be found there for very large vessels? Yes. As an example of increased accommodation, you may take Parbury's expenditure recently in the provision of a lift to take cargo up to the street-level.

631. It is stated that a large proportion of privately-owned wharfs, being jetties, cannot give accommodation for quick despatch of large cargo boats;—that, it is stated, can best be done by the broadside wharfs the Government have lately been constructing? A broadside wharf certainly offers better facilities than a jetty, for the discharge of cargo; but I think the jetties are quite good enough for all the cargoes we have here. If you go down to Dibbs' wharf any day you will see American cargo being turned out at the jetties, and we have heard very few complaints. I have always had a preference for broadside berths for despatch; but it can also be given at a jetty. We have discharged on one side of a jetty and loaded the ship on the other side at the same time, without any difficulty whatever.

632. What would be the width of the jetty you are referring to? About 350 feet long by an average of 50 feet in width.

633. Can you get waggons and drays on to the jetties when the cargo is there? Yes.

634. Even although the cargo be placed on the jetty, it is wide enough to allow the traffic to and fro? Yes.

635. With the increase of late years in the size of vessels, I should think that even a small delay would be a matter of moment to the owners and other persons concerned? It depends very much upon whether the vessel simply comes to discharge cargo or to discharge and load as well. If she comes to discharge cargo and load, you can do as we did in the case of the "Afric" and "Medic." You can do a certain amount of loading at the same time, as well as taking in coal. A vessel like the "Medic" requires 4,000 tons of coal. We put that in on one side, and take out the cargo on the other.

636. Vessels belonging to regular lines which have stated times of departure are not in such necessity as to speed? No. In addition to taking in coal and cargo there is a certain amount of work to be done at the terminal port. The engines, for example, have to be overhauled, and there has never been any complaint, to my knowledge, as an agent, of want of despatch. If there be any complaint it ought to be against the agent, but we have had no difficulty in giving despatch.

637. How do you regard the general tendency of over-sea trade at the present time;—is it going to be more in the direction of large vessels? I think trading vessels have reached a size which is not likely to be exceeded.

638. When you say that, you refer to large vessels such as those of the White Star line? Yes; my reason for saying that is that you cannot build any vessel for Sydney alone. In order to make a vessel to advantage you want to provide for her going to Melbourne and other ports. In the case of Melbourne a vessel cannot go out drawing more than 27 ft. 6 in., and the same applies to Adelaide. So that it is no use exceeding the present size unless you want to build a vessel for Sydney only, and that would not answer.

639. You hardly think the trade of Sydney would be sufficient to induce the vessels to come here loaded for this port alone? No, I do not think so, although I should like to see it very much. It is a great pity we cannot bring all the cargo round, as we do in the case of Queensland.

640. You mean by intercolonial vessels transhipping it into larger ones? Yes.

641. Do you think that is economy as compared with the system of vessels calling in? Occasionally.

642. *Chairman.*] Big vessels cannot go up to Brisbane? They cannot go up to Brisbane, but they can go to Pinkenba wharf.

643. *Mr. Watson.*] You do not think the present size of vessels is likely to be exceeded? No.

644. Would that involve the doing away with smaller vessels in favour of vessels similar to those of the White Star line for cargo purposes? I do not think so, because there is a certain amount of work which these big boats are not fit for. For instance, you could not put on one of these big boats to go with a coal cargo to the coast of America, or anything of that kind. They are too large carriers. I think the smaller carriers will exist as well as the larger ones, just the same as the smaller ships of other classes are still running against the larger ones. If you sold a cargo of wheat the quantity a White Star boat could carry would be in excess of the requirements of a certain port.

645. Has there not been a tendency lately to develop over-sea shipping more or less into regular liners in preference to the old system of carrying cargo by tramping? I do not remember any line which has come here lately except the White Star line.

646. Is not the Federal line a new one? Yes, that is another.

647. They seem to have got together a number of vessels, and made regular liners of them, whereas previously the same vessels were tramping? Yes.

648.

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648. Do you think there is any advantage in having the regular liners as against tramps; suppose there were an economy in the carrying of cargo, there would be an economy all round with shippers and ship-owners;—would the tramp ship have the same chance of gathering in cargo from different holders as would steamers coming regularly? I could not say; I think it is a benefit to have both.
649. It seems that a large proportion of the wharf space now available is quite suitable for sailing vessels, or for a small class of steamers? Quite.
650. Do you think sailing vessels will continue in the same proportion as exists now, having regard to the total tonnage? I think that for general cargo sailing vessels will have to give way, but for carrying whole cargoes of wheat or coal sailing vessels will continue.
651. Is that because it is wise sometimes to alter the destination of a special cargo of export goods? There is a good deal of wheat from the other colonies sold for orders which are given in the channel.
652. The vessel is told to await at a certain place orders for her eventual destination? Yes.
653. The eventual destination depending upon the place for which the wheat is sold? Yes.
654. It would not be so easy to arrange for the disposition of a large quantity in one cargo? If a sailing vessel or steamer take a cargo of one commodity she can be diverted, but if either class of vessels take a mixed cargo she sails for a fixed destination.
655. So that it seems likely that any export trade we do will to a large extent continue to be done by sailing vessels and by a small class of steamers? Yes.
656. That would apply, then, to what we are informed Darling Harbour and Pyrmont wharfs are at present intended for—the export of wheat, and, possibly later on, the export of wool? I should like to say, as regards the export of wool, that that will be controlled largely by the position of the stores. Most of the stores are on this side.
657. And at Circular Quay? Yes. I do not quite see how the Government are going to shift the whole of the export business to Darling Island—at all events, in the near future. I understand that they speak of leasing off the land for the building of warehouses, with the object of shipping wool direct from there. A great proportion of wool is now sold in the Colony, compared with what used to be shipped to England for sale; so that for many years to come I do not think Darling Island is likely to be utilised largely for wool export.
658. Even in the case of wool which is to be shipped to England for sale, there is the dumping to be done? Yes. They will have to have dumping appliances at Darling Island; in fact, the whole of the shipping business will have to be shifted there.
659. It has been stated by the Manager of Public Wharfs that he thought there would be a saving in the cost of handling by the transference of the wool traffic generally to Darling Island, and that this would be sufficient to induce the different companies and firms to transfer their business from Circular Quay to Darling Island; do you think this saving will be sufficient to induce them to give up their present warehouses? No; the reason being that the Railway Commissioners now deliver the wool, whether to Pyrmont, Circular Quay, or Miller's Point, free. It costs the Railway Commissioners about 3d. a bale to deliver. A saving of 3d. will be effected by the Commissioners.
660. You do not think there would be a saving sufficient to counterbalance the removal of the business over there and the practical abandonment of the existing warehouses and stores? I do not think so. I myself do not see any inducement held out to persons to go there. Of course, it would be the better for Sydney generally if the traffic were not interfered with so largely as it is by the wool drays; but you cannot transfer a trade like the wool trade from Circular Quay to Darling Island in a day.
661. Do you think it is likely that the wool traffic, speaking broadly, will increase very largely in the Colony, bearing in mind that the extension of the railway system and the opening up of new districts have brought a great deal of land under cultivation for wheat? I do not anticipate any large increase in wool production for many years to come.
662. You do not think it will increase beyond the point at which it stood prior to the drought? No. We had 60,000,000 sheep then; the number is now reduced to something over 30,000,000.
663. The clip of the largest number of sheep we had—over 60,000,000—was dealt with pretty easily, some from Circular Quay and the other portion at existing wharfs? It was dealt with without any difficulty, as far as shipping was concerned.
664. I take it, then, that in your opinion it is not likely that we shall have to face any great difficulty with regard to the shipping of wool? I am sure we shall not. There are sufficient warehouses and facilities at the present time for berthing a great many more steamers than would be necessary to carry away double the present production of wool.
665. That would be more than the clip of the 60,000,000 sheep a few years back amounted to? Yes; because the sheep cut better now than they used to. There has been an improvement in the class of sheep. What I meant to convey is that you will find any quantity of wharfage available for a great many years to come. I do not anticipate that our imports will increase very largely, in view of the probabilities of duties being put on, and the increased production in the country. I do not see any prospect of a great increase in our imports.
666. There will, you think, be a proportional decrease in the imports following upon the adoption of Federal Customs duties? Yes.
667. You do not think it is likely we shall continue the increase in tonnage which has been noted during the last four or five years? Not in the tonnage coming to take produce away.
668. We can assume roughly, that as our exports have not materially increased during that period, owing to drought and one thing and another, the larger proportion of the increased tonnage is due to increased imports? I could not say whether or not that is the case. I do not know what the imports are.
669. The only alternative to that assumption would be that the owners were running a great deal of tonnage without income? You must bear in mind that steamers which go away from here do not carry a full cargo from Sydney. They take a certain proportion from Sydney, and more cargo is taken in at Melbourne and Adelaide.
670. But any material increase in tonnage coming here would probably point to an increase in the amount of business done, or in the cargo carried? I do not think it is a reliable guide. I do not think you should take the tonnage of steamers as a guide to imports, or you would get astray. Take the "Medic," a steamer of 12,500 tons; she brought only 1,800 tons of cargo to Sydney, and she will appear in the tonnage list as adding 12,500 tons.

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671. But it cannot pay to run such large vessels with a small cargo like that? A certain proportion of the cargo, of course, would be landed at Melbourne and at Adelaide. Then the steamer carries 350 passengers, and looks to having a full cargo for Home.

672. With a new line it is quite conceivable that for the first few trips, before trade got into a different groove, there would be comparatively a small cargo? Yes. What I say is more with a view to show that the tonnage coming to the port is no guide as to imports.

673. Putting aside wool, and coming to the export of wheat, I think you have already indicated that a great proportion of the wheat export, assuming that we have any great quantity of wheat to send away, will be done by means of sailing vessels? Yes; or moderate-sized steamers.

674. In either of these alternatives you would not require very large wharfs? No. I cannot see that for the export of wheat we should require any more wharfs, excepting perhaps those at Darling Island.

675. Where there is railway communication? Yes; and you must remember that that wheat export goes only for a few months. I daresay it is all concentrated in a couple of months.

676. It is estimated that the wheat yield this year will be approximately 14,000,000 bushels, and that, it is said, will give an exportable surplus of about 90,000 tons of wheat—about 3,000,000 bushels;—do you think there would be any difficulty in dealing with that quantity at the present time by means of the Darling Island and Pyrmont Railway wharfs? There would be no difficulty in dealing with it.

677. How would you deal with it at private wharfs? If the Railway Commissioners would give facilities to put the wheat into lighters where the railway meets the water at Darling Island, it could be lightered away to the ships at a cost of between 1s. and 2s. per ton. I think that would be preferable to carrying the wheat by dray through the city as wool is carried now. I see no difficulty in coping with 90,000 tons. That would all be removed by lighter from the place where the railway touches the water.

678. It would be taken to regular steamers lying at other wharfs? Yes; or to sailing vessels lying at other wharfs.

679. On the south-east side the wharf is completed, and the railway line goes along for some distance? There is no reason, then, why steamers or ships taking a full cargo of wheat should not berth there.

680. And load direct from the railway trucks? Yes; but if a steamer were taking in a mixed cargo, as is done in the case of the White Star boats, we should prefer to bring the wheat round by lighter to taking the ships round there. It is a big thing to move a 550-foot ship.

681. I suppose that wheat would be a desirable cargo to some extent for stiffening purposes? Yes.

682. So that the big ships would compete for a part cargo of wheat to some extent with the ships that take wheat alone, although the wheat might have to be lightered? Yes; it is a question whether it would be cheaper to take the ships to the wheat, or bring the wheat to the ships.

683. You think that in the case of larger vessels, it would be cheaper to bring the wheat to the ship? Yes; because we can go on loading other classes of cargo at the same time.

684. Assuming that there is something like a proportionate increase in the production of wheat continued for the next five years, compared with that which has taken place during the past five years, practically doubling the production, that would leave us a much larger quantity of wheat available for export? Yes; at that rate you would have far more than 90,000 tons.

685. Do you think it would be possible to deal with that quantity of wheat from the wharfs being erected at Pyrmont and Darling Island? Certainly.

686. You are of opinion that the provision now being made there is sufficient to meet any probable increase in our export trade for the next five or six years? It would be far in excess of requirements for the next five or six years. With prompt delivery out of the trucks, and by means of lightering, you can shift any cargo cheaper than by dray, and wheat would not have to go into warehouses as would wool. Wool has to go there to be inspected. If you are going to put wool up for sale, you must take it to a warehouse to give buyers an opportunity to inspect it. Wheat could be sampled in trucks.

687. It does not need to be opened for sampling purposes? No. At Lyttleton, New Zealand, I have seen the wheat run right down to the ship's side. It is sampled there, and anything bad is rejected.

688. Wool would require to be dealt with in a warehouse before it was shipped; wheat does not require the same kind of treatment, and can be sent direct to the vessel's hold? There is a growing tendency on the part of growers in favour of selling wool in the colonies as against shipping it to England. I cannot myself see how you are going to divert the business which has been spoken of to Darling Island. I do not see how the wool business is going to be taken over there.

689. Arrangements could be made to take it there but for the vested interests already at Circular Quay? I think that Darling Island in future might be turned to better account if there is going to be a large wheat production such as you indicate. Darling Island would be much better suited to that export than for the handling of wool. It would be desirable to get the wool out of the streets. There is no doubt about that. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co. and Goldsbrough, Mort already have stores at Pyrmont.

690. Leaving out of account altogether the question whether additional wharfs are necessary, do you think Glebe Island would be a sufficiently convenient place? I think consignees would prefer the delivery of their cargoes on wharfs at Darling Island, Circular Quay, or Woolloomooloo Bay. A ship discharging cargo at Glebe Island would be at a disadvantage.

691. To what extent? To this extent: there would be more expensive cartage to town, and the consignee, if he had the goods dumped down there once, would not have them put there a second time. He would not ship by any vessel going there.

692. Because of the extra expense? Yes.

693. At present all the wharfage charges are made to the consignee? Yes. The wharfage of goods is charged to the importer or exporter, as the case may be.

694. In the case of imports, the consignee has charged on to him wharfage dues? Yes.

695. And he also would have to pay the carriage of goods from Glebe Island, for example, to his store or warehouse at Sydney? Yes.

696. Do you think that pretty well all the goods would be brought to Sydney for opening up and inspection? What else could you do with them. A small quantity, perhaps, might go away direct to the country, but the main portion would come into town for distribution.

697. Is there not among large country houses an increasing tendency to indent goods direct to themselves? Yes; but the facilities are now greater for getting goods out, and consequently men do not lay in the stocks they used to lay in. They are now continually replenishing stock.

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698. That would not affect the proportion indented direct to country houses and taken directly from the ship to the railway? My experience is that a very small proportion of the goods which come here goes direct to the railway. A very large proportion goes into the stores in Sydney.
699. What do you think would be the additional cost of conveyance of goods from Glebe Island as compared with Woolloomooloo Bay;—assuming that goods had to be taken to any of the houses in York-street, what would be the difference, speaking roughly? It would be only a certain class of goods which would go to York-street. A great many of the other goods go to Miller's Point or Circular Quay.
700. Could you give us an approximate idea of the difference in the cost as regards any one class of goods? No; but I daresay I could get you the information.
701. Do you know whether, at the present time, carrying companies make any distinction in the charge for bringing goods from Circular Quay as against Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not think they do. We have had no complaints whatever in the case of the "Medic" and the "Afric."
702. It would appear that the carriers take a broad zone view of the matter? Yes. Some time ago I think there was a different rate for the carriage of wool from some of the warehouses to Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay, but I do not think there is any extra charge now.
703. Leaving wool out of the question, and taking import goods, can you say whether the carriers make any distinction in their charges for the conveyance of goods to York-street from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not think so at the present time. The charge would probably be greater from Glebe Island, because the bulk of the goods are warehoused about Circular Quay, Dawes' Point, and Miller's Point. You would have to add the distance from Market-street to those places.
704. Suppose the Federal Government imposed pretty heavy Customs duties, would there not be a large increase in bonded stores? No. We have more bonded stores now than are necessary. The thing was overdone a few years ago. We are about one of the largest lessees of bonded stores. For a great many years to come the stores will be able to accommodate everything that comes.
705. But with a large increase in the tariff the amount of goods bonded will be much larger than as at the present time? When we had the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duties the bonds were never full; they were never filled to overflowing. Since then, in the boom times, more bonded stores have been built.
706. You think there will be enough to cover contingencies? Yes.
707. I thought it possible, with such an increase in the traffic as seems likely, bonds would be erected round about Woolloomooloo Bay, perhaps? It is very unremunerative work now; there is no money in it. Anyone who puts up stores for that purpose finds a difficulty in getting an adequate rent.
708. I take it that the tenor of your evidence is that there is very little probability in the first place of the increased wharfage proposed being required for many years to come? I cannot foresee any use for it.
709. You think, secondly, that if increased wharfage to that extent were necessary, within a few years Glebe Island would not be a very convenient place? I think it is not a convenient place compared with the other places we have available. Darling Island and Pyrmont are more convenient. Why could not the coal be taken to Darling Island, and shipped from there instead of utilising the wharfs at Pyrmont.
710. In that case the wharfs from the bridge down to the northern end of the Pyrmont wharf could be utilised for general purposes? Yes.
711. The coal trade being transferred to Darling Island? Yes; they will not have anything to occupy Darling Island for a great many years to come.
712. *Dr. Garran.*] Would you utilise the space by putting up more jetties or by making a straight wharf? I should put up more jetties. Having regard to the large area of land, I think that more might be made of the island if there were jetties. I do not think the most has been made of it. Echelon jetties might, I think, be constructed.
713. *Mr. Watson.*] If you put out jetties from Darling Island proper, on the south-east side, you might then spoil the frontage between Pyrmont wharf and Darling Island? If it were private property I am quite satisfied it would not be kept in its present position. I refer, of course, to Darling Island.
714. You think that greater provision in the way of jetties might be a better means of meeting any need for increased wharfage accommodation than going as far as Glebe Island? Most decidedly. Jetties for the purposes of export are every bit as good as broadside wharfs.
715. Especially for wheat export? Yes; the present arrangement is a waste of good room. No private individual would dream of using Darling Island as it has been used.
716. You think it is a waste of opportunity to use broadside wharfs for coal and wheat exports? Yes. I could not give you an idea from the map how many jetties could be put out. Only yesterday the question of a jetty at Woolloomooloo Bay was raised; but it is impossible to have it there, because the steamers have only one or two hundred feet to spare, turning in that bay. If the Committee desired evidence on that point, it might be obtained from Captain Petitt.
717. It was suggested yesterday that it was hardly necessary for a vessel to turn if she were taken in stern first? The Harbour-master could give you an opinion on that point; but I think it would be a difficult thing in Woolloomooloo Bay to bring a large vessel out stern first or to take her in stern first.
718. Coming to the general question again, do you think that in your estimate of what is necessary for the shipping of the port you have paid sufficient attention to future requirements? I think so.
719. I might point out that when some years ago this Committee was inquiring into a proposal to extend the wharfage accommodation of Woolloomooloo Bay, the Wharf Association took up an antagonistic attitude, and said they did not think the accommodation was necessary, pointing to the fact that they were able to deal with the trade; but since then a very considerable addition has been made to the accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, and the accommodation seems to be taken advantage of as soon as it has been provided? Private enterprise has simply been blocked by the interference of the Government. I am quite sure of this: that but for the money which has been expended at Woolloomooloo Bay, and the fear which wharf proprietors had of coming into competition with the Government, they would have spent much more money upon their own wharfs, and with the result that they would still have been equal to all requirements. We could do without Woolloomooloo Bay if there were sufficient inducement to improve existing wharfs.
720. The Government, I understand, have not undercut the Wharf Association by charging a lower tonnage rate than you do? No; the Government charge is in accordance with the Act; they can only make one charge.
721. It is open to private owners to allow a rebate? Some of them below the bridge do so. It was done, I think, in the case of McIlwraith's wharf.

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722. The Government do not give any? No.
723. So that in some cases the private owners are charging less than the Government are charging in the way of wharfage dues? Yes; but the Wharf Association is not.
724. I should like you to point out what disadvantage the private owners are under as compared with the Government; leaving Circular Quay out of account, private owners generally have the best site? One disadvantage is that they can get a lease only for a limited term for the right to put out a jetty.
725. What is the limit? The last lease which came under my notice was for seven years. It is left for the Land Board in Sydney to decide. Two of our leases are falling in now. I think they were for fourteen years. The Board are trying gradually to reduce the terms. During the time you have the lease the Government have the right to remove the whole of your improvements,—the property is only held on sufferance. You may have the land right down to the water; but in order to make use of the water you have to go to the Government to get a lease which first of all must have the recommendation of a Government official. Then you have to go before the Land Board with an application to erect a jetty of 300 or 400 feet. In the case of Parbury's wharf they made an application, I believe, for 350 feet.
726. That is an incomplete jetty? Yes; they have now made application for another 100 feet to the same jetty. They may be told by the Government that it is beyond the limit line. Of course if jetties go out to any great length they block one another. You can see how private enterprise has been blocked.
727. Chiefly by short tenure? Partly by short tenure, and partly from the fact that the Government can take the property at any time. If the Government resumed the foreshore they might claim to abolish the wharfs without compensation. They probably would be liberal; but if they wanted the land for, say, a railway, they would probably take all the private wharfs without compensation. The Government have a white elephant in the shape of a freezing-house over at Darling Island. We were going to put up in one of our stores freezing appliances for shipping; but we were afraid to do it, because there was talk of the Government doing the same thing. If Woolloomooloo Bay had been left as it was we should have been going along just as happily as ever—that is if reasonable tenure had been given to wharf-owners, and they had been allowed to extend their jetties a fair distance.
728. With regard to increasing the tenure, you have to consider whether the public interests, speaking generally outside of shipping matters, might not be against it on account of the necessary resumption for railway purposes? I was merely explaining the reason why the present wharf-owners have not done more than they have done.
729. But assuming it to be impolitic to give very long tenure of frontage rights, then the disability under which private wharf-owners would suffer would continue, and thus deter them from making increased wharfage accommodation should it be necessary? I think there would be that tendency.
730. That being so, the Government would not only be justified, but would be called upon to make the necessary provision themselves? If it were necessary; but it is not necessary at the present time, nor will it be for a long time to come. With the new accommodation contemplated at Woolloomooloo Bay there will be plenty of accommodation. I saw it stated that 900 feet had been let to the White Star line. That was an error. Only room for a 550-foot ship has been provided for us.
731. You heard the evidence of Captain Jackson yesterday;—is there any point which has not been touched upon to which you would like to refer? I should like to mention one thing. Mr. Darley, in his estimate of the cost, does not appear to me to have looked at the matter from a business point of view. He has not taken into calculation the value of the land. I think that whatever proportion of the reclaimed land is used ought to be considered part of the capital.
732. He took as the value the cost of making it? Yes; but he could sell the land again.
733. Could he sell it for more than it would cost to reclaim it? The Government have reclaimed the land, and unless they put it up for sale they could sell it to the other wharf-owners and people in business. I think they have a right to take that fact into consideration.
734. What they are doing now is practically to debit the wharfs with the cost of making the land which the wharfs are to utilise; what you say is that the Government should debit the value of the land when reclaimed against the whole scheme; but suppose the value of the land when reclaimed is greater than the cost of making it;—do you think it would be so? Yes, I think it would be very much greater.
735. It is estimated that the cost of the reclamation and filling works would be £125,000;—do you think the value of the additional land made on the island would amount to that? I do, for wharfage purposes —that is, in the future, with railway communication.
736. Do you think that in the distant future with railway connection it would pay private owners to take up the land for private purposes? Not for import purposes; but if your idea of wheat-growing comes off it might pay then. I should be sorry to take the land for a great many years to come. Mr. Darley says that the Darling Island wharfs, or rather one side of them, will be ready in two or three months' time. If Glebe Island is a suitable place for dumping down imported goods, why should not Darling Island be more suitable as having a railway, and being slightly nearer the city? If the Government want berths for import ships, why not put berths at Darling Island? It cannot be used for export purposes for many years to come, and in the meantime I cannot see why it could not be used for import purposes.
737. *Chairman.*] There is one point upon which I should like you to give us information; when Mr. Benson was before the Committee in connection with the Woolloomooloo proposals, he gave us an estimate of the length of all the wharfs available in Sydney, the number of berths into which the wharfs could be divided, and the number of ships arriving, showing that, for the number of ships arriving, there was about three times the accommodation available; it was a very useful return, and it had a marked effect upon the Committee at the time? Yes; I think I gave evidence at the same time.
738. If you look at the return of that day, and the list of ships, you will see how remarkably the ships have increased in tonnage; a ship of 2,000 tons was regarded as a big ship then, now we have ships going up to 10,000 tons? I will look at that return, and will give you the information, as far as I can, as it applies to the present day.
739. *Dr. Garran.*] Has the shipping and wharfage business of Sydney in the export and import business increased much during the past five years? I think more ships have come here, but I could not say whether they have lifted more inwards and outwards within the past five years.
740. Has the distributing business of the port increased during the past few years? That I could not say.

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741. You cannot say whether the shipping business has been in any way influenced by the freetrade policy of the Colony? I could not; I am not a merchant.
742. As Federation will be accomplished within the next few years, Sydney will have no particular advantage over Melbourne;—do you think that that will lead possibly to a relative diminution of our shipping business as compared with that in Melbourne? I do not think our shipping business will be affected. It is to a great extent guided by our export business.
743. And our position as a terminal port will be maintained? Yes; we have the coal, and we have the dock. It is a great advantage to steamers to come here and do their refitting.
744. When the Melbourne scheme of clearing out the Yarra is completed, will the advantages that port can offer be as great as ours? No. Ours must be the terminal port on account of the coal. It is of no use for steamers to lie idle doing nothing. A steamer here can take in coal and wool at the same time, or she can take in cargo from one side, and discharge cargo on the other. That is frequently done, both sides of the ship being worked.
745. Captain Jackson's opinion was much influenced by an increase in the demand for wharfage;—do you think there is any likelihood of that demand being kept up after Federation? I do not believe there will be an increased demand for wharfage. The Wharf Association could handle ships just as easily as they have done in the past, except, of course, steamers like some of the White Star boats.
746. But suppose the accommodation is short? I do not see how it can be short. The Government berths are all leased to different owners—the P. & O. Company, the Messageries, the Orient, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and so on.
747. Captain Jackson says that he is often short of accommodation, and that he takes advantage of a berth being empty to put another ship in immediately? That only happens occasionally. I do not see how he can be short of accommodation.
748. Do you think the progress of Port Jackson as a shipping port will be diminished within the next few years? I do not see how it can be otherwise; it will depend a great deal upon our exports. If we have good seasons we shall have plenty of wool; if the drought continues we shall have much less wool.
749. But there will always be a steady progressive trade? Yes.
750. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Do you consider the accommodation in Port Jackson adequate for the shipping? I consider it is more than adequate at the present time. I know of no instance of a ship that was not able to get a berth.
751. The Darling Island wharfs will be a considerable addition to the accommodation, and they have not yet been utilised? Quite so.
752. What is your opinion generally of the Glebe Island proposal? I think it is absolutely unnecessary. It would be far better to leave Glebe Island alone until we have railway communication and know for what purpose we are going to use the wharfs. We shall be building an immense number of wharfs without having any occupation for them.
753. There is a large frontage in the hands of private individuals, particularly from Dawes' Point to Miller's Point, round to the head of Darling Harbour? Yes.
754. Is the whole of that frontage utilised at the present time for wharfs and jetties? There is a dispute with reference to a frontage next to Moore's wharf. I think the Government have some claim upon it. There is another small piece between Dibbs' wharf and the Gas Company which is not utilised, and, with those exceptions, I think the whole of the frontage is utilised.
755. Chiefly by jetties? Wholly by jetties, with the exception of Washington wharf, and Smith's wharf, and the small piece upon which the Government have some claim.
756. What is the size of vessels, as a rule, that load at these jetties, more particularly between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point? At our own jetty we load all Thompson's steamers. They go up to 420 feet in length.
757. Is any inconvenience experienced? Not the slightest.
758. Neither in discharging nor in taking in cargo? No.
759. Are the vessels discharged as expeditiously as they would be at Circular Quay? Yes. The ships are discharged, and the cargo is taken away quite as expeditiously. The importers are in the habit of leaving cargo on the wharfs as long as you will allow them to do so. In the olden days, when there was a duty on everything, the cargo was run into stores by the Customs. Now there are so many things free with which the Customs do not interfere. Merchants will often leave iron on the wharf until they can effect a sale, and it is then taken away in driblets.
760. You say you prefer broadside wharfs to jetties? Yes; you can get rid of cargo more expeditiously, and can give greater satisfaction. That is, if the jetty is being used by two ships. I do not object to having a ship on only one side, but if a jetty is being used by two ships, and the discharge of cargo is at all careless, and is not made in a proper way, it is open to objection. For loading purposes, one is just as good as the other.
761. The advantage of a jetty is done away with to a certain extent, under the circumstances you mention? Yes; but if you have a property with only 120 feet frontage, it is necessary to put down a jetty in order to accommodate a ship.
762. It is simply an economy of space? Yes; you utilise the water.
763. For smaller-sized vessels, one kind of accommodation is just as convenient as the other? Yes; you could not call a 5,000-ton steamer, 420 feet in length, small, although it is small in comparison with the immense German boats and the White Star boats.
764. It would be rather inconvenient to utilise the North Shore for wharfage purposes? It would be absolutely useless, because there is no means of removing the goods to town.
765. So that we are practically confined to the south side of the harbour? I think so, for all time.
766. Are you aware of any unoccupied spaces convenient for wharfage purposes, which could be made available? Yes; but I should be very sorry to see them used. For instance, there is the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay and Farm Cove. I am sure we should all be sorry to see the Domain cut up. It was contemplated to take wharfs right up to Lady Macquarie's Chair. In addition to that, there are Dawes' Battery and the Artillery Barracks.
767. Has your Association ever found itself unable to accommodate vessels? For some years I remember only a couple of instances where we have had a large steamer, and have not had a berth available at the time. Sometimes if a big steamer arrives, when the wool season is on, it may be more advantageous to us to use the wharf for wool export, because there is a good harvest while the wool season is on. After that, we have a comparatively idle time for some months.

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768. Generally speaking, you are able to meet all requirement? Yes, excepting those of big steamers. We could not have taken the White Star boats, except at Smith's wharf.

769. *Chairman.*] You seem to take some objection to the Government competition? I do not think so, although it has certainly had the effect of strangling enterprise in wharfs.

770. But, putting that aside, and also the short leases of wharfs, do you think that wharfs held by freeholders have been kept up to date, having regard to the increased size of the steamers coming to the port? Of course, the German steamers are provided for; they go to Circular Quay. But until the arrival of the White Star boats the wharfs were equal to the requirements of the port. It is my opinion that if any fair tenure could be given the wharfs would be built in a different way. But a man does not care about spending from £15,000 to £20,000 on a wharf, even if he leases for a fixed time of ten or fifteen years. The Government do renew the leases, but the rent is left entirely in the hands of the Land Board, and they may fix it at £500 a year if they like. That would be as good as confiscating the wharf.

771. I was referring more particularly to the old wharfs. They do not seem to me to be kept up to date? I think the public have been a little bit spoilt by the quality of the Government wharfs. They are really magnificent wharfs—better than is really necessary. If a private individual had been erecting wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay he would have spent much less money there.

772. *Mr. Watson.*] We are told that they are a paying investment. The companies, apparently, appreciate them? I do not know if the Government have taken into consideration depreciation. If they were private wharfs we should write off 10 per cent. per annum. In order to go with the times you must make many improvements. A few years ago a low wharf was good enough, but the big steamers are a great height above the wharf, and every lift takes longer to get into the ship and to get out. The tendency now is to build wharfs much higher. All these things have to be considered, and are considered, when 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. is written off for depreciation.

773. *Chairman.*] Are we right in assuming that, with the exception of the "Afric," and the "Medic," and the German steamers, the private wharfs can accommodate the other ships which come here? With the exception of those berthed by the Government. I think the private wharfs could berth even the White Star boats. I would put the big steamers at Smith's wharf. I had one of the Shire boats there 500 feet in length. The difficulty is that we lease only portion of the wharf; the other portion is leased to Mr. Mailler. We were in negotiation, and if it had come out as we anticipated the steamers would have been left there for all time.

774. You have a general knowledge of the wharfage requirements of Sydney;—can you state whether there has been any general desire among shipowners for increased wharfage accommodation? I have not heard any dissatisfaction expressed. We have one of the largest lines—the George Thompson line—and they are perfectly satisfied; we never hear any complaint.

775. Their steamers never lie out in the stream for any inconvenient time? They have never done so.

MONDAY, 18 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman, Wharf Association, Sydney, sworn, and further examined:—

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776. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you produce a letter from Mr. W. R. Benson, manager to the Wharf Association, dated 18th December, giving a statement as to present wharfage accommodation of the port? Yes; the letter is as follows:—

> With reference to the request made by you to Mr. T. F. Knox, on Saturday, for a statement from me as to the present wharfage accommodation of the port, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion it is more than ample for present requirements. During the last five years only one instance has occurred where the Association has been unable to supply a berth for a steamer, and I am satisfied that with the exception named no delay has been caused to shipping through being unable to obtain berthing accommodation at the Government or the Association wharfs. In fact, with the exception of during the height of the wool season, neither the Government nor the Association wharfs is fully occupied.
>
> With reference to the White Star line of steamers, of which the "Medic" and "Afric" have been berthed at Woolloomooloo, I desire to mention that my Association was in negotiation for the berthing of these steamers at Smith's wharf, and that they would have been berthed there had it not been that I was unable to arrange terms with the lessees, as otherwise the wharf was quite capable of berthing steamers of their dimensions.
>
> I regret that the notice has not been sufficient to enable me to complete the returns I am now engaged in preparing, showing the number of berths available and the number of ships and steamers arriving and their tonnage. This return will cover a period of three years to 30th June last.

777. What ship is referred to in the letter? The "Kent."

778. And it was only at private wharfs where she could not get berthed? Only at the Association wharfs.

779. Was there room for her at any Government wharf? Yes; she was berthed at a Government wharf.

780. Was there more than one space vacant at the Government wharf for her at that time? I should think so.

781. You cannot speak for certain? I have no doubt of it.

782. Then, although the wharfage at the disposal of the Association could not berth the "Kent," there was plenty of room in the port to berth her? Plenty of room.

783. It was not the wharfage of Port Jackson that was short? No.

784. Only that at the command of the Association? We were particularly busy at that time, and she could not have been berthed, I daresay, for forty-eight or seventy-two hours.

785. As a rule, is it a very rare thing for a ship to be kept waiting twenty-four hours? I cannot remember any occasion when a ship has had to wait. They come generally straight up to the wharf.

786.

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786. Is there any port you know of where wharfage is available more promptly than in Port Jackson? I do not think there is any port in the world where there are greater facilities for discharging and loading vessels than in Sydney.
787. You hear what captains say;—do you hear them complain? I never hear a complaint, and I have a good many captains to deal with.
788. They do not say that you are short of wharfage, you people in Sydney? No.
789. Do you know of any time when we have been short of wharfage? I am not aware of any occasion. I think it is extremely doubtful whether such a thing has occurred during the twenty years that I have been connected with the wharfage of the ports.
790. All that time the wharfage has been equal to the necessities of the case? Yes, more than equal.
791. We are told that the wharfage at Darling Island will add something like 2,500 feet of extra space;—is that so? 2,500 feet of broadside space.
792. How much available space is there at Circular Quay for the large steamers? 4,765 feet.
793. Then we should be getting more than 50 per cent. additional wharfage accommodation at Darling Island? I think it would be capable of a great deal more if it were in the hands of any individual.
794. You mean by the use of jetties? Yes.
795. But under the proposal of the Government to construct straightaway wharfs there would be 50 per cent. additional accommodation? Yes.
796. Do you think that 50 per cent. additional accommodation to what we have got now would be more than equal to the wants of the port? Far in excess of the requirements of the port.
797. Suppose the Government were to make one of these wharfs at Glebe Island a straight wharf—the north-east one—and the others jetty wharfs, sloping outwards, do you think that would be an advantage as compared with making straight wharfs? I think a system of echelon wharfs might be introduced, if the wharfs are going to be used for export.
798. If jetties were used on the north-west side of Glebe Island, do you think there would be room to work the ships in the bay? That I cannot say.
799. It is somewhat doubtful? I could not say, because I know nothing about the depth of the water, or whether it could be dredged or not. I think echelon wharfs would work.
800. At Darling Island, is there abundant room to work the ships if jetties are put there? Yes, there is abundant room. But the question as to jetties would be largely determined by the fact of whether you were going to use the wharfage for export or import. For export a jetty is quite as good as a broadside wharf.
801. Will you explain why? At Darling Island, in particular, all the goods for export would either go by lighters to the ships or go by rail, and they could be taken alongside, and there would be no chance of the wharf being blocked. The complaint about jetties arises from the fact that importers do not remove their goods as fast as they are put off the ship, and if people are unwise enough to go and put two ships at a jetty, discharging on each side, it is not surprising there should be trouble, because, as a rule, the jetties are not very broad.
802. You know the Melbourne wharf at Sandridge? Yes.
803. There all the goods were taken into trucks? Yes; taken into trucks right away. I do not think they deposited them on the wharfs at all.
804. The wharfs were never lumbered at all? No; they could not do it.
805. The consequence was that the whole of the cargo went straight away to Melbourne in trucks? Yes.
806. But if you once allowed the consignees to let the goods remain until they chose to take them away, that would interfere very greatly with the use of the jetties? The consignees will leave the goods as long as they can. Many of them will leave them until they can sell them and distribute them.
807. Do they not do the same in the case of broadside wharfs? Yes; but it does not matter so much, because on a broadside wharf there is more room.
808. They block up the room a great deal? But the goods are spread right along, and the drays can get to every point easily enough, while the passage up a jetty is sometimes overcrowded.
809. I have seen a lot of cargo lying on Smith's wharf? Yes; the drays back up to the wharf, and get the goods. The ship will keep the goods under cover for a reasonable time, because it is in their interest to look after the interests of the consignees as much as possible. We are not obliged to do this. All that the ship need do is to turn the goods out on the wharf.
810. It is at the risk of the consignees if they choose to leave them there? Yes.
811. If they let them lie there, can you charge them storage? If they are there for an unreasonable time they are taken to the store, at the risk and at the expense of the importer.
812. I suppose where a wharf frontage belongs to a private person, who is anxious to make the most money out of it, a jetty is the more profitable method of dealing with the frontage? It depends very much as to whether the frontage is shorter than an ordinary ship. The frontage at Dalgety's is only 120 feet. Well, we could put nothing in there, for even a coal ship is 350 feet; but if the Government would allow us to take the jetty out 500 feet, we would gladly do it.
813. But suppose you had Smith's wharf, and the Government would allow you to run out a jetty long enough for big ships, could you not put jetties out? I would not. Situated as I am now, with the agency of the White Star line and the Aberdeen line, I should put those two lines of steamers there, and I should be satisfied with what we should make out of them. But you must bear in mind that it is not everybody who has a wharf that has also a business. A man that has not a business cannot make much out of a wharf. Very often an owner puts a jetty up, and then lets it to a man with a business.
814. Would he not put two jetties up in a case like that? Most decidedly.
815. He could turn his money to better account? Yes. I am sure Captain Smith would have done it if he had had the opportunity.
816. It was only because the Government would not let him, I suppose, that he did not? Yes. Take the same space at the Central wharf, and look at the number of ships accommodated there, compared with the accommodation at Smith's wharf.
817. Take the case of Dibbs' wharf;—until it was leased there were no jetties? Dibbs' wharf is all composed of jetties.
818. It is now; but before the jetties were built it used to be a straight wharf? I do not remember that.
819. The Government, of course, can afford to make these broadside wharfs much more conveniently than

can

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can private owners who have to look to their profit? Yes; because they are regardless of cost, and because of the land. Another thing is that private owners have not a tenure. The great difficulty is that if we build a jetty, or even a broadside wharf, we have only a short tenure—whatever tenure is fixed by the Land Board—and we are entirely at the mercy of the Government. They can resume these wharfs, I think, without compensation.

820. Has not that shortness of tenure been due to an idea on the part of the Government that a resumption of all the Darling Harbour frontage will soon become a public work, and they do not want to be blocked by long leases? As far as I know, the present system as to tenure has been going on for about fifteen or eighteen years. It is included in one of the Land Acts.

821. But has not the scheme of resuming the whole of the Darling Harbour frontage been before the country for fifteen years? It has for a great many years.

822. Is not that the reason, and not a jealousy of private enterprise? I do not think it is a matter of jealousy; I think the Government want to preserve their rights. But they would give greater encouragement to the expenditure of money, and there would be much more money expended, if the people had a tenure.

823. If the Government were to abandon the idea of resuming the frontage on the eastern side of Darling Harbour, and contented itself with making a dozen wharfs at Darling Island and Glebe Island, and then said to private owners, "Now we will give you as much right, as regards the extension of jetties, as will not interfere with the waterway"—then, do you think private owners would make great improvements? Provided the Government were tied for all time to charge a fair rate for doing the work; but if they were to go into competition with private wharf-owners, and did the work for nothing, the private wharf-owners would have a bad time of it.

824. What length of tenure do you think would justify a private owner in making proper up-to-date wharfs—that is, with the right of resumption by the Government, with compensation? I should think twenty-one years would be a very fair thing.

825. If the Government could see its way to give twenty-one years in the case of Darling Harbour, you think private enterprise would greatly improve the wharfs there? Yes. I am sure of this, that if the Government were to give twenty-one years, even at Darling Island, and allow people to have the frontages for twenty-one years, they would put out their own jetties.

826. You think there is plenty of waterway to allow ships to project from Darling Island? Yes; I think so, with a system of echelon wharfs, perhaps.

827. Do you think if they got the right to throw out a jetty on a lease for twenty-years, private people would make more use of Darling Island than the Government would do? Yes; but private people should have the right to collect tonnage dues and wharfage. There would be no profit in erecting a jetty if the Government were to collect the dues.

828. Then you think that, though Darling Island is a very splendid work, it might be utilised more by private enterprise than in the manner proposed by the Government? Well, I think it is absurd to take all the frontage of Darling Island for six ships.

829. How many do you think it could be made to accommodate? It is difficult to say right off. I do not see why it should not accommodate three times that number.

830. Looking at the present style of ships, how close together would it be safe to put jetties? If it were for export, I should have a very narrow jetty; and if it were for import, it would be necessary to have a wide one. In addition to that, you would have to leave room between the jetties for the colliers to come in and serve the ships. You would have to regulate it according to the size of the ships likely to use the jetties, and so as to allow the coaling to be carried on. I think 200 feet would be ample between the jetties. I would put the jetty at from 40 to 50 feet—60 feet for the steamer (and that is the widest steamer I know at present) and then 60 feet for two colliers, which would make 170 feet, and then another 60 feet would bring it up to 230 feet.

831. *Mr. Watson.*] So that 250 feet frontage would be enough for each jetty? Quite.

832. *Dr. Garran.*] Then a wharf of 300 feet would be ample for a wharfinger who only wanted to throw out one jetty? Yes.

833. As a wharfinger you would not like to take a long lease of a wharf if you were limited to the export trade;—you would want to make your wharf available for either exports or imports? Yes; but I do not think the import trade could be done to as great advantage at Darling Island as it could be on this side, where all the bonds are.

834. If you were perfectly free to use the wharfage as you liked, you would still do your import trade at one wharf and your export trade at another? I would prefer to do my import trade at Miller's Point, and round towards Dawes' Battery. I should have to get a wharf on very cheap terms on Darling Island to induce me to go over there, because the wool would have to be lightered from town to the ship there. Of course, under Captain Jackson's scheme the proposal is to sell the wool on the island.

835. It would never come to the city at all then? No; but then there are a great many other things besides wool that come in to be shipped. You have to account for the tallow, which at the present moment comes to the city; and then there are hides, and also ores. These things, no doubt, could be shipped. It would only be a question of lighterage.

836. Suppose you were doing the same business as you are doing now, and getting the same profit on it as wharfingers, if you had to have a wharf there, and a wharf where you have one now, you would have to be at the expense of two wharfs to do the same trade? As things are at present.

837. And that would add to your expense without adding to your income? Yes; unless we got a wharf on very favourable terms on the other side, with a long lease and a prospective value.

838. If all the other wharfingers wanted the same terms, that would diminish the income to be get from Darling Island? Very much.

839. Do you think the Government would get as much profit by leasing the wharfs themselves as by letting them to private persons? Not if they gave the right to put up jetties.

840. Suppose they did not give that right? If they did not give that right they could not accommodate more than six ships, because most of the ships are over 400 feet. You see if you are at a jetty you can overhang 50 feet.

841. Your idea seems to be, then, that if they did not give this right, but made a broadside wharf all round, they would not make a very remunerative investment at Darling Island? They would make a very poor investment—after taking into consideration the value of the land and the improvements they have made, and also the depreciation.

842.

T. F. Knox. 18 Dec., 1899.

842. You think they would make a better investment if they were to let suitable wharfs to private wharfingers, with permission to put out first-class jetties? Yes, to private enterprise. I do not mean wharfingers only, because a wool firm might erect a building there. They might not be in the shipping trade, but they might let off their portion—that is, if the Government could pull the wool trade to Darling Island.

843. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say on Saturday that you prefer the broadside wharf? I do for imports. The goods can be got away quicker. I think it gives greater satisfaction to the consignee of the goods. It makes no difference to the ship. The ship bundles the goods out in pretty nearly the same time on a jetty as she does on a broadside wharf; but it gives greater satisfaction to the consignee, especially if you have a broadside berth that is a great deal longer than the ship, because you can move her up and down a little to suit the circumstances.

844. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You say you prefer broadside wharfs for imports;—what is the difference between exports and imports, as regards the loading or unloading of ships? The difference is this: that for export work you could comfortably handle two ships at a jetty, because the stuff would be taken delivery of by the ship as fast as it was brought down. The drays could not bring it down too fast for the ship to take delivery. On the other hand, delivery is given too fast for the importers to take the goods. They will not hurry themselves to take the stuff away.

845. So that the goods on the wharf would become congested? The wharf would become congested, and if there were two ships discharging, and goods being landed at the furthest end, the consignee would have a difficulty to get at his goods; and of course we must study the interests of the consignees, or they will not ship their goods by our steamers.

846. You say that the present wharfage accommodation is ample? It is far in excess of the requirements, for anything I can see, for years to come.

847. Taking into consideration the increase of tonnage during the last five years, for how long do you think the present accommodation will be sufficient? If the shipping goes on as it has done for the last twenty years, I cannot see any necessity for any increased accommodation for another twenty years. On this point I cannot help saying that there appears to be some misunderstanding as to what is meant by the term "shipping." I am told that Mr. Darley and Captain Jackson stated that the shipping of the port had increased 21 per cent. during the last five years. Well, what is that shipping. Is it simply that we have immense steamers coming in.

848. The tonnage has increased? But what do they bring more. The "Medic," having a tonnage of 12,500 tons—she can lift 11,000 tons—comes into port with 1,800 tons, and the "Afric" follows with 1,800 tons, although they are on their maiden voyage from Liverpool. We do not expect to bring more than 2,000 tons by these vessels at any time; yet they are put down in the shipping as representing 12,500 tons, and this is totted up at the end of the year; but they do not bring in the tonnage that could be brought in by a 4,000-ton vessel. I cannot help thinking there has been some misunderstanding about the increase in the shipping, and that the increase in the imports and exports has not been on the basis of 21 per cent. I would not like to say what it has been. Of course I do not include imports from any of the Colonies; I am only referring to the deep-sea business. In the last year or two there have been immense imports from New Zealand in the shape of feed for drought-stricken centres in this Colony. I have not included that, because it is only a chance thing; it might happen again.

849. You saw the report, I suppose, from which this increase of tonnage is taken? I did.

850. And you think the increase of tonnage does not properly represent the increase of shipping? Yes. Take the Shire line. These boats come here and discharge their cargo, and directly they do so, they go right away to Queensland to load meat, and when they have taken in a large load of meat there, they go on to New Zealand to fill up, and then go away Home. It seems absurd to describe those vessels as an increase to the shipping of the port, because they do not bring in anything more than was brought before.

851. This report states that additional wharfage accommodation is urgently required;—you do not agree with that? No; I think the writer must have been misinformed.

852. *Chairman.*] There is one point I cannot quite follow you in, and that is with regard to your views on the increased tonnage of ships during the year, as stated in the report before the Committee: If the old 1,000 or 1,500-ton ships had remained in vogue I could understand your argument; but as the ships have grown to such enormous dimensions, although they may not come fully loaded or go away fully loaded, have not the people of Sydney to provide accommodation adequate to the size of the ships, and not merely for the quantity of goods that they may bring or take away? No, I do not think so. The Shire boats are very large boats. They discharge their cargoes very rapidly. We can discharge one of these ships on a pinch in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, so that another one can step into her place. I do not think there is any place in the world, except Sydney, where a vessel can come straight up to the wharf and get accommodation and despatch such as is given here. In the old days, as was mentioned by Dr. Garran, the "Sobraon" was stuck up, and I can remember when vessels had to wait their turn for a berth; but now-a-days a steamer expects to get prompt despatch. There is nothing they are more glad of than to get their cargo out as quickly as possible, and get away to Queensland, or some other port where they have to load meat. Three days ought to be ample to discharge a vessel like that, and then her place could be taken by another, if not of too long a length. There are only a certain number of such great length. These are the largest boats that have ever come here, and they are coming as a monthly line; but there is no indication that any more will come. In my opinion they are too large for the trade—I am referring to the White Star line. I think that a moderate-sized boat would, perhaps, pay as well. It should be borne in mind that these immense boats have to pay tonnage dues, light dues, and pilotage as per registered ton, which, of course, is a very great tax upon the owners.

853. *Mr. Dick.*] Is there not a maximum tonnage as regards pilotage and tonnage? No; not for tonnage dues. Then there is another check to these larger vessels. These boats fully laden could not go into the Melbourne harbour. The maximum draught at which a vessel could come out of Melbourne is 27 ft. 6 in. Therefore, in building a large boat like one of these, you deprive yourself of the opportunity of using her for anything except one special trade. She could not be used as a "tramp"—as it is called here—so that she could trade here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow. She would have to go to only one or two ports with a very deep draught of water, or else she would have to put up with having to go away, as our boats do, drawing considerably less than she could be put down to if the succeeding ports were as deep as Sydney. So that I do not think you can look forward to any large increase in the big tonnage.

854.

T. F. Knox. 18 Dec., 1899.

854. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I suppose a vessel of, say, 2,500 tons can be much more readily dealt with, requiring less accommodation, than five vessels of 500 tons each? Certainly.

855. So that the actual tonnage does not altogether explain the additional wharfage required? No. The tonnage dues that are collected by Act of Parliament are at the rate of ½d. a ton a day. With one of these large steamers you do not want to stay at the wharf any longer than you can help, for the tonnage dues run into £25 a day. Naturally you get away as quickly as you can, and make room for another. In reference to the White Star boats, the Government reserve the right to put in other steamers; but they give us the berth at any time on forty-eight hours' notice. Of course, we can give them a week or ten days' notice from Albany; but they have the right—and, I believe, have done so—to put in another steamer; so that the wharf is not absolutely tied up to the White Star line. In Circular Quay the wharfs are tied up to the Orient and the P. & O. companies, because they want to keep their vessels there as an advertisement. They are passenger boats, and it pays them possibly to do it; but they have smaller tonnage dues, being only half the size.

856. *Chairman.*] There is one fact that remains, namely, that after the completion of these Government wharfs, they are always occupied, is that not so—for instance, the wharfs at Woolloomooloo and the Quay? I do not think they are always occupied. Take the White Star wharf. There you have 850 feet. As far as I know, there have been three vessels berthed there in the last four months.

857. Then you think that in Woolloomooloo Bay the wharfage has not been availed of to the fullest extent? I do not think there has ever been any pressure—most decidedly not.

858. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you know the boats of the Federal line? Yes.

859. Do you know their length? I do not. They are pretty long boats.

860. Where are they usually berthed? The "Kent" came inwards. That was the vessel the Wharf Association did not berth. She berthed at one of the Government wharfs—I think in Woolloomooloo Bay.

861. Do they not usually berth somewhere between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point? Yes; there is no fixed berth for them, because they come in chartered to various people. I fancy they have berthed sometimes near Miller's Point.

862. Have you heard any complaint from the captains of those boats about not being able to work their full number of hatches at the jetties provided? I have not come into contact with any of the captains. I have not heard any complaint. Nothing of the sort has come under my notice. It might have been the case if the wharf were not long enough. There are not many other places where there are such facilities as there are here, and I think, really, the captains are spoilt. We accommodate them too well, I am afraid.

863. *Mr. Dick.*] Are you aware that Sydney and Newcastle are practically the cheapest ports in the world for shipping? I am sure of it. They are the cheapest ports for the service rendered.

864. Do you know the "Maori King"? I know the name.

865. Some time ago when the pilotage rates were much higher, there was an amount of £125 for pilotage to enter either Newcastle or Sydney, but at present you can only charge a maximum of £20, so that the owners make a clear gain of about £100 in pilotage alone? Yes; but there are many vessels whose captains are exempt.

866. So that, as far as the official charges are concerned, it does not matter whether the vessel is 2,500 tons or 5,000 tons? It does, in regard to tonnage dues.

867. But not wharfage? Not wharfage. The tonnage dues are charged against the ship, and the wharfage is charged against the cargo.

868. A half-penny per ton per day? Yes.

869. *Mr. Watson.*] That is only while the vessel is at the wharf? She does not lie in the stream; she comes straight to the wharf.

870. *Mr. Levien.*] What do the P. and O. Company pay? They pay £2,000 a year, and the other lines pay something similar—£2,500—in lieu of tonnage dues. To show you that that is a fair thing, I am informed that the P. and O. Company would have to pay £1,800 a year if it were calculated closely. They pay £2,000 a year to the Government for the right to these wharfs, and they pay no tonnage dues. The wharfage dues are collected by the Government in addition. In regard to the White Star line, there is a different arrangement. The Government take tonnage dues and wharfage.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

C. W. Darley. 18 Dec., 1899.

871. *Chairman.*] You have a return showing "the cost of wharfs in Sydney Harbour, including land resumptions, &c., from 1859 to 16th December, 1899, charged to loans"? Yes; it is as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Circular Quay—			Revenue, 1899.
Erection of wharf, jetties, cargo-sheds, renewal of wharfs, &c., from 1859 to 16th December, 1899	307,334 1 3		
Land resumptions	275,000 0 0	582,334 1 3	33,399 18 11
Woolloomooloo Bay—			
Construction of wharfs, jetties, cargo-sheds, &c., from 1860 to 16th December, 1899	114,598 6 6		
Land resumptions	224,856 11 6	339,454 18 0	7,268 9 2
Darling Harbour—			
Construction of wharfs and jetties, shipping appliances, &c., from 1864 to 16th December, 1899	155,531 3 3		
Extension of railway	19,773 19 8		
Land resumptions	495,666 11 10	670,971 14 9	1,470 0 10
Erskine-street—Construction of jetties, waiting-shed, &c.		8,000 0 0	.....
Blackwattle Bay—Construction of wharf and wall		7,150 16 3	1,011 0 7
White Bay—Construction of wharf		1,971 2 0	120 0 5
Manly Beach—Construction of wharf		3,000 0 0	.....
Dawes' Point—Construction of horse-ferry, dock, wharf, and approach (in course of construction)		4,778 4 1	.....
		£1,617,660 16 4	

872.

C. W. Darley. 18 Dec., 1899.

872. *Mr. Watson.*] That is exclusive of dredging? Yes; we do not charge the dredging to the wharf.* The total may be divided up into these items: Land and compensation, £995,523; wharfage, £602,363; railway extension, £19,774. In regard to the revenue, I have not seen the return, but I expect there are items in it not taken into account. For instance, the sale of land in Woolloomooloo Bay realised, I believe, a considerable sum.
873. The Government sold some land at Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes; the site of the Gasworks was part of the land reclaimed.
874. The cost of reclaiming that land is included in the total amount for land resumptions in the return just read? Yes. Then, again, at the head of Darling Harbour the property is worth an enormous sum of money. The Railway Commissioners have possession of it for railway yards. The cost of that is included in the amount charged.
875. Some of the wharfs at the head of Darling Harbour are practically out of use now, owing to their faulty construction or to the fact that they are above the bridge? Not so much on account of faulty construction, but because the size of the ships has outgrown them.
876. In any case, they are not revenue-producing to a large extent? No.
877. *Dr. Garran.*] You say that the sum of money raised by the sale of the land ought to cut down the cost of resumption? I presume so.
878. Do you know whether the sum which was raised by the sale of the land went into the revenue, or whether it was employed to reduce the loan? I understand that the proceeds of all land sold goes into the Consolidated Revenue.
879. Thus adding to the annual revenue of the Colony without diminishing the debt which was raised for the purpose? Yes; it went to the revenue of the Colony.
880. So that we borrowed money to make the reclamation and then put the proceeds into the general revenue? It is happening every day. You borrow money to build railways, and you put the proceeds of the railways into the general revenue. From a return placed before me by the Manager of Public Wharfs, I notice that he states that the revenues of all public wharfs during last year amounted to £47,930 12s. 10d. That is very nearly 3 per cent. on the whole expenditure.
881. *Mr. Watson.*] Notwithstanding that the wharfs are, apparently, saddled with the cost of land resumption? Yes.
882. *Chairman.*] Have you dissected the cost of dealing with the northern portion of the works, as submitted to the Committee? I have.
883. We want you to give us the detailed estimated cost of the first item—"Wharf and filling works, £125,000";—can you separate that amount? The cost of filling out to about 15 feet from the back of the wharf is £38,000.
884. That would be all round the water frontage? All round the northern portion. The cost of filling from that line out to the back of the wharf, including packing under the wharf, is estimated at £24,268. That includes completing the filling out underneath the wharf. The wharf around the same portion north of the bridge would cost £62,732. That would be for a timber wharf.
885. Could you tell us what it would cost to make a complete job of the 1,470 feet frontage on the eastern side of the island, facing Johnstone's Bay? On that portion there are three berths provided. The wharf to the extent mentioned would cost £7,700; the road and other works, £1,410; sheds and fencing, £5,285; lighting, £500; water supply, £125. The total for each berth would be £15,020. That, multiplied by three, would be £45,062.
886. That would make the complete wharf? That is exclusive of the previous item of filling, which comes to £62,268.
887. *Dr. Garran.*] We want the complete expenditure for that north-east face alone? It is rather hard to divide the cost. I have not separated the cost of filling. The whole cost of filling for the north of the island is £38,000. That is a work which must be done as a whole. It should be completed right round the island, and that work should be allowed time to settle and subside. The filling in should be done in its entirety, and then the construction of the wharfs can follow. The work of filling in, carried out in its entirety, I have estimated at £38,000.
888. We want, if possible, to get the complete cost of each wharf by itself? You could take the total cost, and divide it per foot.
889. Suppose the Committee were to say, "We want to make this particular part, comprising three wharfs, to start with," we should want to know how much expenditure we were recommending? I think that £38,000 should be spent at once on the whole work of filling in. It would be much better than doing it piecemeal.
890. *Chairman.*] I suppose you look upon it that to whatever use Glebe Island may ultimately be applied, the filling in right round would be a useful work? Yes.
891. *Mr. Dick.*] Do we rightly understand you to take this view of the case: that in order to build the wharf on the eastern side, with three berths, it would be advisable first to spend £38,000 for the purpose of cutting down and filling in all round the island? Yes, I think that would be a desirable course. The cost of cutting down and filling in all round the island would be £38,000. The cost of completing the filling out to the back of the wharf for 1,470 feet, on the east side of the island would be £8,918. The cost of the three wharfs would be £23,100, exclusive of lighting and sheds. The roads, sheds, fencing, lighting and water supply come to £21,962, making a total of £91,980. That is a little more than half the total cost of the whole scheme north of the road; but it includes the whole of the cutting down and filling for the first section.
892. *Mr. Watson.*] I notice that the length of the upper or most easterly end of the proposed work would only be 330 feet;—is it wise to put a wharf there of such a short length? I did not like to make it much wider for fear of restricting the entrance to the bay.
893. Would it not be possible that that wharf would largely go to waste in default of it being a bit longer? What I had in view was that in future it would be a very good place to run out a jetty for two berths, but I did not like to make that proposal at this stage.
894. There would be room in Johnstone's Bay for that to be done? Yes. The view I had was to run out a jetty, and it is quite wide enough for that, whereas if it were made wider it would restrict the turning in the bay. I did not like to cramp the entrance too much. It would be a very suitable spot for running a jetty out, and that could be done without interfering with the navigation.

Henry

* NOTE (*on revision*):—While it is not the practice to charge ordinary dredging to the Loan Votes, for wharfage in Sydney, we have so charged the cost of blasting and removing rock from the front of wharfs. A considerable cost has been incurred in Circular Quay and Darling Harbour in deepening berths through rock, all of which was charged to the Loan Votes and included in the foregoing return.

Henry Septimus Badgery (Pitt, Son, and Badgery, Ltd.), sworn, and examined:—

H. S. Badgery. 18 Dec., 1899.

895. *Mr. Levien.*] Have you had much to do with shipping and attending to the wharfs? Only in connection with live stock. That particular matter is not in my department.

896. So that you know nothing as to whether the wharfage accommodation at Circular Quay is or is not sufficient for all requirements? I travel to and from Circular Quay every day, and I know that it is very much crowded.

897. Have you ever been round to Woolloomooloo Bay to see the wharfage? No, not of late years.

898. And Darling Harbour? I know a little about Darling Harbour.

899. Do you know whether the wharfage accommodation there is sufficient? It seems to be, as far as I know.

900. Do you know whether there is sufficient wharfage accommodation at Darling Harbour, Circular Quay, and Woolloomooloo Bay for all the shipping that comes into the port, or whether we want more? I could not say.

901. *Chairman.*] I understood you were favourable to the proposal before the Committee? If there is not sufficient wharf accommodation, and more can be provided, I would certainly be favourable to it, especially looking to the future, and the probable large increase in the shipping of our live stock and other products on which our prosperity depends.

902. Can you say whether the shipping of the port is likely to go up the harbour in the direction of Glebe Island—whether the necessities of the shipping trade would drive it up there? I have very little doubt that we should have to use the whole of our deep-water frontages in that part of the harbour.

903. For the shipment of the produce in which you deal, such as wool, hides, tallow, and so on, would Glebe Island be a convenient place? I do not know that there is any inconvenience in regard to the shipping of those commodities at present. But I think it would have been very much better if those large wool warehouses had not been built about Circular Quay, to have made a large wool centre where land was cheaper, and where the wool could be examined and sold in the city. Then arrangements for shipping it could have been made at whatever part of the harbour was most suitable and cheapest. If Circular Quay did not then provide sufficient accommodation for ships coming here for wool and other products, such accommodation as is now proposed would be very beneficial to the port.

904. As a matter of fact, there are large wool stores near the Darling Harbour wharfs, over by the railway sheds? Yes.

905. Are those stores utilised to their fullest extent at the present time? I cannot say. There are some very large stores there, including those of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., John Bridge & Co., and Hill, Clark, & Co.

906. It has been stated to us that it would be very difficult to drive the wool purchasers and others up in the direction of Darling Harbour, and on towards Glebe Island, seeing that the whole of the trade is concentrated so conveniently in the city—that there is a kind of locality which has become the wool centre of the city, and that it is not likely to get away from there—do you take that view? To a certain extent I do. No doubt it is much more convenient for the wool buyers to have the wool down near the wharfs, where it is so easy to examine it, and inexpensive to ship it from the stores. If you had the stores, for instance, at Glebe Island, the buyers would object to travel that distance to inspect the wool. They would much rather have the wool centre nearer. Although you may have equal facilities for shipping the wool from there, the nearer you can get to the business part of the city, the better for the wool buyers.

907. At present, in what direction is there a growing tendency—for wool to be sold in the Colony, or to be shipped away and sold in England? The tendency is to sell in the Colony, and it is increasing largely. The representatives of the large firms in England and on the Continent make their purchases here much more largely than was the case in the past. In years gone by our own colonists and others speculated very largely in wool, buying in this market, and sending it home to be sold in the London market. Now there is very much less of that speculation, because the manufacturers send their representatives here to buy the wool in the Colony.

908. In all modern schemes for wharfage, wharf accommodation and railway connection generally go hand in hand, with a view, chiefly, to the export of goods. Having that in view, and seeing that the bulk of the wool is sold in the Colony, it would not be an advantage to bring the wool from the wool-sheds in the country right down to the ship's side, because you say the wool has to be dealt with in the stores in Sydney, and sold there? Yes, and at Darling Harbour too.

909. Wool is a commodity of which you cannot very well avoid the two handlings—you cannot bring it right down the country and put it in the ship and send it away? No.

910. It generally has to be placed in large warehouses, for the inspection of buyers? That is so. It is brought into the warehouses and put on the show-floor, giving the best possible light. There the bales, or a large portion of them, are opened, the contents examined, and the wool is sold according to those samples. I look forward to a large export in the future of meats, alive and dead, to large centres of population in various parts of the world; and this is a matter which should engage the attention, if not of the Government, then of individuals; and if the trade is to be encouraged, proper wharf and shipping accommodation will be required.

911. Is that a matter within your branch of the business? Yes; I have to deal with stock generally.

912. How is the frozen meat to be sent away generally dealt with;—what is the course of transit from the killing places in the country to the port of destination? There is not much meat shipped that is killed in the country; it is generally killed at Glebe Island and frozen in some of the freezing establishments about the city, and then put into the ships. Then there is a large quantity of meat killed at Aberdeen, and shipped sometimes at Newcastle and sometimes at Sydney.

913. And at Riverstone? Yes; they kill at Riverstone, and they bring the meat down and chill or freeze it in Sydney, and then ship it. There is a contract now for 3,000 bullocks for South Africa, frozen.

914. The present mode of procedure is to bring all the sheep down from the country, take them to the slaughter-house to be killed, then take them from there to the freezing establishments to be frozen, and then put them on board ship, either alongside the freezing establishment, or conveyed by means of punts;—does not that seem to be a very complicated process? Yes; but the buyers prefer it, because the sheep will not suffer much injury in transit by rail, and you have the whole of the by-products at a place where they are of the greatest value—in Sydney.

915. That, you think, would be a better process than killing the sheep locally, freezing them there, and sending

H. S. Badgery. 18 Dec., 1899.

sending them in freezing-trucks to the ship's side;—would not the latter be the better process? I think if people were allowed to do what they think is best, and if they were given opportunities and conveniences, the bulk of the trade would be done through the open market; because in many cases the people who buy for freezing and export buy a number of sheep up the country, and when these come down to Sydney, a large number of them are not fit for shipment. But when they buy in the open market, where the sheep are properly classed, they buy only those that are suitable.

916. In these days of railway communication, would not that difficulty be easily got over, and could not the buyer easily go to where the mob of sheep were? They do that now.

917. What I mean is this: Do you think it would be better that the slaughtering should be done after the sheep have been brought down to Sydney alive, having passed two or three days in the train, or that it would be better that those sheep should be killed locally, as close as possible to where they have been pastured, and then brought down dead either to the Sydney market or to the ship's side? They are never kept in the train for so long a period as two or three days, and I can only give an answer to that question by repeating what I said before. If you offer facilities for people to do their business as they please, I think the open market here is the place where the large numbers would be dealt with. As bearing upon that, I may say that the syndicate who purchased that large establishment near Rosehill are putting it into working order for the purpose of buying in the open market here.

918. *Dr. Garran.*] Suppose you could bring your sheep from Flemington to the Glebe Island Abattoirs by railway, and also your frozen carcases, and put them straight into the ship, merely passing them from the truck to the hold of the ship, would not that immensely facilitate matters in connection with the shipping of meat? Certainly it would.

919. Because there are four or five handlings by the process you describe, while in this case the sheep would only go from the abattoir, wherever it was, and from the truck into the ship? I do not see where the difference in handling comes in, whether you have to slaughter up the country or at the Abattoirs.

920. But if you kill your sheep, and put it either straight into a truck or into a freezing-house—whichever you like as the best for the sheep,—and then from the truck into the ship, you diminish the handling? Certainly.

921. Would not that be a great improvement on anything you do now? No, because you would not have the by-products of the sheep so near to the market, where you can dispose of them to the best advantage.

922. There is one place where we can put frozen meat into the truck now, and that is at what is called the Cold Storage, at Darling Harbour, and that is the only place;—is that not more convenient, on the whole, as a place of shipment, than any other wharf in Sydney? It is natural to suppose that the nearer you can get to the ship with your frozen carcase the better.

923. The process of dealing with it at Darling Harbour is simpler than moving the meat twice in Sydney? Through the streets, of course it is.

924. So that even if we keep the Abattoirs at Glebe Island for the purpose of killing the sheep, that would be the most convenient place to ship from, for we would have the Abattoirs then close to the wharfs? I hope we will not keep them there.

925. Suppose the sheep were killed at the present Corporation slaughter-house, they could be put into a truck and sent down to Glebe Island if a railway were made? Yes.

926. And if they were killed up country, they could be put into cool trucks? If you had railway communication down to the water's side.

927. If a railway were made to Glebe Island, and facilities were given for sending the trucks laden with carcases down there, and if from there they could be put straight into the ship, we should provide great additional facilities to what we have now? Yes, that is so.

928. We have not now a sufficiency of wharfage close to the railways for shipping any large quantity of frozen meat? I can hardly say whether we have sufficient wharfage accommodation or not, but I know that we are very much crowded at Circular Quay, and I am looking to a large trade in the future.

929. But you cannot bring your frozen meat in the trucks down to Circular Quay? No, I know that; and the sooner we can get to the water's edge with our frozen stuff the better. The less handling the better.

930. Then you will admit that, so far as shipping frozen meat is concerned, the present appliances in Sydney are not as good as they ought to be? I am safe in saying I quite agree with that, because it must be better for all parties that the railway should come alongside the ship than that the frozen meat should be carted through the streets in waggons.

931. And we have only got the one place at present where that can be done? I cannot say that. I think the Pastoral Finance Association, at the North Shore, ship direct into the ships, though the meat has to be taken over in punts to be frozen.

932. But we have only the one wharf where the railway comes close to the ship? Yes.

933. And that surely is not sufficient for a large and expanding trade? I hope not.

934. *Mr. Levien.*] Would it not be more convenient to have a line of railway brought right on to Glebe Island, where they could ship direct? I believe in shipping direct from the train at the ship's side; but it does not matter where the Abattoirs are, if you have a railway from the Abattoirs to the ship's side it is desirable.

935. If stock were taken from Homebush to the Abattoirs to be killed they could be shipped more conveniently at Glebe Island, if a line of railway were taken there? It depends upon what conveniences you provide at Glebe Island for shipping at the Abattoirs.

936. With all the modern conveniences? If you have modern conveniences for shipping the carcases at the Abattoirs it would be just as good, or perhaps better, than having to put the carcase into the train at an abattoir some distance away, and bring it down to the ship.

937. But we are talking about shipping it from the abattoir direct;—would it not be done much more conveniently at Glebe Island than at Darling Harbour? Of course it would, unless you had a train right down.

938. *Dr. Garran.*] It has often been said that as long as we sell sheep at Flemington, and kill them at Glebe Island, it will never pay to retruck them for the short distance, because the sheep will get so knocked about? I believe that.

939. Would it not be possible to sell the sheep at Flemington in the trucks without unloading them? Yes, but you would not get the value.

H. S. Badgery. 18 Dec., 1899.

940. Could the buyers inspect them sufficiently? No; they have to be classed.
941. If you sell them there, you must unload? The sheep have to be taken out of the trucks and classed by experts.
942. Could they be sold at the existing Abattoirs if room enough were made there? No, they could not.
943. Then making a railway to the Abattoirs would not facilitate the present difficulty in any way, because you must unload in order to sell the sheep? Almost anything would be better to bring the stock from the saleyards to the Abattoirs than the existing system.
944. But how do you make that out when you say you could not bring the stock to the Abattoirs? There would not be room.
945. Then you must sell them either at Flemington or further up the country? I do not know why they should be sold further up the country.
946. Then you must sell them at Flemington? I do not advocate any particular site, but I do strongly advocate having the Abattoirs and saleyards together. It would be cheaper for the butchers to feed the stock on hay than to pay for paddocks, and lose the condition they do lose without food or water.
947. The difficulty has always been, so far as I can see, about poisoning the air of a neighbouring suburb—the getting rid of the drainage has been the trouble? There are two sites for this purpose which have always been in my mind—one is on the Parramatta River, and the other a vacant piece of land beyond Belmore, where, at a reasonable cost, you could connect the Abattoirs with the Bondi sewer.
948. You would want a certain elevation to do that? There is sufficient elevation at the site I mentioned, which is unoccupied land.
949. I am doubtful whether at the place you mentioned there is sufficient elevation—there would be at Potts' Hill? I think I am correct in saying that with modern appliances the site could be connected with the Bondi sewer. But I do not advocate any particular site. I only advocate the general principle of having the Abattoirs and the saleyards together. One great point in favour of that proposal is that if you have the Abattoirs and the saleyards together, a distance from the city, you can bring your meat into the city by night-trains, to be sold to the retail trade in the best possible condition; and then, if any-one chooses to kill one or 100 sheep up the country and send them into the market, they will be selling in the same market as the carcase butchers of Sydney. The trade has been killed in the past, because the Glebe Island butchers have got the retail butchers on their books, and do not allow them to buy intermittent supplies at Darling Harbour; but if you had a big central market, where all the dead meat could be sold, the country meat would stand its own chance, and if it were better than the other it would bring a better price.

TUESDAY, 19 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

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950. *Chairman.*] You are acquainted with the present proposal to level a portion of Glebe Island, and build Government wharfs round it? Yes.
951. You have been called this afternoon with the view of explaining to the Committee, in the event of that work being carried out, what you think would be the best means of connecting Glebe Island with the railway system, for the purposes of the wharfs at Glebe Island;—will you kindly tell us that? I should like to refer the Committee to my evidence in connection with the new bridge at Glebe Island, given in June, 1897, page 30. There is very little for me to add, I think, to that evidence, if those connections that I showed then to be practicable were adopted.
952. Will you kindly take the evidence given by you on that occasion, and, as part of your present evidence, read the portion to which you refer? Yes.

I have brought a map of Sydney, drawn on an 8-chain scale, to show what connections could be made with Glebe Island. We have surveys and explorations on the western side for connecting with the railway, but nothing has been done on the eastern side—that is, to connect it with Darling Harbour. It would be a very simple matter to make such a connection, for there are no engineering difficulties to encounter. A connection could be made with the Darling Harbour line, near the head of Darling Harbour, by tunnelling through the hill under Harris-street, and coming out on the lower ground on the Blackwattle Cove side; or a connection could be made by tunnelling from Darling Island, or from the lines which will be constructed over the newly-resumed area in Pyrmont Bay. There are no sections taken to test the practicability of it; they are not necessary, but a section would be required if an estimate were wanted. Before an estimate could be made it would be necessary to decide how the connection should be made, because the cost of connection between the lines on Darling Island and Glebe Island would be very different from that of the connection from the Darling Harbour line at the head of Darling Harbour. The distance in the latter case would be so very much greater, and that, of course, would affect the cost.

I have sent for a plan to show how some of the lines that have been laid out at Darling Island could then be taken in tunnel to the shore at Johnstone's Bay, and then taken across, by means of a bridge, to Glebe Island.
953. First give us the more expensive one—that is, from the head of Darling Harbour? This plan that I exhibit shows the sidings that have been laid down on the new land. They start from the two roads at the back of the long goods shed, and pass under Union and Murray Streets with a curve, and pass out into the various sidings visible on this plan. Two of the lines run down on the eastern side of Darling Island. On the plan they are not shown as carried further than the southern end, but they are now being laid for the whole length. The point from which any lines would have to be taken to Glebe Island would be those two lines which are shown to cross John-street—about the western boundary of the property. They could then be taken on a curve round to the left in tunnel, and when they reached Johnstone's Bay they

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they could be carried across on a bridge to Glebe Island. Those lines going in tunnel would not interfere with the property on the surface of the ground. I cannot say, with any great accuracy, without having a survey made; but I think there is no doubt that provision could be made, as is done in the case of water-works, sewerage works, and so on, to construct the lines without resuming the surface, as is done under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act. That Act does not apply to railways, but I presume that by a special Act the proper right could be given.

954. Since your former evidence was given some of that work indicated on the plan has been carried out, has it not—I mean in relation to Darling Island? Very nearly the whole of that which is shown in red has been carried out. The two lines in the centre have not yet been carried as far as intended. I am showing where the line that would have to be carried over to Glebe Island would branch off from the actual work as laid down. These two lines are intended to be brought round eventually to the north-eastern side of Darling Island, and any line taken to Glebe Island would really branch off these. I see that in my former evidence I stated that there would be about 30 chains of tunnel. I think it would probably be a little more than that now, as those lines are laid out, because at that time I thought we should be able to branch off at a point nearer to Darling Harbour; but such lines would now interfere with the existing arrangements, and it would be necessary to branch off after passing John-street. I gave the cost of the tunnel at about £50,000 approximately. That would have to be added to by about £8,000 or £10,000. Then, as regards crossing Johnstone's Bay, it would be necessary to arrange the bridge to suit the bridge that is now being constructed. I should not like to give anything more than a very rough idea of what that bridge would cost now, without taking proper steps to get all the data for making such an estimate—borings, and so on. At the former inquiry I said, in answer to Question 803, "I think a bridge to carry a railway would cost about £130,000, with an opening in the centre." I have no doubt that that sum would more than cover the cost of it. Then, at Question 806, I was asked, "An expenditure of about £200,000, allowing £20,000 as a margin, would bring you pretty well across to the Island?" and I answered "That would do." I do not see any reason to go back on that opinion, and probably that amount might stand.

955. In round numbers, that would be about the total cost? Yes, I think so. I speak without accurate data to go upon; but I think that that allows a sufficient margin.

956. I see you were asked as to other connections—one between Petersham and Summer Hill? Yes.

957. Would the cost then given be about the same now? It would have to be increased slightly. I said "The cost of constructing the Stanmore-Petersham connection would be between £60,000 and £70,000." Perhaps I had better show those connections on the plan. This is an 8-chain plan, as I mentioned just now. This black line up and down the plan shows the existing railway. This is Stanmore station where I am now pointing, and that is Petersham station. This is Lewisham, and that Summer Hill, and that Ashfield. Surveyed lines have been run from Petersham, Stanmore, and Summer Hill; and I have also had a connection carefully examined and reported upon, and I looked at it myself afterwards, with a view of making a junction of these lines on the southern side of the railway, so as to connect with the slow-traffic lines. You see that all these other connections surveyed are taken on the northern side—that is to say, on the quick-traffic side, and are not convenient for lines which would be goods lines; and therefore in order to connect with the slow-traffic lines it is necessary to make a considerable alteration in the location. With regard to this one with a junction at Summer Hill, I found it necessary to modify it, so as to start from Ashfield, following about the course shown by the green line, and then passing underneath the Petersham viaduct.

958. That would be a line parallel with the present line? Yes; for some distance it follows a direction parallel with the existing line. It is not possible to get off at Summer Hill and drop down sufficiently to get under the Petersham viaduct. Then, that line, soon after passing underneath the Petersham viaduct, connects with the other line shown in red, and after following Long Cove for a little distance, passes from it to Rozelle Bay, and so proceeds to Glebe Island. The Petersham or Stanmore connection is dealt with in a somewhat similar way; but there, by starting from Stanmore on the southern side, we can drop down rapidly and get into tunnel, and come round under the main line, with the horseshoe curve shown on the plan, and meet the surveyed line which was taken down White's Creek, and so reach Glebe Island. Those extra connections are each estimated to cost, roughly, about £20,000 more than the lines junctioning on the northern side with the quick-traffic lines. I see that in answer to Question 814 I said, "The cost of constructing the Stanmore-Petersham connection would be between £50,000 and £70,000. The cost of constructing the Summer Hill connection, which is longer than the other, would be about £130,000." Taking the Stanmore-Petersham line at £70,000, I think that would be rather low with existing prices. You would have to add £20,000 more. That would make £90,000. I should prefer under present circumstances to make it £100,000. Then, as regards the Summer Hill connection, adding £20,000 to that would make it £150,000. In order to make the estimate pretty safe I should prefer to add a further £10,000 to that. I hope the Committee will understand that these amounts are very approximate. I should have to go into the question much more carefully if it were a railway proposal that was actually being submitted to Parliament, and that would take some time to get ready. But I think that for the purpose for which the Committee require the information now, the estimates may be taken as sufficiently accurate. I should like to add that the land resumptions are not included in these estimates. They are only for construction.

959. *Mr. Watson.*] Taking land resumptions and everything else into account in an approximate estimate, which do you think is the cheaper method of reaching Glebe Island by railway—by way of Darling Island, or from Petersham or Ashfield? The cheapest way would be from Darling Island, because resumptions would be very costly by the other routes. But it would not be sufficient to go from Darling Island, I think; for all the traffic that you would be taking to Glebe Island would have then to pass through Redfern, and go down those two lines, whereas by turning off at Ashfield, say, you would get off the main line pretty early.

960. Of course, in shipping wheat, or anything like that, you could send it direct to the ship's side? Yes. The sooner you get off the main line the better, as regards the connection with Glebe Island. There might be an advantage in having the double connection; but I do not think that the connection with Darling Harbour would serve all the purposes.

961. *Chairman.*] That means, of course, Glebe Island being worked as a concern separate from Darling Island? Yes. Probably it would become connected with Darling Island afterwards. With regard to the two schemes to connect with Ashfield and with Stanmore, I should like to point out that I think the land resumptions would be quite as expensive in the one case as in the other. Possibly in the case

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case of the Stanmore connection the land resumptions would be more expensive; but the matter requires going into. Taking this route from Ashfield, it will be seen on the plan that the line follows for a considerable distance along the reclamation of Long Cove. The position of the canal there is shown in blue, and edged with green, and the land on the eastern side, which has been resumed, is shaded green. So you see a line could be carried for a considerable distance along Crown land. But I understand that the Lands Department are taking steps to alienate that land; therefore, if this connection is thought of seriously, something should be done in the matter at once.

962. Which of the two connections do you say is the better—the Petersham or the Summer Hill? I like the Summer Hill best.

963. Would you bring the whole of the traffic from Summer Hill? Yes.

964. But to get a certain portion of the traffic away you would have to have a parallel line from Ashfield, so as to bring it to Summer Hill, and then under the line at Summer Hill to go to Glebe Island? The line would pass Summer Hill station. You cannot junction with Summer Hill. You would have to junction further back. You would have to pass Summer Hill to go down under the Petersham viaduct.

965. *Dr. Garran.*] I understand you propose to leave the line at Ashfield station;—you would begin to descend there to go under the Petersham viaduct? Yes.

966. So you would really quit the line at Ashfield? Yes.

967. And that is, on the whole, the new line you prefer? It seems to me that that has superior advantages.

968. What I want is the total estimate of the mere engineering cost of the line from Ashfield to Glebe Island? I gave that—£160,000.

969. £160,000, including the present price of iron? Yes.

970. So you think it would not cost us more than £160,000 now for the works? No, it would not.

971. We have to add the cost of land resumptions? Yes.

972. You presume that all the traffic to Glebe Island would come from the country? Yes.

973. You make no provision for trains from Sydney to Glebe Island by this route; if Glebe Island becomes a great business centre there will need to be a great many visits of business people from Sydney to Glebe Island, and there will be a call for railway communication for them, and they will not all want to go out to Ashfield and be shunted back;—would it be sufficient if we were to continue the electric tram from Harris-street across the Glebe Island bridge now being made? I think so. That will be far more suitable for passenger traffic.

974. You think that would meet all necessities? Yes.

975. And that you need not trouble yourself about making railway communication for passengers? No.

976. *Mr. Watson.*] In the event of Glebe Island being reached either from Ashfield or from Petersham in the way described, would any portion of that line be available for a subsequent extension towards Long Nose Point if it were afterwards thought wise;—you have a trial survey, I think, to Long Nose Point? The original survey to Long Nose Point was along the shore line all the way. Then, in view of certain difficulties which existed as regards going along the water frontage, especially as regards the Callan Park land, I had surveys made which pass close to Glebe Island. There is a line passing the end of Glebe Island, and going thence to Long Nose Point; there is also the blue line shown on the plan, which passes immediately to the east of the Callan Park Asylum grounds, which would be a very suitable route to take, except that it cuts up a lot of water frontage. Probably the line passing near the western end of Glebe Island, and then cutting through the hill, shown in red, would really answer the purpose, and in that case the same line would be utilised for both purposes.

977. If you were to follow the later survey, the whole of the Glebe Island line could be utilised for extending the railway to Long Nose Point? Yes.

William McMillan (W. and A. McArthur, Ltd.) sworn, and examined:—

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978. *Mr. Watson.*] I understand that you are prepared to make a statement giving your views in respect to some portion of the wharf accommodation? I was simply asked if I would give evidence here, and I am prepared to say what I do know. As far as I understand the scheme that is on foot, you want to do with Glebe Island pretty well what you have done with Darling Island, or are in process of doing. Of course, anybody looking at the map can see that the railway connection must be from a different direction—somewhat as Mr. Deane has been mentioning—unless you had a regular railway bridge; whereas the bridge, which I believe is projected, across to Glebe Island is not a railway bridge. The whole thing amounts to this: Is there a necessity for it at the present moment? If this were private land, and it were part of a whole wharfage scheme, and if this were a good time for purchasing, there might be some necessity for hurry; but I understand that Glebe Island is entirely public land, consequently you will be at no greater disadvantage twenty years hence than you are now. Well, looking at it from my point of view, as knowing something about shipping, and considering the fact that there are still berths unoccupied at Woolloomooloo—because I believe the White Star are not going to berth there in the future—and that the Darling Island system has been scarcely completed, with a large number of magnificent wharfs, it does seem to me to be a little premature to go into another scheme, especially as that scheme would seem to indicate dealing with the export trade which Darling Island is supposed to deal with. What I have always found fault with in these rather spasmodic attempts at wharfage improvements, is that there has been no general plan of dealing with the different classes of shipping. For instance, take a case like this: you would not want coal to be put on board ship at the same wharfs where meat might be put on board almost alongside. Then the timber trade is an absolutely distinct trade, and it is requiring large space on land such as you have belonging to the Government at Glebe Island. When I am asked my opinion about this scheme, of course I do not know whether there is a large and general scheme before the Government of extending the wharfage system of Sydney to meet the requirements of all different classes of trade; but certainly, as far as my experience goes at present, it does not seem to me to be wise to commit the Government to anything until you see to what extent what has been already done, or is in process of being done, will meet the requirements, because you may extend the wharfage up to a point, and it may be a great many years before there is another big jump. There is no doubt that shipping has increased very much of late years, but when you put into operation the whole of the Darling Island scheme.

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scheme, it will give an enormous amount of accommodation, as compared with what you had previously. There is one point to which I would like to refer. I noticed that Mr. Deane spoke of Stanmore or Ashfield as a connecting point for a railway. I do not know whether this scheme will include wharfage for coal purposes. Of course, the coal for export comes entirely from the Illawarra line. There was a scheme in regard to Long Nose Point at one time. If you were at Glebe Istand you could connect by rail with Long Nose Point. Part of my difficulty is that I do not know what may be a scheme of the future. If you connect for coal purposes ultimately with (say) Long Nose Point or anywhere else, it is a question whether the Ashfield connection would not be at an awkward place; but I am, of course, speaking without any technical knowledge.

979. How do you regard Glebe Island from the point of view of convenience for import purposes? Very inconvenient—absolutely impossible. You must never forget that you must deal with import business in a distributing centre. As a rule, goods do not go direct to places up country. They are nearly always opened out and distributed, and, even if not always distributed, they usually go through some agency or other; and, therefore, to go away from Woolloomooloo, Circular Quay, and Darling Island, for the purposes of the import trade, would be to create tremendous inconvenience—an inconvenience, at all events, not necessary to face yet.

980. You know of the improvements made and being made at Pyrmont and Darling Island? Yes.

981. Do you think they will be sufficient to deal with the export trade for some little time to come? I certainly think so.

982. Including both coal and the possible export of wheat, wool, &c.? There is certainly sufficient to deal with wool and wheat—that is to say, as far as you will get people to export from there, because there are people who will not export from there just because you put wharfs there. The coal business, I think, for instance, ought to be dealt with differently. The accommodation at Pyrmont is absolutely inadequate, and was put there only as a makeshift. It was put there for this purpose: When the Metropolitan Coal Company projected their work down the Illawarra line, they were practically promised by the Government—there was an implied promise—that if that mine went on, and as they had no connection with the sea for wharfage purposes—such as the mines at Bulli and other places had—accommodation would be procured for them. At that time the scheme in view was the Long Nose Point scheme, and, as a sort of purely temporary scheme, the Pyrmont cranes were erected. They were entirely unsuitable in many ways, but it was found that for proper cranes the foundation was inadequate; therefore that was entirely a temporary scheme.

983. Do you think that there is a probability of any large export of coal from Darling Harbour if the Port Kembla works are as successful as the engineers think they will be? That does not affect one mine. There is one mine that must send to Sydney—I mean the Metropolitan mine.

984. I take it, then, shortly, that your view is that we should proceed with caution in the matter of any further extension of export wharfs until we ascertain whether Darling Island and Pyrmont wharfs are sufficient to deal with that class of trade? Certainly.

985. You think that Glebe Island is not suitable for import purposes? Certainly not at present—only a matter of future resort for that purpose, if the other accommodation is not sufficient.

986. Do you think that Glebe Island would be appreciably more inconvenient than Woolloomooloo Bay for import purposes? Decidedly.

987. I think that the distance between Glebe Island and the foot of Market-street is estimated at 1 mile? You cannot reckon it in that way for business purposes, because you are getting further away from your offices and your connection. The Government own Glebe Island as well as Woolloomooloo Bay, and there is no use their creating competition against themselves. Everybody knows that the nearer you are to your centre the better. As traffic increases, and inasmuch as the water frontage is only a certain quantity, you must go further; but you naturally do not go further, any more than in a mine you would go further from your shaft, until it is absolutely necessary.

988. *Dr. Garran.*] Your firm are at present large shippers of produce? Well, we hope to ship produce largely; this has not been an export colony for wheat yet; but we hope that we should ship general produce largely.

989. You are also large importers? Yes.

990. Do you consider that the shipping facilities in Port Jackson at the present time are below the needs of the present trade? It is rather difficult to answer that question. I do not think they are below the needs of the present trade; but the work is done under circumstances of great inconvenience. For instance, if I may elaborate, I consider the whole wharfage system from Pyrmont Bridge round Darling Harbour, right to Circular Quay, is simply a disgrace to the shipping community.

991. In what respect? In this: The whole thing wants to be dealt with on a comprehensive plan, upon which none but the Government can deal with it. Take the case of the wharfs between Pyrmont Bridge and the bottom of Margaret-street. It is almost impossible for any shipping firm to buy sufficient water-frontage to carry out a proper scheme, for there are bits of it owned by the Corporation, and some bits owned by people who will not sell, and so on. Burns, Philp, & Co., I understand, wanted to carry out a large scheme there for their trade, but they could not get the necessary water frontage. Then again, when you go round by the Observatory, past the gasworks, you are met with enormous natural difficulties, with which no one, except either the Government or a trust under the Government, could possibly cope. What you want is for Sussex-street to be continued all the way round our water frontage to the Circular Quay, all the natural impediments removed, and to have one continuous system. The jetty system is doomed now, with these large steamers that require to lie alongside a wharf with a proper shed into which they can rapidly empty their goods. It was right enough in the old sailing days, when ships lay there for months perhaps, and cargo was put out slowly; but now you must have a large space, you must lay your ship alongside, and you must have shed accommodation; and what is really wanted in Sydney, though it is beside this question, is this—as the Government have a large portion of the water frontage, and as I think they properly should have a limited asset of the people like that, you want to complete the whole system, and then lay out your wharfage system according to the different requirements of the trade—for coal export, timber export, grain export, meat export, and so on—and to connect the whole of your wharfage system, from one end to the other, with the railway.

992. But taking Sydney as it is, and looking at the fact that private enterprise has possession of Darling Harbour, and is carrying on the coastal and intercolonial trade there—I admit under many difficulties—

and

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and seeing that the Government has other water frontages of its own, would it not be better for the Government to utilise its own frontages to the utmost, rather than to attempt to reconstruct the eastern side of Darling Harbour? No, certainly not. You are adding immensely to the inconvenience. It would have been far better, originally, if the whole of the Darling Harbour foreshores had been resumed before that scheme of driving the trade right away to the western side for the railways had been projected. You must recognise the fact that all trading facilities ought to be convenient to the centre of Sydney, and you should not drive the business further away unless as a last resort—unless you have no other means of dealing with it. You have to do it in London, because they cannot get space in the centre; but when Nature has given you a harbour—water surrounding almost the whole of your city, as though it were an island—common sense would lead one to put the shipping as near as possible to the centre from which the business emanates.

993. But, admitting the difficulty of the steepness of the gradient, is not all Darling Harbour near to the centre of the trade of Sydney? Yes. I think that there is plenty of accommodation at present; but there is no doubt the wharfs the Government are constructing now and the proposed works at Glebe Island are much more in keeping with modern conditions.

994. We have been told in evidence that while a broadside wharf is best for unloading, the jetty system is perfectly good for export trade where you do not block the wharf with goods? It all depends on what sort of jetty you put out. If you have sufficient fairway to put out broad jetties, they are practically wharfs. But I was referring more to that class of jetty which would take only about half of a ship, and which are very narrow, and therefore you cannot unload simultaneously at both sides.

995. We have it in evidence that the reason why those jetties in Darling Harbour are so unsatisfactory is that the owners cannot get a lease of more than seven years from the Government, and extend their jetties, because the Government are always haunted with the idea of resuming that land some day for a great trust? You mean the wharfs outside the bridge?

996. Yes? I do not know whether that was it, or whether it was the interfering with the fairway.

997. It was both? I do not know. I have always understood that the objection to the extension of the wharfs in Darling Harbour was the fact of possibly interfering with shipping in the fairway. You see that the jetties you have at Pyrmont are inside the fairway, whereas the jetties that are in Darling Harbour, especially inside the bridge, jut out towards the end—an ever-narrowing quantity.

998. But there are several places where jetties might be constructed without obstructing the fairway? Yes.

999. But it is impossible to get more than a seven years' lease? I do not know any more about that.

1000. Do you not think that the Government might do with these lessees what they do with land tenants in the country, and give them a lease of fourteen or twenty years, with the right of resumption if required? Certainly; I think it is a monstrous thing not to do it.

1001. But apparently they do not do that with wharfage? Well, the wharfage is for the benefit of the shipping, and not for the benefit of the Government.

1002. The reason why the Government do not do it is that they have the idea that they might have to resume? In any case they might have to resume for public purposes.

1003. With the very fine frontages we have at Darling Island and Glebe Island, would it not be better for the Government to utilise its own land, and leave Darling Harbour to private enterprise if it likes to come along? Well, if the shipping of the whole community begins to overcrowd itself, and is not sufficiently satisfied with the present accommodation—that is, including the recent works of the Government at Darling Island and Pyrmont—then I say it might be a question whether the Government should not provide further wharf accommodation; but, honestly, I do not think that that time has come. Of course, your wharf manager and your officials are better able to give you statistics of what is necessary than I am; but, speaking as a citizen, and, of course, from only a superficial knowledge of these things, I do not think there is any necessity for any extension at the present moment.

1004. When Darling Island is finished, we are told that we shall have additional broadside wharfage equal to one-half of the present wharfage frontage to Circular Quay;—do you think that that will meet the present needs of the trade? Darling Island, being essentially for export purposes, will not be what I call a lying-berth for the steamers. For instance, the line of steamers that my firm represent will go to Woolloomooloo as usual for our import business. Then, if we are taking large exports away from the other side, we will go there for two or three days, but will not lie there.

1005. But you will be a shorter time than you now are at the import wharf? Yes; but the time occupied by the steamers at the export wharf would not be very long. They would come and go as quickly as possible; there would be no berth taken up, as is the case with the German, Messageries, and P. and O. mail steamers.

1006. What I mean is that Darling Island, when completed, will relieve the import wharfs very considerably? Yes; and will have the essential characteristic that steamers will not lie there.

1007. Then both kinds of wharfs are sufficient if the wharfs at present used for import and export purposes will be used by a steamer only for half the time? Yes; that is true, to a certain extent.

1008. That will increase the utility of the existing wharfs? Yes, of course. But I may point out that, outside the mail steamers, while no wharfage frontage is actually leased as a permanent berth, still there is an implied understanding that, if you have a large steamer, in taking up a wharf for a week or a fortnight, and which may have to go over to Darling Island or Pyrmont for certain purposes and come back again, the Government shall not shove in another steamer during the interval. Therefore that has to be taken into consideration.

1009. But would she want to go back again? Yes, she would, and her berth would be kept. Following out the line of your own thought, I think that what you have to consider is that the large accommodation at Darling Island and Pyrmont will serve the larger purposes better than the other purposes, because the ships there will be only visitors going and coming away very quickly; therefore, the accommodation there for export would be equal to double, in many respects, what is necessary for the import business where ships lie.

1010. Then you do not think that Darling Island would so largely relieve Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo as I thought it would? No, only to the extent of putting an export berth where there is the least handling as the railway comes right alongside the wharf. Of course, I understand that that will be built upon with stores which the export stuff could go right into, and from there be shot out into the ship.

1011. If that is the case, by this Darling Island scheme we are increasing our extent of wharfage frontage without

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without very materially increasing the accommodation for the shipping, except making the export easier? Yes; but you must recollect that the export is a new business, and that you are going to meet the requirements of the grain trade of the Colony very largely; and then there is the coal trade, of course, which, of late years, would have taken up a large amount of space somewhere if it had not been for the state of the coal trade, and other things generally that you understand. So, I think, the true state of affairs is this: there is going to be a much bigger impetus to the export trade of the Colony than ever previously.

1012. Then we really want new wharfs to meet a new and growing trade; for instance, if we are going to export frozen meat largely, we want a new wharf for the purpose? Yes; but you are constructing new wharfs now.

1013. Then Darling Island is not premature, in your judgment? No, certainly not.

1014. The only doubt you have is whether, when we have completed Darling Island, we would want more accommodation for the present? Exactly.

1015. You think that that will meet all the requirements of the export trade? Yes, as far as I understand.

1016. And Glebe Island would be fit only for export trade, or for wharfs for timber, slate, or things of that sort? It might be used for that.

1017. You think it is not urgently wanted for export purposes? Certainly not for the regular steamer and sailer business of the port.

1018. And is not at all suitable for import purposes? Certainly not, except perhaps for a special import—not for general import purposes.

1019. It has been given in evidence before us that there is necessarily some competition between the Government as a wharf-owner and private wharf-owners? Yes.

1020. And the Manager of the Government wharfs stated in evidence that he had not space enough to satisfy all his customers, but he admitted that there was space at private wharfs; that being the case, do you think the Government are justified in spending more public money in making wharfs when private people can give the requisite accommodation? Certainly not, especially as you are going further away from the commercial centre. I will give an instance of what I mean: I do not know what depth of water there is; but there is a certain amount of Government land near the end of Circular Quay, round by General French's residence at Dawes' Battery. I should say that that frontage, if the expense would not be very enormous, could be put under the same conditions as your operative wharfage at present. At any rate, that is a thing that might be considered, if you found that there were plenty of people anxious to go to Government wharfs, but who had to go to private wharfs. I give that as an illustration, but I would point out that people who would want to go to a convenient Government wharf, such as Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo, would not go to Glebe Island. So it all depends on the question whether the wharfage is convenient at present.

1021. Do you think the Government ought to go on spending public money making new wharfs to accommodate steamers that can be already accommodated at private wharfs? Certainly not; especially at a place to which steamers would not go.

1022. It has been given in evidence before us that, notwithstanding the great increase in steamers, nobody can mention the case of a steamer which, in the last three years, has been unable to get a berth somewhere? Of course not.

1023. That shows that the appliances of the port, taken as a whole, are equal to the trade? Yes; they are equal to the trade, though the appliances themselves are bad. If you were to construct a wharf up the Parramatta River, it is not likely that steamers would go up the Parramatta River because you happened not to have the proper appliances at a wharf right in the centre of the city.

1024. But there is this to be considered: that the Government wharfs are preferred by steamship owners, because they give greater facilities, there are better gradients to them, and they are more up-to-date in their construction? The Government facilities are very small in many respects. There is not a small town in New Zealand which has not a system of cranes along its wharfs, whereas there are not a dozen cranes in the whole of Sydney, so far as I know. The Government have certainly made very convenient and well-constructed sheds, and the water frontages happen to be by nature in the parts of the city where the gradients are the easiest.

1025. I understand you to say that the wharfs at Pyrmont are unsuitable to your coal trade? Yes.

1026. The craneage is not sufficient? No.

1027. Otherwise, are they suitable? They are suitable enough if you had the right cranes; it all depends on the cranes. But we were told that they could not construct the proper cranes.

1028. The only defect is the cranes? That is all, I think; otherwise those wharfs are very convenient.

1029. They are easy of access? Yes.

1030. You can get ships there and away easily? Yes.

1031. You have plenty of water? Yes.

1032. And further jetty accommodation could be run out and increase the accommodation? Yes; there is plenty of space.

1033. Would you like your coal trade taken to Darling Island? I do not know where it should be taken to. It is purely a matter of convenience in putting it on board ship. The location of Pyrmont could not be more convenient, but on several of our ships we found that with the cranes there it was impossible to load them properly.

1034. Is that not the same wharf where frozen meat is sometimes shipped? Sometimes.

1035. Have you ever happened to see coal being shipped on one side of the jetty, and frozen meat on the other? I cannot say for certain, but I should not be surprised if such a thing did occur.

1036. That side of Pyrmont is the only place where there is a railway and wharf connected with one another? It is the only place that fulfils those conditions.

1037. You have travelled about the world a great deal, and have noticed, I suppose, that in modern places it is considered of first-class importance to get the railways to the water frontage? Certainly.

1038. We failed to do that in Sydney in the first instance in making our railways;—do you not think that an extension of the railway to Darling Island is therefore a very good attempt to recover from that mistake? Darling Island was resumed during a period when I had something to do with those things, and I always approved of it; but it was not the fault of those who resumed Darling Island that it was not immediately taken in hand and made useful.

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1039. What I mean is that it was a good thing for the Government to connect Darling Island with a railway, and increase their water frontages? Yes, if the Government take the wharfs at all.

1040. We could make a similar extension of the railway to Glebe Island at a certain expense, and if we wharf Glebe Island, do you not think that it should be railed as well as wharfed? Yes; it would be absolutely useless without it.

1041. We have no railway communication at present with Woolloomooloo Bay;—would it be a great increase of convenience in connection with those wharfs if the railway were running along the frontage? Yes. It was to meet that difficulty that a great deal of the plans for the western side of Darling Harbour was made. The great difficulty of the meat trade at the present time, with the tremendous amount of competition from all parts of the world, is that you can do that business successfully now only by having a minimum amount of handling; and the perfection of the meat-trade operation would be a refrigerating store on the wharfage connected with the railway, so that the chilled meat from the country could come into the place where it would be frozen, and be shot out without any further handling into the steamer.

1042. Well, we could do that at Darling Island? There is no other part of our harbour where those conditions could be fulfilled.

1043. When Darling Island is finished we can add a chilled room of that kind? Other people could build, I suppose.

1044. Could we not sometimes bring the meat from the country in chilled waggons, and put the meat straight from the waggons into the ship without its going into a store at all? Well, you could at times, but only under certain conditions, because you could not always get a ship to go there at an exact time; for instance, if a ship were expected to arrive in Sydney to take in meat, she might be a day or two late, and you could not keep your waggons in the place, because the Railway Department would not let you do so unless you paid a great deal of demurrage. Therefore the plan is to have a storehouse, and the meat continuously accumulating, so that you would have your ship's cargo ready. The same remark will apply to the wheat business, in respect of which we are becoming an export country.

1045. But that might make one more handling? It is not one more handling if you have to put the chilled meat into a store to be frozen. The point is to have your freezing-store alongside the wharf, where the meat has to go under any circumstances. That constitutes the minimum of handling.

1046. You will admit that the frozen-meat trade is not well provided for in Sydney at the present time? I think that it is scarcely fair to say that, in view of the enormous enterprise on the part of certain firms; but I am willing to repeat that the only satisfactory condition of shipping meat ultimately, if we are to compete very keenly with other countries, is to have the refrigerating store alongside the deep water, so that the chilled meat may be brought into the store, and without any further handling be shot into the ship. I am willing to say that much. But, so far as the present conditions will allow, the trade is very well catered for.

1047. But still there is an unnecessary quantity of handling? There is, I suppose.

1048. And when we get Darling Island finished, we shall get rid of a good deal of that? I do not suppose that Darling Island will absolutely annihilate all the present places. No doubt that will be the ultimate outcome.

1049. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Are you of opinion that the time has arrived when additional wharfage accommodation is urgently needed? I have said already that, from my knowledge, I do not think that anything is needed for the present beyond what has been projected at Pyrmont and Darling Island.

1050. Do you approve of the Glebe Island scheme of proposed additional wharfage? No; I do not think it is necessary. There might be a certain special kind of business. I simply say it is not necessary for general import or export business; but there might be a special kind of business, such as cement or timber business, or something else of a special character, that might be handled there more conveniently. However, speaking generally, I do not think that there is any necessity at the present time to face any such enormous expenditure as has been foreshadowed, for the land belongs to the Government, and will not run away, and you can always tackle the matter.

1051. It is evident that the accommodation at Glebe Island is intended for very large steamers, and you do not think that the position is suitable for the purpose? I think that it is a magnificent place for wharfage accommodation, and, probably, will be one of the finest wharfs in Sydney in years to come. It is only a matter of time. I am speaking about whether it is opportune yet.

1052. The tonnage of shipping here is largely on the increase; during the five years up to the end of 1897 there was an addition of about 21 per cent. to the tonnage of the shipping;—do you think that that represents the additional wharfage that is required? You may have a great deal of additional tonnage without a great many additional ships; for instance, I have no doubt that the German line in five years have made in enormous increase in their tonnage, but have not put on a single additional steamer; therefore it does not follow that because you have additional tonnage you want additional wharfage accommodation.

1053. Therefore you do not think that additional wharfage accommodation to the extent of 21 per cent. more than we had five years ago is wanted to keep pace with the shipping? I cannot say from my own knowledge, but I think that the present arrangements and what is going on at Pyrmont and Darling Island—with all the land you have there accessible—will be quite sufficient for many years to come. My remarks are not against Glebe Island as a magnificent wharfage at some time or other, but they are purely to the effect that I do not think the time is ripe.

1054. Do you think that the Government frontages to the harbour are at present used to the best advantage? I think so. I think they are the best frontages of any, and I think they are very well managed on the whole, and they are always now backed up by sheds of a very superior and substantial character, such as were not known in Sydney some years ago. It seems to me that, seeing not a single railway truck has ever been run on the lines on Darling Island, practically, for the purposes of commerce—that the first shed is only now contracted for, and I do not think a day's work has been done on it—there has been no opportunity of seeing what Darling Island can do. If I were a private owner, instead of the Government being the owner, I should certainly say, "There is that land of mine at Glebe Island; it will not run away, and I want to see exactly what this new thing can do." I think all these things are very practical, and you cannot sum up in arithmetic exactly what Darling Island will do best except by actual experience. I think that until Darling Island is thoroughly proved as to its capacity, the other thing would be premature.

Edward

Edward William Knox, General Manager, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., sworn, and examined:—

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1055. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have a statement to make? Yes. I am General Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which owns between 8 and 9 acres of water frontage opposite Glebe Island. The Company is not in any way interested in regard to the Government wharfage proposals, as our wharfs are used only in connection with our own business. I have read the statement prepared by the Works Department about the Glebe Island scheme, but do not concur in the conclusions therein expressed. It is not the case, so far as my observations goes, that the wharf accommodation now is insufficient. In the height of the wool season some of the berths have this year been empty for weeks in succession, and there has not been any attempt to utilise the wharf accommodation at Pyrmont, which would surely have been done had there been any demand for more berths. The statement says that there has been a great increase in the tonnage entering the port during the past three years; but it seems to me odd to ask for new wharfs for empty tonnage, and it cannot, I feel sure, be contended that, with the small increase in the population, and the great falling off in exportable produce, there has been a considerable expansion in over-sea imports. Nor is there any prospect of such increase; with a prohibitory tariff under Federation, the deep-sea trade will diminish, though the coastal trade may increase, and the employment of larger steamers will allow of the work being done with fewer berths, while the higher cost of such boats as compared with the old tramp compels the owners to unload and load them in the smallest possible working time. So far as the private wharfs are concerned, I would say that the owners of these have for a long time been greatly hampered by the difficulties thrown in their way by the Lands Department. The Engineer-in-Chief does not take an unreasonable view of proposals for enlarging and improving private wharfs, but an excessive rent is demanded for the use of the land covered by the wharf. The lessee is only a tenant at will, and when he seeks to improve the whole position by substituting concrete for timber wharfs, he is met by the demand that the Government shall have the right to resume all the reclaimed land, and then to deprive him of access to the water at any time on paying the actual cost of the reclamation. The object is presumably the ultimate acquisition of the foreshores by the Government, which would be, in my opinion, a public misfortune, and would tend to neutralise such advantage as Sydney now has by position over other Australian ports. In wharfage, as in other matters of trade, competition is necessary to ensure progress. As to the employment of Glebe Island for the import trade, I do not think that there is any chance of this business being diverted in that direction for many years, if ever. Traders will resent being asked to send to Woolloomooloo Bay for one case, and to Glebe Island for another; and if extra berthing accommodation were at any time wanted for vessels with cargoes of merchandise, this could be best provided on the Pyrmont and Darling Island property, which is hardly used at all now. In any case the cost of the work proposed seems to me altogether beyond the value of it when completed. I notice that this does not include the item of dredging, which would be extremely high if large vessels were to go to the Island, for the bay itself is shallow, and it is probable that at the proposed wharfs an enormous amount of rock cutting would have to be done under water, as would be the case on some of the adjoining properties, in order to get a depth of 27 feet. I do not believe that any firm here or in England would look at an offer of the 14½ acres of land and water north of the bridge for nothing if the condition of spending the £178,000 set down in the Estimates were attached to the grant—and business men can work such a property much more efficiently than Government officials; so there is not, in my opinion, any justification for the proposed expenditure.

1056. *Mr. Dick.*] You have stated that in the height of the wool season some of the berths at Pyrmont have this year been empty for weeks in succession—that is, for the export of wool;—is it not a fact that these wharfs have not been very long completed, and that in any case it takes some time for a new fashion to be set up in the export trade? The berth I had in view was the berth adjoining the Pyrmont bridge, which is never used at all by large vessels; at any rate, I think I have never seen a large vessel alongside that wharf, except at the end, for the purpose of shipping coal or horses.

1057. Would you call the "H. C. Bischoff," a four-masted ship, a large vessel? I have never seen her there.

1058. Would you kindly state in a little more detail what you mean by the remark, "It seems to me odd to ask for new wharfs for empty tonnage"? Yes; the official statement says that the tonnage has increased by 21 per cent. in three years. The increase of the amount of tonnage entering the port is no guide as to the amount of goods, and we have the wharfs for the goods, and not for the ships.

1059. But is not the increase of the tonnage a guide as to the amount of wharfage accommodation that will be necessary? No; I do not think so, because the increase in the tonnage has not brought about any increase in the number of vessels. It certainly, also, I think, has not brought about any increase in the quantity of goods imported.

1060. But if there is an increase in the tonnage, does not that require an increase in wharf accommodation in order to deal with the vessels as rapidly as before the increase took place? I do not think so.

1061. Do you think that the last three or four years, in any case, are anything like a reliable guide as to what we may expect in the way of expansion, both of export trade and import trade? I think that the import trade is going to diminish, not increase.

1062. That is your view, as a result of federation? Yes.

1063. *Chairman.*] Do you mean by that that Sydney will cease to be the great distributing centre of Australia? To a certain extent, and also because the prohibitory tariff will promote manufacturing and reduce imports.

1064. *Mr. Dick.*] You think that any general system of resuming the foreshores along Darling Harbour by the Government, with the view of doing away with the difficulties that at present exist therein dealing with our trade, would be a public misfortune? Yes.

1065. You base that statement simply on the ground that it would do away with competition? It would do away with competition, and leave a number of the wharfs to be worked by management much inferior to that which now controls them.

1066. Is it not a fact that there is an association among the private wharf-owners at the present time? Among the owners of oversea wharfs there is; but Darling Harbour is to a great extent occupied by wharfs of steamship companies that do not belong to the association.

1067. But the fact that the oversea owners' wharfs are now under an association points to the fact that that association has been brought about for the purpose of preventing undue competition? Preventing competition among themselves—yes.

1068.

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1068. In what way would the acquisition of foreshores by the Government differ from the present arrangement in the way of cutting down competition;—at present they combine to prevent competition amongst themselves, and you say it is desirable to have competition? Yes, and, therefore, it would be a mistake for the Government to acquire the foreshores.

1069. Is it not a fact that in cases where the Government do invest public money for the convenience of traders, they are, as a rule, content with a fair amount of interest upon the money expended? I know of no case where private persons could not have served the public equally well for one-third less money, and with much more satisfactory results.

1070. Does that statement apply to Darling Harbour at present, where they have a chance of supplying the public at their own expense;—in other words, comparing the facilities provided in Darling Harbour by private enterprise with those provided at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay at public expense, which of the two do you think would cater for the trade in the best manner? Give the private wharf-owner a title to his improvements, and he will beat the Government out of sight.

1071. You expect no good at all from a general scheme for resuming private wharfs? I think it would be a public misfortune.

1072. Do you know that all the wharfs in the important port of Newcastle, with one exception, are at present in the hands of the Government? Yes.

1073. Have you ever heard any complaints there as to the inefficiency of the Government facilities? I do not think it is necessary to make complaints when you get the work done for nothing. I never heard of any one in Newcastle paying wharfage dues yet.

1074. It is a popular misconception that they do not pay wharfage dues in Newcastle; but they do not pay tonnage dues such as are paid in Sydney;—you do not think, speaking generally, that the requirements of this port, either now or for some time in the future, are or will be such as would justify the expenditure of any further money on wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I do not.

1075. *Mr. Watson.*] Are you aware that the wharfs constructed by the Government so far in this port are paying a handsome return on the money expended? I fancy that the return is handsome only because the Wharf Association keeps up the rate of wharfage.

1076. Well, the presumption is that the Wharf Association keeps up the rate to the maximum permitted by the Act, because there is enough trade at that rate to make the business pay them—that is an evidence, I should imagine, that their wharfs are fairly well occupied? I understand that the Government wharfs do not produce any revenue at all, except by way of wharfage—in other words, that the Government get no rent whatever for them.

1077. But the wharfage and tonnage returns from that source, it seems, are more than sufficient to pay interest on the cost of construction? Then why is it necessary to try to borrow money to put new pavement down on Circular Quay.

1078. It would appear, from the returns given us, that, as a matter of fact, the wharfs so far constructed are paying very well? I do not gather that from Mr. Darley's statement; that appears in the paper this morning, wherein it is reported that he stated that, roughly speaking, the Government, from £1,600,000 of expenditure, which did not include the value of much of the land, were getting between £80,000 and £90,000 a year revenue.

1079. If the report stated that, it was incorrect, because that was not the evidence given by Mr. Darley; you speak of the probability of the adoption of a general scheme of foreshore acquisition and wharfage alteration by the Government as likely to neutralise such advantages as Sydney now possesses over other Australian ports;—are you aware, in that connection, that in nearly every instance in the other colonies the Governments, or other public bodies, do possess the wharfs? I know that; but I draw a wide line of distinction between the Government possessing wharfage property and other public bodies possessing it.

1080. I was about to ask you whether your objection to the Government managing the wharfs and the wharfage system would apply equally to a body representative, say, of the metropolis, in the shape of a harbour trust, which might be created? Not if it were entirely independent of the Government, and, unlike the Water and Sewerage Board, were compelled to have a sinking fund for its debts.

1081. So you would appear to be of the opinion that it would be quite possible for a body controlling as a whole the wharfage interests of Sydney to deal, because in a comprehensive, therefore in a more satisfactory way with the wharfage system? I think that in small and narrow waters it is absolutely essential that you should have a body of that sort controlling the wharfage system; but in a harbour like Sydney, where there is such an enormous coast line, I think it would be a mistake.

1082. But, taking Darling Harbour, is it not a fact, apparently, that although we have a great deal of water frontage yet the water-way is narrow, and therefore not suitable for any large projection of jetties towards the centre of the bay? But Darling Harbour is only one of four places, all suitable and available for wharfage.

1083. Between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point it is quite possible that some restriction will be necessary on the length to which jetties might be taken out into the stream? Oh, yes.

1084. Your idea is that you could not rely on private owners dealing satisfactorily with the wharfage accommodation? Private owners require to be controlled, but they might be controlled and assisted, instead of being controlled and thwarted as they are now.

1085. Do you think that it is likely that private owners, even with a longer tenure, would be willing, practically, to destroy a lot of the property they have now, which, admittedly, is not sufficient to give convenience to the larger class vessels that are lately coming here, with a view of providing for that class of vessels—their present wharfs are largely inconvenient for the newer vessels, and is it likely that they will destroy those wharfs and put up new ones, even if a longer tenure were given to them? I think they would, because they have very large sums invested in the shore wharfs and the buildings connected with the jetties.

1086. *Chairman.*] Do I understand that your objections to a work of this kind go so far as to say that this Government should not do anything more in the way of wharfage additions for Sydney? I think it was from the first a mistake for the Government to interfere in the matter, and I think that the trade does not justify any additions now.

1087. Seeing that the Government railways are managed really by the Government, do you think that the acquisition of a place like Darling Island to be now worked by the Government, in conjunction with the railway system for export purposes, is desirable? It is very desirable. The railway ought to have an outlet to the deep water.

1088.

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1088. Then, having a view of the future, and seeing that Glebe Island may, or will according to the Government statement, in a few years to come be required for somewhat similar purposes, do you think it is too early, or that it is undesirable, to attempt to improve that island so as to increase the railway facilities in conjunction with wharfage? I think it is quite unnecessary, in the first case, so far as the next five years at any rate are concerned. I understand that no attempt has been made to devise any scheme to bring the railway to the island, and I am pretty certain that a survey of the bay would show that it is almost impracticable to ever take a 27-foot ship up there, unless an extraordinary outlay for dredging is undertaken.
1089. *Dr. Garran.*] You have no personal knowledge of the shelving of the water across to Glebe Island? No.
1090. *Chairman.*] You take this view of the matter: that although it might in years to come be necessary to make Glebe Island an addition, so to speak, to Darling Island, to be worked in connection with the railway, you think that at the present time it is not desirable or necessary? Yes.
1091. *Dr. Garran.*] The reason given in the official statement for extra wharfage is that the tonnage entering the port is increasing;—I understand you to say that that is a deceptive statement? Yes.
1092. A ship like the "Medic" may, and I believe does, come in with only 1,800 tons of cargo to Sydney, and yet she is entered as of 10,000 tonnage? Yes.
1093. All the ships that come here and make this their terminal port put out cargo at Adelaide and Melbourne before they come to Sydney? Yes.
1094. So they bring only a little to this port? Yes.
1095. And yet they are entered at their full tonnage? Yes.
1096. But, after all, they want to be berthed whether they have little or much cargo? Yes.
1097. Therefore wharfage accommodation must be provided for them whether they have a full cargo or merely an empty ship? Yes; but it is probable that if the number of vessels at the wharfs were counted now and five years ago it would be found that there are fewer vessels now than there were five years ago.
1098. But larger vessels? Yes.
1099. They want smaller space of wharfage per ton, I presume, because a large ship of 5,000 tons will want less lineal feet of wharfage than two vessels of 2,500 tons each? Yes.
1100. So that, although these large ships require greater depth of water, they do not require the same lineal feet of wharfage? No.
1101. Then the need for wharfage per foot is rather diminishing in consequence of the large shipping that now comes here? Yes.
1102. Therefore, the proper calculation would be to see how much the present class of vessels require as to extent of wharfage? Yes.
1103. And that particular information is not given in the official statement? No.
1104. Do you know whether it could be given at all by anybody? I think that the proper people to express an opinion on such a matter are the agents for the steamers.
1105. You have been engaged in trade here for many years;—do you remember during the last few years any case where a large steamer could not get accommodated? I never heard of it.
1106. Are your wharfs fully occupied? No; for five or six months of the year they are generally empty.
1107. And they could be available for general trade if they were wanted? Yes, for vessels of small size.
1108. But for vessels of that size there is plenty of berthing? Yes. I have not had any applications for berths for vessels during the time our wharfs have been unoccupied.
1109. You will see that the Government improvements are to provide for ships of the larger class? Yes.
1110. Is not there a need for extra accommodation for vessels of that class? I think not.
1111. Could the private frontages give the accommodation that is wanted? Yes; if their owners were to get a decent tenure.
1112. Is there anywhere in Darling Harbour where there is not a terrifically steep gradient up from the wharf to York-street? I think that from Dibbs' and Smith's wharfs the gradient is not very steep.
1113. Do you not think that it is a great disadvantage to the Darling Harbour frontage that there is such a big climb? I think it is a great disadvantage to the port of Sydney, and this is evidenced by the fact that the cartage rates in Melbourne for the same distance are much lower than they are here.
1114. Speaking of cartage rates, do you know whether the cartage rates to Woolloomooloo Bay are greater than those to Circular Quay? No, I do not.
1115. Do you pay the same rate for goods brought to your store from Circular Quay as would be paid from Woolloomooloo Bay? We lighter all our goods from other wharfs.
1116. Do you think that at present what the Government has done in the way of public wharfage has been to any extent an unfair competition with private enterprise? Yes, because private enterprise has been hampered by the Government regulations.
1117. You think that if the Government did not sit on the wharf-owners, but would give them reasonable facilities for improving their properties, they would be more than equal to meeting the demand? Yes.
1118. So they do not have a fair chance in the strife? No. That remark applies equally to wharfingers and to factories having a water frontage.
1119. If the Government complete this work at Glebe Island, and I suppose also at Darling Island, there is a proposal to lease the frontages to private companies or persons;—would not that be as good for private enterprise as if the land were leased, and the people were allowed to make the wharfs themselves? Yes; but I appear here as a taxpayer, not as a man to who wants to lease a wharf.
1120. Still I mean that the competition, so far as ships are concerned, would be as great if the Government were to lease the wharf to private people as it would be if the Government leased the water frontages? No, because the Government exacts the full wharfage rate.
1121. *Mr. Watson.*] The Wharf Association does that too, does it not? Yes, I think unwisely.
1122. *Dr. Garran.*] You mean that the Government compels those people to pay the full wharfage rate, and, therefore, the tenant must levy that on the consumer? I mean that here the consignee really pays the full wharfage rate, whereas I think there should be competition between the Government and the private wharf-owner for the trade of the consignee.
1123. You mean to say that the leasing, say, of Darling Island and Glebe Island wharfs, will not give the maximum of competition? No, it will not.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 20 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

James McMahon, carrier, sworn, and examined:—

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1124. *Mr. Levien.*] You are a carrier in a very large way of business? Yes.
1125. You have contracts with the Government? Yes, I have.
1126. Contracts for the removal of all goods and merchandise from Darling Harbour and Redfern? Yes.
1127. You also contract with a number of the merchants in Sydney? Yes.
1128. You are also a station-holder yourself? Yes.
1129. You have seen the plan of the proposed works at Glebe Island? Yes.
1130. Supposing that wharfs were constructed there, and considering that the Government are erecting a new bridge at Glebe Island, and also one at Pyrmont, do you think that Glebe Island would be an inconvenient distance from the city? I do not think it would. So far as my experience of carting is concerned, five or seven minutes will take you that distance, and you would not feel the loss of five or seven minutes compared with the inconvenience that you suffer now. The principal matter is the detention, not the time occupied in going from any place to the city, because there are any number of stores in Pyrmont now.
1131. And there is space there for the erection of more stores all along the wharfs? Yes; and a great deal of the goods will be brought into the stores at Pyrmont.
1132. In your opinion it would cause no inconvenience, so far as time is concerned, in having to convey goods from Glebe Island to the city stores? Very little.
1133. You say that most of the time is lost because of the inconvenience connected with loading and unloading at the present wharfs? Yes; there is a great deal of inconvenience, because there is not sufficient accommodation on the narrow jetties, and I have often been an hour and a half loaded on the jetty before I could get out.
1134. From that observation of yours, I take it that you approve more of wharfs than of jetties? I do.
1135. They are more modern and more accommodating? Yes; so far as the wool traffic is concerned, at Pyrmont you get considerably more than one-third, or about that, of the wool traffic at the present moment.
1136. Are the stores at Pyrmont fully utilised? Yes, during the wool season. For instance, Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.'s store, I take it, gets about 40,000 or 45,000 bales in the season; John Bridge & Co.'s store, I think, gets something similar; Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., the New Zealand Loan Company, Hill, Clark, & Co., and Wyly, Trenchard, & Co., each have a store there. This year there has been a decrease in the number of bales of wool; but if you have 420,000 or 430,000 bales of wool coming by the railway, fully one-third of that goes to Pyrmont.
1137. With reference to produce other than wool, does much of it go to Pyrmont? Yes; a good deal of the wheat goes to Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s, the New Zealand Loan Company, Hill, Clark, & Co.'s, and Wyly, Trenchard, & Co.'s.
1138. Now that a great deal of wheat is grown on the halves-system by the large squatters, I suppose they mostly trade through these companies—Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., and Hill, Clark, & Co., and others? Yes; they do, excepting what they sell down here and which goes to the millers. Anything that is stored for shipping, or to wait for sales here, goes into the stores.
1139. And you say that most of it goes to Pyrmont at the present time? Yes.
1140. You mean that railway-carried produce that is to be shipped for export goes into these stores? Yes.
1141. What is your opinion as to the wharfage accommodation for the shipping generally? My opinion is that a great many of the private jetties are too small.
1142. In length or width? In width.
1143. That is to say, if there is a ship at each side of them, they are not sufficiently wide for proper unloading? Yes; or if two hatches are being discharged from on to the one jetty, there is not sufficient width. Supposing that all you gentlemen are merchants, and I am your carter. Each of you will want a load as soon as possible when he is paying for it. In every sling of goods that comes out there may be a package for each one of you; consequently there will have to be so many loads on the wharf before you can take one, and when these are lying on the wharf they block it up; but if there were proper warehouses on the wharfs, and goods could be taken from the sling and loaded into the truck and run into the warehouse, you might have proper discharge; whereas at the present time the cargo has to be bundled out as best it can.
1144. On the broadside wharfs any amount of accommodation in the way of stores could be erected, so that the goods could be carted away quickly and save delay? Yes; at the Woolloomooloo wharfs there is a certain amount of accommodation at the sheds; but they have their bad points. You have to work with so many doors in the sheds, and you cannot get at your goods well enough.
1145. I see that on a former inquiry, you gave evidence almost similar to what you are now giving when you said that the Woolloomooloo Bay wharf was quite as accessible as any other wharf in the city? Yes, and more so at the present time.
1146. On account of the stores? Yes, and the outlet you have from there.
1147. You have to drive your drays right on to the jetties? Yes.
1148. And it is almost impossible for two drays to go along at the one time? If there are any goods on the jetties it is.
1149. You often have to take your drays right along the jetties to unload or load them? Yes.
1150. So there is great inconvenience in that way at times? Yes, very great inconvenience.

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1151. Do you think that we have sufficient wharfage accommodation, or do you think it is advisable to have more accommodation at Glebe Island, as proposed by the Government? I think you have a great deal of wharf accommodation at the present time, but "A" gets three or four ships sent to him; he has a special wharf to which he sends his vessels, and two or three of them may be discharging at two jetties, whilst, perhaps, the rest of the wharfs are almost empty. Woolloomooloo Bay wharf, except at certain times, is not occupied.
1152. But do you think we require more wharf accommodation? Yes; I think you require more wharf accommodation.
1153. What is your opinion of this scheme of the Government as regards the increased accommodation they propose to have at Glebe Island? I think it is a very good idea.
1154. Do you think that the work is a desirable one? I do.
1155. Do you ever suffer any delays yourself in the detention of your own teams when you want to get them away? That is what I am complaining of. The delay is tremendous, but it is caused by the way I have already described.
1156. You are entirely opposed to the jetty system? Yes.
1157. You think it is far better to have the broadside-wharf system than the jetty system? I do.
1158. I suppose that these jetties are suitable for small vessels? Yes, they are suitable for small vessels, or even for large vessels, provided that they discharge from only one hatch, and have only one vessel at the jetty at one time.
1159. But that would cause delay in unloading the ship? Yes. You have more facilities at a broadside wharf, of course, than you have at a narrow jetty.
1160. Do you think that if they were to widen the jetties it would be more convenient? Of course, if they were to widen the jetties they would give more convenience, but you have not room to widen any of the private jetties, because they are so close together.
1161. Then the accommodation proposed by the Government at Glebe Island is one that you can favour? Yes.
1162. And no inconvenience whatever would be suffered in consequence of the slight delay in passing from there to the city, or from the wharfs there to Pyrmont? Not a great deal.
1163. Supposing that the unloading were to go there, do you think that it would in any way affect the wool trade;—you are a station-holder and you ought to have a knowledge as to whether it would, in any way, affect the sale of the wool, or whether the wool could be sold on the Pyrmont side as well as on this side? All the wool is sold at the Exchange, but samples are taken on the Pyrmont side. In all the stores that I mentioned to you they have their sample-rooms, and samples are taken there, and then Brown, Jones, Smith, and Robinson put their valuation on the various wools, and then purchase at the Exchange according to their own ideas.
1164. So if we are told that there would be inconvenience, you say there would be no inconvenience as far as the sampling of wool is concerned? No. Wool is sampled there, and I suppose that next season you would have an addition of 30,000 bales at Pyrmont over and above what you have had there this season. The Co-operative Company are building a new store in Pyrmont.
1165. *Chairman.*] For this wool business, do they fill the stores near Circular Quay before they go to Pyrmont? No. For instance, all Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.'s wool is stored at Pyrmont. They have no city stores. Pretty well all John Bridge & Co.'s wool is also stored at Pyrmont; and Hill, Clark, & Co.'s large store is at Pyrmont. The New Zealand Loan Company have rented a portion of Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s place, and all their stores are in Pyrmont. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co. have as large a store in Pyrmont as they have near Circular Quay.
1166. Which do they fill up first? The Circular Quay store.
1167. *Mr. Levien.*] Supposing the Abattoirs were removed to Homebush or Blacktown, would it not be more convenient to bring the frozen-meat by rail, *via* Darling Harbour, to Glebe Island than to bring it as it is brought now? Yes, I think so, because it would go direct to Glebe Island. The only difficulty is that the P. and O., and the Orient, and the Messageries Maritimes Companies have all the eastern side of Circular Quay, and it would be inconvenient for them to take their steamers to Glebe Island.
1168. *Chairman.*] Does the bulk of the frozen meat go away from here by the regular traders you have mentioned or by specially-constructed vessels? By the regular traders.
1169. Most of the frozen meat export trade is carried on by the P. and O. and Orient steamers? Yes.
1170. *Mr. Watson.*] The Pastoral Finance people send their frozen meat away by another line of steamers —a cargo line? Yes.
1171. And then the "Shire" line takes away a large quantity of meat? Yes.
1172. Therefore, a large quantity of meat goes away in addition to what is taken away by the mail steamers? Yes.
1173. *Chairman.*] But the mail steamers take the bulk of it? As far as what I see shipped is concerned, I think the mail steamers take the bulk of it.
1174. *Mr. Levien.*] But if the Abattoirs were at Blacktown or Homebush, and the meat were frozen there and sent down by rail, it would be more convenient to take it to Glebe Island and load it there? In removing vessels from here to there, you have to pay a certain amount of pilotage or removal dues, and it might be as convenient to have the meat brought down here as to remove a vessel to Glebe Island.
1175. Have you heard any complaints of the wharfage accommodation? No, I cannot say that I have.
1176. How long have you had your drays blocked, which could not load at all, in consequence of the inconvenience of the jetties? Sometimes as long as an hour and a half or two hours.
1177. What number of drays? A dozen or two dozen.
1178. Delayed all that time for want of accommodation, and quick facilities for loading and unloading? Yes. But that will be so long as you concentrate the loading and unloading at one given point, and have the jetty system. As regards the Sussex-street wharfs we are delayed three, four, or five hours in getting to or from a wharf. The deep-sea ships are not so bad as the coasters.
1179. *Chairman.*] Seeing that you have a large knowledge of the shipping of the port, both as a carrier and from observation, do you know any case where ships have not been able to get berths at wharfs in Sydney? No, I do not.
1180. If there had been any trouble in that direction, do you think that you would have heard of it? To the best of my belief such a thing has never occurred here yet—that is, for deep-sea vessels.

1181.

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1181. Does that not rather point to the fact that we have sufficient accommodation for ships in the way of wharfage at the present time? So you have if the wharfs were properly handled; but as I have explained, a gentleman may be an agent for vessels, and through some unforeseen circumstances one vessel may be ninety days, another 110 days, and another seventy days in coming out, but the seventy-day vessel makes a good passage, and the three come in together. You get a certain amount of percentage out of the wharf, and you send your vessels to a jetty the best way you can, and the traffic is so blocked up that you can hardly work it. But if the agent were to apply for a berth at a Government wharf, or any other wharf, I think he could get it.

1182. Then with regard to the private wharfs, it would seem that they want reorganising a little, so as to come up to modern requirements;—is that what it amounts to? It is a matter of demand and supply. There are so many wharfs in what is called the Association, and there are so many out of the Association, When the Association vessels come in they put them at their own wharfs, and then the non-associated wharfs are lying idle. At the present time there are a good many of the associated wharfs taken up, but there is room, even at the back wharfs, for ten deep-sea ships, or even twelve.

1183. Large ships? Going from 1,000 to 4,000 or 5,000 tons.

1184. You said just now that some of the wharfs are very often idle; that would be the case almost in any port, would it not; trade does not come in such a way that the wharfs can be constantly used for shipping, especially where we export wool largely as we do here—there is bound to be a time when the wharfs are more fully occupied than at other times? Yes; but you asked me if I ever knew of there being insufficient accommodation for vessels coming into the harbour, and I said "No," and I told you then how some of the wharf accommodation is sometimes blocked, whilst the rest is lying idle.

1185. There is a pressure of ships, owing to one making a quicker passage and another being longer, and the agents having to crowd up their wharfs? The most I have seen of deep-sea ships discharging here so far at one time is seventeen. You could accommodate double that number if the wharf-owners were to pull together; if they were all in the Association you could accommodate forty big sea-ships.

1186. You must have observed that of late years the steamers have gone on growing very largely in their tonnage? Yes.

1187. Looking at Woolloomooloo Bay, which is being improved very much, and brought up to date in regard to wharfage, do you not think that, without Woolloomooloo Bay, ships in this port would have been very greatly inconvenienced? Those large ships would have been.

1188. And though Woolloomooloo Bay a few years ago might have been looked upon as an undesirable place at which to build new wharfs, experience has shown that it was a step in the right direction, and has provided for a necessity? There is no doubt about that. Of course this year, last year, and the previous year were what I term bad years; but when you take such a year as 1892 or 1893, when you had 100,000 or 120,000 bales of wool in excess of what you have this year, it makes a great deal of difference. If the wool clip goes back to what it was a few years ago, it will be as much as the wharfs can cope with.

1189. With better seasons, and a much larger wool clip, our wharfs will be kept pretty busy? Yes; I think that the Darling Harbour railway wharf above the bridge is no good to anybody, because a big vessel would be as much blocked there as it would be at a narrow jetty. The water is plentiful there, but that wharf was built on the half-moon principle, and you have a long curve where you cannot either discharge or take in goods.

1190. With regard to the Glebe Island proposal, do you think that Glebe Island would be a convenient place for imported goods, it being so far away from the city? All the merchants in Sydney have their warehouses built along York-street, Kent-street, or Clarence-street; consequently it would be further to bring the goods from Glebe Island, but I do not think it would cost much more. Those merchants having their stores in those streets, it would be very inconvenient for them to have to remove to Pyrmont, and as you know hundreds of thousands of pounds have been laid out in providing storage accommodation here.

1191. If this scheme be carried out, it is proposed to erect large storage-sheds at Glebe Island;—do you think that merchants in Sydney, importing large lines of goods, which they require for every day supply—to go up the country, and so on—would rent those sheds at Glebe Island? I do not think that they would, because, as regards the imported goods that are sent to the western and southern districts, I do not suppose that you have a merchant in the whole kit who will send a truck load, consequently they have to get their goods into the store, and sort them there, and send various consignments out to the merchants up country. The direct importation to the south or west is very little indeed. There are a couple of firms in the north who do import pretty largely.

1192. Therefore the merchant who sends goods up the country wants to have his goods alongside his office, or as near as possible to it, in order to fulfil his orders? Yes; I take it that that is the reason why they have built those stores so large—so as to give themselves such accommodation alongside their offices, and where they can sort their goods as they please, and carry out their country orders.

1193. You said in regard to the expense of carting goods from Glebe Island that there would be very little extra charge? I did.

1194. To what extent would the increased cost be? I suppose it might be 15 or 20 per cent.

1195. Supposing that a shipment of goods were landed at Woolloomooloo Bay, can you tell us what the rate of cartage would be to a warehouse in York-street? About 2s. per ton load.

1196. And from Circular Quay? The same; also to any place within the city of Sydney. For instance, if you employ me to take a load, I would take it from Woolloomooloo Bay to Pyrmont bridge at the same price as I would take it to York-street, although I should have nearly three times the distance to travel. The city runs to the Balmain bridge.

1197. Then from Glebe Island, instead of the cost being 2s., it would be about 2s. 6d.? Yes.

1198. Are you able to say whether the tendency of the shipping is to go up the harbour at the present time or do the vessels prefer to keep down this way? I take it that they prefer to keep down this way, and I also think that they would prefer, by long chalks, to go to Rushcutter's Bay rather than to go up there. At one time you had not as much expectation of having Woolloomooloo Bay utilised for wharfage as you now have of Rushcutter's Bay being used for that purpose.

1199. With Glebe Island improved as suggested, I suppose you would recognise that it would be necessary to connect it with the railway system of the Colony? I have no doubt that it should be.

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1200. Are you able to say, whether Glebe Island, if the proposed works were carried out, would be used for the timber trade to any great extent? That is what it will be used for principally.
1201. Do you know whether there is a want of accommodation for the timber trade at the present time? I believe that the greatest want is for the timber traffic.
1202. It is a trade that requires a considerable amount of space? Yes.
1203. *Dr. Garran.*] We have been told that, for import purposes, a ship unloads most conveniently at a broadside wharf, because she can open all her hatches at the same time and put her goods out on a wide wharf, where the drays can easily move about;—as a carrier, do you agree with that? Yes.
1204. But we are also told that, for export purposes, where the goods come down on the railway trucks, and are run alongside the ship, and the goods are put out from the truck direct into the ship, a strong jetty is just as good as a broadside wharf, because the jetty never gets lumbered, and there are no carts on it? I have no knowledge of any such place in Sydney, but I have been making inquiries about that matter from a gentleman who had to do with the Great Northern and Western Railways in England, and he told me that they did all they could to do away with the carting, and they could not get the work done so well or so cheaply by any railway system as they could by carting.
1205. Do you refer to import work or to export work? Both import and export work.
1206. For import purposes you want your wharf as near as possible to your stores? Yes, provided that you have your stores there.
1207. Because nearly all our imports have to go into store before they are distributed through the country? Yes.
1208. Therefore Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay, and Darling Harbour are all very well situated for that purpose? Yes, for imports.
1209. But would Glebe Island be suitable for import purposes? I do not think it would be as suitable as those places would. As far as exports are concerned, if you run a railway round to any wharf you please where they press wool, and say "I will deliver at the front of that wharf," it is cheaper for the owner of the stores to employ carts to bring that wool on to another street, and work from a high level, than it is for him to lift it. We have had trials of that in several stores here. There are several stores who work from what is termed a high level. They roll their wool in, and it is pressed on the next floor, and so on, until it goes to the ship's side. They would have to raise that wool in any case to have it pressed. As regards shipping wheat, I think that to-day we have had the first trial of shipping wheat direct.
1210. At which wharf? At Darling Island. They cannot work the engines satisfactorily there to-day.
1211. What engines do you mean? The railway engines.
1212. At the cranes do you mean? No. The wheat is taken out direct from the trucks, and put on board the vessel.
1213. You mean the locomotive engines? Yes. It is too expensive. They would have to keep the engines there for a certain time, and the expense of the engines, firemen, and all that is too great, and so they have to use horse-power. I went purposely to have a look at what was being done between 12 and 1 o'clock, and I have just come from there.
1214. Difficulties of that kind are difficulties of detail? Yes.
1215. A smaller engine—a shunting engine—would answer the purpose, would it not; that is a small affair; but for an export wharf in Sydney, do you not think it is an almost essential now that it should be a railway wharf? No; because you press all your wool.
1216. You are thinking of wool; I am thinking more of grain, meat frozen up the country, and things of that kind? With frozen meat it is a different thing; but that, at present, is only a small item compared with what, I take it, the export will be, and that is only for a certain time, and certain vessels are brought here for the occasion; but if you are exporting wheat, it is a different thing.
1217. In regard to export wool, even if we have a railway to Darling Island, as we have, do you think the wool will be still carried in drays to the ship's side? I do.
1218. They will not put the wool into the trucks? No.
1219. At Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co's. place they have a truck running right into the warehouse? Yes; they have; but they could not make that pay. I happen to be a shareholder there, and I have seen it tried a long time.
1220. The wool goes into the warehouse, I think, to be unloaded when it comes from the country, does it not? No. It goes to within 66 feet to the warehouse; but they still unload it into drays, and then take it across, instead of the truck going right into the warehouse. I take it into a certain street above that, at a very small amount per bale. I drop it down there, and it goes from floor to floor, and is classed, and otherwise dealt with as it goes down.
1221. Then you say it is a mistake to bring wool in at the ground-floor level of the warehouse? Yes, because it all has to be lifted up to the top storey.
1222. The mistake in Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co's. was in making the trucks deliver the wool on the ground floor? Yes.
1223. If they had had a railway on a higher level, that would have been all right? Yes. These stores down here were built at a time when they had no idea of running trucks into warehouses. At one time all the wool that came into the Colony was dealt with in four or five little stores at the Quay.
1224. Then you mean to say that even with those warehouses, and a railway to the premises, they would have to dray the wool into the warehouses and out again into the ship? Yes. Take Dalgety's case. They get their wool sometimes by steamers, and sometimes by lighter. They dray that wool up to the high level, and afterwards dray it to the ship's side again. That is done even when the wool comes from a steamer. It is all a question of £. s. d.
1225. We have been told that to which your evidence is somewhat opposed, viz., that it is very difficult indeed to get the buyers of wool to go over to Pyrmont to examine it, because they are all so much wedded to the Circular Quay business;—is that so? I am not amongst the buyers, and I cannot tell you. I can only tell you that most of the wool sold in the Colony is sampled at Pyrmont. The first portion of wool that comes down belongs to the large squatter and direct shipper, and he sends it from the railway direct to the ship. But the greater portion of the wool that is for sale in the Colony is sampled at Pyrmont and sold at the Exchange. Whether there is, or is not, a difficulty in getting buyers to go to Pyrmont, I do not know.

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1226. One great element in the project of Glebe Island, as well as in that of Darling Island, is that ultimately the whole of the wool for export will be shipped from there, and that will be made, so to speak, the heart of the trade, and this will cease to be the wool centre? That idea may be the idea of those people who do not thoroughly understand the matter, but it would take the whole of Darling Island, with warehouses ten stories high, to accommodate the quantity of wool there is for sale in one week.
1227. Then, according to your evidence, a railway to an export wharf is not of very great importance after all;—they do not use it? No, they do not use it.
1228. And you seem to think that it would not be used? It might make the charges for carting less than they otherwise would be.
1229. Supposing that Glebe Island were made a wharf to-morrow, would it be of any use without a railway to it? I do not say that it would; and I do not say that it would be of any use, except for frozen meat and timber, even with a railway to it.
1230. Darling Island is not yet in full occupation—it is only just beginning? Yes, it is beginning to-day.
1231. When that is quite completed and all available, do you think that that will materially add to the wharfage conveniences of Sydney? It must.
1232. Do you think that it will be such a great improvement, and add so much to the wharfage conveniences, as to make it unnecessary to spend any money for a few years to come at Glebe Island? I do.
1233. You do not think it will be necessary to put the Glebe Island business in hand if we have the whole of Darling Island at work? Not for some years—not in the lifetime of any of us.
1234. You think the wants of the port would be sufficiently met? I do.
1235. Where is the wool that is sold at Pyrmont now shipped? At the various wharfs in Sydney.
1236. All round? Yes. There are eight dumping sheds. You may prefer to send to one dumping shed, and I to another, and this gentleman to another, and that gentleman to another; we each have our friends and admirers.
1237. And that is all carted from Pyrmont to the ship's side at 2s. a ton? Yes.
1238. So, although it is sold over there, it has to come back to this side to be shipped? Yes.
1239. Is that done by lighterage, or by cartage to the ship's side? What goes to the North Shore is taken by lighters.
1240. All their wool comes down by railway to Pyrmont, I suppose? Yes.
1241. And it is mostly lightered across? Yes. If there were a bridge across the harbour, and we had anything like proper accommodation by means of the bridge, we could cart it more cheaply to their warehouse at North Shore than they can lighter it. One half-penny more, and I could do it now.
1242. You mean without the punt? It is not what I would have to pay for the punt, but the delay I should have.
1243. You spoke about the Government wharf in Darling Harbour above the bridge; and I gathered from what you said that you think that the Government expenditure on the whole of that wharf is money absolutely thrown away? Yes.
1244. Would it have been better if we had filled up the head of Darling Harbour, instead of building that wharf? I think so; but at the time that wharf was built, vessels such as the "Woolloomooloo"—vessels of from 600 to 1,000 tons—were the principal vessels we had in here, and they could be accommodated at that wharf, which, I suppose, is from 180 to 200 feet long; but when you get a vessel between 300 and 400 feet in length, it makes a great deal of difference.
1245. The shipping has out-grown those in-and-out wharfs? Yes.
1246. Then the wooden wharf which reaches from the iron wharf down to the bridge, we are told is very little used? They can accommodate any vessel you like there. I have seen a 3,000-ton rail ship go alongside that wharf.
1247. But is it much used? No.
1248. Why is it not? Simply because that is all Government property, and they utilise it pretty well for the railway, and they cannot give the public the accommodation they would require to discharge vessels there; but there is nothing at all wrong in that.
1249. There is no proper room for your drays? No, there is not; but that is the Commissioners' property, and they will not be interfered with.
1250. What is the use of building a long wharf, if you cannot use it? The Commissioners use it.
1251. Only for their own purposes? Yes.
1252. You know the wharf which is below the bridge, which used to be Goodlet and Smith's wharf? Yes.
1253. We are told that there is hardly ever a ship sent there;—do you do much business from that wharf? There are no vessels going up there.
1254. Why not? Simply because the Government cannot get them to go there.
1255. Why cannot the Government get them to go there? For the simple reason that if a ship comes in here, the Government will not give the rebate that a private wharf-owner will.
1256. And you can do what you want more cheaply at a private wharf? Yes.
1257. For a particular class of ship? That wharf will accommodate any vessel.
1258. Then that is another Government wharf thrown away? Just so. You would not have the Government competing with private enterprise, would you?
1259. Is the depth of water there adequate? Yes. I have seen vessels there drawing 22 or 23 feet.
1260. Then those two jetties close to it, and just beyond where coal is shipped, are very good jetties? Yes.
1261. But you have hardly any business there, I suppose? That belongs to the Government, and the Commissioners use it for their own purposes.
1262. Then practically the Commissioners have the whole of the western side of Pyrmont down to those jetties? Exactly so.
1263. And the Government get no revenue, except what they get from the Commissioners? Yes.
1264. Do you think that money has been well invested? I happen to be a servant of the Commissioners, and it is not for me to criticise them. I may tell you that in one week alone there are 390,000 cubic feet of wool storage required. That will give you an idea of the stores you would have to erect at Darling Island.

John

John Meloy, carrier, sworn, and examined :—

J. Meloy. 20 Dec., 1899.

1265. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I believe you have largely engaged in carrying cargoes to and from vessels? Yes.
1266. Have you ever experienced much difficulty through the overcrowding of wharfs? On several occasions, and I must if you get too many ships at one wharf.
1267. Has any very great delay been occasioned? Not very often with me. You can generally get out your goods; but sometimes you may have to employ extra labour to get the goods away.
1268. Do you attribute that to the want of accommodation in the way of wharfage? It is not the want of accommodation; but it is putting too many ships at one wharf. There is any amount of accommodation. But, for instance, if you get four ships at the Federal wharf, or two at Saywell's wharf, that causes delay, although, very often, at the same time you have three or four wharfs with no ships at them. That is what causes all the trouble.
1269. Does that arise from want of judgment? It comes very often from the rebate. There are the Government wharfs, the Wharf Association wharfs, and also what are called the free wharfs. A captain brings his vessel into port, and he will accept the wharf at which he can get most rebate, even if there is not as much accommodation there. The trouble arises, not from want of wharfage, but from want of co-operation. There is any amount of accommodation if the ships were so regulated that they would go to the proper wharfs; but the trouble is caused, very often, by the rebate business.
1270. Having seen the plan of the proposed works at Glebe Island, do you think that Glebe Island would be a suitable position for wharfs for large vessels? You might make it suitable enough, but there would be extra expense on the merchants for cartage, &c. Say that a vessel has 3,000 tons of cargo, the consignees will object to the ship being sent there—they will object on account of the extra charge. We should have to charge extra to go there and do the same amount of work. It would require double the number of horses to do work from Balmain as it would to bring goods from the wharfs at Circular Quay or Miller's Point. The bulk of our bonds are situated near Miller's Point.
1271. You think that the position at Glebe Island would be very inconvenient? That is my opinion. It would entail more expense on the merchants for cartage. We could not cart from there for the same prices we would cart from Circular Quay, or other wharfs.
1272. Do you think it would be inconvenient for all shippers, or for any particular class of shippers? I do not think it would suit anybody, except people like Lever Brothers, or others with works at Balmain.
1273. I suppose you would consider it almost compulsory to have this scheme in connection with the railways—that is, it would be necessary to run a railway to the Island to make it thoroughly available? No doubt that would be the only way to make it available. The Market-street wharf causes much trouble in the city; it belongs to the Corporation, and cuts against the Government and the Association. Thousands of cases of spirits are landed there after being lightered from different places. You have sometimes to wait there with your drays until 5 o'clock, and it is inconvenient to get your goods away then.
1274. That is in consequence of overcrowding, I suppose? It is in consequence of the rebate. From Woolloomooloo and other wharfs the goods are very often lightered right round.
1275. Are you aware of the scheme for wharfage being carried out at Darling Island? I have seen the men at work there, but I have not been right through the place.
1276. There are two jetties, and a very broad jetty; do you think that would be a convenient position? I should think it would be much better than at Balmain.
1277. Is it being used at all? I do not think they have used the new jetty at all yet. The other jetty is occupied by the Railway Department, and I think they are useful jetties. Goods are taken by lighters to the railway trucks there.
1278. It would be convenient for goods coming by railway? Yes; to be delivered at the ship's side.
1279. Have you had much experience in loading and unloading at jetties? Yes, for the last twenty years.
1280. Do you think that the jetties are much more inconvenient than the broadside wharfs? No, I cannot say they are much different, so long as you do not get your jetty crowded; but if you get too many vehicles on the jetty you are very often blocked. The traffic wants regulating. In the old days, we had only jetties to work on. No doubt, for a large cargo, the broadside wharfs are the best.
1281. Have you heard any complaints of the want of additional wharfage? None whatever.
1282. Are you of opinion that the shipping is fairly well provided now with wharfage accommodation? Yes; I think we have very often more wharfs than are occupied. That is the trouble. If they were regulated properly, and every wharf got a fair share of the shipping, they would not be overcrowded.
1283. Do you think that the wharfage accommodation has been judiciously utilised so far, or could more be made of it than has yet been made of it? Yes, much more, by better management. The Wharf Association regulate their ships, but private wharfs, where a rebate is obtained, take as many ships as they possibly can, and that causes the trouble.
1284. Taking all these matters into consideration, do you think it is desirable that this Glebe Island scheme should be carried out? I do not think it is necessary.
1285. You do not think it is required? I do not think so, unless we get much more shipping than we have had during the last few years.
1286. There has been a large increase in the tonnage of vessels; in five years immediately prior to 1897, there was an increase of about 21 per cent.; in view of the vessels being largely increased in size, do you think that the necessity for wharfage accommodation has increased in the same ratio? Of course we have the Woolloomooloo wharfs, and I suppose that two of the wharfs there could each accommodate any vessel afloat.
1287. Supposing that there is 21 per cent. more tonnage than there was five years previously, has the necessity for extra wharfage increased in the same ratio; if there were a large vessel of 5,000 tons, and 10 vessels of 500 tons each, would those 10 vessels require more accommodation than the 5,000-ton vessel? No doubt they would if they all came into port at the same time, or one after another before the others had discharged. It is two vessels discharging at one wharf different brands of cargo which blocks the wharf.
1288. Would one vessel of 5,000 tons require as much room as 10 vessels of 500 tons each? Not at all.
1289. What would be the proportion, do you think? I should not like to say without going into the matter.
1290. We require that information to show what extra wharfage accommodation is required; we are merely

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merely told that the tonnage has increased so much in so many years, and the vessels are therefore so much larger, but they do not require so much more room according to their tonnage as vessels of smaller tonnage would each require? No doubt they do not, because you have to berth only one vessel where you would have to berth five vessels.

1291. What class of goods do you think the Darling Island accommodation would be the most suitable for—general merchandise or wool or frozen meat? I should think it would be a capital wharf for frozen meat. If you had a frontage there for frozen meat, you could not beat that. You could run your cars right alongside the wharf, the same as is done at Newcastle.

1292. For general merchandise, I suppose that Circular Quay is considered the most convenient? No doubt it is the most convenient wharf, because you have no "pull" in getting away—you can load your horses more heavily and have a good get-away.

1293. *Mr. Watson.*] You say you think it is possible, with a better arrangement of the existing wharfs, to deal with the traffic we have now satisfactorily? Yes. We have any amount of wharfage for the traffic we have at present.

1294. Do you think that, even with such an arrangement as you speak of, the private wharfs—some of them being narrow and not very long—could give sufficiently expeditious despatch to the larger class of vessels which are being used more and more for the carriage of cargo? Yes, if you put all your large vessels at suitable wharfs.

1295. But in that case you would want an agreement amongst the owners, such as you have indicated? That is all that is wanted.

1296. The other aspect of the question is, if such an arrangement were possible, and a consequent satisfaction could be obtained in regard to present requirements, do you think that the existing wharfs would be sufficient to carry us over several years ahead? I think so. I think for our time we have enough accommodation.

1297. It has been suggested that within a few years we may have a very considerable increase in our export of wheat, for instance, and possibly in some other lines; do you think it would be advisable to make any additional preparation for a contingency of that sort, or do you think that Darling Island and the Pyrmont wharf would be sufficient to deal with it? I think so. You have quite enough wharfage to take all the produce you could fetch by rail.

1298. Even allowing for a large increase? Yes. You have wharfs at Darling Island where you can run your trucks right alongside the vessels, and you have also the Pyrmont wharfs, which, however, are not so handy, because you cannot bring your produce right alongside the vessel there, but have to land the produce on the jetty first, in many cases, before you can put it into the ship's slings. I mean you do not get your drays right on to the projecting wharfs at Darling Harbour.

1299. But we are assuming that they would run the railway trucks right to the ship's side with wheat and similar produce? That would be very handy.

1300. You know that during the last year or so, as compared with four or five years ago, there has been a serious deficiency in the quantity of wool available for export? No doubt.

1301. Was your estimate of the capacity of the existing wharfs based on our present wool clip, or on what it was a little while ago, and what we might reasonably expect it to be once more with fair seasons; you said we could deal satisfactorily with everything that came along, if proper arrangements were made —was that opinion based on the quantity of wool we have received during the last two years, or upon a possible getting back once more to our clip of say, 1895 or 1896? I look forward to getting back to the old clip again.

1302. If we get back to that clip, meaning an addition of 100,000 bales, do you think we could deal with it satisfactorily? Yes.

1303. What difference in price do you think you would require to charge as a carrier for bringing goods from Glebe Island to York-street, for instance, as compared with either Woolloomooloo Bay or Circular Quay to York-street? You must not take York-street as the leading part of the storage.

1304. Which is the leading part? I think the bonds round the wharfs. The proportion of goods delivered in York-street is very small in proportion to the goods handled in other parts of the city—for instance, say you start at Parbury's bond, and go right round to Saywell's bond, Dalton's bond, Towns' bond, Dalgety's new bond, the Adelaide bond, and the Grafton bond.

1305. They are all close to Miller's Point? Yes, and the bulk of our cargo goes to those bonds.

1306. But the goods taken to those bonds have subsequently to be taken to warehouses in the city? Some of it; but lots of it is exported, or sent to the railway.

1307. Assuming a higher general tariff were put on imports under Federation, it would not be impossible at any point, such as Glebe Island or Woolloomooloo, to have bonds erected for the convenience of importers? It is very hard to tell. That would depend upon the demand for warehouses. But in my opinion, if you were going to build them, Woolloomooloo would be the most suitable place.

1308. Assuming that you had a lot of goods that were not going into bond in the meantime, can you give us an idea of what would be a fair additional charge for the extra distance in coming from Glebe Island, instead of from Woolloomooloo Bay? It would be 2s. a ton more.

1309. That would be practically double what is charged now? Yes. In fact, from Glebe Island we charge 5s per ton, and could not do it for less than 4s. a ton. It takes double the number of horses to do the work from Glebe Island as from this end. From the Quay I can do as much with six waggons as I can do from Balmain with twelve waggons.

1310. Would the gradients between Glebe Island and the city be heavier than those between Woolloomooloo Bay and the city? There is very little difference, I think, in the pull. I think that Market-street, coming up from Pyrmont Bridge, is as heavy a pinch, if not heavier, than the other.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 21 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Edmund Charles Beckett, Acting Secretary, Birt & Co., Ltd., steamship agents, sworn, and examined:—

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1311. *Chairman.*] Being acquainted with the scheme before us, especially that portion of it dealing with the northern end of Glebe Island, would you give us your views upon it, in the first place as to whether you think extra wharfage accommodation is necessary for the port of Sydney? We are agents for the Federal Steam Navigation Co. We have in that line eight very large steamers, going up to 9,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity. There are seven vessels of that size, and one of 6,000 tons dead-weight. They are all engaged in the trade between Australia and London, carrying refrigerated and general cargo, and bringing out goods from London and New York. These steamers sometimes carry from 10,000 to 11,000 tons of measurement cargo from New York. We find a difficulty in the discharging of these steamers at the present wharfs in Sydney. Say that 5,000 tons of the whole of the cargo on board a steamer are put out at Sydney, we start discharging, we go on discharging for two days, and after the two days the wharf is absolutely blocked, and we have to stop discharging until part of that cargo has been removed by the carters, which means a consequent loss of time and of money to the company. Of course, loss of time in connection with ships of that capacity is very serious. The ships are worth £70 a day to us. That is a very serious item; and we want to find a wharf where we can go on continuously discharging the cargo of the steamer, and get her away in the quickest time possible. We consider that at the present time we have not found such a wharf in Sydney.

1312. Would you have any objection to state where the wharf is where you suffer this inconvenience? We generally berth at Parbury's, Dawes' Point. That is the most suitable wharf available for our steamers.

1313. Is that a jetty or a wharf? It is a jetty. Of course, some of the steamers have discharged at Circular Quay. The last steamer, the "Devon," discharged at Circular Quay—at Flood's wharf—and we found the same difficulty there as we have found at any other wharf. That is one of the Government jetties, at the north-west end of the Circular Quay—the jetty that the A.S.N. Co. built.

1314. You find the same inconvenience there? Exactly; and we do not know any other place in Sydney where we would not find the same inconvenience.

1315. Are there any jetties which you have tried without similar inconvenience? No; we have not put our steamers at any other wharfs, because they are not long enough, and not large enough to put the cargo upon.

1316. Is that a difficulty which would be got over if the jetties were wider than they are at the present time? You might get over it in that way. The jetties are long enough. The boats are 420 feet long, and you want a wharf at least 500 feet long to accommodate a ship of that length.

1317. How do you manage for your wharfage requirements;—you have to make arrangements, I suppose, before the ship arrives? Yes. We generally give notice to the owners of Parbury's wharf that our steamer will be in on such a date, and they reserve us the accommodation.

1318. Is Parbury's one of the associated wharfs? I believe so.

1319. Has that inconvenience occurred frequently? Every steamer that we have here—that is, of the larger class of steamers. We have only one small steamer. All the others are of the same size.

1320. Your difficulty occurs, not in getting a berth at a wharf, but owing to the faulty construction of the wharf? You might not say it is faulty construction, but there is not enough accommodation.

1321. Not enough floor space on the wharf? Decking, or shed accommodation.

1322. When you have had one of your ships at these jetties, has there generally been a ship on the other side? No; a ship on the other side would make it worse still.

1323. It is as bad as that—that even when you have the whole width of the jetty you are impeded in the discharge of your goods? Yes.

1324. Have these jetties any rails laid and trucks running on them? No; the carts are brought right on to the jetty.

1325. Do you think if there were trucks running along the jetties, that would assist you? That would not make any difference, because, when you start discharging a vessel, you commence by taking the cargo to the back part of the wharf, and as the packages come out you go closer to the end of the jetty, and gradually fill the whole of the jetty up.

1326. But if you were to unload right away into trucks, and were to send them into stores on the wharf, would that not be a convenience, or do your goods generally go right away to their destination? They generally go right away to their destination. A very small proportion of them is put into bond or stores. We have to give the consignees forty-eight hours' notice to remove their goods. We cannot store them before the lapse of forty-eight hours.

1327. So you deposit them on the ends of the wharf? Yes, and stack them up. It costs us a lot of money stacking the cargo.

1328. Can you tell us what the width of one of these jetties is which you get crowded up in this way? I think Parbury's wharf is about 60 feet wide, but I am not certain as to that.

1329. How many hatches do you work at once? If the cargo is in all the hatches, we, if possible, work the lot. Sometimes we have to get these steamers away in a very short time. They are wanted for other employment, and we work night and day.

1330. Is it a universal practice for the goods to be landed on the wharf and then put on drays and taken to their destination? Yes.

1331. None of it is taken from the ship's side? Some of the goods are lightered. The lighters come alongside on the outside of the steamer.

1332. Punts? Yes

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1333. But are the goods which are carted away first deposited at the head of the wharf and then carted away? They are first deposited on some portion of the wharf, it may not be at the head; it may be any part of the wharf. The carter comes along and presents his order to the delivery clerk who tells the carter to go and find his cases.
1334. So that really there are two handlings from the ship's hold, before the goods get to the consignees? Yes.
1335. There is no way of avoiding that? No, you could not possibly avoid that, because the cargo is stacked in all parts of the ship.
1336. What remedy do you see for that state of things? We want larger space on the wharf itself. That is the only remedy we can see.
1337. Do you think that these jetties are better than the broadside wharfs? No, we favour the broadside wharfs.
1338. But you have not been able to get one? Well, there is one at Woolloomooloo, but we do not think that that accommodation would be any better than what we have at present.
1339. But there is a big broadside wharf at Woolloomooloo? Yes.
1340. Why would not that be better? I do not think we would get over the difficulty of the blocking, in connection with the discharge of the cargo.
1341. Do you mean the new wharfs on the eastern side? Where the White Star Line is.
1342. What is the defect—are they not broad enough? We are closely connected with the steamers owned by Houlder Brothers which are about the same size as, and are worked in conjunction with, our line of steamers. The steamer "Langton Grange" belonging to Houlder Brothers discharged there lately, and from what I learned from Mr. Houlder, I do not think that any more satisfaction was given than was given at Parbury's Wharf.
1343. You seem to be rather in a difficulty; the old-fashioned jetties are not good enough, and the new fashioned Government jetties are not good enough? We think the broadside jetties could be made good enough, with a big shed.
1344. Are not those sheds at Woolloomooloo big enough? They would be in many cases, but there are cases in which you would have to stop discharging; and, of course, Woolloomooloo is a long way out of the city.
1345. Mr. McMahon told us yesterday that the cartage from Woolloomooloo Bay would be just the same as from Circular Quay? The charge is no more.
1346. But you think it is inconvenient, by reason of its being away from the warehouses? Yes.
1347. Then, supposing that a wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay were available for you to-day, and you could go and make arrangements for it with the Government, would it not suit you for your big vessels to hire one of those wharfs? No; because it is not suitable for our refrigerated cargo. We have to load our refrigerated cargo from the stores at Darling Harbour, and we have always to shift up to Pyrmont, after we have discharged the inward cargo, to load the refrigerated cargo.
1348. We have had some evidence on that phase of the question, and it seems to be the case that very often you have to discharge at one wharf and load at another? We have always to do that in the case of our steamers.
1349. That will always be the case until we get perfection in wharfage? Not in the case of a wharf at Darling Island, for instance.
1350. But it is hardly contemplated, I think, to use those wharfs for import purposes; they are designed chiefly for export purposes? Sheds are not to be erected, then.
1351. No, there will not be sufficient room; do you know any better accommodation in the other colonies where your ships go to for dealing with ships' cargoes? I do not. I have not seen the Melbourne wharfs, but I understand from some of our captains that some of the Melbourne Government wharfs are very suitable, simply from the fact that they put everything into a large shed, and that shed is locked up at night, and the result of that is a very small percentage of claims.
1352. Are those the berths up the river Yarra? At Williamstown.
1353. Are those broadside wharfs? I do not know.
1354. Could you have a wharf which would work the two purposes—the import and the export—without very great expense? We think so. We do not see any reason why those wharfs at Darling Island should not be made to work both. That is what we should like, because it is very costly shifting these large ships about the harbour. We generally have to employ two tugs and a pilot.
1355. Do you think there would be any difficulty in having cranes and other things on the wharf for putting cargo into ships, and at the same time having large sheds there for storing goods which were landed? No; because the ships use all their own gear for loading and unloading.
1356. Do they for loading? Yes, our steamers use all their own gear.
1357. Have you ever thought that at Darling Island it would be advisable to have large sheds erected for the locking up of goods until they are moved away? We want to keep a perfectly open mind on the subject, but we have been looking around, and as far as we can see they are the most suitable wharfs we have yet seen for our purposes. Of course, they might not suit somebody else.
1358. Would they suit you in their present state for unloading purposes? No, they would not.
1359. What would be required to make them suitable for unloading purposes—would you have to have large sheds there? We should have to have sheds there.
1360. So that your goods could be locked up for protection from robbery? Yes, and for protection from the weather, whilst waiting there to be taken away.
1361. That is an absolute necessity for any large import wharfs? Yes.
1362. *Mr. Dick.*] Your boats are engaged in the frozen meat export trade? Yes, very largely.
1363. Do you take much away from New South Wales? Yes; we take very large quantities of mutton from Sydney.
1364. Where are your refrigerating works? At Darling Harbour.
1365. Do you load alongside there? We load generally on this side of the bridge. We have a wharf on the inner side allotted to us, connected with an overhead tramway into our works, but we cannot use that at the present time owing to the steamers being unable to get through the Pyrmont Bridge. The steamers are too large, and until the new Pyrmont Bridge has been built we shall not be able to utilise that wharf at all, except for one steamer.

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1366. How do you convey the meat from your works? We cart it in louvred vans from the works to the steamers.
1367. Are you aware that there is a proposal to extend the railway round to the end wharf at Darling Island? Yes.
1368. Do you think that if that were done it would offer better facilities for the shipment of frozen meat than exist at present, or would it be necessary still to do a certain amount of carting? Yes, I think that would be necessary, because you might have only a small quantity of mutton going and would not want to load a refrigerator car. The railway runs right into our works, and you could load the meat in a better condition by putting it into the refrigerator cars and running it to Darling Island.
1369. What is the present practice in regard to the shipping of meat—do you keep a fairly large stock of frozen meat at your works, or do you get it down in anticipation of a vessel coming in? It varies very considerably. Sometimes we will have only a few thousand sheep in store, and at other times we will have 30,000. A great deal depends on the way the vessels are running, and also of course as to the extent to which we are buying.
1370. Are those sheep killed and chilled in the country and then sent to your works and frozen there? No, the principal number are killed at Glebe Island. We get a few killed from the country.
1371. But you do the whole of the freezing yourselves? Yes.
1372. Do you think that is a practice that is likely to obtain if the trade should greatly develop—will the killing take place in Sydney or up the country? At the present time we are erecting very large slaughtering works near Blacktown—at Schofield's Siding—and we hope to have those works in operation in about nine months. Then we shall kill nothing at Glebe Island. We do not consider Glebe Island at all suitable for the slaughtering of export mutton.
1373. Will you kill and chill up there and freeze in Sydney, or will you perform the whole operation at Blacktown? We shall simply kill at Blacktown. We shall not chill, and we shall do all the freezing in Sydney. The mutton comes down in louvred cars, and there is no necessity to chill it up there. It would be only a waste of money and time.
1374. Supposing that you were starting absolutely new works of this kind for yourselves, do you think that it would pay you better to erect refrigerating works alongside the export wharfs and get your meat simply chilled from the country to be frozen at the works and then placed straight aboard, or to cart it out as you do at present? Of course there is always an advantage in having works alongside the ship, because it saves handling of the meat in the way of cartage, and so saves you expense. The fewer handlings you give meat the better colour it retains, and you get a better sale for it; but as regards your question about chilling, there is nothing at all in that with respect to mutton, because you can freeze mutton straight away, and you do not want to chill it. If you put fresh mutton into the freezing-room it freezes in three days.
1375. *Mr. Watson.*] At works far back in the country, where sheep are killed for export, do they chill the sheep before sending them to Sydney? Yes; because they would be bad upon arrival unless they chilled them.
1376. *Dr. Garran.*] How long does it take to chill them? You can chill them in about eighteen hours, but it is very detrimental to mutton to chill it in the country and send it down for freezing.
1377. Why? Because the legs go black on the way down, and it spoils the appearance of the mutton, and you cannot sell it for such a high price as the freshly killed mutton.
1378. *Mr. Dick.*] With respect to beef, does the same thing hold, or is it necessary at first to freeze that right off? It is better to chill beef if possible, but there is no compulsion in the matter. If you can chill beef at the slaughter works, it is preferable.
1379. How long does it take to chill beef? It would take about twenty-four hours, I suppose. It takes five days to freeze beef hard.
1380. In view of those facts, do you think Darling Island, above any other wharf, offers exceptional facilities for the erection of refrigerating works and for the export of frozen beef and mutton? No, I do not think there is anything special about that. If you have a wharf at Darling Island you can export mutton from our place, or from the Fresh Food and Ice Company's works, just as well as you can from the island.
1381. Do you know the way they ship frozen meat in Newcastle? Yes.
1382. It is frozen up the country and shipped straight from the refrigerating cars into the vessel? Yes.
1383. Do you think that it is a desirable method? No, it is very undesirable, for in the summer you often get a train-load of meat down soft, and I have known cases where the meat has all had to go back to the freezing works. The ships will not take it when it is soft, for if they put it into their holds in that condition it turns out in London damaged.
1384. Does it do the meat much harm to get soft and be sent back to the freezing works to be hardened? Supposing that soft meat were put into a ship's hold, as you commenced to stack, the bottom tiers would become misshapen, and would be almost unsaleable. If you take it back as it is in the cars and unload it in the works, it is not so much damaged, but there is always a certain amount of damage. We tried to load meat last summer from our works at Darling Harbour into our steamer at Parbury's Wharf, and we could not do it. The meat got too soft on the way across.
1385. Do you have a special vehicle for carting frozen meat? No; the ordinary meat car that you see in the town.
1386. Ventilated? Yes.
1387. Can you offer any suggestion for improving either the import or the export facilities at present given in this harbour;—can you suggest any improvement which might be made, apart from that of building sheds; is it a fact that the spaces immediately adjoining our public wharfs are too constricted? I do not think that is the case. We look at this matter only from the point of view of our steamers, which, with the exception of the new White Star boats, are the largest which come here. I am speaking of cargo steamers now, and we have found that we want a suitable wharf in Sydney, and have been looking around and do not see one which suits us at the present time.
1388. Can you give the Committee any idea of what you would consider a suitable wharf—that is, what size, what facilities, what appurtenances, and where you think it could be best built? We rather think, without committing ourselves definitely—because we want to keep quite an open mind on the matter—that one of the Darling Island wharfs would suit us at the present time, provided that we had sheds built there

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there for the import cargo, and communication established with the city. Of course there is no roadway there now.

1389. That will be done? We want that, and then we want a wharf at least 500 feet long, and we want a depth of water of 27 or 28 feet.

1390. What shed storage would you require? A shed to take 5,000 tons of cargo.

1391. Have you ever unloaded 5,000 tons from one vessel? Yes, nearly every steamer of ours that comes from New York brings 5,000 tons of cargo. For instance, we have the steamer "Surrey" coming along now. She will be here early in January, and I think she has on board 4,500 tons, and the "Devon," which came in the other day and was unloaded at the Government wharf we use at Circular Quay, had just over 5,000 tons of cargo.

1392. I take it that you do not think that there is much advantage in separating the import wharfs from the export wharfs, but you would prefer to have one wharf to serve the double purpose? We should certainly, for our business.

1393. Would that hold good in regard to other large firms besides yours? Yes, I think it would hold good all round.

1394. How long would it take you to unload 5,000 tons from a vessel, working the usual working day? It would take us seven or eight days.

1395. Could the carts take the cargo away as fast as you got it out of the vessel? No, they cannot do that. That is why we want a wharf to stack the cargo on.

1396. How long, compared with the time you take to put the cargo out, does it take them to cart it away—twice the time? Yes; it is nearly a week after the vessel has gone before the wharf is cleared.

1397. Then, supposing another vessel comes in immediately after the one you have discharged, there must be a mess? Then we have to give notice to the consignees that unless they move their goods we will store them and charge them storage; but it is very seldom we have steamers so close together as that.

1398. Could the difficulty of having cargo on the wharf, and thus blocking it up, be got over by considerably increasing the capacity of the present sheds? I do not think so. If you have your shed full because the carters have not taken the cargo away, you want another shed for the next steamer, or you have to take the cargo out of that shed and put it into stores in town before you can start unloading another steamer.

1399. You know the proposal to construct wharfs round Glebe Island? Yes.

1400. With that proposal there is another—to connect Glebe Island with the railway by means of a line coming from somewhere about Ashfield. With that island cut down and the wharfs constructed as proposed, and with railway communication, do you think that those wharfs would be taken up by large shipping firms, as is the case at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay now? I think there is a probability of it, seeing that the trade of Sydney is increasing so rapidly.

1401. You have had a difficulty yourselves in getting a suitable wharf? Yes, we have.

1402. It is mainly on account of the distance from your works that the Woolloomooloo Bay wharf would not suit you? Yes.

1403. Would Glebe Island be any more suitable for you? No, I am afraid it would not.

1404. Do you think it would pay other firms, when the island has been levelled, to erect works at Glebe Island for the meat export trade, of course with railway communication to Glebe Island? It is rather difficult to answer that question.

1405. With a prospect of obtaining trade in that way, would they just as soon start their works at Glebe Island as at Darling Harbour? Yes; I think it would be preferable, because Darling Harbour is so congested at the present time.

1406. How long does it take you at present to take your meat in those louvred vans from your works to the ship's side? It all depends where the ship is being loaded. We generally load meat at Pyrmont, just on the other side of Pyrmont Bridge, and it takes us ten minutes or a quarter of an hour to take the meat from our works to that place.

1407. How much longer do you think it would take to send your goods round to Glebe Island, a distance of about a mile further, instead of sending them to the Pyrmont wharf? It would take us over half-an-hour to get to Glebe Island from our works.

1408. Would the difference between ten minutes and half-an-hour be a serious thing for the meat? Yes; because when you have it at the ship's side you have not got it unloaded. The van stands there sometimes for ten minutes before the meat is put into the hold.

1409. But that is so in each case, is it not? Yes.

1410. I mean, would the difference in the time involved in the difference of distance be a serious thing? Yes, it would. We should not think of doing it if we could possibly avoid it.

1411. With respect to the import trade, presuming that you had large shed accommodation and means of getting your goods away, as there will be at Glebe Island, would that be a suitable wharf for the discharging of your vessels? No, we do not think Glebe Island would suit us at all. It is too far away from the city, in the first place, and the consignees would object very strongly at present if we thought of sending one of our steamers to Glebe Island to discharge.

1412. Do you know what difference it would make in the cost of cartage? No, I cannot say that; but I think it would be at least 1s. 6d. or 2s. per ton. We pay for the cartage of our meat from Glebe Island to the works at the rate of 2s. 6d. per ton.

1413. Where are the principal centres to which you send your import goods after discharging them from the vessel? The centre of the city—warehouses in the city.

1414. Where are the stores mostly situated? For instance, Lassetter's in York-street. They are very large importers. There are very large imports of grain from New York, and they are distributed about Sussex-street. There are very large imports of barbed wire which go into the warehouses in and about York-street.

1415. Looking at the map, there does not seem to be much difference between the distance from Glebe Island to those various stores and hardware establishments, and the distance from Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo Bay to them; so, on that ground, they appear to be equally handy? There does not seem to be much difference; but I think you would find that they would object very strongly to it at present though they might not later on when they got used to the thing.

1416. Of course fashion and prejudice have a great deal to do with these things? Yes.

1417. I think it is proposed to have 27 feet of water round Glebe Island;—do you think 27 feet would be sufficient? Yes, I think so. Our steamers draw from 26 to 28 feet when fully loaded.

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1418. *Dr. Garran.*] You can unload twice as fast as the carters can take the goods away? Yes.
1419. Then you have put your finger on the weak point of our system,—that our get-away is not equal to the necessities of the case? That is true.
1420. Can you point out how that is to be remedied? I cannot see how we can remedy it. You never get the goods away from the wharf as fast as the ship can put them out. I do not think you ever will do that.
1421. Because it is the custom for the consignees to fetch away the goods, and all the goods have to be sorted on the wharf? Yes.
1422. And they are very often not in a hurry to do it? That is true.
1423. They sometimes want to sell them before they remove them? Yes.
1424. They have not room in their stores for them? No.
1425. And they want to keep them on the wharf? Yes.
1426. And sometimes the carters have to pick out packages for six or seven different firms, and this causes delay? Yes.
1427. How can we possibly remedy those defects? I do not see how we can. A carter goes with an order for the delivery of a certain package and has to find that package on the wharf among a large miscellaneous cargo.
1428. Among 3,000 or 4,000 tons of cargo, perhaps? Yes, and it is, perhaps, days before he can get it, because it is covered by other goods.
1429. So the carters waste a good deal of time on the wharf? There is no doubt of it. If you go to some of the wharfs you can see them waiting perhaps half a day—waiting for their turn to get their goods.
1430. According to your description, it seems to me that we ought to have two warehouses each of 5,000 tons capacity on the wharf? Well, that would be all the better.
1431. Then you could bundle your cargo into one of them, and the other would be ready for any ship that came along the moment you had gone? Yes.
1432. But we have not room on our wharfs for anything of that sort? No.
1433. It seems to me that Glebe Island is the sort of place you want, where there is plenty of room behind? The more room the better.
1434. You told us the complaints you have in regard to Sydney; are you better served either at Fremantle, or Port Adelaide, or Port Melbourne, or Brisbane, than you are in Sydney? On the whole, I do not suppose we are.
1435. You could make as big complaints of any of those ports? Yes, I think so; but, of course, the quantity of cargo to be discharged at those ports is not as heavy as it is at Sydney. Sydney has generally the largest portion of the ship's cargo.
1436. That has been the case hitherto with you? Yes.
1437. Although you call at three of the other ports the bulk of your cargo is put out here? Yes. The largest portion is for Sydney, the next for Melbourne, and the smallest for Brisbane.
1438. You do not call at Port Adelaide? Sometimes, but not often.
1439. Where do you go to at Brisbane? To our own wharf—Musgrave wharf.
1440. Right up the river? Yes. We have our refrigerating stores built right on the edge of the wharf. We have a very fine wharf there, 500 feet long, but we have only 22 feet of water there.
1441. It seems to me that the only objection you have to Glebe Island is on account of its distance from the city? Yes.
1442. If it were as close as Darling Island it would be an admirable site? Yes, as far as I can see, it would. There is no doubt it will be wanted in time.
1443. Would not that difficulty be partly got over by having a branch railway to Glebe Island? Then you would have to handle the goods a second time—discharge them at Darling Harbour, and cart them into the town.
1444. It would not pay to lighter them from Glebe Island to Circular Quay? There would be the same difficulty then.
1445. You really do not see how we are to effect a reform that will absolutely satisfy all your wants? Not at Glebe Island.
1446. And you will not be satisfied with the Woolloomooloo wharf? We do not think that will suit us.
1447. That is too cramped? Our main objection is that it is too far away for our refrigerated cargo.
1448. And also too cramped for your imported goods? I dare say it could be made suitable for them.
1449. You think the space is small? Yes.
1450. You think that an import wharf ought to be larger? Yes.
1451. You say that for these large steamers the wharf area is not large enough? That is what I have heard from our people.
1452. And the shed room is not large enough? Well, in many cases it might be large enough; but there might be a cargo for which it would not be large enough.
1453. And at Circular Quay none of the jetties are large enough for your steamers? Nothing like large enough there.
1454. But if you could get a permanent wharf there, none of them are big enough for you? No.
1455. And they are all too far from your refrigerating works? That is true.
1456. Do you load your meat at Pyrmont, close to where the coal is loaded? Yes, at the same jetty.
1457. Do you use the crane that is there? No; we use our ships' winches.
1458. Supposing a coal ship happened to be there taking in coal from the Metropolitan Coal Co., would that be in your way? I suppose it would be loaded at another berth. There are several berths there.
1459. Would you object to take frozen meat on board if a coal ship were being loaded within 100 yards? It all depends on the direction of the wind and the circumstances at the time. If there were any fear of coal-dust getting on to our meat, we would stop at once.
1460. It would not do to have the coal-dust mixed up with your meat? No. We cannot coal steamers and load meat at the same time, even if we are coaling aft and loading forward.
1461. Then it is a drawback to those wharfs that there is a risk of a coal steamer being loaded when you want to be there? Yes; and there is the great drawback of the want of cartage room. You can only get one cart along at a time, because of the rails there.
1462. There is a wharf that goes right up to the bridge? Yes.

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1463. Can you lie there? If there is enough water there. I do not know how much there is.
1464. You have never loaded any of your ships there? No; we have done that generally at the other berths.
1465. There would be plenty of carting room at that wharf? Yes.
1466. If there is water enough, that would suit you? It would be better than the other.
1467. But you would be still rather too near the coal? Yes.
1468. So, in your opinion, the Government ought not to allow coal to be shipped at or near the same wharf where a ship is taking in frozen meat? That is, if the steamers are loading together.
1469. If we are going to ship frozen meat at Darling Island, we ought not to think of having any coal stages there? No, I do not think it is advisable.
1470. We are told that the appliances for the shipment of coal are insufficient, and, therefore, the Government may be looking out for another place;—you think it would be very undesirable to have it at Darling Island, if we are going to ship frozen meat from there? Yes, unless it were a good distance away; on the other side, for instance.
1471. How far;—fine coal-dust will travel a long way? One-eighth of a mile.
1472. *Mr. Watson.*] You said you thought that Glebe Island might be useful from a wharfage standpoint in the future, even if not immediately;—in that connection, do you think the trade of the port, from your experience of it, is likely to be increasing to any material degree during the next five years? If we are to take any guide from the past, I should say it would very materially.
1473. Leaving out of account tonnage inwards and outwards, you think there has been a total increase in the amount of cargo carried;—do you think there has been a large increase of that lately? A good deal depends, of course, on the season with regard to the exports, and, of course, that governs the imports a good deal. It is very difficult to say.
1474. Does your firm contemplate dealing with wheat in the event of the Colony becoming a large wheat-producer? Certainly.
1475. Have you had any experience yet of exporting wheat? Not from Sydney.
1476. From any other place? I dare say our people have in other parts of the world.
1477. Taking, for instance, the export of wheat, in that case you would allow the railway trucks to go right to the ship's side, I should imagine? Yes.
1478. And discharge directly from them into the hold? Yes.
1479. So in that instance you would require to have the railway right down to the wharf? Yes.
1480. It is estimated that this year we shall have an exportable surplus of about 90,000 tons of wheat? Yes.
1481. Do you think that could easily be dealt with at the existing wharfs at Pyrmont? No, I am afraid that when this wheat comes in the Railway Commissioners will find they have a very big job to get rid of it. I am afraid there will be considerable trouble if there should be the large surplus anticipated. I think there will be considerable trouble in handling that.
1482. And if, as some people anticipate, the opening of new railway lines should lead to the putting of much larger areas under wheat, and a consequent increase of production, with fair seasons, you will probably require, to deal with the then surplus, the whole of the Pyrmont and Darling Island wharfs, and the railway connection, during the wheat season at any rate, for that purpose alone? Yes.
1483. I take it that the tenor of your evidence is that although it would not suit your firm to take a berth for its present trade at Glebe Island, owing to the distance it would be from your own works, you think it would be well to make some effort to provide wharfage there for the future? Yes, I think it will be wanted in the future.
1484. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Have you had any experience in loading and unloading ships otherwise than in Sydney? Only a small experience in Brisbane.
1485. You said you thought that one of these jetties where you load or unload was about 60 feet wide, and that you were hampered even with only one vessel at the jetty? Yes.
1486. What width do you think would be sufficient for a jetty at which to load or unload—whichever you think requires the greatest width—two ships, one on each side? It is very difficult to say right off, but I should say that we should want at least 120 feet, and also very large shed accommodation. Of course, the shed would be on the wharf.
1487. Have you had anything to do with loading or unloading large vessels at any of these jetties? Yes, the Federal line of steamers.
1488. The jetties I suppose are hardly long enough; you cannot get to all the hatches at once, supposing there are three or four? At Parbury's we can get to all the hatches, just about, but you want a jetty at least 500 feet long to work a ship properly.
1489. Do you think that the wharfage accommodation could be made more convenient than it is with the same space as we have now—do you think it is badly managed in that way? I do not say that, because with the facilities there are I think nothing better could be done.
1490. But I gather from your evidence that you are rather dissatisfied with the wharfage accommodation in Sydney? Yes, we are dissatisfied; but I understood you to say that the working of the present wharfs was unsatisfactory. Of course, the Government have only certain material to work, and I suppose the officers work it to the best of their ability. But that was not the point. We say that the point is, that there is no wharf suitable for our trade at the present time.
1491. What improvement can you suggest to make the wharfs more suitable for your purposes? The present wharfs we could not make suitable for our purposes. We want a new wharf altogether.
1492. Can you explain to the Committee how you would propose to construct the wharfs if we were to have new wharfs altogether; in the case of Glebe Island, it is proposed to construct new wharfs, and if you can make any suggestion as to improvement there, it might be valuable to the Committee. As I stated, we favour a longitudinal wharf—not a jetty, but a berth, with plenty of space from the water-side back—sufficient space to at least unload 5,000 tons of cargo and work all the hatches at once, generally five hatches.
1493. Do you consider that there is not sufficient space given at Circular Quay? Yes; we have proved that over and over again.
1494. I thought you had a complaint to make of the whole of our wharfage accommodation here? No; excepting that we have not anything suitable for our steamers, I have no complaint to make about the wharfs as they are.

1495. Do you mean that you have not sufficient length of water, or not sufficient depth from the wharf? It is depth principally. E. C. Beckett. 21 Dec., 1899.
1496. You require more room for discharging or taking in cargo? Yes.
1497. I want to ascertain the width you think would be a suitable width from the vessel, for every convenience? It is very difficult to say off-hand; but I should say that we would want from 100 to 120 feet.
1498. *Chairman.*] Would that include shed space as well? Yes, sheds on them.
1499. Do I correctly understand that you applied to the Government for wharf space for your ships, and could not get it? We have been having some negotiations with Captain Jackson for a suitable wharf to be allotted to us, and wherever we take up a wharf our friends, Houlder Brothers, will probably join in with us, and berth their steamers at the same wharf. Captain Jackson, and our general manager, and Mr. Houlder have been round inspecting the wharfs at Woolloomooloo, and Parbury's, and at Darling Island. We could not agree to anything suitable at Woolloomooloo or at Parbury's, and our idea at present is that Darling Island will suit us best; but if we can have anything put before us which we think will be better, then of course we are willing to enter into negotiations.
1500. Then you have had difficulty in getting suitable wharfage accommodation? Yes, we have had great difficulty.
1501. It has been stated by other witnesses that although the tonnage in and out of Sydney has largely increased during late years, the increase has been only in the tonnage, and that ships come here and go away only partly filled with cargo,—is that true? Yes, that is true.
1502. But even if that is the case, it occurs to me that the necessity still exists for wharfage accommodation for these big ships? Yes.
1503. The small old wharf is no good for the present ships? No, it is not.
1504. The question is not altogether as to the number of wharfs or their locality, but what is wanted at the present time is large straight wharfage accommodation for the modern large ships? Yes, that is the point.
1505. And whether they come half full or fully loaded you must get those ships alongside a wharf, and the cargo is distributed among their holds although each hold may not be full, and you want sufficient space to work all the holds at once? Yes, that is what we must have.

James Powell, late Collector of Customs, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

1506. *Chairman.*] You were for many years Collector of Customs in the City of Sydney? Yes. I was Manager of the Wharf Association also for some years. J. Powell. 21 Dec., 1899.
1507. I understand you have a statement to make? Yes; I did not receive an invitation to attend before this Committee until 6 o'clock on yesterday evening, and I regret to say that I am very ill-prepared to undergo a searching examination in respect to any general statements I may make. I regret that my statement is of necessity general, because I am retired from official life, and I have not the access to official papers which would enable me to test or to support such opinions as I may have formed in the past respecting wharfage accommodation in Sydney. I was examined some years since on the same subject by this Committee, and I then, I think, hazarded the opinion that the wharfage of that date was not only equal to the wants of that time, but that the accommodation then existing was sufficient generally to suffice for any reasonable time later on. How much the conditions have changed we all know, but, speaking after consideration and with great deference for the opinion of those whose opportunities to gather facts and figures are greater than those now at my command, I hold that the opinion I expressed when I was previously examined is maintained, and I still hold that the wharfage accommodation for the trade of Sydney is in full advance of the requirements of trade. Mr. Coghlan shows that the increase of steam tonnage for the nineteen years ending 1895 was 387 per cent. In the advertising columns of the daily Sydney journals of yesterday, four steam companies advertise vessels trading from Sydney to Europe representing a carrying cargo capacity of over 180,000 registered tons. This tonnage is the tonnage of twenty-seven vessels continually trading to this port, and the whole of the vessels are accommodated at the Circular Quay, and I may say that the berths are almost constantly filled by the vessels I refer to. Another feature is that, in yesterday's paper the vessels advertised for London are all steam vessels, and not one sailing vessel was advertised on the berth to load for London or for any port in Europe. There are old colonists on this Committee whose memories will recall the daily advertisements of sailing ships in the back time, and the long string of names, such as the Phœnician, Walter Hood, Vimiera, Dunbar, Parramatta, Light of the Age, and a host of others—but this reminiscence would be an impertinent waste of your time if I did not intend to endeavour to found an argument upon it. I ask myself how many sailing ships have these steamers displaced? It would require a sailing fleet of 150 vessels of 1,200 tons each to take the place of the steamers now doing the Sydney and London trade:—From Great Britain, 1897, inward, 50 ships, 83,679 tons; 125 steamers, 350,992 tons; outward, 42 ships, 69,219 tons; 120 steamers, 337,737 tons. Many years ago the trading sailing vessels were principally berthed at the Circular Quay for loading, and a great number of them discharged their inward cargo at the (so called) back wharfs. Now it is all changed. The steamers have the trade to Europe, and they are nearly all at the Circular Quay; the sailing vessels as between London and Sydney have almost disappeared, and the back wharfs are frequently vacant. In this way I still contend then that the accommodation for shipping is sufficient for the trade of the port, but then it is a question of the nature and character of the accommodation offered. I am sure that any person visiting Darling Harbour must feel that, if it were not for the great intercolonial trade—and I may add, the greatest and the most important carrying trade we have—Darling Harbour would be almost deserted by shipping. Empty berths are now the order of the day. The facts are that the Circular Quay is the place of places for the grand steamers and that it will long remain so. It has always appeared to me, that if it is desirable in the interests of the public to increase wharfage accommodation, that end would be best attained by the resumption of private wharfs. I speak as an entirely disinterested person, and I have always felt that the Government should resume private wharfs rather than enter upon expensive projects in anticipation of a trade which may be quite as much revolutionised in the future as it has been in the past. Just as certainly as that twenty years ago it might have been found difficult to berth the "Great Eastern" at the Circular Quay, so certain is it that in future years the over accommodation now suggested may not be found

J. Powell. 21 Dec., 1899.

found up to date. The idea of levelling the Glebe Island and making wharf frontages is a grand one, but it is, I think, premature, and under existing conditions and with the great wharf extensions now approaching completion on the west side of Darling Harbour it would be well to wait a few years and see the outcome of the latest additions before attempting any new works of a costly character. Another matter I wish to refer to is the extension of the wharfage area. It does not appear to me desirable to get too much away from the present trade centres. If it be granted, as I suppose it will be, that there is more than ample accommodation for the discharge of all the sailing vessels to the port, it follows that the proposition to utilise Glebe Island is with a view to the export trade of the colony mainly, and, if so, the experience of that trade is that the place of shipment in the harbour will be influenced in various ways, and that it would perhaps be cheaper to load wool ships in the stream than to punt wool to Glebe Island. I think it would be wise to take a calm view of this wharf question. The questions—Does the present system pay? Will the proposed addition pay?—should form part of the inquiry. The value of the sites occupied, the amount spent in construction from the introduction of responsible Government to the present time are questions to be considered in the attempt to bring the wharfage question within the range of commercial criticism. The telegram I received from the Secretary invited me to give you my views on the wharfage question and trade of Sydney. This must be my excuse for going over old ground, which some of you may regard as tedious.

1508. There is one feature of your remarks with which I do not seem to quite agree—that is, in regard to Circular Quay;—you seem to think that Circular Quay will always be the great centre wharfage for our large vessels; does it not occur to you that Circular Quay is every day becoming more a place for the ferry traffic of the city? There is no doubt of it.

1509. And it would appear, as far as we can see, that the ferry traffic is pushing out the big steamer traffic, especially on the southern end of the Quay and the south-western portion of it;—is that not so? I scarcely think that the ferry traffic will ever be worth what the present dues give to the Government from the discharging and loading of ships.

1510. It is not a matter of value, but of utility? If it is not a matter of the value of money, or of making the thing pay, I have nothing more to say. It has always appeared to me that the big ships wish to be at the Circular Quay because it is a good advertisement for them in getting passengers. That place has always been a favourite place. Even in the old days of nearly fifty years ago we know that the passenger ships always endeavoured to get the best berths they could at the Circular Quay. Of course, it was a very small quay at that time.

1511. But have they not been gradually pushed out. Within your memory and mine, and that of most of us round this table, the whole of the southern end of the quay was occupied by a string of large passenger sailing vessels; where are they to-day? They have disappeared.

1512. And the ferry steamers have taken their place? The ferry steamers have taken the head of the cove, no doubt; but of course the extensions have been made where the P. and O. boats are, and below that to the point, and all round that. At one time that was a kind of picnicking place.

1513. At the present day you must have noticed in regard to the large German steamers which berth at the south-western corner of the Quay, there is a kind of movement to get them away from there because the space is required for the ferry traffic? That is the larger giving way to the smaller, if it be desirable.

1514. I agree with you that for a certain class of steamer, such as the large mail boats, the Quay will always be popular, but in this inquiry we have had brought prominently under our notice the large vessels known as "tramps" and the very large lines of steamers such as the White Star Line, vessels of 10,000 tons each; those are the steamers which seem to require special wharfage accommodation, and where do you think they would find their resting-place? I do not think they would find it at Glebe Island.

1515. I do not want to know where they will not go, but where will they go? They would be very well served in the stream.

1516. But they bring general merchandise for warehousemen, and so on, and do you think it is desirable they should discharge their goods in the stream? It has been done again and again in the case of large ships.

1517. But is that up-to-date? No, I do not think it is. Then the question is, are we going to get all vessels of that class and character?

1518. We do not know what we are going to get, but we know what we have at the present time, and these vessels are a very large factor in our trade at the present time? No doubt.

1519. And those are the ships that we want to see if we can better convenience them to-day, and not only to-day, but in a few years to come;—do you think that, for many years to come—with Woolloomooloo Bay, with Circular Quay, with the wharfs commencing at Parbury's and going round to Moore's Wharf, and with Darling Harbour and Darling Island—we have plenty of wharfage for years to come? If you take in what are known as the private wharfs, I say unhesitatingly yes; but if you leave those altogether out of consideration, and say they are past their time, then I agree with you that you will have to provide accommodation somewhere else.

1520. I do not wish to put aside the private wharfs for one moment, I mean to take the whole thing together—the Government wharfs and private wharfs, commencing at Woolloomooloo Bay and going right round to Darling Island;—do you think that there is ample accommodation for shipping to-day and for a good many years to come? Taking in the railway jetties on the west side, I think there is ample accommodation, because you have not commenced to use Darling Island yet.

1521. Although the quantity of wharfage accommodation may be be sufficient in the space just mentioned, are the facilities afforded at those wharfs up to date for the present shipping necessities;—have you been round lately sufficiently to say? Speaking generally, I would say that, with certain exceptions, there is no doubt that the Government wharfs are superior to the private wharfs, both in position and also in material and approach.

1522. Then your evidence amounts, I think, to this—that, taking the present available wharfage, starting on the south-eastern end of Woolloomooloo Bay, and working gradually right round to Darling Island, bring all those wharfs up to date, and then there is ample accommodation for the shipping of the port to-day and for a good many years to come? That is my opinion.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 9 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. | ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

William Robson Benson, Manager, Wharf Association, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

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1523. *Chairman.*] You are manager of the Wharf Association? Yes.

1524. The chairman of that association has already given evidence before the Committee, and you now supply some figures which he promised to furnish? Yes. I have the information in the form of a letter. It is as follows:—

To the Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,—

Dear Sir, Sydney, 6 January, 1900.

Following my communication under date 18th December last, I now have the pleasure of handing you herewith returns then promised:—

Firstly:—The number of berths available to berth oversea vessels, excluding those provided for at Government wharfs;

Secondly:—The number of oversea vessels which have arrived during three years, commencing from 1st July, 1896, and ending 30th June, 1899, and their respective tonnage.

I would point out that the berths available for berthing oversea shipping at private wharfs number thirty-three.

During the past three years (*vide* returns) the number of steamers and ships which have arrived numbered—steamers, 196; sailers, 253; total, 449.

Taking into consideration the knowledge that the following shipping firms berth their vessels at wharfs under control of the Government:—White Star line, Dangar, Gedye, & Co., A. McArthur & Co. (Limited), P. & O. S.S. Co., Orient S.N. Co., M.M.S.N. Co., Burns, Philp, & Co. (Limited), Gibbs, Bright, & Co., North-German Lloyd Co., German Australian Co., E. & A.S.S. Co., and that intercolonial steamers, vessels, timber-laden ships, are specially provided for, there are available thirty-three berths, capable of berthing on an average, say two vessels each a month (sixty-six), or 792 a year. Now, taking into consideration that only 449 over-sea vessels—other than those provided for at Government wharfs—have visited the port during three years from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1899, it means the average a year, numbers, say, 150. As previously stated, there are thirty-three berths, each capable of berthing two vessels a month, which equals sixty-six a month, or 792 a year. These figures show that, outside Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay wharfage accommodation, there is absolutely an excess of accommodation over and above that required to meet the shipping business of the port, inasmuch as the private wharfs are capable of berthing 642 vessels over and above what they are now doing.

I would also direct your attention to the fact that five broadside berths, each 500 feet long, could be made available for shipping purposes at Darling Island, and that on eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay there is a berth in course of construction, and a proposal to construct two more berths—900 feet—on western side. This means, together with Darling Island, an additional eight berths, and, according to my previous statement, that a berth is capable of turning round two ships a month, there are then forty-one berths capable of berthing eighty-two vessels per month, or 984 a year, as against the average number of arrivals unprovided for, viz., 150 a year.

In conclusion, I would say that the wharf occasionally occupied by the White Star line of steamers is not always occupied. This observation would also apply to several berths at Circular Quay.

Yours, &c.,
W. R. BENSON,
Manager, Wharf Association.

P.S.—I would desire you to note that all steamers are only partly laden. That the term over-sea vessels applies to all vessels arriving from ports outside Australasia.

I have also a return showing the number of inward cargo ships and steamers over-sea berthed at wharfs, exclusive of those controlled by the Government, from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1899. According to this return, the number of steamers is 196, and the number of ships 253. [*Vide Appendix.*] I have another return showing the berths capable of berthing over-sea vessels. It is as follows:—

RETURN showing Berths capable of berthing Over-sea Vessels:—

Association.	Berths.	Private Wharfs.	Berths.
Dalgety's New	4	Hoffnung's	2
Smith's	3	Parbury's	2
Adelaide	1	Walker's	1
Moore's	3	Grafton	2
Towns'	1	Reid's Federal	3
Dalgety's	2	Russell's	1
Central	4	McLean's	1
Dalton's	3		
		Total	33

In making the estimate contained in this last return, I have acted liberally, because I have not included Burns, Philp's wharf, and one or two others.

1525. You remember giving evidence before the Committee in November, 1888, when the question of running a wharf out into the middle of Woolloomooloo Bay was considered? Yes.

1526. You then gave evidence as to the wharfage accommodation of Sydney, and contended that there was ample accommodation for all purposes without the erection of the proposed jetty;—between 1888 and the present time, have the private wharf-owners kept the wharf accommodation up to date, so as to meet the requirements of the steamers which have so largely increased in size, and which now visit this port regularly? Yes, excepting large steamers, such as the P. & O., the Orient, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, and the White Star line. I may mention, however, that it is very hard indeed for private individuals to compete against the Government. Private individuals are continually handicapped. In the first place, they are limited in the construction of a jetty to a certain length, and there is also no fixity of tenure. The Government fix a limit line, and beyond that line you cannot construct a jetty. The line varies in different directions, but you cannot extend beyond it. If you do get permission they charge you a rental for the use of the water. Now, the Government themselves have no limit-line for their own constructions, and they pay no rental for the use of the water. You can see, therefore, how private wharf-owners are handicapped. Taking it all round you may say that the private wharf-owner is simply strangled by the Government competition. Even if a private wharf-owner made good accommodation the Government might at any time come in and give better.

1527.

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1527. Your observations as to the extension of jetties, and fixity of tenure would not apply to cases where the wharf-owners have the fee-simple? I do not know of any owners at Darling Harbour who have the fee-simple.

1528. Take the bight round from Dawes' Point to Smith's wharf, are the wharfs there not largely in the hands of private owners? I think they all pay the Government for the right of construction.

1529. Is not Dalton's wharf a modern wharf? Yes, though the jetty is not very long; but I think they have a right to extend another 100 feet.

1530. Is it a serviceable wharf? For a certain class of trade.

1531. I mention Dalton's wharf, because from my observation it is generally occupied by vessels? Not so much I fancy as one or two other wharfs. The best occupied wharf is, I think, Dalgety's new wharf—that is, Dibbs' old wharf.

1532. Do you think that with an improved tenure the wharf-owners would improve their properties more? I am quite certain of it.

1533. Your statement is to the effect that the ships are not in continuous occupation of the wharfs;—is not that the inevitable result of steamers overtaking sailing vessels in the import and export of goods? Of course, as regards steamers, we know exactly when they will arrive, and in the case of sailing vessels we do not know the date. Suppose a White Star liner comes alongside a wharf, bringing about 2,000 tons of cargo, it is discharged in two days, and she then leaves for another port. The same rule also applies to the Tyser line of steamers and other cargo steamers. Where you can berth two sailing vessels in a month you can berth three or four steamers.

1534. In the case of steamers there is not likely to be such a continuous occupation of wharfs as in the case of sailing vessels? Excepting steamers like the P. & O. and the Orient Companies' boats, which are purely passenger ships, and which wait for their regular days of sailing.

1535. In the present state of things the occasional vacancy of wharfs may be looked upon as inevitable? Yes; you will never have all the berths fully occupied. It is absolutely impossible.

1536. It is a necessity of the trade, by reason of the frequent and regular despatch of large steamers, that the wharfs are sometimes empty;—it may be described as an incident of the trade of the port? Exactly.

1537. It must not be taken as a reason for the non-necessity for increased wharfage accommodation? Quite so. A ship like the "Medic" may occupy a berth for three days, and for the balance of the month the wharf may be idle.

1538. The tendency of trade indicates that there will be frequent vacancies at the wharfs? Yes; it is only when it is found impossible to berth ships that there may be said to be a necessity for increasing accommodation.

1539. Do you know of any cases where ships have been delayed and have not been able to come alongside the wharfs through the want of accommodation on their arrival? As far as my recollection serves me, speaking of the past two years, and perhaps going even further back than that, I can think of only one steamer, the "Kent," which was so situated. We could have berthed that steamer ourselves, but we were very fully occupied by other large steamers, and we had to refuse her. I think that without any delay she went alongside the Circular Quay. That is the only case of the kind I can recollect.

1540. Can you say from your general knowledge whether there are frequently occasions when ships cannot get berths? That is not the case to my knowledge.

1541. We are informed that the White Star line are in treaty for the north-east berth at Woolloomooloo Bay for the use of the "Medic," the "Afric," and the "Persic";—is that arrangement completed? There is a private arrangement between Dalgety's Company and the Manager of Public Wharfs, I think. It was possible that we could have berthed their steamers at Smith's wharf; but the negotiations I had in hand fell through. Then Dalgety's took the matter in hand, and secured accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay.

1542. Why could you not arrange for the steamers to be berthed at Smith's wharf? If we had been able to make arrangements with adjoining owners we should have had a berth of about 700 feet; but we could not come to arrangements with a certain company.

1543. Does not a case of that kind show the necessity for the provision of other wharfage for these large ships? It is very possible that in the near future it will be possible to berth them at Smith's wharf. There are close upon 1,200 feet of broadside frontage there, and I think it is more than probable that in the near future it will be converted into two wharfs capable of berthing the White Star line and another steam line.

1544. The state of affairs you indicate would seem to point to the necessity for some entire wharfage association—that is, an association covering the whole of the wharfs;—that would overcome the difficulty of adjoining owners being unable to come to an agreement? I think the difficulty to which I referred just now will be overcome in a very short time. I am under that impression.

1545. Do you think there is a tendency to still further increase the tonnage of vessels coming to this port? It is very hard to determine the maximum limit of steamers, but I fancy the limit has been practically reached at the present time. Take the "Medic," for example: If she drew one foot more water, she could not come up the port beyond the Spit. She could not get into Adelaide or Melbourne either, alongside the wharf, leaving Brisbane out of the question. Therefore, I think, we are not likely to have larger steamers. Of course larger steamers go from England to New York, but they are purely passenger boats. We could not fill steamers like the "Medic" and "Afric" from New South Wales alone, and it would not pay them to bring cargo out to one Colony only. Trade will adjust itself to conditions, and I think you will find that the smaller class of steamers will always have a certain amount of work.

1546. You have, no doubt, given the Darling Island works some consideration;—the wharfs there are just about being brought into operation, and seeing that the railway system of the Colony is in the hands of the Government, and that we are likely to become exporters of wheat as well as frozen meat, do you not think it is desirable that the shipping should be worked hand-in-hand with railway transit? The export shipping is another question altogether. Take wheat for example. It can always be brought down from the country and discharged direct from the railway into the ship's hold. It can be easily tested in the trucks, but that is not the case with a bale of wool. A bale of wool must be opened out, and samples must be taken away. You must have specially adapted warehouses with a certain light, so that you can see the texture of the wool. You can ship wheat from the railway truck into the hold, but you will never be able to do that with wool.

1547.

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1547. We have been told that wool warehouses would be better, if they were so arranged as to admit of loading from the top;—is that your opinion? It would be a great convenience; it would save all the hoisting.

1548. You have, I suppose, thought out the proposed improvements at Glebe Island? Yes; I know the place very well.

1549. Do you think it is necessary to provide more wharfage there? If I might speak plainly, I think it would be an extravagant waste of money. In the first place, you have three or four splendid berths at Pyrmont; they are adjacent to the city, and when you get a new bridge over there, the existing inconvenience will disappear in respect of traffic. The wharfs are, as I say, near to the heart of the city, and I should think it would be practicable to berth there three of the largest steamers coming to the port. I would take the coal traffic away from the wharfs at Pyrmont; they are used now only for the shipping of coal and the landing of ballast. I would transfer that trade to Darling Island, and would use the Pyrmont wharfs simply for the import business. Outside of Circular Quay, I take the wharfs at Pyrmont to be the finest site in the harbour. You could carry on a big import trade there without any congestion of traffic.

1550. And you would take the coal traffic round to Darling Island? Yes, I would make it altogether a place of export. I might explain also, with regard to Glebe Island, that you have in Johnstone's Bay only 15 or 16 feet of water at low tide. If you were contemplating an import trade there you would have consignees of goods writing to their agents in London asking them not to ship by vessels discharging at that place. In the first place there would be 1½ mile or about 2 miles of extra cartage. We have already had consignees writing home requesting their representatives in London not to ship by certain vessels discharging at certain wharfs, and I am sure they would do that in the case of Glebe Island.

1551. We have had the evidence of carriers as to the charges from that point, and it would appear that there would be a little extra charge? I should say there would certainly be an extra charge, owing to the difference in distance.

1552. You object to the place on the ground of inconvenience? On the ground of the delay and the extra cost. You would have two bridges to cross, and a big grade on the other side.

1553. The tenor of your evidence is that private wharf-owners should have a fair show in the way of long tenure of their frontages, and that if they had that they would so construct their wharfs as to meet the requirements of the port, providing ample accommodation for many years to come? Yes; excepting accommodation for exceptionally large steamers. Take Parbury's wharf: that wharf at the present time is 350 feet long. They have applied for another 100 feet. That would give them 450 feet. In the case of jetties you can overhang a little. You can suit a ship according to her hatches; therefore, the 450 feet would really mean about 500 feet. Then there is the Central wharf: they have a right to extend 100 feet, and they are now out about 320 feet. That would give them over 400 feet. All the large ships, such as the "Medic" and the "Friederich der Grosse" are already provided for. We have to provide only for outsiders, and that we can do at the present time. We can make more than ample provision.

1554. What width should a jetty be at which vessels could load or unload on either side? As a rule, we do not discharge two ships at a jetty; we discharge one and load the other. In our Association we pay particular attention to stevedoring. If you had a width of 200 feet, with only one ship unloading, without supervision over the stevedoring you would be liable to be blocked. At several of our wharfs we do the stevedoring ourselves, and we assort all the consignees' marks, so that if a consignee should send a dray down for his goods he can find them in a certain stack, and there is no delay. In many instances, where ships discharge at a figure below which it may not pay the stevedore to do the work, the goods are simply tumbled out of the slings, and there is no assortment of the cargo. In those cases any jetty must get blocked, but that is not the case with several of our jetties.

1555. With proper stevedoring, and with ships arranged in the way you suggest—that is, one unloading on one side, and another loading on the other—what would be an ample width? About 60 feet.

1556. You think that would be ample for all purposes? Yes; if one stevedore does the loading and unloading.

1557. Do I understand that you are opposed to the Government having wharfs? Not in any shape or form. All that I desired to point out was that the Government enjoy privileges that private wharf-owners do not enjoy, and I gave you illustrations.

1558. Upon equal terms the private wharf-owners can give as good accommodation as can the Government? Yes; but in several respects the Government wharfs are in a different position. Take Woolloomooloo Bay for example. In the case of some of the land the Government resumed there they paid from £180 to £200 a foot. If you have a berth 500 feet in length, and pay £200 a foot, that means £100,000. In constructing their wharfs the Government put no value on the foreshores, outside the construction of the wharfs. Take the Challis property; about £200 a foot was given, and for Hill's property about £170 or £180. The Government take no notice at all of that. They have to reclaim a lot of land and to fill in, and they make no charge for it. A private individual will have to charge for that, and the Government, in estimating the revenue from their wharfs, leave that out of the question. Then, again, in our Association we allow something for wear and tear. A planked wharf needs constant attention. You must spend so much a year in order to keep it in proper order. A plank will wear out, or a pile will want renewing.

1559. You think, then, that in this respect the Government have a pull over private owners? Yes; they do not charge themselves with the freehold at all, and we have to take that into consideration.

1560. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You think there is sufficient wharfage accommodation at the present time for the numerous lines of steamers visiting this port? Yes; taking into consideration the fact that there is a proposal to make another berth at Woolloomooloo Bay, I do not think any more accommodation is necessary. There are the Pyrmont wharfs.

1561. Suppose a new line of steamers was established, would it be easy for the owners to get wharfage accommodation without the erection of new wharfs? Yes. In addition to the accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, I estimate that at Pyrmont we have accommodation for three of the biggest ships that could enter the port.

1562. You are not aware of any difficulty in getting wharfage accommodation experienced by a new line of steamers establishing trade here? I am not aware of it.

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1563. You seem to anticipate that if wharfs are erected at Glebe Island there will be a considerable increase in the cost of cartage to the warehouses? That is my belief.
1564. Are you aware of any delay to shipping owing to insufficient facilities at the wharfs;—take Howard Smith's wharf, for example? You are referring to the intercolonial trade; my remarks have applied exclusively to the oversea trade.
1565. But with regard to the intercolonial trade, do you not think increased wharfage accommodation is necessary? Under existing conditions I think they manage their business very well. Some people expect too much for what they pay. In the port of Sydney we have been in the habit of giving too much altogether. There is no port in the world which gives so much and receives so little.
1566. My reason for asking the question is that it is generally known that on the days of departure of intercolonial steamers there is great difficulty in getting the drays to the wharfs to load;—there is a similar difficulty in discharging cargo? I am not prepared to give evidence as to the intercolonial trade. I have been dealing exclusively with oversea ships. I admit that in the intercolonial trade there is a certain amount of delay, but I think it might be obviated, in a great measure, by better inspection of the traffic.
1567. I have seen a line of drays extending nearly half a mile waiting for their turn to get to the wharfs? In the intercolonial trade, people, as a rule, rush their goods down at the last moment, and that leads to congestion.
1568. Would not increased facilities do away with that congestion? I do not think so. I think the shippers are to a great extent to blame for it.
1569. Perhaps they do not get their orders until the last moment? That also may have something to do with it.
1570. You do not think there is any likelihood of larger over-sea ships trading to this port? I should imagine that the "Medic," the "Afric," and the "Persic," are about the largest steamers likely to come here. A ship drawing over 27 feet of water could not get up the harbour over the sand-bar. In Adelaide and Melbourne also she would have to lighten her cargo, and that would mean additional cost. It would not pay to build larger vessels for one port alone.
1571. Could they not dredge the harbour? It is not at all likely, I think, that the Government would expend hundreds of thousands of pounds in dredging for the benefit of one company.
1572. Is it not a fact that for the past twenty years every steamer which has been built for existing lines has been of larger dimensions than the steamer she has replaced? No doubt that has been the case.
1573. Is there not, then, reason to suppose that the ships would increase in size, with the increased volume of trade? You must take into consideration the suitability of the ship for the trade she is to follow. As I have already pointed out, bigger ships than those of the White Star line could not enter the port. If ships coming to the port had to lighter their goods it would take a lot of gilt off the freight.
1574. It is fair to assume that the companies would not build their boats of larger dimensions unless the trade warranted it? I think it will be many years before the trade will warrant larger ships than the White Star liners coming here.
1575. At the present time some of the liners cannot get alongside the wharfs at Adelaide? That is so. I do not think they can get to Brisbane at all. There is a wharf at a considerable distance from Brisbane which some of them might get alongside.
1576. Your evidence refers mainly to over-sea ships? Yes.
1577. And the arguments applied to those ships would not apply to intercolonial trade? No.
1578. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I think you said that 60 feet would be an ample width for two vessels at a jetty—one loading and the other unloading? Providing there were one stevedore. We have the control of the stevedores. One stevedore loads and unloads; therefore we have everything under our control, and we take care there is no block.
1579. In giving evidence in 1888 you said you thought that a width of from 150 to 200 feet would be required? Yes. At that time the circumstances were different. It was proposed to construct a jetty 700 feet long, and to put two or three ships on each side. The effect of that would be that the ship at the extreme end would be blocked by the ships in-shore. You would require an extra width in that case.
1580. Your width of 60 feet applies to only one vessel on each side? Yes.
1581. Is it your opinion that additional wharfage is absolutely necessary in Sydney? I think not.
1582. How many ships do you say can be accommodated at Pyrmont? I should think about three. You have one wharf there with a length of 1,070 feet.
1583. Do you think the piers there are wide enough to accommodate one vessel on each side? Yes; one is apparently 70 feet in width, and to the westward you have a width of about 80 feet or 90 feet.
1584. Even with the accommodation there and at Woolloomooloo you think the shipping is already fairly provided for? Yes.
1585. *Mr. Watson.*] You do not favour the construction of any more wharfage accommodation by the Government at the present time? Excepting the wharfs in contemplation at Woolloomooloo. I am particularly opposed to the construction of wharfage at Glebe Island, when you have such jetties as those at Pyrmont.
1586. Your Association has been opposed for many years past to any proposal to increase the wharfage accommodation of Sydney? I do not think so. I am advocating the use of the jetties at Pyrmont purely in a public spirit. They would be the biggest factor, by way of opposition, we could possibly have.
1587. Did not your Association oppose the construction of the wharfs at Darling Island? I do not think I gave evidence as to that proposal.
1588. I think that you yourself and the chairman of the Association have opposed each proposed extension of wharfage by the Government? I do not think we have taken up that position. What I now say is that for the import business the Pyrmont wharfs are infinitely superior to the Darling Island wharfs. You might make Darling Island an emporium for the export trade. I do not think we have ever opposed the wharfs there in any shape or form.
1589. Are you aware that at the present time, even allowing for the various wharfs owned by the Government being debited with the cost of land resumption, which has in some cases been recouped to a certain extent, they are still paying a fair percentage on the outlay—between 3 and 4 per cent.? Nothing is written off for maintenance or depreciation, and a jetty will last only about twenty-one years—I mean, of course, a pile jetty.

W. R. Benson. 9 Jan., 1900.

1590. A great number of the Government wharfs are not pile jetties;—what about the wharfs at Darling Island? Nearly all the Government wharfs are pile wharfs, with decking.
1591. You think that twenty-one years is the limit of life of those constructions? I think so. I think you will find that Mr. Darley will support what I say.
1592. Have the jetties under your control been reconstructed in twenty-one years? Yes; we are reconstructing portions of them every twelve months. Piles require to be pulled up and new ones put down, and the decking has to be renewed.
1593. Captain Jackson estimated the life of the wharfs at Circular Quay at nearly fifty years? I am under the impression that Mr. Darley at one time quite agreed with us that the life of a jetty—I am speaking only from memory—was about twenty-one years.
1594. *Mr. Dick.*] In your statement you said you had thirty-three berths, accommodating on the average two vessels per month;—to complete that information, and make it more valuable, could you give us any idea of the average length of the berths? They would go from 400 feet down to 200 feet. The 200-feet berths would be few in number. There would be, perhaps, not more than four of them. They would be suitable for the Hamburg and New York ships. We take a great many sailing vessels of comparatively small tonnage. They vary from 3,000 tons to 1,200 tons. We have Glasgow, Hamburg and New York ships of only 1,200 tons.
1595. *Chairman.*] Some of the witnesses opposed to this proposal seem to think that the extra tonnage of the port does not necessarily carry with it the necessity for increased wharfage accommodation;—do you agree with that suggestion? I can quite understand that extra tonnage does not involve a proportionate increase in imports; but quite apart from that, the ships of larger size require a certain space at the wharfs.
1596. For example, a 10,000 ton ship may deposit only 1,200 tons of cargo, and yet will require a great deal of space? Quite so.

John James Booth, Manager, John Booth & Co., Ltd., timber merchants, sworn, and examined:—

J. J. Booth. 9 Jan., 1900.

1597. *Mr. Dick.*] You are acquainted with the general outlines of the proposal to provide wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? Yes.
1598. Do you think the wharfs there are likely to prove a good asset, or do you think they are likely to be a bad investment for the Government? I think they will be a very good asset.
1599. You are pretty well acquainted with that part of the harbour? Yes.
1600. Your own yards are directly opposite? Yes.
1601. What particular advantages do you think that site possesses for wharfage accommodation? It would be advantageous both for export and import trade if there were a railway there.
1602. Do you think it possesses a special advantage by reason of its proximity to the city and suburbs? It has the advantage of being on the fringe of the city and suburbs, and has a deep-water frontage. Ships could come up right alongside and discharge their cargo.
1603. Do you think persons engaged in the timber trade would take up the wharfs there for their business if there were a railway? I think so. I cannot tell what the trade is likely to be; but all the timber merchants have their own wharfs at present.
1604. Supposing you were starting business, and had no connection with an existing business, would a wharf at Glebe Island be a good situation for you? In a splendid situation.
1605. I suppose a good deal of the timber imported is used in the interior? A lot of it.
1606. Then, for the purpose of the timber trade, it is highly important that Glebe Island should be connected with the railway system of the Colony? Yes.
1607. Could you offer an opinion as to the best method of utilising the foreshores of Glebe Island for wharfs;—do you think the proposed scheme makes the best use of the foreshores? That is more an engineering question, but I think the jetties might very well be constructed upon the echelon principle.
1608. The advantage being that ships could overlap each other and would take up a comparatively small portion of the wharf? Yes; and they would not foul one another in drawing out, or if they were pulled out hurriedly in case of fire.
1609. It is proposed to have four berths on the northern side, each of 550 feet;—do you think that if the echelon principle were adopted they could obtain another berth there? I think they would get better results in every way.
1610. You think that as matters stand at present there is sufficient wharf accommodation for the timber trade? At present; but I do not know about the future.
1611. The construction of these wharfs would offer exceptional advantages to anyone starting in the timber trade? Yes.
1612. Have you anything to say upon the question of the Government entering into competition with private wharf-owners? I think that if they do the reclamation they should lease by public auction or tender.
1613. You mean lease the wharfs? Yes.
1614. Do you know what is the present practice? I do not, but I think the wharfs are let privately. They should be let in the open market, I think.
1615. As a general rule, those importing timber do not berth the vessels at their own wharfs? That is through the want of facilities.
1616. What facilities do you mean? There are not the necessary depths of water and wharfage.
1617. The general practice is to discharge the cargo into the water, and tow the timber up to the wharfs? Yes, on account of there not being facilities to bring the ships alongside.
1618. That means that the timber is handled more often, and the expense is greater than if you brought the vessel straight up to the wharf, and delivered your timber direct? Yes.
1619. Glebe Island, when cut down, will be fairly roomy;—I suppose that would be another advantage from the point of view of timber storage? Yes, if the island were level.
1620. You think it would offer exceptional advantages to the trade, especially if you had railway communication? Yes.
1621. It would be a decided improvement upon anything which the private owners are able to do for themselves just now? Yes.
1622. Have you any suggestion to make with reference to the proposed work? Yes; I should like to see Johnstone's Bay deepened.

J. J. Booth. 9 Jan., 1900.

1623. What depth of water have you on your side? Alongside of our wharf there are not more than 17 feet at high water. It is all mud, and it could be easily dredged out. I think that in the early days the Government dumped down the dredgings from Circular Quay at Johnstone's Bay.
1624. *Mr. Levien.*] Have you heard any complaints as to the want of wharfage accommodation in that direction? I have not heard any. Of course, the timber trade had gone through a very serious depression through competition and bad times.
1625. Do you think there would be much increase in the cost of cartage from Glebe Island to the city? We cart at present from our yard to Darling Harbour. Only yesterday we sent a lot of redwood away to Armidale; it was sent round to Darling Harbour by our own carts. It costs us about 6d. per 100 superficial feet.
1626. In what direction do you generally cart? Right around by Glebe Island Bridge.
1627. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I suppose that your experience is mainly in connection with your own wharfs? Yes.
1628. What is the average tonnage of the vessels discharging at your wharf? The American ships cannot get alongside, because there is not sufficient depth of water. They would be from 1,500 to 2,000 tons.
1629. Do you get vessels of greater tonnage bringing timber here? Sometimes.
1630. In those cases they cannot discharge at your wharf? No, they have to lie out in the stream and discharge into a punt, and the timber is taken from the punt on to the wharf. If they could get alongside we should save all that labour and expense.
1631. Have you studied the question of wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I have always thought that would be a very valuable asset to the Government.
1632. Do you think the proposed accommodation is urgently required? I should think it would be by-and-by as the tonnage of the port increases. It would relieve the congested state of Circular Quay and other places.
1633. The tendency is to increase the tonnage of vessels trading to the port? Yes.
1634. Having these very large vessels, they would not require the same accommodation as a number of smaller vessels coming up to the same tonnage;—suppose you had one vessel of 5,000 tons, and ten vessels of 500 tons each, the ten vessels would require a good deal more wharfage accommodation than would the one vessel of 5,000 tons? Yes; but the bigger the ship the bigger the space required. Not so many years ago an Oregon ship, which brought in 500,000 feet of timber, was considered a big ship; now they are bringing from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, and I believe there is a steam-boat chartered now with 3,000,000 feet on board. My firm have a steamer coming now with 1,000,000 feet.
1635. Have you heard any complaints of inconvenience from want of accommodation? I have not heard of any direct complaints, but the proposed wharfage would save vessels lying out in the stream and discharging their cargo there.
1636. Do the vessels going to the private timber wharfs generally discharge in the stream? Yes; they all discharge in the stream, except those going to Goodlet and Smith's wharf.
1637. Have you heard of vessels being delayed for days through the want of accommodation? I remember hearing the captain of an American vessel complaining of the delay occasioned through the timber trade not taking the cargo away quickly enough.
1638. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the timber trade? Our establishment has been in existence about forty-seven years.
1639. You have always had your place of business at Johnstone's Bay? Yes.
1640. You must have observed that the timber trade at Woolloomooloo Bay and Circular Quay has been gradually displaced, and has all found its way up the harbour? Yes.
1641. Where are the principal timber establishments at the present time? At Blackwattle Bay and at Johnstone's Bay.
1642. All up in the direction of Glebe Island? Yes.
1643. The timber trade is one which necessarily requires a large space? Yes.
1644. What depth have the ships which generally bring your timber? From 20 to 23 feet.
1645. There is that depth of water in the middle of Johnstone's Bay? It is about 27 feet, I think, out in the middle.
1646. You say that the whole of the bay has a mud bottom, and that it is only a question of dredging to deepen it? Yes; Lever Brothers deepened a portion out to 22 feet.
1647. The timber trade may be regarded as an established trade here? Yes.
1648. What classes of timbers are always likely to be imported? Oregon, redwood, Baltic, and kauri.
1649. Timbers which are not produced in this Colony, but which are absolutely necessary for most buildings? Yes.
1650. Have all the timber traders their own property, do you know? At present a number of them are let; some of them are let from the Harris estate. The Government have also leased some at the head of Johnstone's Bay and some between the Glebe and Annandale.
1651. What space do your yards and sheds cover? Three and a half acres.
1652. Do you utilise the whole of that space? Yes.
1653. Yours is one of the largest establishments in Sydney? Yes.
1654. And you think that Glebe Island, having regard to its good water frontage, would be particularly suitable for the timber trade? Yes.
1655. You think the timber trade is one which is likely to increase with extra population? Yes.
1656. I suppose that Goodlet and Smith are at an advantage, compared with yourself, in being able to get their timber unloaded alongside their wharf? Yes; we manage to get some vessels alongside drawing (say) 17 feet.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 10 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

William Henry Wilks, Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined:—

W. H. Wilks, Esq., M.P. 10 Jan., 1900.

1657. *Chairman.*] You are the Member for the Electorate of Balmain North in the Legislative Assembly? Yes.

1658. *Mr. Watson.*] You are acquainted with the general outline of the proposal before the Committee? I am well acquainted with it. I have looked at the map.

1659. What is your opinion as to the advisableness of the Government constructing the proposed wharfage accommodation from the point of view of the general convenience of the port? I regard Johnstone's Bay, Rozelle Bay, and White Bay, as the most important inlets in Port Jackson next to Circular Quay and Darling Harbour. That is generally known to anyone with a knowledge of the port and associated with its commercial life.

1660. From that point of view you think that the proposed extension of the wharfage is justifiable? I think it is very desirable that these important inlets should be utilised. Private owners and the Government have been reclaiming land for years past on the foreshores in that direction, and as fast as the land has been reclaimed it has been leased.

1661. For what class of trade have the foreshores to which you refer been leased? So far as they have been leased, more particularly for hardwood timber and metal; but during recent years there has been a development in the softwood trade.

1662. Do you think that trade is likely to largely increase? I think that is a self-evident proposition. The necessities of the city and suburbs must create a demand for timber. The inclination of the timber merchants is also towards the locality to which I am referring.

1663. Do you think that if the proposed wharfage accommodation were afforded it would be availed of for purposes other than those of the timber trade? It was stated by the Government a fortnight ago that they had decided to remove the Abattoirs. There has been a very heavy expenditure upon the causeway, which is now nearly completed—something like £100,000, I think; and on the ground of that expenditure alone I take it that the Government, in the public interest, would utilise the island for some purpose if the Abattoirs were removed. The only other purpose which occurs to me is the formation of an export depôt.

1664. It would appear from the evidence taken by the Committee that, for the purposes of the export trade, it would be necessary to have railway connection? That may be the case, but if you look at the map you will see how close the island is to the main line, either at Petersham or Strathfield.

1665. The Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction led the Committee to believe that if a line were brought from the trunk-line towards Glebe Island it could be utilised as a portion of the projected line towards Long Nose Point? That is a proposal which has received consideration for some years past, but I can perhaps give the Committee more recent information on the subject. On the Johnstone's Bay side, contiguous to the island, there are various works, such as Lever Brothers, and two years ago that firm were in treaty with myself in connection with a proposition to construct a private railway connected with the trunk-line. It was allowed to drop under the belief that the Government would utilise the island and extend the railway there. That one industry to which I have referred has £100,000 expended there.

1666. Lever Brothers' works, you say, are close to Glebe Island? They are right opposite the point on the Balmain shore. There are many other important business places there.

1667. You say that Lever Brothers considered railway connection of so much importance that they considered the advisableness of themselves constructing a railway? Yes; the matter was discussed, and they got to the point of having rough plans drawn.

1668. So that if the works at Glebe Island were constructed, and railway connection were made for purposes of export, the line would be used by firms not doing business on the island itself? Exactly. Then there is coal in the locality. As the Committee are aware, they are now making a shaft. I think it is generally recognised that the foreshores of Balmain will be used for manufacturing purposes.

1669. To what depth has the shaft been taken? From 1,400 to 1,500 feet.

1670. The bore has been taken deeper? Yes; to 2,800 feet.

1671. It has been objected that, for general import purposes, Glebe Island is rather far from the main centre of trade in the city? I do not know how that contention can be sustained. If you look at the position of the island you will see that it is quite close to Redfern, Camperdown, and Leichhardt. Then there are the suburbs of Balmain, the Glebe, and other places in the immediate vicinity.

1672. But in the import trade the goods will require to be taken to the warehouses for sorting and for distribution generally, and the warehouses are nearly all within the city proper? I think Darling Island is very suitable for the import trade, and there is ample room there for the erection of warehouses. Exclusive of its use for timber and metal imports, Glebe Island could be used for export purposes, and Darling Island for import purposes.

1673. Do you know of any considerable trade being done directly with Balmain;—are many of the importers or merchants there in the habit of importing direct? I do not think so, at the present time; but I take it that the proposed wharfage will be constructed in view of future requirements. At the present time all the available wharfage accommodation, as far as leasing is concerned, is occupied. If you have regard only to the present moment, of course it may be said that the port of Sydney is very well served with wharfage accommodation.

1674. You think the scheme is justifiable from the standpoint of future possibilities? I do, particularly at the present juncture. I do not think the work could be carried out more cheaply than just now.

1675.

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1675. From what point of view do you say that? From the point of view of labour. A great deal of the work could be carried on by quarrymen and others who are now in want of employment.

1676. *Dr. Garran.*] Have you made any inquiry as to the sufficiency of the present wharfage of Sydney? I have made no special inquiry. I am speaking from what I myself have observed, and from my knowledge of the growth of the port.

1677. I judge from your remarks just now, that, although you look upon Glebe Island as evidently destined for use for wharfage purposes, you do not think there is any pressing urgency for the proposed works? I regard the utilisation of the island as almost necessary, having regard to the large amount of money which, as I pointed out, has been expended upon the causeway. If the Abattoirs are to be removed, I take it that the Government will want some return for the money they have expended there; therefore some use must be made of the island.

1678. But the Government have not yet removed the Abattoirs? I waited upon the Premier with a deputation a fortnight ago and he said that the Government intended to remove them. I understood him to say that the matter would be decided within a month.

1679. But is there any place which could replace the Abattoirs within a month? I understood that it was intended to decide the question within a month.

1680. But before the Abattoirs are removed some substitute must be found? Mr. Lyne explained at the time what the substitute would be.

1681. You know that at the present time the Government have a magnificent series of wharfs at Darling Island nearly ready;—would you, as the representative of a constituency, having charge of the people's taxation, recommend that the Government should immediately expend a large sum of money at Glebe Island before finding out how far the new wharfs at Darling Island would meet the demand? I understood that the demands of persons engaged in the import trade had practically filled the wharfage at Darling Island.

1682. The Committee have not had any evidence to that effect? That I think is the general idea.

1683. Do you not think it would be well to get Darling Island into work and see how it answers as an export wharf before spending such a large sum of money upon what would be practically a second edition of the works there? I am not prepared to answer that question. There are public officials, I presume, who could give you information as to the development of the port.

1684. Suppose you were a private wharfinger, and owned those two splendid properties—Darling Island and Glebe Island—and that having put Darling Island into a condition to supply shipping, the suggestion were made that you should spend hundreds of thousands of pounds upon Glebe Island before you had discovered whether Darling Island would satisfy the market, would you entertain it? Certainly, if I were a private owner, I should restrict my wharfage as much as possible with a view to obtaining a higher rate.

1685. Having regard to the present state of things, do you think it would be wise to practically duplicate Darling Island before finding out how the works there answered requirements? That is a question I have some difficulty in answering. My idea is that the development of the port is proceeding at such a rate that although there may not be an immediate necessity for the works at Glebe Island, they would nevertheless be a good work to undertake at the present moment.

1686. The Manager of Public Wharfs says he wants three new wharfs at the present time, and that he can satisfy two of these to-morrow if he has the projected wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay; he will then have only one demand to meet;—do you think that, seeing that there is an immediate necessity for only one wharf, there is any great hurry to add the Glebe Island works to the Darling Island works? If the Manager of Public Wharfs has said that, it is at variance with the views he expressed when giving evidence upon the construction of the causeway. He then said that there was no better place for wharfage than Glebe Island.

1687. According to your views, the expenditure upon the new causeway there was rather premature? When that expenditure was undertaken it was supposed that the Abattoirs would continue upon the island. I do not say for one moment that the expenditure will be justified unless the Government intend to use the island for some other purpose.

1688. But having regard to what the Manager of Public Wharfs now informs the Committee, as to his requirements, do you think this large expenditure at Glebe Island is really necessary? If I were in a similar position to yourself, and heard the whole of the evidence, I should be better able to answer that question. As I say, my observation has been that every wharfage accommodation is taken up immediately it is supplied. I think the work at Glebe Island would be a good speculation for the Government.

1689. We are told that the wharfage there would be useful only for export and for the landing of building material, that it will not supersede the Circular Quay wharfs, or answer a similar purpose—in other words, that it is not at all suitable for import purposes? I think the general opinion is that the wharfs at Glebe Island would be very suitable for export.

1690. Up to the present time we have never entirely separated our export from our import wharfs;—we are now going to make an experiment at Darling Island in that direction, and to bring goods down the country by rail alongside the ship;—you understand, I suppose, that is an experiment? Yes.

1691. Then do you not think it would be a good thing to do, before you duplicate that experiment, to see how it answers? That might be a reason for postponing the inquiry altogether; but I presume, from the reference of the works to the Committee, that it is considered by the Public Works Department that the time has arrived for constructing wharfage at Glebe Island.

1692. The view of the Public Works Department is that what has been already done at the island is all to the good, and that a certain amount of space can very advantageously be filled in;—but it does not necessarily follow that the whole of the wharfage around the island should be immediately completed? I suppose that is a matter which the Public Works Department must have considered before submitting this proposal. I take it that the submission of the proposal as it stands before the Committee is an indication that they considered the time ripe for the work.

1693. Still, the Committee have to inquire whether there is really a demand for such large additional wharfage, having regard to the commerce of the city? Commercial people are not always the best authorities upon a question of this kind. They may be interested in wharfs themselves.

1694. Then there are agents of ships who have no wharfs, and whose interests it is to multiply wharfs unnecessarily, in order that they may obtain their use cheaply? Of course there are other interests to be considered apart from the commercial interests.

W. H. Wilks, Esq., M.P.

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1695. You think it is necessary to construct a railway to Glebe Island to make it useful? I think that at some time a railway will be a necessity.
1696. So that the cost of a railway would have to be added to the cost of the work now before the Committee? Certainly the cold meat storage could not be carried out at the island without a railway.
1697. That means an expenditure of another £160,000 without estimating the resumption of the land;—that would be a line from Ashfield? I thought the original proposal was to take the line from Strathfield.
1698. More recently it has been proposed to bring a line from Ashfield? I take it that that railway would serve other purposes than those of Glebe Island.
1699. The serving of Glebe Island would be the principal idea? I think that a railway scheme might be presented independently of Glebe Island altogether. I do not think the cost of a railway should be considered in connection with the proposed works at the island.
1700. But it would be necessary to do that if a railway must be made to render the works at the island useful? I regard the site as such a valuable one that the Government must make some use of it; they cannot afford to tinker with it. Some scheme must be submitted as a whole so as to make the island a paying concern.
1701. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You have represented Balmain North for a considerable time, and you have also resided there for some years? About twenty-five years.
1702. You have a fair general knowledge of the shipping requirements of Balmain and the adjacent locality? Yes.
1703. Speaking of the shipping trade generally, are you of opinion that the present wharfage accommodation is sufficient for the trade? I should not like to express an opinion upon that point. The only indication I have is the rapidity with which the leases are taken up when fresh wharfs are established.
1704. Have you heard of any complaints from newly-established companies to the effect that they have difficulty in entering into trade on account of the scarcity of wharfs? I have heard some persons complain very bitterly about the high rates. Then, again, you may have a lot of wharfage accommodation which is not suitable for the requirements of a certain trade.
1705. If the wharfage accommodation is extended, lower rates will prevail? Yes.
1706. From your knowledge of the requirements of Balmain, do you think that, in the event of the proposed wharfs being constructed, a fair proportion of trade will go in that direction? Unmistakably. Although it is proposed to remove the Abattoirs, the pigs would still be landed at Glebe Island. They arrive chiefly by coastal steamer. While the Abattoirs generally might be removed, portion of the island might be put into use for the killing of pigs. There is an objection to driving them. The pig trade would have to remain where it is, I take it, and that is done by coastal steamer.
1707. I daresay it is within your knowledge that a large number of cattle from the northern districts are brought to the port by steamer? Yes; they are being unloaded from the boats at the island at the present time.
1708. The proposed wharfs would give greater facilities for that trade? Easier and better facilities.
1709. There is also a number of timber companies established in that direction? Yes; the number is growing every year. You will probably be aware, from your contact with commerce, that they are now developing other lines of trade in timber. The Kauri Timber Company, for example, are established there.
1710. How do the timber companies manage at the present time with the wharfage accommodation;—is there any difficulty? Yes; they have to punt the timber from the vessel's side. The vessel lies out in the stream. There are two or three handlings of the timber. There are many places there where you would get a depth of about 25 feet of water, and I daresay that by dredging you would get 28 or 29 feet; but that would be in the southern portion of the bay.
1711. The proposed wharfs would minimise the expense now incurred in punting? Yes; as far as the timber trade is concerned.
1712. Do you know of any other industries, apart from timber and cattle, likely to use the wharf? Yes; there is the metal trade. For years all the western suburbs—Leichhardt, Camperdown, and Redfern—have landed their metal there from Wollongong.
1713. In view of the present increase in trade, speaking in a general way, do you think the construction of the wharfs is justifiable? That is my opinion. I do not say that immediately they are constructed they will return interest upon the expenditure. I do not think there will be an immediate demand for all the wharfage space there.
1714. Have you any personal knowledge of the timber trade? I used to have.
1715. It has met with a serious reverse during the past eight or ten years? Yes.
1716. I understand that the trade is now rapidly increasing? Yes; in hardwood particularly. There has been a great increase in the hardwood trade during the last few years.
1717. All things considered, you think the proposed works are justifiable? Yes, having regard to the future developments of the port, I think that in the course of a very few years all the proposed wharfage accommodation would be utilised.
1718. *Chairman.*] The Minister, in submitting this proposal to Parliament, and the Department since, have, so to speak, dissected it—that is, they have divided it into various portions; Mr. Darley's idea is that the first portion of the work would be the cutting down of a sufficient portion of the island to fill out to about 15 feet from the back of where the wharfs will be; that is to cost a sum of £38,000;—seeing that the utilisation of the wharfs is a matter of the future, do you think the preliminary expenditure will be sufficient for the present? That is a question I am not prepared to answer. Some use must certainly be made of the island. Too much money has been expended there to admit of its lying idle.
1719. The expenditure to which I refer would be in the direction of getting the island ready to be utilised for whatever class of wharf might be considered necessary hereafter? I think it would be absurd merely to go through the preparatory stage and then leave the island as it is. If the Government touch the matter they ought to complete the work, so that it will return some revenue to the country. If they merely carried out the preparatory stage, the island might be left at that stage for a number of years. Looked at from that point of view, the expenditure would merely be for a relief work, to meet the exigencies of the moment.
1720. Without a knowledge of the whole question of wharfage requirements, you would not like to give an answer to my question? No.
1721. As to the Abattoirs, are you able to say whether the people of your electorate are favourable to their

W. H. Wilks, Esq., M.P. 10 Jan., 1900.

their removal? So far as my electorate is concerned, it does not adjoin Glebe Island; it is at this end of Balmain, and the people have very little interest in the continuance of the Abattoirs. But, speaking generally for the people of Balmain, they consider that if the Abattoirs are removed their properties will be improved in value. They would like, however, to see some other work put in their place; they would not like to see the island thrown altogether out of use.

1722. So far as your observation of the island has gone, can you think of any other use to which it could be put except for wharfage;—is it not particularly suitable for wharfage purposes, having so many wharfage frontages? Yes, and the contour of the ground is admirably adapted for wharfage; they could run out stages with mechanical devices for loading vessels very quickly.

1723. With regard to the timber trade, would it not be a great advantage for ships to be able to come alongside to unload their cargo? It would be a very great advantage to the timber trade.

George Pile, auctioneer and estate agent, sworn, and examined:—

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1724. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You are a resident of Balmain? Yes.

1725. You have given the matter of wharfage accommodation considerable attention? I have, for a great many years.

1726. Are you fully seized of the proposal before the Committee? I have seen the plans.

1727. The portion of the work immediately before the Committee is that portion to the north of the roadway? I may say that over ten years ago I wrote a long and carefully considered letter to the late Sir Henry Parkes, recommending what is now proposed—that is, the removal of the Abattoirs. Before writing that letter I visited the island and estimated the water frontage which would be gained for the purposes of commerce.

1728. Will you explain exactly what your proposal was? It was that the Government should remove the Abattoirs and should utilise the whole of the island, which I thought would give about one mile of water frontage for the purposes of commerce, more especially as the Government at that time, as has happened since, were taking possession of the western shores of Darling Harbour for railway works, and were removing the timber yards and factories from that side, leaving the proprietors to shift for themselves—Goodlet and Smith, for example.

1729. Is it your opinion that the proposed additional wharfage accommodation is required? Not for foreign ships, but for the timber trade, and also for those manufactures which are most advantageously carried on with a water frontage. I did not think formerly, nor do I think now, that there is any great demand for additional accommodation in that direction for the foreign shipping trade.

1730. Is the timber trade not well provided for already? I have noticed that every piece of available land is being absorbed; land at Rozelle Bay has been taken, and there is also a piece let at the head of White Bay. Then Langdon, Hopkins, and Langdon, have water frontage works at the head of Rozelle Bay. There is a growing demand for centrally situated water frontage sites.

1731. You recommend this scheme chiefly in the interests of the timber trade? And also for such factories as can be most advantageously carried on with a water frontage.

1732. What is your opinion of the scheme, having regard to the requirements of over-sea shipping? There are the Government wharfs at Darling Island, and large private wharfs, which are so much nearer the city that, I think, they would have the pull in competition with wharfs at Glebe Island.

1733. You think it would be inconvenient for the larger ships to load or unload at Glebe Island? It would involve an extra mile of cartage.

1734. You think that would be objectionable? Of course it would add to the cost. It is better to have the wharfs handier to the warehouses. You cannot disturb the course of trade by putting up a fresh wharf, unless other advantages are offered also.

1735. Are you aware of any inconvenience being caused to large ships in getting berths? That would not come under my notice very much. It would only come under the notice of those engaged in the shipping business.

1736. Are you aware that many of the timber wharfs have not sufficient water to unload some of the larger vessels coming in, and that the vessels are obliged to unload in the stream? I have noticed that. It must add considerably to the cost of the import timber trade. I notice every day when crossing the harbour that what you say is the case.

1737. At Glebe Island there would be ample water for the largest timber ships? Yes; you have also to consider that the western suburbs are the most rapidly-growing suburbs, and Glebe Island is particularly well situated for the supply of the western suburbs with timber and other things.

1738. I suppose you are of opinion that the island should be connected with the railway system of the Colony? I am not taking that into account, but I daresay it would be done if it could be shown to be justifiable. I have taken into consideration simply the roadway facilities.

1739. You think that, on the whole, the proposed expenditure at Glebe Island would be justified? I think the work should be justified. I do not know what the proposed expenditure is, however.

1740. The total expenditure would be £178,000, including everything? I am quite certain that ultimately that expenditure would be justified. You would have a magnificent property with a mile of water frontage.

1741. But it would be only in the event of the wharfage being required that the expenditure would be justified? I think the Government might take the work in hand at once, and proceed with it by degrees. When the work was finished it would be found, I think, that there would be a demand at a fair price for the whole of the frontage.

1742. Do you know whether the rates charged by the Government wharfs are objected to? I know that persons engaged in commerce in other towns have always said that the expenses upon the shipping trade of Sydney are remarkably light.

1743. The timber trade is generally carried on at private wharfs and at leased wharfs? It is all done, so far as I know, at private wharfs.

1744. So that, as far as timber is concerned, the Government charges would not apply? No.

1745. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you think the proposed work at Glebe Island would be remunerative at the outset? Yes; I think that, as the Government completed the works, they would find tenants at remunerative rates.

1746. We are told that there would be not only the expenditure of £178,000 to be considered, but that another

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another £160,000 will have to be expended upon the railway before the island will be of great service? I disagree with that view entirely. I can see in my mind's eye, with a full knowledge of the growth of Sydney, no justification at all for a railway, at present.

1747. We are told that if the island is to be used for the oversea ships, there must be a railway in order to bring the produce to the ship's side? I take it that when the oversea ships come there, it will be time enough to talk of a railway.

1748. It is said that the oversea ships will not come there until there is a railway? I think that for a good many years to come, the present facilities, including those at Woolloomooloo Bay, will be sufficient for oversea ships. No railway goes to Woolloomooloo Bay now, and Woolloomooloo Bay is not much nearer, if any nearer, for a large portion of the traffic of Sydney than is Glebe Island.

1749. We have it from some witnesses that it is a mile further from the centre of business; we are also told that it is a great convenience for the wharfs to be as near the centre of business as possible, and that Sydney up to the present has been very fortunately situated in that respect, the only drawback being the extreme narrowness and steepness of the streets leading up from Darling Harbour? Quite so. That is a matter which ought to have been looked into years ago by the Sydney Corporation. I wrote to the City Council ten years ago recommending a tunnel from the end of Sussex-street into George-street.

1750. The Government property at Circular Quay has the advantage of the easiest gradient to the city? That is rapidly becoming a show place for mail steamships, principally.

1751. But those steamers carry a large cargo sometimes? Yes.

1752. And the carriers have easier access? Yes.

1753. There is, in fact, no place in the harbour to beat it? No.

1754. Neither Darling Island nor Glebe Island will present, for import purposes, anything like the accommodation provided by Circular Quay? A large proportion of the import trade is done at wharfs at Darling Harbour, at the Grafton wharf, and at Dibbs' wharf. Of course, they have to come up the hill in Sussex-street. I do not know what you would call the centre of trade; but I should think it would be somewhere about the intersection of York and Market Streets.

1755. Some witnesses say that the principal goods go into bond, and that we must have regard to the situation of the bonded stores; then there is the soft goods trade in York-street to be considered, and the hardware trade goes elsewhere; so that you cannot fix upon one point as the centre for the whole of the trade? I was comparing Glebe Island with Woolloomooloo Bay. The distances from the intersection of York and Market Streets to Woolloomooloo wharf is not much less than the distance to that point from Glebe Island.

1756. The carriers say that they only charge the same from Woolloomooloo Bay as from Circular Quay; but they would have to charge more from Glebe Island? I do not think that would be the case in practice, to any extent? There would be the same loading and unloading, and the same delay; and delay after all is a considerable item.

1757. Of course, in looking at Glebe Island one cannot fail to be struck with its natural fitness for wharfage purposes; the only question is when the work should be done—whether it is wanted immediately or whether it will be wanted five or ten years hence? My opinion is that the first great demand would be for timber wharfs, and that the island might be afterwards used as the trade of the port became larger for over-sea ships.

1758. Is not the hardwood trade done by small coasting vessels? Yes; but the Oregon trade is done by large American schooners, and they have to lighter.

1759. The timber merchants generally have not wharfs which would admit of a four-masted sailing vessel coming alongside? That is quite true.

1760. Do you consider that there is any danger to the city from fire from having a large number of timber wharfs so near it? I do not. I have seen several fires down at Balmain, and they have never spread. Booth's fire I think was the largest.

1761. Do you know of any large fires on the timber wharfs? I think there was one at Langdon, Hopkins, and Langdon's some years ago.

1762. But they have not been very numerous? No.

1763. As a matter of fact there has been no danger to the city? That, I think, is only a myth.

1764. There is no reason on the score of danger to the city for taking the timber people away from their present position? No; but no doubt the wharfage will ultimately become too valuable for timber purposes, and it can then be taken for something else.

1765. It is said that Glebe Island, from its roominess, would be a nice place at which to land building material; but would it not be inconvenient to land it so far away from business premises? I think not. The place is well situated, and there is a level road. It is very little further than Goodlet and Smith's from the city. Glebe Island would be handy to Petersham and Newtown—quite as handy as Goodlet and Smith's.

1766. Is the market where timber is finally used more in the city or in the suburbs? It is very hard to say; I think it is used as much in one direction as in the other.

1767. When Goodlet and Smith's were turned out of Pyrmont they did not go very far away from their old place of business;—would not that seem to show that they were clinging to what they considered the centre of business? Mr. Goodlet has bitterly complained to me of the place where he has since been.

1768. On what grounds? Their former place was in every way better situated. It was closer to traffic, and everyone coming up the harbour could see Goodlet and Smith's place.

1769. Their present premises are not so good for advertising purposes? No.

1770. But how are they situated, having regard to the convenience of trade? It is steeper going up the hill, and the drays will not take such large loads. A larger proportion of Goodlet and Smith's drays go up Harris-street, towards the railway, than go across to Pyrmont bridge, I think.

1771. Still it is clear that Goodlet and Smith tried to keep as near to their old place of business as they could? They got the only piece of ground they could get below the Glebe Island bridge—that is, between Darling Island and the Glebe Island bridge. Every piece of water frontage is taken up there, and is in occupation.

1772. Suppose Glebe Island were ready, and were thrown open to the timber trade on easy terms, do you think that any existing timber wharfingers would send their ships to the island? I am considering the rapidly-growing trade of the port. Directly the reclamation was carried out at the head of Rozelle Bay, between

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between the Glebe and Annandale, that space was occupied by timber wharfs. I am referring to the space between the head of Rozelle Bay, at Gordon-street, and Glebe Point.

1773. You think Glebe Island would be more suitable for the building trade than for oversea ships? No doubt it would be first occupied by the timber trade; but afterwards, as the trade of the port increased, and the land became more valuable, it would be used for the oversea trade. How long that will be in coming about it is impossible to say.

1774. But there is no peremptory demand for increased accommodation for the oversea shipping? No, I think not.

1775. *Chairman.*] You understand that the Committee are now only dealing with the portion of the proposed work at the island to the north of the Glebe Island Bridge road? Yes.

1776. Do you think the works would go on on the northern end of the island irrespective of whether the Abattoirs are removed or not? I think so.

1777. You have given this matter a great deal of consideration;—have you not observed that the timber trade has year by year moved from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay towards Balmain and Johnstone's Bay? Yes.

1778. The timber trade is now entirely concentrated in that locality? Yes, at least to a very large extent.

Francis Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, Department of the Treasury, sworn, and examined:—

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1779. *Chairman.*] You are aware of the proposal before the Committee—to cut down the northern portion of Glebe Island and to utilise it for wharfage purposes? You have just informed me of the fact, otherwise I was not aware of it. I was aware that the Committee was considering some proposal in connection with Glebe Island, but I did not know the exact nature of it.

1780. The proposal is to deal with the northern portion of the island at present—that is, to cut down the island and to construct wharfs around it;—in connection with our inquiry we wish you to state what is within your own knowledge as to the Minister's intention with regard to the removal of the Abattoirs? As soon as I received a letter from the Secretary to the Committee asking me to attend I submitted his letter to the Minister for instructions, and he wrote upon it, "It is intended to remove the Abattoirs.—W.J.L., 8/1/1900."

1781. I suppose that, in connection with this question, you have observed that the Minister stated, in answer to a deputation, that the Abattoirs are to be removed at an early date? He has stated that the Abattoirs are to be removed.

1782. He stated yesterday, I believe, that the question would be decided at an early date? I was not present at the deputation yesterday, but I know that that is the Minister's intention. He has taken action in that direction.

FRIDAY, 12 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. | ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Henry Petitt, Harbour Master, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

H. Petitt. 12 Jan., 1900.

1783. *Chairman.*] You are Harbour Master in Sydney, and have occupied that position for a great many years? Yes.

1784. *Mr. Levien.*] What are your duties? The berthing of the ships at the different wharfs, and the keeping of the fairway in the harbour clear. I also attend to the buoys and beacons.

1785. Is Captain Jackson your superior officer? He is not in the same Department; I am under the Marine Board.

1786. You have nothing to do with Captain Jackson? No; any vessel berthing at a Government wharf would make its arrangements with Captain Jackson as far as wharfage is concerned. After they have secured their berths from Captain Jackson, the ships obtain a pilot if they have not an exempt master.

1787. Does Captain Jackson notify you of the berths to which certain ships are to go? Yes. For example, there are several berths at Pyrmont, and if a ship is not clear as to which of the wharfs she is to go, we ring up the Public Wharfs office to know which of the berths Captain Jackson has let.

1788. So that most of the berthing comes under your supervision ultimately? Yes.

1789. Have you ever known deep-sea ships to remain long in the harbour without being berthed? I have known vessels with miscellaneous cargo from Home to wait for a certain berth to be vacant. It may be to the interests of the owners to send their vessel to a particular berth. For instance, she may be going to Reid's Federal wharf, and there may be three or four berths there occupied. If it is imperative that the vessel should go to that wharf she would wait perhaps for two or three days for a berth. It might be to her interest to do so.

1790. Have you known ships to come into the harbour wanting wharfage, and being unable to find accommodation for some time? I have not known that to happen for many years now. Of course the shipping in the harbour fluctuates very much. Sometimes the harbour will be full of shipping, and at other times there will be very little. We have just got through the bulk of the wool season, and now the wharfs present an empty appearance. In a fortnight or three weeks time they may be fully occupied again.

1791. Trade is done mostly by steamboats? Both steamboats and sailing vessels are very quickly handled now by steam appliances.

1792. The Committee yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the different wharfs in the harbour, and they saw a great many of them vacant;—can you account for that? The wharfs a month ago were nearly all fully occupied, from Dawes' Point round to Miller's Point. The wool is pressed, and stowed at some of the wharfs, and these wharfs are very busy during the wool season. I have frequently known vessels to have to wait until another vessel has been loaded before coming in.

1793.

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1793. But can you account for so many wharfs being just now vacant? The rush of the wool season is over, and there have not been many ships in lately.
1794. Is there not a lot of wool in the stores ready for shipment? There may be some waiting for particular vessels to come in; for instance, there may be 5,000 bales ready for a certain ship. The large steamers which come to this port take freight at the different colonies—1,000 tons here, and 1,000 tons there, to fill up, and so on.
1795. Do you think that there is enough wharfage accommodation independently of the proposal before the Committee? The Government wharfs are not yet completed. The Woolloomooloo Bay wharf is well on towards completion. In the Pyrmont bight the concrete wharf is not completed, and sheds are in course of erection. This accommodation will be ready directly. It is not yet fit for the discharge of ships' cargo.
1796. Do you think the proposed works should be carried out? I do not think the works at Glebe Island would be very remunerative for some years to come. They would be regarded as an outside place for shipping to go to. It would mean a lot of extra cartage.
1797. The Committee have been informed that there would be very little difference in the cartage charges from Glebe Island? These matters are considered very closely, and if it is found that extra expense is incurred by going to a certain wharf vessels will not go there. At the same time the trade has increased very much during the past fifteen or twenty years. The trade is being done now by an entirely different class of ships, and a different class of accommodation is necessary; the ships are larger.
1798. You do not think the works at Glebe Island will be necessary, then, for some time to come? I think that eventually there will be a demand for wharfage at that place. No doubt if the accommodation is there vessels will eventually go there. I do not say they are likely to do so for perhaps the next three or four, or perhaps five, years.
1799. Are you in favour of the construction of jetties or of wharfs? It depends largely upon the position in which the accommodation is to be afforded. Jetties give the most accommodation—that is, in and out jetties, with berths between. If you have a long broadside frontage it does not take many 500 feet ships to fill it up, but if you have jetties ships can lie side by side in and out. They give a great deal more accommodation, although they are not suitable for some of the larger ships coming to the port.
1800. Generally speaking jetties economise space? Yes.
1801. But you think they should be placed only where there is a large area admitting of vessels being turned? That is a very important point. If you were dealing with a bay or inlet you could run out jetties for some length without interfering with the recognised fairway of the harbour. You would still allow plenty of space in which to work traffic; but if you were providing accommodation at the extreme ends of the bay, you would have to be very careful in extending your jetties because of the interference with the fairway.
1802. You are acquainted with most of the jetties in the harbour? Yes.
1803. Do you think they are built up to modern requirements—that they are wide enough, and have all the necessary accommodation? If you had two large cargo steamers of the present type alongside a jetty, and if they were provided with steam derricks for the quick discharge of cargo you would require a considerable space to relieve the wharf.
1804. But do you think that, as a whole, the present jetties are large enough? Parbury's jetties are, I think, the widest; they are out, I think, about 350 feet, and I think the jetty is nearly 100 feet wide. That would give a good space for the discharge of two ships, one on each side, with a passage down the centre for drays to come in and relieve the wharf when it is full. The other jetties, as a rule, are too narrow.
1805. They are not up to modern requirements? Certainly not.
1806. I have noticed a great many deep-sea ships remaining at Elizabeth Bay for some days; is that through the want of wharfs? No; sailing ships coming in with merchandise lie there while their agents make the necessary arrangements before they go to the wharfs. It is a recognised anchorage out of the fairway for these ships, and it is used also by the powder ships.
1807. I remember seeing ships remaining there for some days? It depends upon what they are waiting for. As a rule they remain there while the agents make the necessary arrangements.
1808. I suppose that, as a matter of fact, their wharfage is arranged for before they enter the port? Yes; a certain wharf is arranged for, and they have to go to it. They may cry out sometimes about their detention, but they must knuckle down to it until the wharf taken for them is clear.
1809. I believe the timber trade of the harbour is increasing greatly? Yes, very much.
1810. You notice a number of American ships unloading here? Yes.
1811. Would not Glebe Island be very useful indeed for that class of trade? It would be a splendid place for it; but there are no timber yards just in that vicinity. All the principal timber yards are above Glebe Island Bridge in Rozelle and Blackwattle Bays. If the ships went to Glebe Island cartage would be wanted from the ships to the timber wharfs. At the present time they make a raft, and they take large quantities of timber round to the wharfs in that way. The rafts are taken through the present Glebe Island Bridge to Langdon, Hopkins, and Langdon's, and other wharfs further up.
1812. Are these rafts an inconvenience to incoming ships? When there is sufficient timber on the rafts they are taken away at a suitable time. I do not think there is any interruption to traffic.
1813. Have you heard any complaints from captains visiting the port of the want of accommodation? No.
1814. Would you be likely to hear complaints from them? They would not carry that kind of grievance to us; they would take it to their agents or to the Government wharfinger.
1815. You would have no personal knowledge of such complaints? No.
1816. You are speaking now only of what you have observed? Yes; I am giving you my actual experience.
1817. You have noticed the great advance in the commercial life of this country within the last few years? A very great one indeed.
1818. More shipping is coming to the port? There is a wonderful difference. All the eastern shore of Woolloomooloo Bay not long back was a flotilla of small boats, and there was shallow water. Now vessels like the "Medic" and the "Afric" go there. I daresay there are times when Captain Jackson is at his wits' end to know how to accommodate the ships. The shipping business of the port fluctuates very much from time to time. At times we are inundated with ships; at other times we are slack.

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When there is a rush of shipping there may be a little difficulty at times in finding accommodation. Then the wharfs may lie idle for a week or two. Captain Jackson is hampered of course chiefly in the wool season.

1819. Do you not think that the wharfs at Darling Harbour, considering the possibilities of railway communication, will be an excellent place for the loading of wool ships? I think it will be a splendid place; the gradient is very easy. There is no steep ascent. The wharfs are good, and there is nothing to interfere with the traffic. You could not have finer wharfs than the new Pyrmont wharfs.

1820. It would be a good place for the loading of chilled meat? It would be a capital place for that purpose.

1821. It would be more convenient than coming to Circular Quay and to other wharfs in that direction? I think it would be far better.

1822. *Mr. Dick.*] I understood you to say that there are times when Captain Jackson is at his wits' ends to provide accommodation for shipping? I have known that to be the case.

1823. Does that happen every year? No; only on very rare occasions.

1824. In making provision for shipping, is it not usual to make it large enough to accommodate the general run of vessels which come into the port in the busy season? It is generally foreseen what accommodation will be required; but, notwithstanding all the knowledge possessed by the port authorities, they cannot sometimes help two or three ships coming in together and wanting berths. There may be at times a little difficulty in that respect. Captain Jackson has said as much to me on some occasions.

1825. Have you had experience of other ports? Although I am acquainted with Melbourne and other ports on the coast, my experience has been gained entirely during the forty years I have been connected with Port Jackson.

1826. We are told that most of the berths at private wharfs run from a maximum of 400 feet down to 200 feet? That would be about the size.

1827. That being the case, do you think that private owners would be able with their appliances to cope with the larger class of vessels visiting the port? All the larger class of wharfs at Darling Harbour, Parbury's wharf, and Saywell's wharf, for example, have applied for an extension in order to provide more accommodation for the large steamers. I know that Saywell's wharf is now on a line with Parbury's wharf, and I have heard that Parbury has put in an application for an extension of another 100 feet.

1828. Does not that indicate that the present appliances in the hands of private owners are not sufficient? The character of the ships coming to the port is very different from what it used to be. They are now building vessels from 450 to 500 feet long as cargo carriers, and the short jetties involve a lot of trouble in swinging the ships; there is also a certain amount of risk of damage to the ship. The wharfs must be made longer in order to accommodate the four or five hatches from which cargo is unloaded in the case of some of the big steamers.

1829. Is it not the general view that the present appliances are not satisfactory, having regard to the trade of the port? I have not seen much stoppage by reason of the want of wharf accommodation. Captain Jackson would be the best to judge of that. The ships make their arrangements with him. My impression is that eventually the wharfs at Glebe Island would be used.

1830. Do you mean in the near future? I should say that in the course of ten years the proposed wharfs at Glebe Island would be well occupied.

1831. Considering that it would take three or four years to complete the wharfs, and make them ready for occupation, do you not think that if the trade of the port increases in the proportion in which it has increased recently, we should be very far ahead of requirements in commencing to construct the wharfs there at the present time? I do not think we should. There is a good deal of room for improvement in all those back places.

1832. Do you think that if the private wharf-owners were allowed the extensions for which they are now asking, they would be able to accommodate the larger class of vessels coming to our port? There are very few of the wharfs which could do it. It is only in a bight such as that between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point that you could give an extension. You could not give it at the A.U.S.N. Co.'s wharf, because the channel there is already very narrow, and you would leave no fairway from which to work the ships. If you extended the jetty at that point you would block the thoroughfare altogether.

1833. Do you think that, apart from the size of the jetty, the privately-owned wharfs are up to date? No; I do not think they are. They have to put up with great inconvenience at the Central wharf; there is no room frequently for lighters to get in between the ships. For instance, it is the practice when a certain portion of a cargo has been discharged to put on a lighter on the other side in order to put in stiffening. At present the ships lie so close that it is impossible for the lighters to get in.

1834. What would you say would be the necessary width for a jetty? If the cargo is tumbled out of a ship from four or five hatches you would want a considerable space to relieve the wharf. At the present time a jetty gets very rapidly filled up, and when there is a ship on each side the cargo is apt to get intermixed.

1835. I believe that the widest of the privately-owned jetties is 60 feet? I should say that at Parbury's there is a width of at least 75 feet; but that is the largest of the jetties. If you had two vessels such as the "Medic" or the "Afric" alongside one of these small jetties, they would practically extinguish the jetty.

1836. It is quite evident that the private wharfs have not sufficient appliances to cope with the larger kind of vessel now coming to the port? No; they are very far behind the times.

1837. If there is likely to be an increase in that class of shipping it is necessary to look ahead a bit, and to provide more wharfage accommodation, you think? Yes.

1838. Do you think any general plan could be formed with reference to the Government wharfs in the port under which a certain number could be used for import and a certain number for export? People like to combine the two things as much as possible. As they discharge cargo they frequently like to take in export goods. Sometimes they work night and day at a ship in order to get her away, and as the space is cleared down below the export stuff is put on board.

1839. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Does it not sometimes happen that a vessel requiring a particular berth will wait a short time for it rather than go to another berth? Yes.

1840. That may sometimes account for the reports that vessels are kept waiting for berths? Yes. It often

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often happens that a vessel is kept waiting for a certain berth which has been engaged for her. The private wharfs give rebates and all sort of advantages, and it pays the owners to wait for some of these wharfs.

1841. It is not from the want of accommodation that vessels are sometimes seen to be waiting? No; they frequently wait to suit their own convenience.

1842. Do you think it desirable that a division should be made between the export and import wharfs; would not vessels rather discharge and take in cargo at the same wharf? Yes; it entails a certain amount of expense to shift a large ship from wharf to wharf; she has to engage a pilot and two or three tugs, and there is loss of time. In some cases they might have to wait for an opportunity to remove her.

1843. What would be the length of wharf required for the largest ship visiting the port, for the comfortable discharge or taking in of cargo? The largest ship with which we have had to do, the "Medic," is, I think, 550 feet long in her overall, or 550 feet between the perpendiculars. Lying at Woolloomooloo wharf she discharged at all her hatches taking in coal on the off-side. She took up 600 feet of frontage.

1844. Would she require the whole of that frontage;—suppose she were lying at a pier, could she not overlap it for a certain distance without inconvenience? If she were to do that she perhaps would be unable to accommodate the whole of her hatches.

1845. To what extent do you suppose she could overlap the pier without inconvenience? Some of these cargo-carriers have their hatches as far forward as the forecastle deck. You will see, therefore, that they could not overlap to any extent without interfering with the discharge forward. If the vessel were lying stern in you would interfere with the discharge of the cargo forward.

1846. But could not the bow project beyond the pier without inconvenience to the vessel;—you would not require the whole 550 feet? She might if she were to discharge from the whole of her hatches.

1847. How long would a vessel of that character remain at a wharf? As a rule, these vessels have a certain amount of cargo for Adelaide and Melbourne as well as Sydney. Suppose she had 2,000 or 3,000 tons of cargo for Sydney, while that was being taken out they would be putting in coal or stiffening in the shape of lead bullion on the other side. The time she would be at the wharf would depend upon whether they were working night and day or only during the day. If they were working night and day the vessel would be likely to be at the wharf for two or three days.

1848. What would be the average time? I should say the average would be about five days. The vessel might be taking in cargo for some time after all her outward cargo was discharged. She might be taking in a lot of wool, tallow, and hides, and it might be necessary to keep her at the wharf for another day or two for that purpose. The period of detention is quite uncertain. Another vessel may go to Newcastle and take in her bunker coal there; she may then return to Sydney and take in additional cargo, and at various other ports along the coast filling up. You will see, therefore, that the period she is at the wharf is very uncertain.

1849. *Chairman.*] Taking the whole year, would a wharf be occupied or unoccupied during the greater portion? The Woolloomooloo wharf has not been fully occupied this year. It was hurried on to completion for the accommodation of the large steamers. There is a ship lying there now I believe, but the berth has not been fully occupied since it was completed.

1850. Having regard to the character of the oversea traffic in Sydney harbour, is it not necessary that there should be more actual wharfage accommodation than is required for the ships at any time in port? Yes, you must have a surplus.

1851. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Are the berths left open for any length of time? No. Sometimes a wharf may be idle for some days; no ship may require a berth. You may go down to Circular Quay, for example, early in the week and see no shipping there at all; in another day or two you will see every berth filled. It is very difficult to get the actual number of days a berth is unoccupied.

1852. Do you consider that the space between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point is occupied to the best advantage? In some cases there is actually more accommodation put in than there ought to be; it does not allow of sufficient room for ships to berth; the space left is too narrow and confined.

1853. You think the accommodation can be improved upon? Certainly.

1854. Do you think the jetties there could be extended out to a line between the two points without interfering with the fairway? In an indent of that kind if you extend some of the jetties you are likely to interfere with the ingress to, and egress from, other properties. Take the Central wharf and Dalton's wharf, for example.

1855. But could not the wharfs in the centre of the bight be considerably extended without inconvenience to the shipping? If you ran out Parbury's wharf and Saywell's wharf you would interfere with other wharfs. I do not think there is any too much room now for the handling of large ships.

1856. When the Committee passed that spot yesterday they noticed that one large vessel was overlapping one of the piers to the extent of, say, 100 feet? That would probably be one of the China boats.

1857. Although she was such a large vessel she did not nearly come out to the line between the two points;—could not some of the centre jetties, therefore, be considerably extended so as to accommodate ships of that character without inconvenience to the fairway? I do not think so; you could not extend Dalton's or the Central wharf without interfering with the other wharfs in the bowl of the bay, so to speak.

1858. But could not some of the wharfs in the centre of the bay be extended? I am afraid that if you gave permission to extend them the other wharfs would be placed at a great disadvantage; they would be quite unworkable. It would be impossible to get large ships into them.

1859. It is pointed out that cargo often gets intermixed on a jetty;—is not that due to the want of proper facilities for getting the cargo away? The confusion arises in this way: You may have two ships, one on each side of the jetty, discharging a similar cargo; the jetty is so narrow that the cargo becomes intermixed; the marks and numbers on the cargo are very much alike.

1860. Is that not due to the want of proper management? It happens because there is not sufficient space on the jetty.

1861. But if there were better facilities for moving away the cargo directly it was put out of the ship's hold, the confusion would not arise? I daresay that would make some difference.

1862. Have you considered the advantage of constructing piers upon the echelon principle, with a view to economy of space? I am afraid that if you did that you would not be able to get all the hatches in alongside the wharf. Some portion of the ship would overlap.

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1863. But you could make the wharfs just as long as upon the other principle;—the only difference would be that the jetties would not project so far out into the bay as if they came straight out? You see at Circular Quay, I think, something like the formation you describe. One boat there overlaps the other, and there are a series of steps with a view to the economy of space. I cannot see how by any other method you could get more accommodation than you have on the eastern side of the Quay.
1864. But you think there is a distinct advantage in the way in which the ships are now accommodated there? Yes.
1865. Coming back to the Glebe Island proposal, do you think the wharfage proposed to be constructed there is really wanted? I daresay it could be utilised by the Government by the time the works were finished. I think we shall have to come to that; the shipping cannot go any further in the direction of Woolloomooloo Bay; it must come up the harbour. I am not prepared to say that the accommodation at Glebe Island would be immediately occupied, but we shall have to provide accommodation in that direction, I think.
1866. You think that, at no distant date, it will be necessary to provide extra accommodation in that direction? I think it will be a great advantage.
1867. *Mr. McFarlane.*] I presume you have a good personal knowledge of the private wharfs in the harbour? Yes.
1868. Has there been any increase in the number of those wharfs during the past ten years? Parbury's wharf is a perfectly new wharf; it has been only up for about two years. Saywell's wharf has been there for some years, but there has been an addition of 50 feet, and a shed has also been erected; so that you may call that a new wharf.
1869. But has there been any material increase in the number of private wharfs? There has been a good deal of improvements.
1870. Has there been any increase in the actual number of private wharfs during the past eight or ten years? There have been great alterations during the last ten years. In addition to the alterations I have already mentioned, there are new wharfs above the Pyrmont Bridge; for instance, there is McIlwraith's wharf, which is now called Reid's Federal wharf; that will accommodate four ships.
1871. Did not that wharf replace an old wharf? There was accommodation there for small vessels.
1872. You say there has been a marked increase in the shipping during the past three years? More in the size of the ships than in the number.
1873. There has been a marked increase in tonnage? Yes.
1874. Has the increase in the wharfage accommodation during the past ten years kept pace with the increase in the tonnage? No, it has not. The tonnage of the shipping has been growing more quickly than the accommodation.
1875. If the wharfage accommodation ten years ago was fit only for the accommodation of the shipping at that time there must be a great necessity for increased wharfage accommodation now? Yes; looking at the matter from that point of view.
1876. Is the tonnage of vessels likely to increase, do you think? It is difficult to say what it will be; it has increased very much during the last twenty years.
1877. Supposing that proportionate increase continues, then by the time the proposed works at Glebe Island are carried out they will be absolutely required? There are only a few wharfs which could keep pace with the increased tonnage. You would have to add materially to the Circular Quay accommodation if the tonnage of the ships were to increase as it has done. You have accommodation only enough there now for the P. and O., and Orient, and other large boats. If those boats increased in tonnage in the proportion in which they have increased during the past ten years, you could not accommodate the whole of them at Circular Quay.
1878. Are there any private wharfs which could accommodate such ships? No; they could only be accommodated by overlapping a great deal. Parbury's wharf is the only one I know of which would be of any use, and that is too short. It is only about half the necessary length. I do not think there are more than 350 feet available, and some of the ships are nearly 600 feet long at present.
1879. You have noticed a gradual increase in the size of steamers which have been built to replace the regular liners? The tendency is towards larger ships.
1880. Do you think it is likely to continue? Fifteen years ago we were wondering whether the limit had not been nearly reached, but the ships are still increasing in size, and where it will stop one cannot say.
1881. If trade increased so as to provide cargo for larger steamers they would be likely to still further increase in size? They find at present that larger ships pay better than small ones. If the owners found that increase in size paid they would give us still bigger ships. Only one master is required, and very little additional crew, so that the most economical thing is to make the ships larger.
1882. Would the depth of water in the harbour admit of their coming in? As they are building them now they are curtailing the draught of water and giving the ships more beam.
1883. If there is no chance of increasing the length and width of existing private wharfs, and if there is to be an increase in the size of deep-sea ships coming here, we shall soon have no wharfs with which to accommodate them? They certainly could not be accommodated at the private wharfs.
1884. In that case the shipping would have to depend upon the Government wharfs? Yes. Many ships which now go to Government wharfs would not go there if they could get private wharfs to accommodate them.
1885. *Chairman.*] There is no preference for Government wharfs;—that ships go there as a matter of necessity? Yes. They could get better terms with private wharfs than with the Government. There is a fixed charge in the case of Government wharfs, and there are no concessions such as are obtained from private wharfs.
1886. If the Government had not largely extended their wharfage accommodation in Sydney harbour, and if the private wharfs had remained as they were, trade would have stagnated? It might have been carried on, but it would have been at a great disadvantage to the shipping.
1887. When Darling Island is ready for use, it will afford a great deal of extra accommodation for shipping? Yes.
1888. Do you think it will be likely to supply requirements for some time to come? It will, to some extent, but the shipping will not take the Darling Island wharfs as long as they can get wharfs nearer the centre of

of traffic. The ships would not go there if they could get a berth at the Central wharf or other places nearer the centre of traffic. H. Petitt. 12 Jan., 1900.

1889. There would appear to be a fashion in the use of wharfs, then? Ships go to certain wharfs because they are near the centre of business; but the shipping is extending in the direction of Darling Harbour, and there can be no doubt that by-and-by Darling Island and other places up in that direction will be extensively used for wharfage purposes.

1890. Especially for export purposes? Yes.

Thomas Henley (Drummoyne, West Balmain, and Leichhardt Ferry Company), sworn, and examined:—

1891. *Chairman.*] You reside at Drummoyne, and are connected with the West Balmain Ferry Company? Yes; I am a builder and contractor by profession, but I am proprietor of the Drummoyne, West Balmain, and Leichhardt Ferry Company. T. Henley. 12 Jan., 1900.

1892. You have a knowledge of the trade of the port, more especially of Darling Harbour? Yes, I have watched it most carefully for the past fifteen years. I have taken a great interest in the Abattoirs question.

1893. You are acquainted with the details of the proposal before the Committee? Yes.

1894. I understand that you are favourable to the project? Yes. I think it will be the best work the Government has undertaken for a long time past. My reasons for advocating the work are set out in the following letter, which I may as well read:—

Dear Sir, Drummoyne, 6 January, 1900.

If desired, I shall be glad to give evidence in favour of levelling Glebe Island and constructing wharfs thereat; mainly, my evidence would be in favour of reserving a large portion of the island and its wharfage—(1.) For a central meat market. (2.) For the erection of cold storage rooms. (*a*) For home consumption; (*b*) for export; (*c*) receiving house for intercolonial imports of meat and all perishable goods requiring inspection. (3.) Site for official headquarters and stores for the Board of Exports. (4.) I should object to any portion of the island being sold or leased for a long term—the whole will be required for local government purposes, such as electric light station, docks for the harbour ferries, manufacturing and repairing sheds for the electric tram cars, and other services such as must eventually come under the control of a county council—Greater Sydney—or similar body. (5.) The island, to be of real service, must be connected with the railway system of the Colony; a portion of the island will, therefore, be required for shunting purposes.

The Secretary, Public Works Committee.

So far as the question of a central meat market is concerned, I am strongly of opinion that the Abattoirs should be shifted out to within a few miles of the cattle sale-yards. That being done, you could have no better place than Glebe Island for a central meat mart. The whole of the meat from the Abattoirs could be conveyed there both for home use and for export. With railway communication the whole of the meat could be conveyed to the island within an hour of its being killed. It could there be thoroughly inspected. At the present time there is reason to fear that that is not the case. Not only could meat from our own Abattoirs be taken there, but also meat coming into the harbour from other places; and it could be properly inspected. The complaint has been made that bad meat has got into consumption, which has been forthcoming not from our own Abattoirs, but which has been imported from other places. Glebe Island is also particularly suitable for cold meat storage, and for a central meat market, also, because it would be removed from the dust of the city, and on account of the good water frontage the meat could be expeditiously handled. There can be no doubt that in a very short time when the local market has been supplied there will be an enormous quantity of meat available for export, and good shipping facilities are, therefore, a very important consideration. I am under the impression that the whole of the island on the northern side of the road would be required for a central meat market, and for cold storage purposes. The Board of Exports might also deal there with perishable goods. That is a very large business, and, I think, it will grow to proportions which it is at present difficult to realise. The city and suburbs stand upon 142 square miles, and they had a population of 417,000 two years back (1898) so that the local market itself is a very large one, and we should no doubt be opening up markets in other parts of the world. I do not know of any place so suitable as Glebe Island for an emporium for this portion of the Colony's trade. You could not find any place so suitable for the erection of up-to-date machinery for the handling of meat. My opinion is that at the present time great harm is done to the country through the want of proper appliances at the wharfs for dealing with our produce. I should strongly object to any portion of the island being used for any other purpose than the storage of perishable goods, and the erection of suitable wharfs for export purposes.

1895. Would it not be inconvenient to have the handling and dealing with your dead meat so far away from the Abattoirs;—would it not mean practically two establishments? If there were railway communication between the Abattoirs and the island, your meat could be landed there within an hour of its being killed. I take it that the railway from (say) Summer Hill would be part of the projected Long Nose Point route.

1896. Still that would involve two handlings;—you would first have to kill your meat, and then have to put it in the railway trucks, in order to bring it to Glebe Island? You would have two handlings, even if your cold stores were next door to the place where the beasts were slaughtered.

1897. You do not think that would be an objection? Not the slightest. I would not allow anything to be done at Glebe Island which would interfere with this important industry. One great advantage attaching to the arrangement would be that the whole of the produce, whether imported or local, would easily come under the notice of the Government before being placed upon the market.

1898. *Mr. Watson.*] You would include imports of a general character? Yes; I think all perishable goods should be taken to the island. The Government could expeditiously and cheaply have everything under their observation. Another advantage would be this: Suppose you had cold stores, such as those at North Shore, trucks could go straight on to punts to the island, and be taken there without any transshipment.

1899. They do it now at Pyrmont? Yes; I am anticipating also that some day a body such as the London County Council will come into existence here, and that body will probably take charge of the shipping and the tramway and the harbour ferry traffic. This is now providing a large revenue, but is contributing very little to the maintenance of the city. In the event of these matters being dealt with by a local authority under an extensive system of local government, it would be a great advantage to have the whole of the arrangements in connection with the harbour ferry traffic concentrated at one point. My impression,

T. Henley. 12 Jan., 1900.

impression, however, is that the growth of the export trade of the Colony will ultimately lead to the occupation of the whole of the island, and in that case the provision I suggest in connection with the harbour ferries will have to be removed elsewhere. Our rural settlement has more than doubled in twenty years; twenty years ago it stood at 21,471,596 acres; it is now 43,518,921 acres.* Then we have also made great strides with irrigation during the last few years. I find that the Government have now forty-four bores yielding 25,000,000 gallons daily. If you go in for irrigation and the raising of cattle that will have an important effect upon our export trade. We have also a large number of private bores yielding 40,000,000 gallons per pay. If we are going to raise stock and deal with it properly we must have ample facilities for export. So far as the need for the extension of wharfage is concerned, I notice that during the past few years the whole of the wharfage on the Glebe-road, in front of the Pyrmont quarry, has been taken up for timber yards. Whenever a piece of land has been reclaimed it has been immediately let by the Government, or taken up in some form. I should object to any portion of Glebe Island being used for any other purposes than those which I have indicated. At the present time thousands of pounds are lost to the Colony through the cruel way in which the cattle are driven. I have no hesitation in saying that the construction of the proposed wharfs should be taken in hand at once. From the point of view of receiving meat from the Abattoirs alone I think the work is exceedingly desirable.
1900. You regard it as a necessity that the work should be connected with the railway system of the Colony;—the railways being in the hands of the Government it is desirable from every point of view that the facilities for export should be connected with the railway system? Decidedly. The Government should certainly provide up-to-date wharfage accommodation so that our export trade may be dealt with as cheaply as possible. Our producers want as good a return as they can get, and I regard the present wharfage accommodation at Sussex-street as a disgrace to a city.
1901. What you have in view is an enlargement of what the Government are already doing at Darling Island? Yes; Darling Island, I think, should be treated eventually as a large granary.
1902. The principle is the same in both cases? Yes. I would have at Darling Island the latest appliances for dealing with a large quantity of grain, and I would have at Glebe Island the latest appliances for dealing with meat and other produce.

TUESDAY, 16 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Arthur Grey Kenway, sworn, and examined:—

A. G. Kenway. 16 Jan., 1900.

1903. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Croydon, and were formerly connected with the Glebe Island Abattoirs in the capacity of superintendent? Yes. Prior to that I was the officer in charge of the work of improvements to Glebe Island.
1904. When did you leave that position? In 1895.
1905. *Dr. Garran.*] Whom did you succeed at Glebe Island? Mr. Jager.
1906. And he succeeded Mr. Oatley? Yes.
1907. When you were superintendent, did you fill the same position as did Mr. Oatley? Yes. For six years before I left. Previous to that I was simply the officer in charge of the improvement works at the island.
1908. Were you there in Mr. Oatley's time? Yes.
1909. At the time Mr. Oatley was superintendent, were you, as the officer in charge of the improvements, satisfied with the state of things at the island? No; not as regards the sanitary state of the establishment.
1910. Had you recommended any improvements? A great many.
1911. To whom? To succeeding Ministers. Some improvements were made upon the recommendations of the Noxious Trades Commission, but they were not carried out in their entirety.
1912. What view do you wish to impress upon the Committee to-day;—you have offered to give evidence? I wish to speak as to the future use of the island. I thought my opinion might be of some value.
1913. Regarded as a site for the Abattoirs, do you consider Glebe Island convenient? I do—for abattoirs purely and simply; but there are larger questions connected with such an establishment. For example, there is the utilising of the waste products, and the sanitary conditions of the cognate trades. Having regard to some of those questions, I think that Glebe Island is not a proper place.
1914. At the time the site was fixed upon by Sir Edward Deas-Thomson it was completely out of town, so to speak? Yes.
1915. Since then a dense population has grown up around the place? Yes.
1916. Have you been able to reduce the nuisance arising from the Abattoirs practically to a minimum? Not to a minimum.
1917. You may know that there are abattoirs in some of the large cities on the Continent in connection with which there is no nuisance at all? I cannot say that. I suppose people put up with a certain amount of nuisance.
1918. I have read that in Vienna you may pass a building and not know that you are passing the abattoirs? I believe that some people, knowing of the situation of the Abattoirs, have been astonished that there is so little nuisance arising from them; still I would prefer to see them elsewhere.
1919. Suppose the Government removed them to the site for the sale of stock near Flemington, to save the driving of cattle through the streets, how would the butchers be able to get their meat into Sydney with the same convenience with which they now obtain it? That opens up a large question. At the time when we were dealing simply with fresh meat it was vital that the Abattoirs should be in the centre of

* NOTE *on revision*):—There were then 37,887 holdings held under rural settlement; in 1898 there were 65,298 holdings.

A. G. Kenway. 16 Jan., 1900.

of the town to enable the meat to reach the consumer in proper condition. In these days of chilled and refrigerated meat, that consideration is to some extent lost sight of. There will still be an inconvenience to those engaged in the trade arising from distance; but that would not affect the question of the supply of meat in proper condition.

1920. Supposing that the animals are killed somewhere near Flemington, as it is said the present Government propose, will not the meat have to come into Sydney in railway trucks? The existence of such Abattoirs involves a metropolitan meat market. The surroundings of the trade force the concentration of the meat into a central market, which must be in town. That would mean that the meat would have to be brought into the town, not by butchers' vans, but by railway trucks.

1921. Would the meat be taken direct by the butchers, or would it be put into a cool chamber? There could be a cool chamber at the metropolitan abattoirs.

1922. What I want to know is whether the butchers would buy their carcases at the abattoirs near Flemington or whether they would buy them at the depôt in Sydney? At both places, I take it. It would be advantageous to some to purchase at Flemington. It is dangerous to assume, I think, that the abattoirs will be at Flemington. For reasons of area I do not think they are likely to be there. Still, if they were, some of the suburban butchers would find it advantageous to purchase there; the bulk of the trade would be done in the city.

1923. Then there must necessarily be a receiving-house for the meat in the metropolis, which will have to be cool in order to keep the meat? Not necessarily. The question arises upon whom the duty should fall of keeping the meat. If the meat is delivered in a cool state, at a certain time in the morning, it will be sold by auction, received by the purchasers, and by them be stored.

1924. Will the shifting of the Abattoirs from Glebe Island revolutionise altogether the method of selling meat in Sydney? Largely, but not entirely so. The Riverstone Meat Company affords an illustration.

1925. Do they send their meat in cool vans down to Sydney? No; but they send it at such a time that cool vans are not necessary.

1926. It travels at night? Yes.

1927. In louvred vans? Yes.

1928. They reach Sydney early in the morning, I suppose? Yes. I am speaking from memory entirely; I have engaged in so many occupations since I was at the Abattoirs.

1929. From Riverstone to Sydney is a longer journey than from Flemington to Sydney—much longer? Yes, and if the meat can come from Riverstone without injury in the hot weather it can come from Flemington without injury—even on a hot night. It can come from any place on the mountains at night.

1930. Then you see no difficulty at all in dispensing with the cool chambers, even if the Abattoirs are as near as Flemington? There is this difficulty: if the meat arrives at Sydney and is unprotected by a cool chamber it must be sold at any sacrifice. It would be advisable to have a cool chamber into which to receive the unsold meat.

1931. What we should like to know is, whether there is any absolute necessity for removing the Abattoirs at once;—you think there is? There are many reasons for and against it. I have made a few notes from which I should like to speak.

1932. Have you prepared a statement? No, but I have notes from which I can make one. I find that if the island is cut down, and if the adjoining land is utilised, 50 acres will be available. That would permit of the erection of model abattoirs, as regards the abattoirs only. There would be very cramped sale-yards, and I do not think the abattoirs can continue to exist without the sale-yards being adjacent. There would be no resting paddocks, neither would there be accommodation for any noxious trades—fellmongering and trades of that sort. You would not be able, either, to utilise the waste product on the land. Then, again, your abattoirs should be on an elevated site, and in levelling the island you would be robbing yourselves of that advantage. It is of vital importance that your abattoirs should have free natural ventilation, so that the animal heat can be abstracted readily before artificial refrigeration is applied; otherwise bone-stink and other evils might result. No one who wishes to turn out good meat will put it into a chilling room until the animal heat has escaped by radiation, and also by being conveyed away by natural currents of air. You will see that the question of levelling the island is of some importance from that point of view.

1933. It has been put forward by several witnesses that to make the Abattoirs effective where they are the beasts should be conveyed there by a railway;—you cannot provide for their sale in the limited space now available? That is an impossibility.

1934. If that is the case there must still be the traffic from Homebush to Glebe Island? Yes.

1935. Perpetuating the very nuisance which everyone is anxious to get rid of? It is an outrageous nuisance.

1936. It ought not to continue, you think, one day longer than necessary;—it makes the roads quite unsafe? Yes.

1937. All witnesses are agreed that it will not do to retruck the beasts? Absolutely not.

1938. Then does not that strengthen the conclusion that the selling yards and the killing place must be close together? Yes.

1939. Can they be close together at Glebe Island? Under very crowded conditions, even if the extended area is provided, and still leaving the Abattoirs on an elevated site.

1940. Suppose you left the Abattoirs as they are now, would there be room enough for the yarding and sale of a number of beasts? You might provide altogether about 50 acres; that would mean the taking in of White Bay. If you took in Rozelle Bay you would have a further extension. The beasts would then have to be killed upon arrival; you would have no room to rest or to feed them.

1941. It is the custom now to keep the beasts almost without food or water after their arrival until they are wanted to be killed? Yes.

1942. Would it not be better to kill them directly they come, and put the meat into a cool chamber? No; the beasts would be in too fevered a condition whether they were driven or whether they arrived by railway. The condition of the meat supplied by the Riverstone Company as compared with that killed at Glebe Island fully illustrates the importance of that point.

1943. How long do they keep their beasts before killing them? They are in a position to control the condition of the stock at the time of its slaughter. If some of it were fit to be killed it would be killed immediately; other beasts would be allowed to rest until they were fit.

1944. According to your evidence we could not make Glebe Island available for abattoirs unless we acquired a good deal of the adjoining land? No.

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1945. That would mean a large expense by way of resumption? Yes.
1946. Have you any idea where the Abattoirs should be placed? I have inspected many sites. There is the celebrated site at Blacktown, and there is also the site at Belmont, which is a comparatively good good one. I have inspected sites all round Homebush Bay and at Flemington, but I have not been able to discover there a sufficient area. Between Parramatta and Penrith there are many available sites in connection with which the necessary cheap land could be obtained. In estimating the area I have regard to future as well as present requirements.
1947. But would it not be an inconvenience for the butchers to go out that distance? That is one of the difficulties.
1948. Would the Homebush property be large enough? I think 2,000 acres is the smallest area you should allow for successful model abattoirs, having regard to future requirements—that is, to carry out my ideas of what abattoirs should be.
1949. That would be for selling yards and for abattoirs, and also for utilising the waste products? It would include the utilisation of waste products, and the accommodation of all the noxious trades, which is more important than appears on the surface.
1950. Does not a good deal of the noxious trades consist of the treating of bad meat which is collected from the butchers' shops in town? Yes.
1951. Would you send that out to the slaughter-houses? No.
1952. You would have a separate place for that? Yes; that is a municipal matter.
1953. Then, in the main, you are against preserving the establishment now used for the Abattoirs for that purpose? Yes. I should also like to suggest that it is a question in the near future whether there should not be a high-level railway or roadway connection from Sydney across Darling Harbour and again to Balmain and the western suburbs. This is one of the points which ought to be considered when the question of lowering Glebe Island is proposed. It remains to be seen whether we should not be robbing ourselves of a distinct advantage, supposing there is to be the high-level connection I speak of. I do not know what importance the Committee may attach to that question, but I regard it as one of the possibilities of the future. Then, again, supposing it is settled that the Abattoirs are to be sent away from the island and that it is to be utilised for other purposes, it may not be advantageous for all purposes that it should be cut down to a dead level. For instance, it might be used for coal staiths or for the shipment of ores. A dead level is not always advantageous for the economical discharge of certain classes of goods, where every halfpenny per ton is a consideration.
1954. You mean it would be cheaper to have the staiths at an elevation? Yes, partly so. Another question is whether the position of the island would induce the general use of the extended wharfage before other more easily approached sites are further developed.
1955. You mean that the intervening foreshores will probably get the first chance? I think it is extremely likely that more convenient wharfs would be used in preference to going out of the way to obtain perhaps less convenient wharfs.
1956. But the properties to which you refer will be in private hands, whereas Glebe Island is a Government property? I am speaking only of the island. It is not for me to consider whether it is in public hands or private hands. It is a question of trade requirements.
1957. Trade, you think, ought to grow gradually, and we ought not to make a sudden jump from the city to Glebe Island? I was considering how trade would be likely to develop. There have been certain trades brought to that neighbourhood. For example, there is the timber trade. That necessitates the use of large areas at comparatively cheap rents. There are certain trades for which it will pay persons to give high rents such as are paid at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo, and these consequently justify a large expenditure for wharfage. I doubt whether for some time to come very large expenditure would be justified at Glebe Island in the provision of wharfage. When Sir George Dibbs, as Colonial Treasurer, closed the refrigerating accommodation at the Abattoirs and gave three months' notice to all the lessees that he was going to close the establishment, leaving the trade to find new accommodation for itself, nothing eventuated except the continued existence of the Abattoirs. It was quite evident that there were very large interests involved in the dead-meat trade. There are, in fact, so many vested interests concerned in the meat market that it becomes a very difficult question to determine. If you associate the idea of a meat market with your Abattoirs, the question becomes very complex. The raising of stock is a national industry, and that industry is naturally concerned in a proper market for the disposal of its produce. I cannot enlarge at this moment upon all the various interests concerned, but there are many things to be considered before we commit ourselves to the levelling of the island.
1958. You were on the island when the refrigerating establishment was in operation? Yes.
1959. Was it a financial success? No.
1960. Was it a real convenience to the butchers? They thought not.
1961. It kept the meat, however, and enabled it to get tender? Yes.
1962. The consumer would have continued to get somewhat better meat had the refrigerating establishment continued in existence? Yes; but it was not fairly worked. The butchers put meat in in the hottest condition, and gave it the worst possible chance. They killed their meat and brought it into the chilled room directly it was killed.
1963. They were hostile to the establishment—they tried to make it fail and they succeeded? They succeeded in closing the cool room.
1964. But looking at it in the abstract, as a scientific arrangement, it might have been made a success? That is more than I could say.
1965. If everyone had been willing could it have been made a success? I do not think any company has yet made such a success of the business as could be made of it.
1966. If you are going to kill meat at a distance from Sydney, it becomes of essential value that you should have some cool room in Sydney in which to keep your surplus? That is a *sine qua non.*
1967. Do you think that such a room could be made a success? Yes; chiefly to act as a buffer between supply and demand.
1968. If it were used merely for the surplus meat, the cost of chilling would lie upon the shoulders of those who could not sell their meat, and who wanted it kept? Yes.
1969. Do you think they could afford to keep it? Yes.
1970. Have you anything to add to your statement? It is important to consider how long it will take to erect

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erect new abattoirs when you have settled the question of levelling the island, and the removal of the Abattoirs from that place. It has now taken twenty years of debate, and the question is not yet finally settled.

1971. How many years ago is it since the present buildings were erected? I think they were built in 1840; I am speaking from memory. The question of removing the Abattoirs was considered by a Select Committee in 1879, and it has been under consideration ever since. I think that before the island is levelled, a complete plan of the future dealing with it should be arrived at, otherwise there may be a great deal of difficulty in adapting the island to future requirements. It should be definitely ascertained what the site is to accommodate, whether the coal trade, the ore trade, or the timber trade, or whether it is to be used merely for general wharfage, or for manufacturing purposes.

1972. Your experience upon the island is that the Abattoirs have been there quite long enough? Yes; I think they have been there too long; they have been endangering the public health.

1973. And it is desirable in the public interests, you think, that they should be shifted? Yes.

1974. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You say you have made recommendations to various Ministers with regard to the Abattoirs? Yes.

1975. What were they? I should first explain that I was appointed officer in charge of the work of improvement of the Abattoirs. Certain improvements were recommended by the Committee which sat to inquire into the condition of the Abattoirs in 1879. The Honorable James Watson, when Colonial Treasurer, carried out certain improvements; but they did not comprise the whole of those recommended by the Committee. I repeatedly recommended the completion of the improvements—not only of those already undertaken; but of the original recommendations of the Committee. When Mr. McMillan was Colonial Treasurer I went over the whole establishment and measured up all the dilapidations, and all the necessary improvements including the completion of the improvements originally recommended, and I estimated they would cost £60,000. That amount was not granted. Mr. McMillan found money to make certain improvements which enabled us to carry on with an insufficiency. All through my tenure of office I had to struggle to get money to enable us to carry on without actually stopping, waiting for the time for the Abattoirs to be removed. That is the history of the island in a nutshell, since 1881.

1976. Are those the whole of the improvements you recommended? No; other improvements of a temporary character were recommended and executed; but they were all carried out with a view to the future removal of the Abattoirs.

1977. I understand that the whole of your recommendations have not been carried out? Very few of them.

1978. Could you explain the whole of the improvements you have suggested to the Committee? That would take too long a time; I would have to refer to official papers.

1979. You said you thought that 2,000 acres would be required for abattoirs;—how do you propose to utilise that space? The actual abattoir buildings for a city of this size would occupy about 15 acres; adjoining that there would be the necessary sale-yards, with their roadways, occupying, say, another 35 acres. Outside of that there would be the site for all the noxious trades, such as fellmongers and glue manufacturers, and fat-boiling establishments. You would want at least another 200 acres for those various works. Then there is the utilisation of the waste products on the land, and you must allow for the resting of the stock, and for orchards and crop raising. You would utilise the waste products in that way. I estimate that the smallest area with which you could do would be 2,000 acres, if my idea of a perfect establishment were carried out. If you had 5,000 acres it would be all the better. I do not know what extent of ground the Riverstone Meat Company have, but I do not think it is less than 3,000 acres; they can profitably use the whole of that area for their business. Public abattoirs, conducting their business in the same way as the Riverstone Meat Company conduct theirs, could use 10,000 acres advantageously.

1980. Your idea is to utilise the whole of the offal and other refuse on the adjacent land? Yes; nothing noxious should escape from abattoirs; it should all be utilised in a natural manner. That which it will pay best to dry is best dried. What would otherwise run away in a sewer or river should be utilised on the land.

1981. *Chairman.*] What opinion have you formed upon the broad question whether the meat required for a large city such as Sydney should be slaughtered at centres of the country and sent dead to market, or whether the whole of the meat required for the city should be sent down to it alive, by railway, and slaughtered at some centre in the suburbs, such as you suggest? Stock which can be killed adjacent to its pastures can be killed in its primest condition, and the meat is consequently superior. If that can be done, and the oddments can be commercially utilised, a great advantage is gained. It is no advantage to deliver fresh killed meat directly to the consumer. It is an advantage to chill the meat—I do not say freeze it—before it reaches him. If you first extract the animal heat and then reduce the temperature in a refrigerating room you can afterwards keep the meat for two or three days in the hottest weather. I say that from experience.

1982. So that, where practicable, you think that local slaughtering would be better than sending the stock down to Sydney? There are other questions involved. Take Bourke, for instance. With the dry heat there refrigerating can be made a perfect success. The meat can be slaughtered and killed advantageously, but if you have a moist muggy climate, such as you have at the Clarence, it would be impossible to carry out such operations satisfactorily.

1983. But you would not think of slaughtering meat on the Clarence with a view of sending it down by steamer to Sydney? I think that time will come.

1984. But at present we are interested more in the large centres upon our railway lines? I think the time will come when we shall be able to convey meat over the whole of our colonial distances economically. I think it will pay better to carry dead meat than live stock over these distances.

1985. You are thinking of a system under which there would be local slaughtering invariably? That will never be done entirely. There must of necessity be a metropolitan centre for live stock. The two trades will exist one alongside the other.

1986. Do you think metropolitan slaughtering will increase or decrease? I think it will decrease.

1987. Your experience points to the fact that meat slaughtered in the country, chilled, and sent to Sydney, is better for the consumer than is meat which is killed at the Abattoirs after being conveyed over a long railway journey? Decidedly so.

1988. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you not think there will be in the future more meat killed in the country? I think the country trade will grow naturally.

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1989. Then will there be any necessity for such a large area for abattoirs as you have suggested? Our population will grow, and, as I have pointed out, the two trades will continue alongside one another. Metropolitan killing will, no doubt, decrease *pro rata;* but there will always be a certain amount of killing in the metropolis.
1990. You do not think mobs of cattle will be brought down for slaughter in the metropolis as at present? I think so, until the various export and big meat companies find it pays better to deal with their stock in another way. They find at present that it is more advantageous to them to bring it down to the metropolitan sale-yards, and to run all the risks.
1991–2. On account of the larger buyers and larger population being here? Not only that; I have known stock to come from Goulburn to be sold at Homebush, and to go back to Goulburn. That, of course, has been an accident of the trade. There will always be a central live-stock market, and a central dead-meat market side by side; but country killing will, I think, increase.

Robert Langley, shipowner, sworn, and examined:—

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1993. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You have had some experience in the shipping trade with the northern rivers? Yes.
1994. Have you had any experience in the intercolonial trade? No; my experience is confined to sailing vessels trading with the northern rivers. I have been engaged in that business for the last twenty-eight or thirty years.
1995. Have you had experience in the timber trade? A good deal; we have timber-mills on the Manning at the present time, and we are bringing hardwood down from them by two or three vessels which are constantly running to Sydney.
1996. Where is that timber principally discharged? At Pyrmont. Some of it has been going to New Zealand, and that has been transhipped at Sydney. We also execute orders for contractors in Sydney, and the timber is landed at various wharfs, and carted to places of business. It is landed mostly at Pyrmont, where, at the present time, there is very little accommodation. Almost all the land up to the Glebe Island Bridge is leased by timber merchants, and there is no available wharfage accommodation.
1997. Is not some of the imported timber also landed there? Yes.
1998. As a rule where is the imported timber landed? At Johnstone's Bay, and at White Bay; it is generally put into the water or on to punts.
1999. What is the cause of that? There are no wharfs alongside of which the vessels can be taken. Mr. Ellis had a big place at Pyrmont where he used to land timber, but the Government took that for railway purposes; he has a place at the head of White Bay now, but I think he lands only Baltic there —no Oregon.
2000. Is there a sufficient depth of water at the existing wharfs at Pyrmont to accommodate the timber ships? Not the big ships; some of the smaller vessels land their cargoes at Blackwattle Bay, but all the big ships go to Johnstone's Bay.
2001. Have you yourself experienced any difficulty in getting wharfage accommodation? Not until lately. At one time we used to deliver at Woolloomooloo Bay and at places we could get at Pyrmont, but other timber merchants have got there and it is rather difficult to get a landing-place.
2002. To what do you attribute the difficulty of getting wharfage accommodation? The increase of trade. The companies have monopolised the wharfs. The only public wharf in Sydney to which we could go would be the Market wharf at the foot of Market-street. But there is a difficulty in landing timber there; it is too central and expensive. You cannot afford to pay a very big price for landing timber.
2003. Has the timber trade increased during the past few years? Considerably.
2004. I believe that a few years ago it underwent some depression? Yes; there was not sufficient demand for it to keep some of the mills on the northern rivers going; but now they are all in full swing.
2005. Is the increased trade likely to continue? I think so; prices are going up.
2006. Are you aware of any particular reason for the depression in the timber trade? I think it was due to the general depression; building was almost completely stopped.
2007. Does the increased trade include imported as well as colonial timber? Yes; there is more timber used in Sydney now, both hard and soft wood, than has been the case for many years.
2008. Does a considerable portion of the timber go into the country along the different railway lines? Yes.
2009. Is that trade increasing? Yes; and a good deal of timber is used for Government bridges and other works of that sort.
2010. That timber would come *viâ* Sydney? A lot of it. I am referring to ironbark girders, piles, and planking.
2011. Have you heard of others besides yourself engaged in the timber trade who have had a difficulty in getting suitable wharfage accommodation? I do not think there is suitable wharfage at the present time for small coasting vessels in the timber trade.
2012. The private wharfs in the city are used by their owners' steamers? Yes.
2013. They are not available for your trade? No; only the Market wharf.
2014. Suppose a new company were commencing in Sydney, would they have any difficulty in getting suitable wharf accommodation? I do not know where they would get it.
2015. Could any be obtained for the intercolonial or deep-sea vessels? Yes; I think so; but there is no accommodation for small vessels engaged in the coast trade. They might get a berth here and there from some of the timber merchants; but they might at any time have difficulty.
2016. Such berths would be suitable for only small ships? Yes.
2017. The coasting and intercolonial steamers try to get wharfage accommodation as near as possible to Sussex-street? Yes.
2018. And there is often a difficulty in getting goods on board the steamers at the time of their sailing? Yes; there is often not room to move in Erskine-street, King-street, and Market-street. That is often the case on a Saturday morning.
2019. Have you had any personal experience in shipping at that place? No; but I have often noticed the block of traffic there, and I have been detained myself for a quarter of an hour.
2020. Have you any knowledge of the proposed works at Glebe Island? I have seen the plans.
2021. Have you a knowledge of the locality? I have known it since I was a boy.
2022. If the proposed works were carried out, they would add considerably to the present facilities for shipping

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shipping? No doubt. If you were providing, however, for only the coast trade, less expensive accommodation would do.
2023. But the wharfs would be available for deep-sea ships as well? I daresay they would gradually be used for that trade, and in that case the smaller vessels would have to go further back again.
2024. From your knowledge of the shipping trade during the past few years, and having regard to its future prospects, do you think that the proposed expenditure is warranted? I think the accommodation will be wanted in a short time.
2025. Would the berths be taken up do you think, if the wharfs were constructed? I can hardly say that at the present time..
2026. You say that there is insufficient wharfage accommodation at present? Yes.
2027. If the proposed wharfs were constructed, would not those who are now seeking wharfage accommodation take advantage of them? Some of them might do so.
2028. Have you considered the position of the wharfs with regard to the centre of trade of the metropolis? I think they are about as near to the city as you could get at the present time.
2029. Would there be much difference in the cartage? I suppose there would be a slight increase.
2030. But with reference to goods consigned to the interior, how would the wharfs answer? The charge would be lighter for goods going to Petersham, or Ashfield, or other places on the suburban line; it would be shorter than coming to Sydney. Goods could be put upon the trucks at Darling Harbour.
2031. *Mr. Watson.*] In what way do you think the carrying out of the proposal, which, admittedly, is mainly for the accommodation of the larger class of vessels, help the difficulty you speak of, arising from the want of accommodation for small vessels? I think that part of the accommodation proposed to be provided might be for a small class of vessels. They might be accommodated at this end of the island, just through the bridge.
2032. You are hopeful that some provision will be made there for small vessels? Yes.
2033. If greater facilities were given for larger vessels to go to a place like that, it would leave vacant wharfs which they at present use, and which are not altogether suitable for them? I do not think it is likely they would leave their present wharfs at Darling Harbour to go to Glebe Island.
2034. Not even if the wharfs there were better fitted with unloading appliances? Some of the companies might do so.
2035. You are referring more to the intercolonial boats? Yes. Some of the coasting boats might also go there.
2036. Would it not be possible that some of the wharfs between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point would be abandoned by the larger class of vessels? Yes.
2037. If that were done it would materially relieve the congestion of traffic in Sussex-street? Yes.
2038. If it were possible for the intercolonial and coasting companies generally to get possession of some of the wharfs between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point, do you think they would be suitable? Yes.
2039. They could then get round into George-street, if they liked, by the other route? Yes.
2040. For what purposes is the timber brought down by the coasting vessels used generally? It is largely used in bridge work. It is chiefly hardwood timber. Our vessels carry about 150 tons.
2041. How do you account for the falling off in the demand for that class of timber a few years ago;—I suppose the Governmental expenditure was as large then as it is now? Nothing like it; there were no Government works going on then in comparison with what are going on now.
2042. Some of the trade you spoke of, mostly in hardwood, is largely dependent, then, upon the Government demand? Yes; for bridges, and such work.
2043. Have you had any experience in the soft-wood trade? Very little.
2044. Do you think it is likely that that trade would take advantage of the wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I think so, because if they had to punt that must cost more than the wharfage.
2045. Do they not require a large area of land adjoining the wharf if they want to save lightering? Not so very large.
2046. They would want to store their timber there until customers came to take it away? It would be far better for them to cart it than to punt it.
2047. But what area would they want adjoining the wharf? Very few of them have more than 2 acres. The Kauri Timber Company and John Booth & Co. would have more; but the others could do with 2 acres. It is not always that one of the bigs ships is consigned to one firm.
2048. Would the wharfs proposed to be constructed under this scheme be suitable for small vessels as well as for large ones? They would not be so suitable for small as for large vessels; they are to be built, I understand, for large vessels.
2049. Could not small vessels use them as well? Yes; but I would suggest that portion of the work should be constructed for timber vessels.
2050. You mean the southern portion, just inside the Glebe Island bridge? Yes.
2051. Where would you require to take the timber, supposing it were put ashore on the southern portion? Some would be taken to Sydney and some to Petersham, and other western suburbs; it would be carted in any case.
2052. Where do you take the timber at the present time? It is landed at the railway at Darling Harbour; some of it has to go a considerable distance up country.
2053. Are the iron wharfs at Darling Harbour suitable for small vessels? Yes; they are very handy wharfs.
2054. So that for some of the timber which has to go by rail, including most of the Government orders, the iron wharfs would be sufficiently convenient? Yes.
2055. You do not require much additional accommodation from that standpoint? No.
2056. Where you think there is a lack of accommodation is in respect of the trade in private timber, which is mostly softwood? Yes; increased accommodation is also required for the hardwood trade.
2057. *Chairman.*] Where is your place of business? In Sussex-street.
2058. Have you a wharf of your own? No.
2059. You supply the timber, and land it were it is required? Yes, we sell it mostly to timber merchants.
2060. You said in answer to Mr. Watson that you thought that in the bight between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point the intercolonial steamers might be accommodated? Some of them might.
2061. Is not all that bay owned chiefly by private persons, who have wool establishments of their own there? Yes.

2062.

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2062. Is it not likely that they will remain there for a good many years? They will remain there as long as they can; there is a lot of vacant frontage near the Gas Company's works; but it is impossible to get to it.
2063. The congestion which occurs at Darling Harbour in connection with the intercolonial traffic is not a matter so much of wharf accommodation, as of street accommodation, for getting goods to and fro? The wharfs are all too small; they can only handle one or two drays at a time, instead of being able to handle a dozen.
2064. It is not only in Sussex-street that the congestion occurs, but on the wharfs themselves? Yes; the drays have to go in and come out the same way.
2065. Can you see any escape from that difficulty? No; a lot of time is also lost in going from one wharf to another; it is not like one big quay along which you can drive. You have to go through a series of streets in order to reach one wharf from another.
2066. The intercolonial trade is bound to keep as close to the city as it can? Yes.
2067. Do you think that if these improvements were made at Glebe Island they would be used chiefly for the timber trade? Yes; at present.
2068. Would you yourself rent a wharf there? Not at present.
2069. Why not? Our trade is not big enough.

Bartholomew Martin Corrigan, shipowner, sworn, and examined:—

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2070. *Chairman.*] Where is your place of business? At what is called Wharf-street, near the foot of Market-street.
2071. You trade between Sydney and the northern rivers? Yes.
2072. Do you do any timber trade? Not much of that trade. I generally carry coal and sugar for the Colonial Sugar Company.
2073. *Mr. Dick.*] You are acquainted with the scheme before the Committee? I have a little knowledge of it.
2074. From your general knowledge of the shipping facilities of the port, would you say that the proposed expenditure was justified? I think it would be a very good thing.
2075. What leads you to that conclusion? The wharfage accommodation of Sydney at the present time is very limited. If you wanted in a hurry a berth for a vessel you might have to wait for some days for it. I have been myself looking for some days for wharfage accommodation to suit my purposes.
2076. Do you know of other persons who have experienced a similar delay? Yes; there is very little wharfage accommodation for outsiders at the present time in Sydney.
2077. You mean that as far as the private wharfs are concerned they are monopolised by the larger lines of vessels, and that the public wharfs are nearly always full? Yes; the sooner we have more wharfage accommodation the better for the public.
2078. Will you give us an instance of the delay which has occurred in your own case in obtaining wharfage accommodation? The last case occurred a little over six months ago.
2079. How long had you to wait on that occasion? I had not to wait too long, but I had to take the best I could get at great inconvenience. Another person had the wharf engaged, and he said, "Any time my vessel is not here you can have the wharf, but when my vessel comes in you will have to get out of the way."
2080. What was the vessel you wanted to accommodate? The steamer "Coomonderry." She goes to the South Coast.
2081. Is it not a fact that a good many private wharfs are practically unused for half the year? I am not aware of it. I think the private wharfs are always used. Of course the demand fluctuates. You might go round to-day and see few wharfs occupied; to-morrow you might see them all full.
2082. You do not think the present wharfage in the port is sufficient to reasonably accommodate the rush of shipping that may take place at any time? No; if there were more accommodation I think it would be better for everyone. Some persons might think that the proposed wharfs at Glebe Island are a little out of the road, but much the same thing was said of Woolloomooloo Bay a few years ago. It was said that no large ships would be induced to go there, but they do go there, and they use the accommodation without any complaint. It would be fairly near the heart of the city; it is not far from the Sugar Company's wharf, and from Goodlet and Smith's wharf.
2083. You think that if the wharfs were constructed they would be asked for? Yes; not for timber alone, but for other purposes. I know some coal merchants who are hampered for wharfage accommodation.
2084. Have they not sufficient accommodation at the Pyrmont wharfs? They have not. That is only for running coal down from the southern mines. They could not get accommodation for coal-yards there.
2085. You think that an import coal wharf is wanted? Yes; a place where they can land coal and cart it away as it is wanted; there is nothing of that sort at Pyrmont.
2086. Do you think Glebe Island would be suitable for that class of trade? Or for any other class; it is very easily got at. Look at the Colonial Sugar Company's wharf and Goodlet and Smith's. They carry on a large business there, and they have a good stiff hill to climb.
2087. The Colonial Sugar Company have their own wharfs? Yes; but the proposed wharfs would not be far from their wharf, and, as I say, they have a good hill to climb. They do a lot of business there.
2088. What you mean to say is that Glebe Island would be very little further away, and would have advantages which would make it just as useful as the Colonial Sugar Company's wharf or Goodlet and Smith's wharf? Yes.
2089. Do you think the island would offer greater facilities as a place of export or as a place of import? It would be good for either. I take it that by-and-by there will be a railway constructed to the island. That would be right into the hands of the shipping.
2090. You do not think the proposed works are premature? I think the works to the north of the island should be carried out at once. It will then be seen whether further accommodation is required; there is plenty of stuff on the island to do the necessary filling, and at the present time the island is of no earthly use.
2091. *Mr. Levien.*] You would sooner have wharfs than jetties? Yes. You do not want jetties there blocking up the harbour; wharfs are much better in a place like that where you have plenty of ground.

2092.

B. M. Corrigan. 16 Jan., 1900.

2092. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You say you have been inconvenienced through want of wharfage accommodation? Yes.
2093. Was that because you wanted to go to a particular spot, or because there was no berth available? Because there was no berth available. I tried to get a berth at the Market wharf and other places on the occasion I have spoken of.
2094. Can you call to mind any case of any vessel besides your own being inconvenienced through want of a berth? I have heard other persons talking about having to wait for a berth, owners of timber vessels particularly.
2095. You think that frequently happens? Yes.
2096. What description of vessels would they be? Coasters.
2097. Have you heard any complaint of oversea vessels waiting for berths? The American or New Zealand vessels generally put their timber into the water or in a punt. The Kauri Company, of course, could not take a vessel up to their place, because you could not get a vessel over 30 feet wide through the Glebe Island bridge.
2098. Do you generally load and unload at the same wharf? No; I frequently have to discharge cargo at one wharf and to take it in at another.
2099. Is not that inconvenient? It is often a necessity of my business.
2100. What is the average tonnage of your vessel? About 150 tons register and 200 tons capacity.
2101. They are more easily moved about than oversea vessels would be? Yes.
2102. So that the inconvenience of moving from wharf to wharf would not be so great? No.
2103. Do you think the northern portion of Glebe Island would be convenient for oversea vessels as well as for the smaller class? I am quite satisfied of it.
2104. Would not the extra cartage be inconvenient? No; I think not.
2105. Would there not be an extra charge as compared with Circular Quay? Very little. To my mind the difference would not be more than 6d. a ton, even if it amounted to that. If I had a contract with carriers for any quantity of stuff I am satisfied that the difference would not amount to 6d. a ton.
2106. *Chairman.*] Do you know the Sugar Company's wharf? Yes.
2107. Is it a wharf suitable for ordinary use? Yes.
2108. Suppose you had a cargo to discharge, would it be a suitable place for you? If I could get any wharf more suitable I would not go to the Sugar Company's wharf on account of the hill there.
2109. That is the drawback to the use of that wharf? Yes.
2110. The reason I asked the question is that Mr. Knox, when he was asked about this scheme, said that his wharfs were not fully occupied for five or six months, and that they could be made available for the general trade if they were wanted during that period for vessels of small size;—when you have been hard pushed for wharfage accommodation why have you not gone to the Sugar Company's wharf? I was always under the impression that the Sugar Company would not allow any but their own vessels to go to their wharf; they have very valuable stuff stored there, and I did not think they would care for other vessels to go there.
2111. It is not a wharf which is generally looked upon as available? No.
2112. *Mr. Watson.*] Even if the wharf were available it would be inconvenient to get away from it owing to the hill? If you were stuck up for wharfage accommodation you would put up with that inconvenience rather than wait a week or some days.
2113. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the hill at Harris-street worse than the hill at Market-street? I believe it is as bad, if not worse. I do not think one horse would take a full load from Goodlet and Smith's to the top of the hill. I always notice them using two horses to take a one-horse load to the top of the hill.
2114. Is it worse than the Druitt-street hill? I believe it is.
2115. Do you think it likely that Glebe Island would be used particularly for the timber trade? No doubt coal merchants would be glad to make use of it; their accommodation just now is pretty limited. Mr. Warburton, for example, wants accommodation. The railway has been taken through his yard, and he has been hampered for room. Glebe Island will be very convenient for him. I do not know where he intends to go; he will have to leave his present place very soon.
2116. Have you considered the large amount of Government wharfage which will shortly be available at Darling Island when you say that the proposed wharfs at Glebe Island will also be required? Yes; but you will want Darling Island for the export trade brought down by the railway; there will be small enough space for all that business there.
2117. You think Glebe Island will also require to be connected with the railway system? It would be of great assistance; a number of big ships would go there, particularly in the wool season. There is more land there than there is at Darling Island.
2118. You say there is some deficiency in wharfage for vessels of small tonnage? Yes.
2119. How many new wharfs would be necessary to meet the demand? I could not answer that question.
2120. Suppose two new wharfs were available for you, and others wanting a berth occasionally, would that substantially meet the demand? The demand varies very much; I cannot say.
2121. Instead of being a shipowner who wants a wharf, suppose you were a wharfowner who provided room for ships, and some complaint were made to you of the want of wharfage, how much additional wharfage would you feel it necessary to supply to meet the present demand? I could not answer that question.
2122. It is a question of how much expenditure we ought to incur to meet the demand? It is difficult to say; the shipping comes in a rush.
2123. Still, you have not had a want for six months? No.
2124. How many times in the previous six months were you in want of accommodation? Not at any time.
2125. Although it may be desirable to give the proposed increased accommodation, it is possible for the Government to pay too much for their whistle;—we are told that the complete scheme will cost £178,000, the suggested railway will cost another £160,000, and another large sum will require to be expended upon the necessary resumption of land between Ashfield and Glebe Island;—the total sum will come to close upon £500,000;—do you think that, to meet the requirements you speak of, that would be a wise expenditure of public money? I should not like to answer that question. That is a matter for the Committee to determine.
2126. *Mr. Watson.*] I do not understand you to say that you think these wharfs would be used only by the class of shipping with which you are connected? No; by all classes of vessels.

2127.

B. M. Corrigan. 16 Jan., 1900.

2127. So that you were misunderstood if it was thought that you said the wharfs would be used only by a small class of vessels? Yes; they would be used, in my opinion, by all classes.
2128. Whatever expenditure might be involved, it would be only partly for the deficiency you yourself know of? Yes.
2129. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you been engaged in the shipping trade? About thirty-five years.
2130. Do you know Yeager's wharf? Yes.
2131. Had he a line of steamers running to the northern rivers? Yes.
2132. They used to land their cargo originally at his wharf? Yes.
2133. How far would that be from the Colonial Sugar Company's wharf? I suppose about a quarter of a mile.
2134. Were there any complaints about the distance in that case? No.
2135. You were interested in a shipping company trading to the northern rivers? Yes.
2136. They used to land their cargo at various wharfs? Market wharf, I think, was the principal one; but if we had cargo to land at other wharfs, of course we went there.
2137. With regard to Pyrmont, the wharfs there are used not only for timber, but all kinds of merchandise? Yes.
2138. As to Yeager's wharf, if a number of warehouses were shipping by his line of steamers to the Richmond, they would convey their goods from the warehouses to the wharf for shipment? Yes.
2139. Have you heard any complaint from them as to the distance and the additional expense of cartage? No; I do not think it will be found that there was any additional cartage to be paid.

THURSDAY, 18 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Francis John Thomas, General Manager, Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., sworn, and examined:—

F. J. Thomas. 18 Jan., 1900.

2140. *Chairman.*] You are manager of the Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and have been connected with it for the last forty years? Yes; I have had forty years' experience of shipping in Darling Harbour.
2141. You are acquainted with the proposal of the Government to deal with Glebe Island;—do you think the further wharfage accommodation proposed is necessary? I think the proposed wharfage would be utilised, although, perhaps, not immediately.
2142. The Newcastle and Hunter River steamers' wharf is at Darling Harbour, a little to the north of Pyrmont Bridge? Yes; on the Market wharf side.
2143. What is your water frontage? I have not the exact figures; but I suppose we have about 220 feet.
2144. Your premises run back to the thoroughfare which is known as Wharf-street? Yes.
2145. What is the depth of your land from the water's edge to Wharf-street? About 200 feet, speaking roughly.
2146. Excepting the jetty portion, and the narrow strip used by passengers, the whole of your premises are covered by sheds? Yes.
2147. What jetty accommodation have you? We have a large jetty, capable of accommodating two large vessels; it would be about 200 or 230 feet in length.
2148. That extends at right-angles to the water frontage? Yes, it accommodates one vessel on each side; the width, however, is not more than from 22 to 25 feet. There is a small jetty on the northern side which has not been extended to any distance into the harbour. It just serves to show our boundary. We have accommodation at that jetty for a small steamer.
2149. Is there not a top-deck over your long jetty? Yes.
2150. That is used for discharging cargo? Yes.
2151. What kind of cargo? Wool and hay is principally taken on to the upper storey; the other cargo is generally taken below.
2152. Do you generally have two steamers at the big jetty? During the summer season, extending over about five months, we mostly have two steamers in and two steamers out every day excepting Sundays.
2153. What are your steamers? The "Namoi," 1,414 tons; the "Newcastle," with less register (1,251 tons), but a longer and larger vessel; the "Sydney," about 600 or 700 tons; and the "Lubra," about 500 tons.
2154. For the purposes of your own accommodation is your wharfage sufficient? No; we have endeavoured to get extra accommodation, but without success.
2155. Is it sufficient for two of your larger steamers and the "Lubra"? It is not enough for the bigger steamers. We tried to get accommodation at the Market wharf, but the lessees refused us.
2156. If you had more wharfage would you employ more steamers? No; but we require the space for cargo; we require a very large storage accommodation.
2157. Your cargo consists largely of lucerne hay? Yes, with wool and bagged stuff besides.
2158. How does the inconvenience arise;—is it from your cargo blocking the wharfs where it is landed? It is principally through the want of storage accommodation. We could carry on our trade, if it did not increase, with the berthage we have at present, but we want more storage accommodation.
2159. The wharf itself does not get congested, because the cargo is run right away into the shed when it is landed? The wharf gets congested from the want of accommodation both above and below. There is at times a great deal of inconvenience.
2160. What you want is shed accommodation at the back of the wharf, rather than more wharf accommodation? We want nearly 50 per cent. more accommodation than we have at present.

2161.

F. J. Thomas. 18 Jan., 1900.

2161. Are there any premises adjoining your wharf which are available? The Market wharf is situated on the south side next to the Pyrmont Bridge. That is now under offer to Mr. Kethel, I understand. We tendered for the Market wharf on the last occasion, but Mr. Kethel was the successful tenderer. There is no property but that near us which would be of use to us.
2162. As regards the coming in and going out of steamers, is there much inconvenience;—are you inconvenienced, for example, by steamers going to adjacent wharfs? I cannot say that there is any blocking; but the channel gets narrow near the Pyrmont Bridge, and a great deal of care requires to be exercised in getting steamers in and out. There are no steamers of any consequence going in between us and the Pyrmont Bridge, consequently we have not much to contend with until we get into mid-channel, and meet the ferry steamers crossing; but that is an incident of all steamers coming in and going out of the harbour. A certain amount of inconvenience arises in berthing at our wharf from the narrowness of the channel, but that is all.
2163. Generally, can you say whether there is any inconvenience to shipowners by reason of their not being able to get wharf accommodation in Darling Harbour between the Gas-works and Pyrmont Bridge? I should say that all the way from Miller's Point to Pyrmont Bridge there is great inconvenience in that respect. If there were any new enterprise starting they would find it difficult to obtain suitable wharfage accommodation where the public would be likely to send cargo. There is practically a monopoly between the points to which I refer.
2164. That is to say, the wharfs between Miller's Point and Pyrmont Bridge are mostly privately owned? Yes; persons are very anxious to obtain wharf accommodation there.
2165. Those wharfs are used in connection with certain lines of steamers? Yes.
2166. The whole of the available space, excepting the bit of frontage near the Gasworks, is pretty well occupied? Yes; the space between the Gasworks and Pyrmont Bridge has been all taken up. No extra room can be obtained there if it is required. On the north side we are hemmed in by Howard Smith's wharf, and they will not give us any accommodation; and on the south side we have the Market wharf, from which also we can get no accommodation.
2167. The whole of the steamers going to those wharfs are either coastal or intercolonial? Yes.
2168. Do you look upon that part of the city as most convenient for the coastal and intercolonial trade? Yes. In illustration of that I may mention that when the A.S.N. Co. took their business to Circular Quay they lost a good deal of trade by abandoning their position.
2169. The succeeding company—the A.U.S.N. Co.—were careful to come back to Darling Harbour again? Yes.
2170. They did not continue the use of the wharf at Lower George street? No; no doubt Darling Harbour is the best place in the harbour for carrying on the intercolonial and coastal trade.
2171. From your evidence, it would appear that there is not really at the present time any room for the extension of that trade in Darling Harbour? No; there is hardly any room for a competitor to come in.
2172. If the trade largely increased and competitors came in, what would they do? It is difficult to know what they would do. The present companies have utilised their wharfage accommodation in the most advantageous manner. Jetties have been extended, and it is impossible to accommodate more tonnage than is now accommodated on the jetty principle. If you were to adopt the broadside principle you would get much less berthing accommodation then you have now. Everyone must adopt the jetty system in order to get as much accommodation as possible upon a limited frontage. Of course you cannot extend them very far out into the harbour without interfering with navigation.
2173. If there were a large increase in the trade, what would the intercolonial shipping do—would it go to the south of Pyrmont Bridge? It has already extended in that direction by securing overflow wharfs. The Union Company and the A.U.S.N. Company have secured wharfs up at the head of Darling Harbour to be used as overflow wharfs. Cargo which is not immediately wanted will be sent there.
2174. Is there a fair depth of water there? The depth of water there is comparatively small. The harbour has filled up very much during the past year or so. The water there requires constant dredging.
2175. Would there be sufficient depth of water there for the largest of the Union Companies steamers? I do not know that there would be sufficient for the largest; but there would be enough for some of their steamers.
2176. Take, for example, the "Mararoa"? She would require to have a very light draught. The harbour shoals considerably as you go up; there is none too much water where we are.
2177. With an improved Pyrmont Bridge, and a quickly worked opening, that portion of the harbour would not be so inconvenient? No; the new bridge would tend to improve it very much in regard to the going in and coming out of vessels; but that would not affect the wharfage accommodation.
2178. Do you yourself see any remedy for the congested shed and wharfage accommodation which now exists? No. The only thing the companies can do is to go further afield and establish overflow wharfs as the Union Company and the A.U.S.N. Company have done.
2179. Do you do all your loading or unloading at one wharf? We get relieved of a considerable quantity by transhipping. That relieves our wharfs a good deal.
2180. You know very well the Pyrmont jetties, and also the large wharfage space known as Darling Island? Yes.
2181. Have you thought out the question whether the establishment of the proposed wharfs will in any way relieve your portion of the coasting trade? It may have some tendency that way. I think, however, it would chiefly tend to relieve the oversea vessels. People connected with the coastal business prefer to do it on the Sydney side of Darling Harbour.
2182. Do you get any great accumulation of wool and hay on your premises? We get a large accumulation of agricultural produce, and we have to try to force it away by charging a higher rate than we generally charge for storage.
2183. That would be chiefly lucerne? Agricultural produce generally.
2184. Is it intended that Darling Island should be used largely for export purposes, being connected with the Railway system of the Colony;—do you think that for wool and wheat export it will be a suitable place? I think it will be a very valuable property.
2185. Especially if it is connected with the Railway system? Yes.

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2186. With a sufficient depth of water you think that large vessels would go there to trade? Yes; in the course of time, I think, they would.

2187. Being so long connected with the shipping of the port, you have observed its growth;—are you able to say whether, at the present time, it would be advisable that the Government should carry out such large works as are contemplated at the northern end of Glebe Island, at a cost of about £170,000, looking, of course, not to immediate necessities but to the future? I think that although the wharfage accommodation there would not be immediately required, the expenditure you mention would be a good investment on the part of the Government, considering that they own Glebe Island, and that it is proposed to remove the Abattoirs. For wharfage purposes alone it would be a very useful expenditure, and will afford a good return in about three or four years' time. I think there can be no doubt the trade will shortly expand sufficiently to make the expenditure a thoroughly good investment. There are various purposes besides wharfage for which the island could be utilised. I understand that it is proposed at present to provide wharfage accommodation on the northern side of the road. When that accommodation has been provided it can be seen what other expenditure it may be advisable to incur on the island.

2188. It is contemplated, if the wharfage scheme is carried out, that the island shall be connected with the railway system of the Colony, either by means of Darling Island or at Croydon, Ashfield, or Homebush? I think that eventually it will be found necessary to make both connections, because a great deal of the trade done at Darling Island might eventually be done at Glebe Island, and it might be advisable to connect them both. A line to Glebe Island would save coming round to Sydney.

2189. If railway connection were carried out it would seem that money would be well expended in making a level space enabling the trucks to be taken right down to the vessel's side? Certainly. I think the expenditure at Darling Island is a very wise one, and that it would be wise to make the necessary expenditure at Glebe Island.

2190. Some witnesses think it would be a mistake to cut down the island, because elevated ground might be required for the loading of certain vessels;—can you see any force in a statement of that kind, seeing that it is intended to bring the railway down to the island? It might be wise to limit the expenditure until it is seen what had best be done to the middle of the island. I have not gone into the matter sufficiently to enable me to sketch out any useful suggestions.

2191. The island having a deep-water frontage, it would be peculiarly suitable for wharfage purposes? Yes.

2192. Suppose that the wharfs were constructed on the broadside principle, there would be nothing to prevent jetties being run out if the space became more valuable? Just so. I think it would be advisable to afford the accommodation at first upon the broadside principle.

2193. The Committee recently inspected the wharfage accommodation in the harbour, and they were struck with the almost barren state of the wharfs as regards shipping? That is inevitable as the wool season tails off. A short time ago, when the wool ships were filling for England, the wharfs presented a very different appearance. I think you will find that the whole of the wharfage is reasonably occupied at the present time.

2194. It is an inevitable incident of our shipping trade that the wharfs will at times be comparatively empty? Yes; you will see the same thing in any harbour—at Newcastle, for example.

2195. It would never do to have accommodation for a limited amount of shipping; you must have accommodation for a sudden influx of shipping in any large port? Yes. I think that, looking forward a few years, and seeing that the Government possess Glebe Island, they could not put it to any better use than that proposed.

2196. Having a wide experience of the port, and having observed its progress for some years, you think that the proposed expenditure at the island might very well be started at the present time? I think so; I presume the works will not be completed within the next three or four years.

2197. *Mr. Watson.*] I understand the tenor of your evidence to be that the possibilities of traffic between Miller's Point and the Pyrmont Bridge have about reached their limit? I think so.

2198. Some companies, you say, have taken overflow wharfs above the bridge? Yes; some of the companies are going into extensive operations at Darling Harbour. Howard Smith, & Co., who are next to us, are spending a great deal of money, even upon leasehold premises.

2199. You mean to the south of the bridge? To the north of the bridge—on their main premises.

2200. What is the nature of the improvements? They are extending their jetties as far as possible out into the stream, and where it is expedient, they are widening them, and are covering over the tops of the jetties to provide storage accommodation, right out into the water.

2201. It has been suggested that if the oversea ships were accommodated elsewhere, the space between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point might become available, and would be suitable for the intercolonial trade;—what do you think of that suggestion? Any place between Miller's Point and Pyrmont Bridge would be favoured in that respect.

2202. It has been, and would be, the best place at which to carry on the intercolonial trade? Yes; it would be preferable to going to the other side of the harbour.

2203. If there were any extension on the eastern shore of Darling Harbour, it would probably be in the direction of Dawes' Point? Yes; if the big companies were removed from there, there would be room for the intercolonial companies to come in.

2204. Between the points we are considering there is a number of large companies who have established certain interests, and it might be somewhat difficult to arrange for the transfer of their businesses to other parts of the harbour? Yes; they have expended a good deal of capital in stores and other buildings there.

2205. Companies of that description do not, however, occupy the whole of the space between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point? I think it is occupied chiefly by companies of that description. Some improvements might be made from Miller's Point to the Gasworks in the wharfage accommodation for the coastal and intercolonial trade before resorting to the removal of companies who are now accommodated between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point.

2206. Do you think wharfs on the Gasworks side of Miller's Point would be suitable—would the get-away be easy? The gradient is, of course, heavy; but I think some combined effort might be made, and that a common gradient might be secured for use by the whole of the wharfs there

2207. No persons at present have sufficient community of interests to undertake anything of the sort?

I was merely saying that it would perhaps be the best thing to do. I do not know whether the owners would join together to carry out the work, or whether they would make some practicable proposal to the City Corporation for a common road. F. J. Thomas. 18 Jan., 1900.

2208. *Mr. Shepherd.*] What is your total water frontage? I think from 220 to 250 feet.

2209. With a broadside wharf, then, you could accommodate only one vessel? Yes; either the "Namoi" or the "Newcastle" would occupy the whole of the frontage, and then they would overlap at one end.

2210. The jetties give you largely increased accommodation? Yes; we get three berths instead of one.

2211. You say your jetty is not more than from 22 to 25 feet wide? No.

2212. Have you ever found cargo congested there? Yes; the jetty is piled up with cargo sometimes. We have a difficulty in widening the jetty, because we should lessen our water frontage.

2213. Do you think a jetty 60 feet wide would give you ample room for work? Yes; if our water frontage could be increased we could increase the width of the jetty.

2214. About what time do your larger vessels take to discharge and to take in cargo? They take the whole of the day to discharge and load; they come in about 5 o'clock in the morning, and they get away at 11 o'clock at night; sometimes they have trouble in getting through in the time.

2215. Are they generally fully loaded? Yes; in the summer season. In the winter season the trade is slacker, and we do not run so many steamers. We do not run two in and two out all the year round. In the winter season we run only three steamers.*

2216. You know the water frontage between Miller's Point and your wharf? Yes, very well.

2217. Is that space utilised to the best possible advantage? No; I think it could be improved upon greatly. I think the portion right up to the Gasworks is utilised to the utmost advantage as regards the berthing of ships. If you take the portion from the Gasworks up to Miller's Point, I think considerable improvement might be made by the private owners. I think they might do more in the way of accommodating vessels.

2218. The difficulty there is the height to the street from the water? Yes.

2219. Do you think that difficulty could be overcome? I think so. I have not studied the question; but there are various methods of getting rid of it.

2220. If the property were in the hands of the Government they could make a zigzag road? Yes; or the owners themselves might combine with the City Corporation.

2221. Is it not likely that something would have been done to utilise that property had there been any great want of wharfage accommodation? I do not think there is any great pressure at that particular spot; but from the Gasworks to Pyrmont Bridge the space is much coveted, and it is almost impossible to get in. If you have to conduct a private enterprise, to be supported by the public, you have to go where they will send their goods, and where passengers will go.

2222. The various kinds of trade are generally concentrated as much as possible; for instance, timber will go to one part of the harbour and other traffic to another portion? Yes; there seems to be a tendency to concentrate the coastal and intercolonial trade also at the one place; it happens to be suitable.

2223. In the event of wharfs being constructed at Glebe Island, what description of trade do you suppose will go there? There might not be an immediate demand for the wharfs, but I think it would grow. I think the timber and the metal trade would go there very soon. In the future there would also be a tendency to do a good deal of the export trade from Darling Island and from Glebe Island.

2224. Do you find that there is a general expansion of trade? There is undoubtedly in the coastal and intercolonial trade. I speak from my own knowledge and observation.

2225. Have you ever tried to think out what influence Federation will be likely to exercise upon the port? There will be free-trade between the colonies. I do not see how trade can be lessened by Federation.

2226. You think Federation will be likely to increase rather than diminish our trade? I think so. Sydney will always command the premier position as a shipping port.

2227. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Your boats ply between Sydney and Newcastle? Yes.

2228. Principally in agricultural produce? Yes, and bagged stuff of various kinds.

2229. Do you find any difficulty in getting cargo away from the wharfs by reason of there being insufficient room for drays and trollies? There is rather a bad inlet to, and outlet from, our wharf, and there is often a block.

2230. In the event of additional wharfage accommodation being provided, you would prefer the space between Miller's Point and Pyrmont Bridge as being more convenient for the landing of the sort of produce you carry? We should prefer to stay where we are, if we could get accommodation to the north and to the south.

2231. Would not a space above the bridge be suitable? It would not be so suitable for our business as it would for other portions of the coastal trade.

2232. Is there another line of steamers running to Newcastle? None at the present time. Most of the intercolonial lines run to Newcastle, but we do not get much passenger competition from them; they do not run at times which are suitable.

2233. One line of steamers has wharfs above the bridge? Yes.

2234. They were carrying a trade similar to that which your steamers carry? Yes; but the space is too limited for the carrying on of a large trade. They would have required the adjoining premises to enable them to go on.

2235. In the event of the proposed wharf extension being carried, do you think that in time it would be used for cargoes such as yours? Not for cargoes such as ours. I think that trade will stop where it is.

2236. Would it not drift in that direction, in view of the facilities afforded? It might go there in time, but there is a long cartage into Sydney.

2237. It is proposed to connect the wharfs with the railway system;—you understand that? That would be

* NOTE (*on revision*):—The water frontage to Darling Harbour occupied by the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company's steamers is 179 feet; depth to Wharf-street, 173 feet. Additional storage spaces occupied on east side of Wharf-street, 102 feet x 23 feet, 63 feet x 58 feet, and 43 feet x 27½ feet. Jetties—Main jetty, with berthing accommodation on both sides, 240 feet long by 36 feet at base, tapering to 19 feet at west end; northern jetty, on boundary, 86 feet long by 20 feet at base, tapering to 11 feet at west end. Company's steamships employed—"Newcastle," 264½ feet long, 1,251 tons register; "Namoi," 245 feet long, 1,414 tons register; "Sydney," 231 feet long, 634 tons register; "Lubra," 173½ feet long, 467 tons register.

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be all very well for cargo ships pure and simple; but our trade is a combined cargo and passenger trade. We should prefer some place such as that where we now are. If we were engaged only in a cargo trade of a different nature, I would not mind going to Glebe Island or to a similar place.

2238. A considerable quantity of produce from the Hunter is sent up the country by rail? Yes.

2239. If that produce were landed at Glebe Island, that place would be even more suitable than wharfs adjacent to Sussex-street? No doubt. In course of time storage at Darling Harbour will become much too expensive, and certain kinds of produce will have to be stored at other places.

2240. A considerable quantity of produce also comes down to the harbour by rail? Yes.

2241. That is sold at Redfern? Yes.

2242. Suppose the proposed wharfage were carried out at Glebe Island, and the deep-sea shipping went there, would not that relieve the portion between Miller's Point and Pyrmont? Undoubtedly.

2243. That would leave more accommodation available for the intercolonial and coastal steamers? Yes. You would have the accommodation provided also in a place suitable for the coastal trade.

2244. *Dr. Garran.*] You like your present place of business because you are so close to Sussex-street? Yes.

2245. That is the street in which the agents and dealers have their stores? Yes.

2246. Most of your stuff goes to those stores? No. The produce agents have no stores themselves. We store all the produce. They have their offices in Sussex-street, and we store the produce on the wharfs.

2247. But there are some stores there? There are certain local people who buy produce as a speculation. Most of the produce agents generally buy or sell on commission, and have no stores of their own.

2248. If you do not send your produce to Sussex-street, where is the need for you to be so close to that thoroughfare? Because if we abandoned Sussex-street and went over to Pyrmont, any other company in opposition to us would command the major portion of our trade. It is a favoured locality for the carrying on of that class of business.

2249. Granting that that part of Darling Harbour between the Gasworks and the bridge is extremely convenient for the coasting trade, could not the intercolonial trade be almost as well accommodated in that bight to which Mr. Trickett referred between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point? Yes; but the shipping there would probably try to stop where they are. No doubt the intercolonial trade could be accommodated there.

2250. It is not so dependent upon being close to a particular street? No.

2251. If the access were made by lift, so that the heavy goods could be taken easily from the wharf level to the Kent-street level, would not that bight be as suitable for the intercolonial trade as the place where it now is? I think that portion of the harbour has a great future before it, if it were properly utilised.

2252. Could not the intercolonial traffic be advantageously shifted, and put where Dalton's wharf and the Central wharf now are? Yes; but you would have to do it with the strong arm of the Government. The intercolonial people like to stick to us as closely as possible.

2253. Because they interchange cargo with you occasionally? Because they are more convenient to the centre of the city.

2254. Still, if the passengers were lifted at once to Kent-street they would have no great hill to climb? The passengers would have to take a cab to get from Howard Smith's or the A.U.S.N. Company's wharf, and they might just as well go a little further.

2255. If it were proposed to take the tramway from Dawes' Point to Miller's Point, would not that get over the difficulty of conveyance? There would be no difficulty in providing all the necessary accommodation if that were once settled.

2256. Darling Harbour was good enough for the early days, but it is now overcrowded, because the intercolonial steamers and the coastal steamers have jammed themselves together within a comparatively short length of the harbour;—suppose the Government resumed the whole place, took possession of it, and gave everything between the Gasworks and the bridge to the coastal steamers, and put the intercolonial boats between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point, would there not be room enough there? I do not think there would be any great advantage in the Government resuming the properties. It might do for a time for the trades to which you refer, but eventually it would need expansion.

2257. At some distant time? At no distant time, I think.

2258. As far as you have watched the deep-sea business, you think it is fairly accommodated? I think so.

2259. You think the want of accommodation is principally in connection with the intercolonial and coastal trade? Yes.

2260. More in the coastal than in the intercolonial trade? The coastal trade has more limited accommodation.

2261. Suppose the proposed wharfs at Glebe Island were finished, would the deep-sea vessels migrate to them? Not if they could help it, I think.

2262. Nearness to the city is regarded as of great convenience to them? Yes.

2263. They will not go, you think, until they are obliged? Just so. They have large premises where they are, and I think they are likely to stay there until they are obliged to move.

2264. One point we have to consider is whether, if we make new and magnificent wharfs at a great distance from the city, they will induce migration from existing wharfs nearer the city;—you think they will not have that effect? The intercolonial and coastal trade, I think, will remain as near to Sydney as possible, but the over-sea vessels can go pretty well where they like.

2265. You think the new large wharfs will suit them better than they will suit the smaller traders? Yes.

2266. Do you think that ships carrying timber will be likely to get nearer the city, or to go to Glebe Island? I do not think it matters very much in the timber trade where they go. It would be no drawback to them to land timber at Glebe Island, and there are many trades of a similar nature.

2267. You think that all persons who have trade in assorted goods will like to remain near the city? Yes.

2268. Do you think there is a deficiency of accommodation at Darling Harbour for the smaller class of vessels? I think so. We have no place to which we can go unless we can engage a wharf at some out of the way place, as an overflow wharf.

2269. Do you know of any part where the smaller vessels could be conveniently accommodated? I do not, unless we got the frontage between Pyrmont Bridge and the head of Darling Harbour.

2270. We have been informed that above the bridge the Government wharfage, from the beginning of the iron wharf down to the bridge on the west side, is not half utilised;—could not that be made available for the coastal trade to some extent? I daresay it could; but it is rather inconvenient.

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2271. It is too far away from Sussex-street? Yes.
2272. Is there not a deficiency of shed-room? It is not so much the shed-room as that the iron wharfs are badly built for large ships.
2273. Is the railway too near the wharfs to make them convenient? I have never inquired into the cause of the want of traffic at these wharfs; but so far as the coastal trade is concerned there is a great tendency for it to get on to the eastern side of Darling Harbour.
2274. Still the head of the harbour would not be a bad place for that trade? It might be a good place for some purposes. I am not acquainted with the conditions of other coastal traders sufficiently to say to what extent the place would suit them.
2275. Suppose you could rent one of these iron wharfs for a relief place, your distance from Sussex-street would not be greater than your distance from Redfern? It might suit us, but we should have to go to great expense to build sheds there. We should only go there for purposes of storage.
2276. Do you think that part of the reason why the Government have so little custom for these wharfs is that they have not provided shed-room? That would be the reason in our case. It would never do to put our cargo on the wharfs and to come away and leave it there. We should have to build sheds at our own expense, and get a lease sufficient to justify us in expending several thousand pounds.
2277. You think trade is not at all likely to extend in that direction until the Government erect sheds on the wharfs? Quite so.

John Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs, made an affirmation, and was further examined:—

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2278. *Mr. Watson.*] You have read Mr. Knox's evidence? Yes.
2279. You have noticed that he is very much opposed to the scheme now under consideration, stating that, in his opinion, and that of others connected with the Wharf Association, there is rather more than sufficient accommodation for the amount of trade now done or likely to be done for a few years to come at this port? The same thing was said ten years ago by myself and others; but I have since altered my opinion. There is ample wharfage accommodation in Sydney, such as it is; but nearly the whole of the private wharfage accommodation—that is, the jetties—is unsuitable for the large ships which now come to the port.
2280. That applies to the greater number of the private jetties? Yes.
2281. Mr. Knox instanced Smith's wharf as one at which it would be possible to berth some of the large steamers? With a large amount of expenditure.
2282. In what relation? You would have to pull up the old wharf and make a new wharf.
2283. Practically, then, the wharf does not exist to accommodate the large steamers? It comes to that. I went round all the private wharfs the other day to refresh my memory in regard to them. I do not go much on them as a rule, because my business does not take me there, but I noticed that on the whole of the wharfs, from Dawes' Point down to Miller's Point, there is no shed accommodation for the protection of any cargo. The cargo is thrown out loose on to the wharf, which means considerable damage to goods if there is rain.
2284. Are they not stored in many of the places there? At the back; but the stores are not available for the ordinary consignees; they are only available for goods which lie over their time on the wharf, or in regard to which a special arrangement has been made, or for which storage is charged.
2285. Do you charge for storage on the Government wharfs? No; we never charge storage. The sheds are put there by the Government to protect cargo, and although the Government are not legally responsible, I have always held that, with the large revenue they are receiving, they are morally responsible. I think it is only fair that when a ship discharges 5,000 or 6,000 tons of valuable goods at a wharf, for which the Government receive about £500, they should protect the goods in some way.
2286. I suppose there is some limit to time for storage? Forty-eight hours.
2287. Take the case of a private wharf,—would they charge if the goods were placed on for that period? The goods can lie on the wharf for forty-eight hours, on the Government wharfs.
2288. In what other respects would you say the private wharfs were deficient? With the exception of Smith's wharf and the Washington wharf, they are only jetties, and jetties are totally unsuited for the discharging of large quantities of inward cargo.
2289. Do you find that opinion borne out by the preference of shipmasters? I can only give you the practice. Take the New York boats, belonging to the Federal Company and to the Houlders—to all except Dangar, Gedye, & Co. These boats used to berth at Parbury's wharf and other private wharfs, but they have all come to berths at Circular Quay, where there is no rebate. They had a rebate of 50 per cent. at the private wharfs.
2290. They pay the Government double what they paid elsewhere? Yes; they used to get a refund from the wharf-owners of one-half the wharfage.
2291. The consignee, I understand, pays the full rate, but the owners of the vessel, in addition to the ordinary freight, get half of the wharfage refunded? Yes, or the agents.
2292. Notwithstanding this inducement, masters of ships have transferred them to the Government wharfs? Yes.
2293. At the Circular Quay these vessels have to berth at Government jetties? Steamers consigned to Gibbs, Bright, & Co. have an agreement in respect of the jetty at the northern end on the western side.
2294. That is a jetty? Yes, a large one.
2295. But have they storage accommodation there? Yes; there is accommodation there for the storage of 3,000 tons.
2296. Where would the other liners go to? I have hitherto berthed them where I best could. The last two I managed to berth at Woolloomooloo, at what will be the White Star Company's liners' berth. I, fortunately, had an opportunity to berth the last two New York steamers there, otherwise I could not have berthed them.
2297. You have mentioned two deficiences of the private jetties; is there any other point of difference? Yes. Some of the large steamers could not get all their hatches alongside; the jetties are so short. Suppose you have a 350-foot jetty and a vessel is 450 feet long. The modern steamers, you must remember, have hatches right forward and right aft,—some of them have as many as five or six hatches.
2298. How many of these hatches would a large steamer work at one time if she were at a private jetty 350 feet long? I should say about three hatches out of the five.

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2299. As to the other two hatches, the steamer would have to be hauled out and turned round? Yes.
2300. That means delay and expense? Certainly; and despatch to a steamer is everything.
2301. It means the lying at the wharf for an extra day or two, and that is a matter of moment to the owner? Yes; I daresay it would cost £70 or £80 a day to a large steamer, including the wages of the crew.
2302. From all these points of view you say that private wharfs are not up to the requirements as regards the larger class of vessels? I am quite sure of it.
2303. Is there anything in the contention that the present deficient condition of the private wharfs is due to the manner in which they have been kept back by the Government? I have never heard of it until I read it to-day.
2304. Mr. Knox complained that applications to extend wharfs had been refused, and that the tenure is too short to admit of ample improvements? I do not know it of my own knowledge, but I should think it would be very likely that some extensions would be refused, because the jetties might interfere with the fairway. I do not think they would be refused for any other reason.
2305. As to cases where the Land Board consider applications for a renewal of lease, do they take your advice? No.
2306. Do they not seek your advice in any way? I suppose that in the fifteen years I have been in charge of the wharfs I have given evidence two or three times; I think not more frequently. I see that Mr. Knox says that I have to recommend the renewal of a lease; that is an error.
2307. The Land Board are free to recommend what renewals they please? Yes. I think they go greatly by the advice of the District Surveyor—naturally they would.
2308. They evidently consider that it would be a wrong policy to give a long tenure, in view of possible action by the Government of a comprehensive nature? That, probably, would be their reason.
2309. When you were last here you said that arrangements were in progress for the berthing of the White Star liners at Woolloomooloo;—has anything further been done in that matter? A decision must be arrived at on the 11th February next.
2310. Have you had any applications for, or have you in view any method of utilising, the additional berths on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay? They are both under offer to Dalgety's until the 11th February. If they do not take the berths, I can very soon use them.
2311. Is there any suggestion to go beyond the present terminus on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes. The berthing there is at present 840 feet. That would be too long for one large ship, and it would be too short for two. I have suggested that 200 feet should be added, so that there will be accommodation for two 500-foot ships.
2312. The extension you recommend would be in a line with existing wharfs? Yes.
2313. All that you would resume would be enough to make a roadway and shed accommodation? Yes.
2314. What area would it be necessary to resume? I could not say.
2315. The Committee have had referred to them another proposal to construct wharfs on the western side of the bay;—is it expected that that wharfage would be occupied by larger vessels? I have applications for the wharfage if it is carried out. The Houlders and the Federal Company are prepared to take it. I have also to make accommodation for the new San Francisco line.
2316. With regard to Darling Island you have not any understanding with any persons as to the wharfs just constructed there? We cannot have an understanding because the Government have not decided what they are going to do with the land between the railway and the wharfs; the wharfs will be practically useless without stores on the land between them and the railway.
2317. You cannot make any arrangement until you know from the Government what they are going to do? No; but I may say that, under the Wharfage and Tonnage Act, the Government could not lease the land there for more than three years.
2318. No matter how far from the frontage it is? No; the Government have no right to lease land they have resumed for wharfage for more than three years at a time. No one would expend, say, £10,000 upon a lease like that. That is the Crown Solicitor's decision. I suggested to the Government that a short Bill should be got through Parliament authorising them to lease for twenty-five years.
2319. In view of the uncertainty in that connection, you are unable to give us definite information as to what it is proposed to do with Darling Harbour? Yes.
2320. The uncertainty as to the leasehold would not interfere with the wharfage accommodation being used by the Government or by private individuals? The wharfage is being actually used at the present time.
2321. It could be used for export purposes, but the uncertainty you speak of would be an objection to a settlement, in a definite way, of the future of the island? Yes; the Department are putting up sheds there now.
2322. Merely for the reception of cargo temporarily? Yes.
2323. But beyond that shed there would be space available for stores of a large character? Yes.
2324. It is with reference to those that the uncertainty exists? Yes.
2325. What is your own idea as to the disposition of Darling Island? My idea is a very definite one. I have had it for many years. I think you should do one of two things: either the land should be leased to a solid firm—and great care should be taken as to the leasing—upon the understanding that they should expend £10,000 within five years in buildings, approved by the Government, to suit their own particular trade. A lease should be given for twenty-five years, and at its expiration the property would belong to the Crown; the Government in the meantime to collect all the wharfage and tonnage dues. Either that, or the Government should build stores to suit the intending lessees and charge them a rent for twenty-five years at the rate of 5 per cent. on the cost of the buildings, and collect all the wharfage and tonnage dues upon the goods coming in or going out of the stores.
2326. You would expect the wharfage and tonnage rates to compensate for the wharf construction, and the income from the lease to make good, to some extent, the cost of resumption? Yes.
2327. You have the idea of export principally in your mind? Yes. I feel very strongly on that point. I never expect anything but export from that island. I think we shall have nearly all the export trade there in a few years.
2328. It has been suggested that the meat and coal export do not go very well together at Pyrmont? No; the meat export should be taken to Darling Island.

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2329. Leaving the coal export where it is? Yes; the meat and grain might be taken to Darling Island.
2330. Can you tell us why that length of wharf immediately to the north of the Pyrmont bridge, on the western side of Darling Harbour, is not utilised to any great extent? It is not used by large vessels; but it is very much used by small vessels and lighters—in fact, it is the only place to be got by lighters. You could not put large vessels up there; there is only from 14 to 16 feet of water.
2331. I understand that two or three years ago it was proposed to blast away rock there, giving a depth of 28 feet? It was deepened about half way up from the base of the jetty. A depth of 26 or 27 feet was obtaining up to a certain point, and from there up to the bridge the wharfage has been used for small vessels. I think it would be a waste of money to blast out more rock there.
2332. Is there not room to accommodate the small class of vessels to which you refer on the southern side of the bridge, going along towards the iron wharfs? There is not now. It is used by the contractors for the new bridge.
2333. What is that space being used for? In connection with the construction of the Pyrmont bridge.
2334. Ordinarily it would be available? It has been used as the course of trade required.
2335. The vessels now going north of Pyrmont Bridge have been transferred from the southward since the bridge work was started? Some go there and others go up to the iron wharfs.
2336. Would the space which you say has been deepened up to 26 or 27 feet be enough for the accommodation of large vessels? For a distance of 300 feet immediately south from the bridge the depth is only 15 or 16 feet; but northward again from that it is about 28 or 29 feet.
2337. Why did you not continue to deepen to the extent of 26 or 27 feet right along? It is an expensive operation, and it would take a long time. I think they were twelve or eighteen months going from a depth of 14 to 28 feet in the length of 300 feet.
2338. With respect to that frontage, why is it not more used by large vessels? It is always used.
2339. We were informed that it was seldom used? Persons who gave you that information must have happened to be there on a day when there were no ships. Wharfage business fluctuates very much. One day there will be no ships, and the next week you will have more shipping than you can accommodate. You will see the same thing happening in London, and elsewhere.
2340. Could not the smaller vessels and lighters be accommodated to greater advantage at the iron wharfs at the head of Darling Harbour? No; those wharfs have always been a nuisance. They are too high, and the lighters have not derricks to hoist up on to them.
2341. It seems a pity to allow that frontage to go to waste? We use it for small timber vessels. That is the only purpose, I think, for which it is now used.
2342. Would it not be advisable to make it more convenient? I do not know how that would suit the Railway people.
2343. Do the Commissioners use the wharfs to any great extent? The wharfs are on a level with the top of the trucks, so that the goods on the wharfs can be shunted direct into the trucks. The Railway Commissioners have used the wharfs largely for railway iron,
2344. Are they not available to the public to any great extent? I do not think the Commissioners use them very much now; they are taking their railway iron somewhere else.
2345. If the wharfs at Pyrmont are being used as extensively as you just now said, how is it that the amount of revenue received from them is so small;—last year it amounted to only £1,420? That would be the revenue from above the bridge. The revenue from the two jetties was £4,302. That was partly owing to a concession which was given to the Railway Commissioners. We charged only half wharfage on the coal exported from there; instead of 3d. we charged only 1½d. The Commissioners pay the wharfage on a large quantity of the coal.
2346. Was any concession made in respect of wheat which was taken from there? No; only in respect of coal.
2347. Are the Pyrmont jetties suitable for shipping anything but coal;—is the decking flush with the rails? No; the rails are above the decking.
2348. Making the place unsuitable for the discharge of cargo? Yes.
2349. The jetties must be confined to the export trade? Yes.
2350. If the rails were flush with the decking could the jetties be used for both purposes? I do not think so.
2351. In other places the wharfs are used for both purposes? Yes; but you would interfere with and hamper the railway traffic if there were a number of drays there. You could not discharge inward cargo. To discharge a large cargo of general merchandise you want plenty of space.
2352. Do all the vessels which use the Pyrmont jetties go there for export purposes? Not all. A large quantity of ore is landed right from the ships into the railway trucks.
2353. *Dr. Garran.*] We were told by a witness the other day that there had been an experiment in the loading of grain at the new Darling Island wharfs, and that it had not been a very great success? I think something very practical was done; 1,000 tons were loaded. The wheat was not loaded from Darling Island, but from Pyrmont wharf.
2354. One of the carriers told us that there was rather a muddle? It was a matter for the Railway people. I did not interfere, but I think there was a little muddle. I saw what was being done, and suggested what they should do.
2355. It was the first shipment there? Yes; at one of the jetties—Pyrmont wharf.
2356. You do not think it afforded any indication of the fitness of the wharfs for export purposes? No; all that is required is that the line of rails should be put a little nearer to the edge of the wharf. The trucks were a few feet too far away from the ship.
2357. You know the frontage to Dawes' Point? Yes.
2358. Would it be possible to make a wharf there? I did suggest it, but Mr. Darley said that it was all rock there, and it would be too expensive, seeing that we could not get a berth of more than 420 feet.
2359. The reason I ask the question is, that the property is to be dedicated as a permanent reserve, and I wanted to ask you whether there ought to be a reservation of the frontage for wharf purposes—whether it might be considered expedient hereafter to make a wharf there? No; I think the public should have the place entirely. It is a beautiful spot; there is no sewage, and the water there is perfectly clean all round.
2360. You have described the Circular Quay frontage as the best in Port Jackson? Yes.
2361. If you can get 500 feet of wharfage at Dawes Point, then, would it not be a very good thing for you? We should get only 400 feet.
2362. But that would make a very fine wharf? For a certain class of vessels.

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2363. Do you think a jetty there would come out far enough to affect the entrance at Circular Quay? No.
2364. It would not hinder the manœuvring of ships there? No.
2365. The only objection to the provision of wharfage accommodation there would be the taking away a part of a popular reserve, and the cost of the work? Yes.
2366. Mr. Watson asked you about the Pyrmont wharfs; would it not have been cheaper to deepen the remaining portion of the wharf to which you referred—would it not have been better to have one magnificent line of frontage than to spend an equal sum of money in making a wharf elsewhere? I do not think so. You could not have obtained berths there for three large vessels, and sometimes it is better to have a number of small ones. Besides, we must have accommodation for a certain number of small vessels somewhere.
2367. But you need not put small vessels in the best part of the harbour;—do you know of any better line of wharfs than you have there? No.
2368. Yet part of the frontage was not deepened, because you say it would cost too much money;—if you had had the front of the wharf deepened to the bridge you could have put the "Medic" there at any time? She could not discharge there, because of the Railway.
2369. She could only take in cargo there? Yes.
2370. One of the witnesses said it was understood that the White Star Line were not going to take the berths at Woolloomooloo Bay? I should be rather glad if it were the case.
2371. Where would they be able to go to if they did not go to Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not know.
2372. They could go only to Smith's wharf? Yes; if they do not go to Woolloomooloo; the Norddeutscher Lloyd's boats will go there.
2373. You have just now more steamers than you want, and you will be glad to get rid of one of them? I can afford to get rid of the White Star line.
2374. Did you find any difficulty in respect of distance from the city in regard to the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes, as regards passengers. I have been thinking over that matter, and to my mind the time will come when some other approach will have to be made to Woolloomooloo. In the event of the berth on the Domain side being constructed, I believe it will be advisable to take the tunnel through from Circular Quay under the Domain. The electric tramway could then be continued through to Woolloomooloo, and you would have plenty of material for the filling in in connection with the wharfs.
2375. You think that it will be a very valuable wharf frontage, and that all that is wanted is better access? Yes.
2376. The extension of the electric tramway to that point would help the difficulty? Yes.
2377. But it would not be so good as the making of a tunnel? No; a tunnel would also supply material for the filling in of the wharfs and a good roadway for drays.
2378. Where would you make the tunnel? I would take it at an angle from the Water Police Station, to come out on the western side of Woolloomooloo.
2379. Under the Domain? Yes; it would not be necessary to resume a foot of land.
2380. That route has been suggested for a railway? I do not think the railway is likely to go there, but the tramway might be extended.
2381. Do you think it would pay? Yes.
2382. Do you know what it will be likely to cost? No; but if a large property like Woolloomooloo is to be made to pay every facility must be afforded.
2383. You wish to let the wharfs at Woolloomooloo to advantage; you recognise that there is a difficulty of access, and you think that a tunnel would be the easiest method if the Government would go to the expense? Yes; and, instead of taking the filling from Darling Island or from Glebe Island, they might take it from the tunnel.
2384. You have no immediate use for the material in the neighbourhood? No; the tunnel need not be cut right through now, but it could be commenced.
2385. *Mr. Shepherd.*] About what width would one of the largest steamers occupy upon a jetty? About 60 feet.
2386. And she would be about 550 feet long? Yes.
2387. What is the depth from where one of the largest steamers discharges to the back of the shed or wharf? The shed at the Government wharfs is about 30 feet in from the edge of the wharf; that gives room for cargo to be lifted out by derricks in front of the shed.
2388. Supposing you wanted 100 feet for the discharge of a ship, and that your jetty were 200 feet wide, and you put up a division in the centre, you would then have ample room on each side? That would be practically a broadside berth, and it would be a very costly undertaking. I recommended something of the kind some years ago at Woolloomooloo Bay, with a width of 150 feet. That was intended to berth four sailing vessels, and it would cost something like £27,000.
2389. My idea was that you would economise space; if you wanted 550 feet for one vessel at a broadside wharf, could you not get four vessels by constructing your piers longer, with sufficient breadth? I am afraid that if you ran your jetties out that distance into the fairway you would be obstructing the traffic. The structure you describe would be an enormous concern—practically a little island. It might be possible to construct it in some places.
2390. What distance from the stem of a ship is the first hatch? It varies very much. Sometimes it is 15 feet; in other cases it is 50 feet.
2391. Are there any cases in which it is as near as 15 feet? Yes; sometimes there is a hatch right down through the cabin.
2392. Then there would be no saving in putting a vessel in bow first for discharge? No.
2393. *Chairman.*] With regard to the increased tonnage of the port, several witnesses stated that although there has been a large amount of extra tonnage coming to the port, it has been empty tonnage; that is to say, that large ships have come here with very little cargo, and that it is now proposed to provide wharfage for empty tonnage? I do not know of any empty tonnage.
2394. The "Medic," for example, which berthed at Woolloomooloo, did not come here full of goods? No steamer ever comes to Sydney with a full cargo.
2395. You said some time ago that there had been a great increase in tonnage during the past few years, and that it led you to ask for new wharfage? You forget that the steamers have to take outward tonnage.

2396.

J. Jackson. 18 Jan., 1900.

2396. Your increase in tonnage is based upon the actual tonnage brought in by the vessels? Yes.
2397. Mr. Knox said that your increase was based only on the tonnage of the vessel; whereas it is based on the actual goods imported? Yes, and landed at the public wharf.
2398. It was also stated that during the height of the wool season some of the berths this year had been empty for weeks in succession;—is that correct? Yes.
2399. Why was that? Because there has been a great decrease in the wool export.
2400. There has been a large falling off in the wool clip? Yes; it has fallen off fully one-third.
2401. Do you know the depth of water at the approaches of Glebe Island? Yes; between 23 and 25 feet.
2402. Is it rocky underneath that? No; it is soft.
2403. Mr. Knox said that he thought the estimated cost of the works was beyond their value when completed, and that it did not include the cost of dredging, which would be extremely higher; he also said there was an enormous amount of rock-cutting to be done to get to the requisite depth? I do not know of any rocks there. As far as I know, it is all soft ground. I know that White Bay is all mud.
2404. Mr. Knox states that the wharfage at the Sugar Company's wharf was never taken up by any shipowners;—did you ever hear of the Sugar Company's wharf being available for purposes outside of their own business? No.
2405. You never heard of its being advertised or offered for public use? No.

FRIDAY, 19 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Francis Henry Wilson, Chief Clerk, and Acting Chairman of the Metropolitan Land Board, Department of Lands, sworn, and examined:—

F. H. Wilson. 19 Jan., 1900.

2406. *Mr. Dick.*] During the course of our inquiry several witnesses have stated that they found great difficulty in getting anything like fair terms from the Government in respect of the so-called private wharfs;—they state that they are hampered, and that difficulties are thrown in their way by the Department of Lands;—will you kindly detail the method in which their applications are received and dealt with by your Department? The applications are sent in the first instance to the Metropolitan Land Board, who refer them to the District Surveyor and the Harbours and Rivers Branch for report. After the reports have been received it comes before the Land Board for inquiry, and the parties give evidence, if they like, as to what the cost of erecting wharfs would be. The officers of the Department also give any evidence in their power. Expert evidence is brought as to what ought to be the rent of a wharf of the value proposed by the would-be lessees. The Board then, taking all things into their consideration, recommend the lease. Under the 89th section of the Act of 1884, the lease must be for fifteen years only.
2407. *Mr. Watson.*] Is that the maximum? By the 46th section of the Act of 1895 the term of the lease was extended to twenty-eight years. The Metropolitan Land Board, as a rule, now recommend all large leases for twenty-eight years, with a proviso that the rent shall be appraised every seven years. The Board make a recommendation to the Minister to that effect, and the papers are sent over to the head office. They are put before the Minister. There are certain conditions which have been fixed for some years attaching to leases in Darling Harbour. I will read them to the Committee. They are so drawn as to apply to individual lessees or to companies. That is the only variation in the forms. Form A is as follows:—

> The lessee is to remove the structure at his own cost, and without compensation, within six months of determination of the lease, should he be required in writing by the Government to do so. A good and substantial structure is to be erected, within six months from this date, upon the land leased, to the satisfaction of the Harbours and Rivers Department, and such structure is to be kept in good and efficient condition, and in a thorough state of repair throughout the currency of the lease. The right is reserved to terminate the lease at any time during its currency, should the land be required for public wharfs, railways, or other public purposes, by giving not less than six months' notice in writing to that effect. Should the land be required by the Government for any public purpose during the currency of the lease, any erection upon it may be retained without compensation beyond the cost price, less a sum for deterioration.

I am not aware that the Crown has ever exercised the right referred to—that is, for some years. I believe it was exercised by the Railway Department at Pyrmont at one time.
2408. *Mr. Dick.*] When were these conditions framed? Many years ago; long before I had anything to do with the matter.
2409. Any person or company taking up a lease is thoroughly aware of these conditions? Yes.
2410. The experts who give evidence as to the rent per annum of the leases are also aware of the conditions? Yes.
2411. Do you think the conditions enter into the computation of the annual rent to be paid for the leases;—the fact that the Government may take the property at any time must have some effect in determining the value? The rents are not very high; the highest, I think, is about £300.
2412. You do not think, then, that the statements of Mr. Knox are true, and that the Engineer-in-Chief for Works takes an unreasonable view of proposals for enlarging or improving the wharfs;—you do not think an excessive rent is demanded for the land leased for wharfs? We do not think so.
2413. *Mr. Levien.*] The rentals referred to by Mr. Knox may have been assessed before these leases were dealt with under the Land Act? Quite so. I think the highest rental is only about £300 a year; I am not aware of any higher.
2414. You had nothing to do with the fixing of the rent in the case of Dalgety's lease? No; the case of the next wharf—the Central wharf—is coming before the Land Board at its next meeting. It will come up for reappraisement.

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2415. *Mr. Dick.*] What has been the general result of reappraisement in these cases? Generally, the same rent has been fixed; it is only where the length of a jetty has been increased that additional rent is asked, as a rule.
2416. Have the lessees carried out the condition as to the erection of good and substantial structures, and the keeping of them in good order during the course of their leases? The Harbours and Rivers Department look after them; that is not part of the duty of the Lands Department.
2417. What is it, then, that you actually lease? The Government grant permission to erect wharfs on land under the water.
2418. Generally in front of a freehold? If it is not in front of the applicant's own freehold he will have in his application to prove the consent of the owner of the freehold to a special lease being granted.
2419. Is it true as stated that when the lessees ask to improve their position by substituting concrete for timber wharfs they are obstructed? I do not think that is so.
2420. It is said that the Government demand the right to resume all the reclaimed land, and the right of access to the water at any time, on paying the actual cost of the reclamation? I do not know of anything of the kind. We do not know anything about those matters. The reclamation has to be effected to the satisfaction of the Public Works Department in every case; we have nothing to do with that.
2421. Would that be included in the conditions of a lease;—supposing a man desires to make a concrete wharf? I do not know of any case of the kind which has arisen.
2422. You think that is a purely hypothetical statement? Yes; I do not know of any case.
2423. What limit do you generally impose as regards the length of jetties? That is determined by the Harbours and Rivers Department. They lay down the limit-line for the jetties, and we do not grant leases beyond that line. I may mention that a short time ago one of the companies did run out their wharf beyond the limit-line, and on representations being made to the Harbours and Rivers Department, they shifted the limit-line out to the end of the wharf.
2424. Who, as a rule, apply for the leases? Either the companies or private proprietors. We have applications from Huddart, Parker; Howard Smith, and other companies.
2425. When you say proprietors, do you mean the owners of the freehold? Either the owner or the lessee of the freehold, with the consent of the owner.
2426. Do you find much competition among that section of the community for these wharf frontages? We hear a great many complaints that they cannot let their wharfs as readily as they used to do owing to the competition amongst the wharf-owners themselves.
2427. *Mr. Watson.*] But there is no competition for particular sites? The leases are restricted to the owners or lessees of the freehold. There can be no competition.
2428. *Mr. Dick.*] In the case of resumed land on the foreshores, is it a fact that you can give no lease for a private wharf for a period beyond three years? The case of resumed land would be dealt with by the Treasury. We have no cases of that sort coming before us.
2429. Taking a general view of the conditions imposed upon the lessees, you do not think they can be said to be harassing to them? I think the tenure is very uncertain. The Government may want to resume at any time.
2430. Is that not taken into consideration when the value of the lease is estimated? Yes; but a jetty can all be pulled up at a moment's notice.
2431. Do you know of any cases where improvements have been checked on account of the uncertainty of tenure? No.
2432. Those who have taken up these leases have availed themselves to the full of the facilities provided? I think so.
2433. With respect to the clause giving the Government power of resumption at six months' notice, have any cases of resumption occurred? I do not know of any.
2434. Do you think that condition has in view a general resumption of all the private wharfs, rather than of any particular resumption? I think so.
2435. Until some complete scheme is formulated there is not much likelihood of any wharfs being resumed? I do not think so. I might add that the same proviso attaches to all private bathing-places in the harbour.
2436. Have you or your Board made any recommendation to the authorities with regard to the improvement of the conditions of the leases or do you think they are fairly satisfactory? We have made no recommendation.
2437. It is to be presumed then that you think the conditions fairly satisfactory? We have to carry out the conditions as imposed by the Minister for the time being; but we think that the tenure ought to be more certain.
2438. In what way? We think that Clause A ought not to be inserted in the conditions.
2439. Have you made any recommendation of that character? No; that is only our personal opinion.
2440. But the uncertainty of tenure must enter into the calculation when the rents are being fixed? No doubt it does.
2441. *Dr. Garran.*] Is it not a fact that the jetties recently built have been of first-class quality—good strong useful jetties? Yes, I think so; some of them have been erected at a cost of about £4,000.
2442. The lessees who have undertaken to built these jetties have done justice to their tenure? Yes.
2443. Is not that in itself a reasonable presumption that they think their tenure a good one? I suppose it is.
2444. Would not any practical man of business say so? I think so.
2445. They feel that they can trust the Government not to behave unfairly to them? I think they feel that the land will not be taken unless a public necessity arises.
2446. And that then they will get their money back, less the depreciation; they cannot complain of that? No.
2447. Many of the older wharfs are of a very inferior description? Yes.
2448. Your Board have no power to improve them, I suppose? No.
2449. When these leases fall in, can you stipulate that there shall be any improvement;—suppose they do not ask for anything fresh, but only for a renewal of the lease? In some cases I know we have insisted upon new piles being driven where the old ones have been eaten through by cobra.
2450. Do you get reports from an engineer as to the state of the wharfs? In a great many cases I go down and look at the piles myself.

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2451. If the lessee applies to lengthen or to broaden, then you can put in all the conditions you like, and you do? The Harbours and Rivers Department have to be satisfied as to those matters.
2452. The old wharfs are no further under your power or under that of the Harbours and Rivers Department than to see that the structures are safe? That they are safe and sound; that is the duty of the Harbours and Rivers Department.
2453. You do not stipulate for any improvements in consideration of a lengthened lease? No.
2454. From what you know of all this land at Darling Harbour which has been so closely under your observation, do you think that those who trade in that part of the harbour are fairly satisfied? I do not know; some of the companies have been complaining that, owing to the immense length of the steamers at the present time, all the traffic up the centre of the stream will be destroyed.
2455. That is not a complaint by wharf-owners, is it? Yes. One company came the other day and said, "If we do not get our wharf out a little further, we shall have to unload half the cargo and then take the steamer out into the stream and turn her round before we can unload the other half."
2456. That is because the steamer would have four or five hatches when there is room to unload only three? Yes, they say that owing to the Government wharf where Goodlet's wharf was the harbour is much restricted.
2457. But if they placed their wharfs further out they would restrict the fairway still more? The Harbours and Rivers Department do not allow them to do that.
2458. I gather, from what I have seen of the plans of the Harbours and Rivers Department, that they draw a line from point to point and will not allow a wharf to project beyond that line? No wharf is allowed to project beyond it; but sometimes a vessel would project nearly 100 feet.
2459. There is no limit to that? No.
2460. Then a vessel may poke her nose out 50 feet in the fairway so long as the stern is against the end of the wharf? Yes.
2461. She can obstruct the stream as much in that way as if the wharf were run out? Yes.
2462. I suppose the real difficulty arises from the fact that the ships have grown whereas the wharfs have not? I think so.
2463. The wharfs were long enough originally for the ships they were intended to accommodate? Yes; several have been lengthened to the extent of 30 feet or 40 feet within the last year.
2464. But with ships of a length of 500 feet the longest private jetty in Sydney would not provide the accommodation? No.
2465. When you hear of the competition you speak of, is it the competition of the other wharfingers or the competition of the Government that is most complained of? They complain mostly to the Board of the competition of the Government.
2466. The construction by the Government of such wharfs as those at Circular Quay must necessarily have taken the ships away from other wharfs? I suppose so.
2467. Would any private wharfs, or all of them together, give the accommodation which the Government are giving at Circular Quay? I do not think so.
2468. If an earthquake were to silt up Circular Quay to-morrow, could the ships berthed there find accommodation at private wharfs? I do not think so.
2469. Then the competition of the Government has come in to fulfil a real want, has it not? I suppose so.
2470. We could not now do without Circular Quay? No.
2471. Or the Woolloomooloo berths either just now? No.
2472. So that the Government up to the present time has not oversupplied the needs of large steamers;—do you think it has? No; I know that Government officers have said that they would have to resume all the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay. It was reported to the Board only a few months ago that they must have more accommodation.
2473. Under these circumstances can it be fairly said that the competition of the Government has been up to the present time excessive? I am only telling you what the officers have said. I do not profess to be a judge.
2474. The private wharf-owners could not possibly have accommodated the vessels which have been accommodated by the Government? No.
2475. When we are considering a scheme of still further increases to the Government wharfs, we have to consider whether that increase will be going too far, and will be entering into unnecessary competition with private owners? I do not know of any private wharfs which could take in vessels like the "Medic" or the "Afric."
2476. The Darling Island wharfs will be ready in a short time for shipping;—even when they are all in use do you think the Government will have supplied excessively the needs of shipping? I am not a judge.
2477. As far as you can see, the terms and conditions upon which the Government insist are not, all things considered, unreasonable? No.
2478. They are not, so far as you know, checking the improvement of wharfs? No.
2479. *Mr. Shepherd.*] In the event of a company or an individual applying to extend, what course do they adopt? They would apply for an extension. The papers would be sent to the Harbours and Rivers Department to inquire if there were any objection, and if there were no objection the extension would be allowed as a matter of course. That is to say, the Land Board would recommend it. The Harbours and Rivers Department are the persons to determine the limit-line of wharfs.
2480. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any instances in the harbour, where the water frontage has to be leased by the Government, where there have not been renewal applications; are there any water frontages vacant at the present time? The only frontage I know of at present is what is called Flood's wharf, on the south side of Pyrmont Bridge; it was lately resumed by the Government for an approach to Pyrmont Bridge. That is about the only one I know of. It has been resumed very lately.
2481. All the other wharf frontages are readily availed of? I think they are.

Hon. Alexander Kethel, M.L.C., sworn, and examined:—

Hon. A. Kethel, M.L.C. 19 Jan., 1900.

2482. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales? Yes.
2483. You are also a wharf-owner? A wharfinger.
2484. *Mr. Levien.*] Are you a lessee from the Crown? No; from the Municipal Council.

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19 Jan., 1900.

2485. How long have you been a lessee? I have leased the property I occupy now from the Council for twenty-three years.
2486. What have you—jetties or side wharfs? We have three parallel jetties, and one running out to a point—a smaller one altogether. I am now reconstructing the buildings, and putting in new jetties.
2487. Are you extending them in length or width? Both ways.
2488. Have you to apply to the Corporation for leave to extend? I applied to the Corporation to back my application to the Department of Lands, which they did. The Department of Lands could not issue a lease to me, but they must, according to the 87th section of the Act of 1884, give it to the owner in fee-simple, or to someone else with his consent. The Municipal Council gave their consent to my application, which was referred to the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, and approved of by him. My original application was slightly modified, and was finally granted by the Department of Lands.
2489. Did the matter come before the Land Board? No.
2490. The Minister granted your application? Yes; it was a reconstruction, not an original application for a lease.
2491. You pay the Government nothing? No; the rental is paid to the Government by the Corporation.
2492. What frontage have you? I think it is about 270 feet.
2493. What is the length of your longest jetty? I am putting out two jetties; one will be 280 feet long, with a width of 41 feet, and the second will be 280 feet long, with a width of 31 feet.
2494. For what kind of merchandise are your jetties chiefly used? Chiefly for produce, either coastal or intercolonial.
2495. All kinds of produce? Yes; agricultural produce mainly.
2496. Do you find any difficulty in loading and unloading two vessels, one on each side of your jetties? I have had, under the old system, because the jetties were too restricted for the expanding trade, and the larger size of the ships. That is why I had to pull them to pieces. I am proceeding to build others to give me more scope to handle cargoes.
2497. Taking the wider jetty of the two you have mentioned, if you were unloading and loading two ships at it, I suppose you could not take one vehicle up, and another vehicle down the jetty;—they could not pass one another? They could do so comfortably. Forty-one feet is a considerable width.
2498. Loading and unloading two vessels at the same time? Yes.
2499. You think that is a sufficient width? For the class of work we have to do. We have, as a rule, at Darling Harbour to give ten days' grace. The consignees leave the stuff on the jetties for ten days without any charge. The Government Regulation prescribes forty-eight hours I believe; but we have to give our customers greater concessions. I have stuff at my wharf which was landed there in the first week in November, and it has not yet been removed by the consignee.
2500. Do you make a charge for that? If I did the consignee would send his consignment to another wharf next time; so that I have to eat the leek, so to speak.
2501. Have you sheds on your jetties? I have considerable accommodation of that sort. Part of my reconstruction scheme is to cover the whole of the space so that it will be sheltered from the weather; every part of the Market wharf will be covered in.
2502. I suppose you have a knowledge of all the wharfage about the city? A general knowledge.
2503. Do you think there is sufficient for all the ships coming into the port, or have you heard of complaints of the want of accommodation? I have not heard of any complaints of the want of wharfage accommodation; but last winter there was an immense glut of produce coming in in consequence of the failure of our grass in the country, and there was not room enough to store the chaff, hay, bran, and other stuff which came in. I had to refuse wharfage for about 20,000 tons of goods last year. They did not require space to land them, but simply space in which to keep them after they were landed. I have never, excepting on one or two occasions in ten years, had every berth at the Market wharf filled at one time.
2504. You think there is always plenty of wharfage accommodation? Yes; the space required is to keep the stuff in after it has been landed from the vessels.
2505. Have you seen the plan of the proposed works at Glebe Island? Yes. Mr. Lyne, the Secretary to the Committee, sent me a tracing the other day. It makes a very pretty picture, that is all I can say.
2506. What is your opinion of the scheme? To be candid, I do not believe in it at all.
2507. What is your reason for saying that? In the first place, it is away out of the city; it is too far away for general merchandise. No merchant would allow goods to go there if he could stop it.
2508. Your principal objection to the proposal is that the wharfs would be too far away for the ships? Yes.
2509. Suppose the railway were extended to the island, what would you say to that? I will reserve my opinion until I see the railway there. If I were going to bring goods from there to Darling Harbour it would simply be using a lot of wharfage space. I should prefer to have my goods landed at Darling Harbour in the first instance.
2510. Suppose you were loading chilled meat for the English market, and you could bring it right from the Abattoirs on to the wharf, would not that be very convenient? No, decidedly not. As the Chairman of the Board of Exports, I recommended to the Government that they should construct chilling rooms and grain stores on Darling Island, which, without exception, is the finest site in Australia for the purpose. The Darling Island scheme is being carried out by the Government chiefly with the object of making it the export centre of the Colony, and I think it would be a piece of false policy on the part of any authorities to condemn the Darling Island scheme and then to commence an opposition scheme at Glebe Island.
2511. No one condemns the Darling Island scheme; but do you think that with the growing trade the Glebe Island works would be utilised;—do you think there is any necessity for them? They may be of use when our great grandchildren are as old as we are, but not until then or nearly then.
2512. You think the works are being undertaken many years before they are required, even for wharfage accommodation? Yes; I do not know for what kind of goods it is supposed the wharfage will be utilised.
2513. Some witnesses have expressed the opinion that it would be a splendid place at which to load or unload timber? I know the timber trade thoroughly, and I say that it would be perfect folly to entertain any such idea. My reasons for saying so are these: Within the past fifteen years the timber trade in Sydney has been entirely revolutionised. At one time the great bulk of the imported timber was landed

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landed either at Dibbs' wharf, the eastern wing of Circular Quay, or, latterly, at Woolloomooloo. Since then the system of importation has entirely changed its character, and the ships do not discharge their cargo at any public wharf. I do not think there has been a cargo of timber discharged at a public wharf for the last five or six years. The ships anchor at Johnstone's Bay, and the timber is taken direct from them to the wharfs of the consignees. I believe that some of Goodlet and Smith's timber goes up to their wharf; but in the case of Langdon, Hopkins, and Langdon, the Kauri Company, and John Booth & Co., although they have water frontages there is not sufficient depth for the ocean ships to go up to them. The ships anchor as nearly as possible to wharfs, and the timber is put into punts or lighters and is conveyed in them from the ship's side to the wharf; the merchants pay no wharfage to the Government. No timber is landed at the Government wharfs except that which is landed at Darling Harbour to go away by train into the country, or to suburban centres. I am sure no timber would be landed at Glebe Island. Another reason I speak so emphatically is that the land there is of a rocky and precipitous nature, and it would be useless for a storage-yard unless it were made nearly level with the proposed wharfs.

2514. You are aware that it is proposed to cut down the island? It would take a very long time to do that, and it will cost an immense amount of money. No timber merchants could afford to pay sufficient rental to pay the interest upon the cost of converting Glebe Island into a timber-yard. I might refer to the rental paid by Cowlishaw Brothers, and by Maxwell, for the land resumed at White Bay. That would not pay anything like interest on the amount required to form an equal portion of Glebe Island into a timber-yard.

2515. You are entirely opposed to the scheme, then;—you do not think it a suitable place for the suggested improvements, and you do not think there is sufficient trade at present to warrant the proposed expenditure? And it would not bring in revenue to pay interest on the cost of construction. I may say that my little wharf—the Market wharf—cannot be in any way benefited or prejudiced by the proposed work. The class of trade which comes my way is of an entirely distinct character.

2516. You are constantly moving about in shipping circles; have you ever heard any complaint of the want of wharfage accommodation? No; but I know that if it is reported that a ship is coming here from any part of the world, excepting ships of over 4,000 tons burden, not only the Government wharfinger, but a half-dozen private wharfingers, immediately hunt up the agents or consignees. This is done months before the ships come in, and in some cases as high a rebate as 75 per cent. is offered, in order to get the ship. That has been my experience.

2517. With reference to Darling Island, do you think it would be used by deep-sea ships? Yes, undoubtedly; because they could discharge their inward cargo, haul round and take their cargo straight out of the cold stores on the wharf without the produce being carted as it is at present through the streets of the city, where it is liable to all sorts of accidents on a hot or sultry day.

2518. You think there is sufficient wharfage accommodation for all the ships that are likely to come here for some years to come, even exclusive of the works at Darling Island? I believe in the Darling Island works chiefly on account of the facilities which will be afforded for the export of produce.

2519. But suppose we left those wharfs out of the question, and that ships were to go to other wharfs, do you think there would be sufficient accommodation? Yes; the only exception I would make would be in a case like that of the "Afric," the "Medic," and "Frederich der Grosse." They could be as well accommodated anywhere as at the Government wharfs; some of them could be accommodated at Darling Island. It has a 1½ mile of wharfage frontage, with a depth of 28 feet.

2520. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I think you said that one of your jetties would be 41 feet in width, and the other 31 feet? Yes.

2521. You would be able, you say, to load and unload two vessels at one of those piers at the same time? Yes.

2522. Will you be able to do that without any great confusion? Yes; because we should not allow the cargo to remain on the jetty. I will have the cargo removed from the jetty directly it is released from the ship's slings; I would insist on the consignees removing the cargo at once, leaving the jetty clear for working.

2523. What is the average size of the vessels you employ? I have not yet got my jetties into working order; but last year I berthed ships up to 1,500 tons, and with our old appliances I was able to put out 16,000 sacks of produce in one working day.

2524. That was chiefly produce from the other colonies? Yes, we take anything that comes. The greater part of the oversea ships are consigned to merchants when they leave the Old Country. These merchants have an interest principally in private wharfs, and they send the ships to their own wharfs, or to places where they can get the greatest concessions. I except, of course, the liners which go to the Government wharfs.

2525. Are your wharfs generally pretty fully occupied? No. I wish they were; they are not occupied more than a third of the time.

2526. I suppose you will be willing to allow any vessels requiring accommodation to go there? I shall be very glad, as soon as I get my jetties finished. I shall employ a man to go and hunt up ships.

2527. What width of pier do you think would be necessary to enable two of the largest vessels which come here to load and unload—one on each side of the pier? If I were constructing such a jetty I should make it from 80 to 100 feet wide.

2528. You think 100 feet would be ample? Yes.

2529. With that width two vessels would be able to load and unload without confusion? Yes; and you would be able to keep the cargoes separate. Another matter to be considered is that consignees must have the goods kept separately—the brands must not be mixed. The consignees must have access to the different stacks with their drays.

2530. When you spoke of the glut of produce last year, you did not mean to say that there was any lack of wharfage accommodation? No; there was merely a superabundance of produce. One wharf had 120,000 sacks of produce stored in its shed at one time, and the consignees would not remove it. When the next ship came in there was no place for her produce, and she had to go hunting about, not for a jetty, but to find a place where she could store her cargo.

2531. Do you think jetty accommodation is equally satisfactory with that of a broadside wharf for the loading and unloading of cargo? I hardly care to give a definite opinion; it depends very much upon circumstances. A side berth is best when you can work four or five hatches all together. When the

cargo

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cargo is out of the ship's slings it is done with in that case. If you are discharging on a jetty you have to remove part of the cargo from the jetty from time to time, so as not to hamper the unloading.
2532. If a jetty were long enough it would be equally convenient? Yes, especially if it were roofed over.
2533. The erection of jetties is a tremendous economy of water frontage? Yes.
2534. You could accommodate at least four ships at a jetty, whereas at a broadside wharf you could accommodate only one? Yes. I am able to accommodate three large ships, but I could accommodate only one of equal tonnage, with a side berth.
2535. So that where the width of the harbour permits of it you think jetties are the most economical and the best way of dealing with the shipping? Undoubtedly.
2536. You know that there is a likelihood of additional accommodation being provided at Woolloomooloo? I am very much opposed to it.
2537. If that work were carried out you think there would be still less necessity for the Glebe Island scheme? Yes; I do not acknowledge that there is at present any necessity whatever for that scheme.
2538. Even although the Woolloomooloo proposal might not be carried out? Quite so. You could berth one of the ships at Pyrmont, which is in the city of Sydney. It would be easy to make crossings over the rails at Pyrmont and Darling Island. Vehicles could then get across without any inconvenience. I am sorry they cannot do so now. A great blunder was made in laying the rails there with a projection of 6 inches above the surface of the planking. I was watching the "Southern Cross" taking in goods the other day, and it was painful to any man with a knowledge of wharfage to see the blundering, stupid toil expended where a little skill and forethought would have saved three-fourths of it.
2539. You know the amount which it is proposed to expend at Glebe Island? I have heard it stated.
2540. And you do not think that expenditure is justified? No.
2541. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You have been for a number of years engaged in the timber trade? Yes.
2542. You have stated that a large quantity of imported timber is brought by ships which anchor at Johnstone's Bay, and which discharge into lighters;—do you think these vessels would use the wharfs if they were suitable for the landing of timber? No; the timber merchants require to take the stuff into their own yards, to separate it and to pack it according to its dimensions and quality. They could not do that at a public wharf; they would still have to lighter it away from that wharf after paying wharfage rates. A timber merchant would naturally prefer to take the timber to his own wharfs and land it there.
2543. Is not one of the causes of the timber merchants treating timber in that way that there is not sufficient depth of water at their wharfs to bring the vessels alongside? I know that Goodlet and Smith bring large ships alongside their wharf and land the stuff there; but in other cases where there is not enough water the merchants resort to punts and lighters. Under the old system the timber was consigned to one man. It was taken to a public or private wharf, where there was space to put it out; it was then stacked according to quality and size, and was submitted to auction. Those in the timber trade attended the auctions every Wednesday afternoon, and purchased what lines they required. We then sent our drays to the wharf, or the timber was lightered away to our own wharfs. Now, a consignee having a cargo of timber receives his invoice perhaps a month or six weeks before the vessel arrives. He waits upon the various timber merchants, and lets them know that he has a cargo to arrive of such and such quality, size, and price. In nine cases out of ten the timber is sold to arrive. When it arrives the consignee gives the purchaser an order, and the purchaser provides a punt or lighter, or whatever conveyance he chooses, and takes delivery from the ship's side, so that no wharfage rates are paid by any person. That is an important change which has taken place in the system of importing timber.
2544. You think, then, that the timber merchants would not use the proposed wharfs at Glebe Island? No.
2545. Has there been any marked increase in the importation of timber during the last five years? There has been a steady increase, especially in Oregon and kauri.
2546. Is the increase likely to continue? There cannot be much more increase, I think. We are skinning the forests of the Pacific Coast for our requirements. At the same time the demand will not decrease for some years to come. I have not seen the "Statistical Register" lately; but I do not think so much Baltic timber came in last year as before; but the quantity of Oregon has increased.
2547. A considerable quantity of timber, both cedar and hardwood, is brought down from the Northern rivers? Yes.
2548. A number of sailing vessels and steamers are engaged in that trade;—would they be likely to use the proposed wharfs? No; I do not think there will be 1,000 feet a year landed at Glebe Island. The only condition under which I could imagine timber being landed there would be in the case of a man having a quantity to export, and leaving it there a month or two until he had collected enough for shipping, not having room for it at his own place.
2549. If a railway were constructed to the proposed wharfs, and if there were a quantity of timber to be sent into the country, do you not think the wharfs would be used? I think not; a whole range of wharfs at Darling Harbour is now used for that purpose, Darling Harbour being the centre of the Railway goods traffic. Empty trucks are always there to load timber bound for the interior. The wharfs there were built for that trade. I may say that there is not on the average an eighth part of the wharfage frontage, from the coal-trains right up to the foot of Liverpool-street, occupied by timber vessels or vessels of any kind.
2550. Do you think the wharfage accommodation at Darling Island will be ample for the timber trade? More than ample.
2551. You said that merchants would object to having their goods landed at Glebe Island? Yes.
2552. What particular objection would they raise? There are numerous objections. In the first place, the distance from the city; there would be a waste of a certain amount of time in backwards and forwards cartage. It would cost at least double what it costs at present, either from the wharfs at Darling Harbour or at Circular Quay, and you would have to pass over the two bridges. I suppose it would be fully 1 mile further into the city. That would be a big handicap against many positions nearer the centre of trade.
2553. You think it would prevent the use of the wharfs? Certainly it would.
2554. Would there be a material difference in the cost of cartage? My opinion is that there would. I have heard carters say that they would cart from one place at the same price as from another; but my experience is that, immediately they get out of the beaten track, they are very much alive to their own interests, and put on the price.

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2555. It has been stated that, owing to the congested condition of shipping between Dawes' Point and Pyrmont Bridge, there is a great waste of time in getting loads, and that the carters would rather go a considerably longer distance than have that delay? It is a notorious fact that, when a steamer is advertised to sail at a certain hour, the cargo is not sent down until shortly before that hour arrives. Suppose the steamer is advertised to sail at 5 or 6 o'clock to-night; you would not see a dozen dray-loads down there before mid-day, but from 3 to 6 o'clock every merchant would rush his stuff down, and block the place. It is the merchant's own fault; they will not send their goods down to be shipped until the last moment.

2556. *Mr. Watson.*] Sometimes they do not get their orders until the last moment? I know all about that. I have been a heavy sufferer from this cause. I have a little steamer running down south; she is advertised to go at 1 o'clock every Thursday, and not one-eighth of that ship's cargo comes down before noon; it all comes down in the last hour, and the bulk of the orders are received, to my certain knowledge, two or three days beforehand. That is the chief cause of the occasional block in relation to outward cargo.

2557. The principal stuff which you get at your wharf is agricultural produce? Yes.

2558. Your wharf is specially adapted for the purpose? It is in the centre of the produce trade.

2559. Do you think that trade would be likely to go to any part of the harbour if suitable wharfs were constructed? Certainly not. It will be within your memory that fifteen or sixteen years ago the A.S.N. Co. left the centre of the produce trade at Sussex-street and removed to Campbell's wharf. Some of the directors of the company declared they would change the current of the produce trade and bring it to the eastern side of the city. The result showed that the company lost the most profitable lines of produce in which their steamers engaged, and they never afterwards succeeded in that trade. You cannot force trade into any channel you like; it will follow the channel into which it has fallen for many years.

2560. As to the wharfage accommodation generally between Dawes' Point and Pyrmont Bridge, do you think there is sufficient wharfage there for the present trade? Yes, excepting ships exceeding 4,000 tons burden.

2561. You say that a number of those wharfs are often empty;—can they accommodate the class of shipping which you accommodate? I have never seen all the wharfs in Darling Harbour occupied once within the past twelve years.

2562. There are some companies trading on the coast;—is it not a fact that they cannot get wharfage accommodation at the spot I am referring to? I should be glad to accommodate any of them if they wanted it.

2563. Take, for example, the H.R.N.S.N. Co.? They are trying to do an extensive trade with limited accommodation, but they can get better accommodation if they like to ask for it and to pay for it.

2564. Do you think they can get it? As long as they are prepared to pay for it.

2565. We have been given to understand they cannot get it in a central locality? I shall be glad to give them the accommodation if they will pay for it, but some people want to get goods below the current market value.

2566. You say that Darling Island is an ideal site for an export depôt and for wharfage accommodation generally? Yes.

2567. I believe the area is about 8 acres? I think altogether there will be about 11 acres available.

2568. Do you think that area will be sufficient to serve all the probable export requirements of the Colony for some years to come? Yes; we have no provision at all for export at the present time.

2569. As far as we are informed there will be a surplus of wheat for export this year amounting to somewhere about 90,000 tons, that is the official estimate;—as against that we have a low quantity of sheep and a considerable reduction in the quantity of wool exported;—but assuming that a similar increase in the wheat production of the Colony takes place in the next four or five years as has taken place during the past four or five years, do you think Darling Island will provide sufficient accommodation for shipping requirements? Darling Island and the resumed land at Pyrmont will provide all the accommodation you require for export purposes for the next twenty years. The Board of Exports have asked the Government to set apart 3 acres on the northern part of the island upon which to erect cool stores, refrigerating machinery, and grain elevators. Iron tanks are also to be provided in which the wheat can be so stored as to be weevil proof. It can be put into bags by gravitation. The Chairman of the Board has been inquiring into the matter in the Old Country, and he is now on his way out. Mr. Wildridge had a partner recently in England who went across to America to inquire into the best methods of handling and shipping grain and food stuffs, and he has also been enabled to collect important information.

2570. Do the Board contemplate the re-bagging of the stuff or the shipping of it in bulk to England? That is a matter we have not gone into, because the elevator could be constructed in such a way that the wheat can be shipped in bulk or in bags. There has been a great objection raised to shipping grain in bulk in over-sea ships, because, no matter what care you take to press it down, when the ship has been a month at sea there is a settlement, and even if you have strong boards put down amidships, if the ship were struck with a heavy sea, the grain would be liable to shift to such an extent as to make a list which might be dangerous to the ship. It has become the practice throughout the world to ship all grain in bags.

2571. We were informed recently by the Manager of Public Wharfs that the jetties at Pyrmont are now used, and will still require to be used, for coal export, so that they would hardly be available for the class of export to which you are referring? There are only two cranes there, and therefore they can only load two ships at once. The rest of the space would be available for general export trade.

2572. When you speak of the land adjoining Darling Island, you refer to the wharfage accommodation between the jetties and the island proper? Yes.

2573. Inclusive of all that land, you think there will be enough space for the export trade for twenty years to come? Yes; I do not think the designers of the wharfs at Pyrmont have made the most of their opportunity. They have made a series of straight lines. If a ship were lying head and stern, unless she were a straight-stemmed steamer, you would lose a lot of space. They do not appear to have adopted the echelon system; had they done so they would have increased their accommodation by one-third.

2574. The reason for making straight wharfage was, I take it, to accommodate vessels of various lengths? There are, of course, advantages; but they would be counterbalanced, I think, by the increased accommodation you would get under the other system.

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2575. There is no room for jetty extension at Darling Island? They could extend the jetties to the westward, but I question much whether that would be the case on the Darling Harbour side. I think it would be inexpedient to run a jetty out there; it would block the access to Pyrmont Bay.

2576. In your estimate of exports, you have included frozen meat? Yes; if our designs are approved, the trains could go right under cover before the trucks containing cold meat were opened. The outer door could be shut to prevent any detriment to the meat in transit from the waggons into the cold room. Then the steamers could come alongside, and bring their gangway abreast of the doorway of the cold stores. The meat could be transferred by travellers, without being handled at all. That, in a crude form, is the idea we had.

2577. You would also treat there subsidiary lines of export which the Board has so far supervised? Yes; we are paying now for a limited accommodation a rental of £1,600—that is to treat the minor products. The greater part of this amount will be repaid by the charges on the goods we handle.

2578. You think there would be room for the erection of complete buildings? Yes; to get the accommodation we require, we should have to pay at least £3,000 per annum; we reckon that if the Government put up adequate buildings and machinery, the interest upon the cost would be more than saved by our having in our own hands the machinery and the handling of the goods. At present we have to pay heavily for the carting of the frozen goods from Pyrmont market above the bridge. Everything has to be carted from there to Circular Quay at a cost averaging 3s. 6d. a ton.

2579. And there is the possible detention of the goods in transit? Yes; the reason we selected Darling Island is because it is the terminus of the railway system of the Colony, connecting the interior with the harbour. There is a splendid depth of water all round; there is Johnstone's Bay to the north and west of it, and there is space for the handling of the largest ships which enter the port.

2580. As a public man who has taken an interest in these questions for many years past, have you formed any plan for the utilisation of Glebe Island; we are informed now that it is almost a certainty that the Abattoirs will be shifted from there; could you offer any suggestion to the Committee as to the proper disposition of the Government land there? No; my advice would be to leave it alone for the present.

2581. As to the possibility of utilising the accommodation there, we are informed by one carrier who is engaged in a big way in Sydney that the difference in the cost of delivering consignments as compared with Woolloomooloo Bay, would not be more than 6d. a ton? I should like to get that man's address so that I might send to him.

2582. Mr. McMahon gave the Committee that information? He has done a good deal of work for me, but I have never found him so generous as that statement seems to imply.

2583. He, no doubt, had in view the possibility of doing a fair amount of trade;—he said there would be 20 per cent. increase upon the prices charged at Woolloomooloo and Circular Quay? I do not doubt his veracity, but I should not like to put him to the test.

2584. You think he has underestimated the additional cost? He carts about the city from the wharfs to the warehouses at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a ton; he can cover the space between the ship and the warehouses in ten minutes. To go to Glebe Island he will want half an hour to go and half an hour to come, making altogether an hour. During the extra time he could make a whole trip to one of the wharfs, get his goods and deliver them at a warehouse in Sydney.

2585. What is the difference from Glebe Island to the foot of Market-street? I should say it is about 1 mile; you have also to take into consideration the risk of delay at the Pyrmont Bridge.

2586. Mr. John Booth, who is a timber merchant at Balmain, thinks it is probable that the timber merchants would be likely to take advantage of the wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I should like to know whether he would promise to take advantage of it for his own trade. I am pretty certain he would not.

2587. *Dr. Garran.*] In regard to the difficulty of wharfage at Darling Harbour I understand you to explain to us that it is not a shortage of wharfage, but a want af storage? Yes.

2588. It is not possible for you to alter the course of trade and make consignees take goods where they ought not to take them;—if you had rails on your jetties and took the stuff straight into the covered sheds would it not relieve the jetties a great deal? We do that to some extent, and we are going to do it to a greater extent.

2589. You are going to put down rails on your new jetties? No; we shall not convey the goods to the sheds by rail; a rail would reach only one point. A vessel's cargo will contain as many as 150 different consignments, ranging from 20 sacks up to 500 or 1,000. Each lot must be stored separately, so that the consignees can have access to them. A line of rails would take you to only one spot.

2590. Your evidence confirms that of Mr. Thomas, who said that to make a wharf suitable for the coastal trade we must have a large shed space available? Yes.

2591. Many of the wharfs are deficient in shed space, and the consequence is that the jetties are crammed because the stuff in the sheds cannot be got away. Yes.

2592. The difficulty, as a rule, is not as to the wharfs, but as to their appurtenances, and the custom of the trade? Yes. Some of our consignees take not only the ten days' grace we give them, but a good deal longer. I have had goods lying on my wharf for three months.

2593. Cannot you all combine, and charge them wharfage from a certain date, as the Government do? It is hard to make a rope out of sand.

2594. It is important, when we are told that the wharfage is deficient, to find that it is not the wharfage after all, but some custom connected with the trade, which is responsible for what occurs? The great trouble we had last June and July, when an immense quantity of produce was being landed from Tasmania and New Zealand, and the southern colonies, was that it was consigned to persons who wanted to store it. A great deal of it was for transhipment to Queensland. I sent away as much as from 300 to 400 tons from Tasmania to northern parts of Queensland.

2595. In the case of that transhipment you would not want to put the produce into sheds, but you would put it straight from one vessel into another? I put it into lighters, and took it alongside the other vessel in that way, otherwise we should have been jammed on the outgoing wharf.

2596. When the Darling Harbour wharfs and streets were laid out, in the early days, the present trade was not dreamt of;—the trade has outgrown its facilities? Yes.

2597. Do you repeat what other witnesses have said—that in the present state of things the facilities are not up to date for the intercolonial and coastal business? Undoubtedly they are not. I myself am expending

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expending a large amount of money in improving the accommodation of the Market wharf.

2598. But you cannot increase your area? I have an acre and a half of floor; I could take 70,000 sacks of produce.

2599. We are told that so great is the pressure for space that some of the larger companies have taken wharfs above the bridge as relief wharfs? Yes; the Union Company have had a wharf of that class for some ten or twelve years, and I am told that recently the Adelaide Company have taken the wharf at the foot of Bathurst-street.

2600. Is it just as convenient for the consumer, when you sell, to take stuff from above the bridge as from below the bridge? I do not think so. Consignees having goods to sell would prefer to have them landed as near the foot of Market and King Streets as possible. Purchasers will not go where you like.

2601. But I suppose you could go to the railway just as readily from above the bridge as from below it? If you went up Hay-street, for example, you would have better access than if you went up Market-street. You must bear it in mind the locality in which the produce trade is carried on.

2602. Mr. Thomas says that the produce is not sent to Sussex-street, but to the people to whom it is sold; they are not in Sussex-street; why, therefore, is it necessary that you should be so close to that street? I do not know. I know that it pays to be close to Sussex-street; the buyers all come there naturally. If you visit Sussex-street in the forenoon, you will find that from King-street to Market-street there are scores of men busy buying grain and produce.

2603. It is a kind of produce exchange? Yes; something like the Ballarat corner in the olden times. A man can run down in two minutes to a handy wharf and clinch the sale of a line of goods at once. If it were suggested that he should go to the head of the harbour, he perhaps would not go.

2604. It is the concentration of the agents there which makes the place the produce market of Sydney? Yes.

2605. You know the iron wharfs which Mr. Moriarty built, and the wooden wharfs, which have been built since his time, in that direction;—we are told that those two wharfs, which have cost the Government an enormous sum of money, are hardly ever utilised; is that so? Yes.

2606. It would seem that there has been a great waste of public money? A great many of us have been of that opinion for many years. It shows that you cannot force trade out of its natural course.

2607. Have you ever used either of those wharfs? No, except to land timber, which had to go up country by train.

2608. You have used them for no other purpose? No.

2609. For all other purposes they would be inconvenient wharfs? Sometimes, just above the Pyrmont bridge, small cargoes of timber have been landed for local consumption. That is the only instance where I have known the wharfs to be utilised for other than Railway purposes.

2610. Can you make any suggestion for the utilisation of those wharfs? I would rather not express an opinion. There is a sort of dual control over the wharfs above the bridge. Captain Jackson at one time, I believe, claimed to be the authority, but the Railway Commissioners claimed that they could do what they liked with them. I believe matters were eventually settled in favour of the Treasury. One inconvenience, and a marked one, attaching to the use of the wharfs, is that drays or waggons, or vehicles of any kind have to cross a number of lines of railway, the rails projecting to the extent of 6 inches. There are only one or two places where vehicles can cross conveniently, and if they happen to be some distance away from the place where the stuff is landed there is a difficulty.

2611. There is no shed-space there? No, excepting that occupied by the Commissioners.

2612. Without such conveniences the wharfs would be of no use for the coastal trade? Excepting occasionally for timber.

2613. You say there is only one private wharf to which the timber ships go at present? Only one, of which I am aware, which has water enough.

2614. Do the ships going there take the timber out through a hole in the stern or through the hatches? Some of the timber comes out of the hatches, but the greater portion would come out of the bow port or the stern port.

2615. In the case of Goodlet's wharf, would it be possible to get timber out of the stern port? Yes; the ships as a rule have two ports, one opening into the 'tween decks and the other into the lower hold. When a certain quantity of timber has been taken out the vessel rises, and it is possible to get the timber out of the lower port.

2616. They do not have to turn the stern of the vessel into the wharf? No.

2617. As far as the present timber merchants are concerned, they get their timber into their wharfs as cheaply as they can? Yes.

2618. You do not think they would give up their wharfs to rent any space at Glebe Island? Certainly they would not; the cost of bringing the timber from the ships' slings and storing it at their own wharfs would have to be paid. They would have to pay the Government schedule rates for landing the timber on the wharf, and that, I think, would be about 3d. per 100 feet.

2619. They would have to pay the Government more than they pay the lightermen? Yes.

2620. So that they would be no better off? They would be worse off, because they would have to send vehicles to remove the stuff to their own yards afterwards.

2621. As to the length of wharfs in Darling Harbour, do you think the present fairway has been unduly narrowed by the jetties which have been run out? I can hardly say that. There are two jetties which trench upon the accommodation—one is Howard Smith's, and the other McIlwraith, McEachern's.

2622. Years ago it was not contemplated that the harbour would be used for such a long class of ships as now come here; therefore, the fairway is being put to a test which was not originally intended? Quite so.

2623. Have you noticed any blockage? No.

2624. There is about room enough, then? Under ordinary circumstances there is room enough to handle any ships that come there. I have seen 4,000-ton ships taken above the Pyrmont Bridge; but there was great trouble in getting them through. I hvae not seen any there lately.

2625. You are building jetties yourself because you cannot do anything else; but do you think it would be at all wise at Glebe Island to put jetties instead of broadside wharfs? I do not at present see any necessity for erecting jetties.

2626. You prefer straight wharfs there? Yes.

2627. You just see the north-east face of the island; you could not put jetties there? No.

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2628. Could you put any on the western side? You could do so; but you would block Cowlishaw's wharf, I am afraid. White Bay narrows in very much. Where Drake's shipyard is, down towards the point, it would not interfere with navigation.
2629. One witness says the Government have not utilised the space to the best advantage, and it might do better by a larger use of jetties? With the exception of provision for one or two very large steamers, the Government have ample space now. Darling Island will be ample for all purposes.
2630. But you would not put jetties at Darling Island? No, they would interfere with navigation.
2631. Nor at Glebe Island? No.
2632. You would go in for direct broadside wharfs at both those sites? Yes.
2633. You think the Government have made no mistake in that matter? No.
2634. You know the conditions under which persons are allowed to lengthen their jetties;—do you think the terms the Government offer are reasonable as between the Public Treasury and private men of enterprise? I think they are rather hard on private individuals. I myself am now putting out jetties; but any Minister who took it into his head to say that he required the space could, upon giving me six months' notice, take the place. I should get nothing by way of compensation. The Municipal Council would get the cost of the structure on the land, allowing for deterioration; but I should have to go without a penny of compensation, although I have spent a great deal of money in carrying out improvements.
2635. Yours seems a peculiar case; but the majority of persons deal directly with the Government, and they would get back the cost to which they have been put, less depreciation? Yes.
2636. Do you think that is a reasonable arrangement? I do not. Not only does the man lose the place which is resumed, but his entire business is dislocated to such an extent as to amount practically to ruin.
2637. You are speaking of a case in which a Minister may take a sudden fancy into his head;—but suppose the resumption were required for a colossal reorganisation for the whole frontage as one Government property, you would have your land bought as well as your jetty, and your land would be paid for at a valuation; you would therefore get back some compensation for the loss of the jetty? The amount given for the land would be comparatively small, because the land without the water frontage would be of small value.
2638. The water frontage carries with it the right to apply for a jetty, and that would be taken into account by the valuer? I do not think so. My opinion is that the Government should be more liberal in their terms. I think they should give more than six months' notice to quit. Some years ago I occupied a Government site at Pyrmont, and had expended some thousands of pounds. I paid the Government to dredge the place for me, and three months after the work was finished, I received a summary notice from the Public Works Department to clear out. I was allowed to take my sheds away, but I dropped £2,000 there in nine months.
2639. You had a wharf just inside the two jetties there? Yes; I got six months' notice, but that was worse than nothing to me, because I could not enter into fresh contracts. I asked the Department to take the land from me at once, but they would not do so, and I had to pay what was due for the six months.
2640. You know the bay between the Pyrmont jetties and Darling Island;—will it be available for wharfage? It ought to be very convenient; it is just a stone's throw to the Pyrmont Bridge. I do not know whether the wharfs there are to be Railway wharfs, or whether they are to be handed over to Captain Jackson.
2641. Would it be well for the Government to lease the property to timber and coal merchants, or to make more jetties there? I do not think any timber or coal merchants could afford to pay a rental sufficient to repay the Government the interest on the value of the property. Twenty-five years ago the coal-yards and steam saw-mills were all round Darling Harbour, but as the value of the frontage increased, one mill after another cleared out and found accommodation elsewhere. They have nearly all left Darling Harbour now. The property there has been put to more profitable use.
2642. Has that been the case, do you think? I think so. The land is all used for private wharfage purposes.
2643. We have had it said that ships sometimes arrive in port and have to wait for some days before they can get to a wharf;—is not that largely due to the fact that the agents are interested in certain particular wharfs? I think so. I know that certain merchants have an interest in certain wharfs, and they accordingly send the ships there. The ships are consigned to the wharfs before they leave the old country, and they have to go to them, and to no others; the entries are passed for a particular wharf.
2644. It is fixed before the ship comes to the port? Yes.
2645. Then the fact of a ship waiting is due, not so much to the want of wharfage as to the fact that the merchants are interested in particular wharfs? Yes.
2646. That has the effect of keeping particular wharfs overflowing and others empty? Yes.
2647. Do you think the competition of the Government at the present time presses unduly on the owners of private wharfs? I do not. The Government grant no rebate; they charge schedule rates. Some years ago I believe there were cases in which they allowed a rebate; but there are no recent instances, and there is not a private wharf which does not give a rebate.
2648. Then the severity of the competition comes from private people, and not from the Government? Yes.
2649. No private wharfs could have given the accommodation for large steamers which is afforded at Circular Quay? One or two wharfs at Miller's Point might, but no others could do so.
2650. The accommodation could not be given at all immediately to such steamers as the "Medic" and the "Afric"? No; the Aberdeen line berths at the Central wharf at the foot of Kent-street, but those steamers are not so very large.
2651. Then up to the present time the Government have not over-supplied the demand? Not for that class of vessel.
2652. Not even with what has been done at Woolloomooloo Bay? No.
2653. Even when the Darling Island wharfs come into full swing the Government will not have over-supplied the demand? No.
2654. But you think that, if they brought wharfs at Glebe Island into use as fast as they could, they would be overdoing it? Yes; so far as Darling Island is concerned, I have always contended that the Government, owning all the railway lines, have a right to provide at the terminus for the disposition of goods, either by local consumption or by export. It is the duty of the Government to provide at Darling Island accommodation for all classes of trade, relating to the interior especially. 2655.

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2655. For the export trade, it is an essential of modern commerce that there should be a railway to the water's edge? Yes.
2656. That is not so necessary for import purposes? No.
2657. There is no need to take a goods railway to Circular Quay, but there is a need to take one to Darling Island? Yes; Darling Island is the natural terminus. I do not think the Government should upset what has been determined upon there by entering upon a fresh line of business at Glebe Island; they could only make another export depôt there at great expense.
2658. You do not quarrel with the Government policy of turning the western side of Darling Harbour into Government wharfs? No.
2659. You think that the only respect in which they have blundered is above the bridge? Yes.
2660. *Chairman.*] I suppose you recognise that the coastal and intercolonial trade is constantly increasing? Yes.
2661. That is instanced by the fact that the companies having wharfs between Pyrmont Bridge and the Gasworks are taking relief wharfs above the bridge? Yes.
2662. As those wharfs become fully occupied, where do you think the intercolonial trade will go? I believe the improvements we are making will meet the demand for the next twenty years. I and others are making considerable improvements at Darling Harbour. We should be able to do three times the trade that we have been able to do.
2663. You think that if others act as you have acted the demand arising from the natural increase of trade will be met? Yes; works are being carried out in many places at Darling Harbour.
2664. What term of lease have you? Fourteen years. The Government would not give the Corporation a lease of more than twenty-eight years of the frontage, and the City of Sydney Corporation Act only permits the Municipal Council to lease for a term of twenty-one years. Instead of giving me a term of twenty-one years, the Council was determined to divide the twenty-eight period into two equal portions and to give two leases of fourteen years each.
2665. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you get tenant-right in improvements at the end of fourteen years? No.
2666. You referred to the land owned by Mr. Cowlishaw at White Bay; what area has he there? About 300 feet frontage, from the middle jetty over to the surface sewer.
2667. By about what depth? By about 200 feet.
2668. Captain Jackson informs us that that block is let for £250 a year;—could you say what a similar block of land with a wharf such as is there would fetch where you are at Darling Harbour? I should be glad to give £1,500 a year for it.
2669. Suppose it were at Darling Island, what would it be worth? About half that amount.
2670. That shows that the rents over there are very low? Yes.
2671. *Mr. Dick.*] As to Darling Island, it will be necessary to have both a railway track and an ordinary road right round the wharfs? Yes.
2672. What width would there be between the edge of the wharf and the back of the double track? In 40 feet you could put down four lines of railway; 15 or 20 feet would be enough for the road, but it would not be necessary to have it right round the island, because there would be buildings at the extreme northern end. I believe the Government have determined to set aside 3 or 4 acres there for buildings for export purposes.
2673. What width would be necessary as a minimum, for the railway, the road, and the sheds? I have not gone into particulars; I could not say.
2674. If you took 100 feet as a minimum that would take 6 acres out of the 11? It would not come to so much as that, because you would not want the railway and the road all round the island.
2675. The rails, of course, would have to be sunk? Yes.
2676. You think you will have plenty of room at the island for the export buildings to which you have referred and for the usual appurtenances of a large export wharf? Yes.
2677. *Chairman.*] One mercantile witness stated that an excessive rent was demanded by the Government for the use of the land covered by the wharfs? I know that there is a general consensus of opinion as to that. I have sometimes given evidence for the Crown in these cases and sometimes for the applicant. In some cases, in the harbour, the rents charged by the Government are excessive. In other cases I think they are moderate.
2678. But, as a rule, would you consider that the rents demanded by the Government are excessive? I should not say they were excessive; in some cases I think they are beyond the true value.

TUESDAY, 30 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.	JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.	ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.	JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Francis William Bacon, Chairman, Co-operative Wool and Produce Company, Ltd., sworn, and examined:—

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2679. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have been connected with the pastoral industry for a great number of years? Yes; about thirty years.
2680. *Mr. Levien.*] Are you favourable or unfavourable to the proposal to construct new wharfs at Glebe Island? I am distinctly favourable to it. The traffic at the old-established wharfs of the port has increased so much that it will soon become absolutely necessary to make new wharfs. As many as 447,000 bales of wool were sold in Sydney last year, the total number of bales sold throughout Australasia amounting to 890,000 bales, so that more than half the wool sold in the colonies, including that sold in New Zealand, was sold in Sydney.

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2681. *Dr. Garran.*] Do your figures include the wool sent to England to be sold there? No; my statement refers wholly to the wool sold out here.

2682. *Mr. Levien.*] As a grazier, you must know the advantage which would accrue from any lessening of charges in the handling of pastoral products;—do you think that that advantage would be gained by the construction of the proposed wharfs? I think that if the scheme which I should like to suggest to the Committee were carried out it would result in the saving of at least 8d. per bale in the cost of dealing with the wool. Last year we had 715,000 bales to deal with, and if we allow for a loss of 115,000 bales this year, which is the loss estimated by the *Daily Telegraph*—and I think the estimate is a fairly good one, and one which is generally accepted—we shall have this year to deal with 600,000 bales, and a saving of 8d. per bale on that quantity would amount to £20,000.

2683. *Chairman.*] Were the 715,000 bales you speak of sent away from the Colony? Yes. Practically, all our wool is exported. Probably not more than 1,000 bales of wool are kept in the Colony. Besides the saving in the handling of wool, there would be a saving in the handling of other pastoral products, such as skins, for instance.

2684. Do you think that Glebe Island would be a suitable place for the export of skins, bones, and other pastoral products? I do. I think it is patent to everyone that the present wharfage accommodation at the Circular Quay is very much overtaxed, and we have not yet reached the full development of our wool trade; in fact, I think we are now at our lowest point. The company of which I am chairman has recently gone to the expense of erecting new stores at Pyrmont, because we believe that the present store accommodation in Sydney is insufficient. I think that within a year or two, the whole of the Australian wool-clip will be sold in the Colonies, just as the whole of the Argentine clip is sold in the Argentine. The result of last year's sales will give an immense impetus to the colonial sales. People who shipped their wool Home last year met a bad market, while those who sold out here did splendidly.

2685. *Mr. Watson.*] But the reverse was the state of things the season before? Yes; but such a state of things occurs only once in a quarter of a century. Nothing like it had occurred before, since 1871.

2686. *Mr. Levien.*] You are increasing your storage accommodation at Pyrmont? We are building a new store there, upon entirely new principles. By going to Pyrmont you get land cheaper than you would get it in the city. You can get land there for £5,000, which you could not get for £100,000 at the Circular Quay.

2687. How would you propose to utilise Glebe Island? The very great advantages of making this conversion cannot be more clearly indicated than by the sketch which I have produced, on which is clearly shown the way a tramline could be run along some of the quietest streets of Sydney, and those on which there is practically no traffic whatever—from Eveleigh Railway Station, at a considerably higher level than the present Redfern Railway Station, to the proposed wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island—and thereby provide carriage accommodation for some of the largest factories in Sydney. Those principally affected would be the following:—Freeman's flour-mill, Gibson, Battle, & Co.'s. machinery works, Tullock's machinery works, Messrs. J. and C. Hoskings, boilermakers, the Co-operative Wool and Produce Co.'s. new store, Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.'s. wool store, and Messrs. John Bridge & Co.'s wool store; and by a slight deviation up Bowman-street, as shown, the Colonial Sugar Co.'s works could also be accommodated. In addition to this the establishments of a large number of timber-merchants would be affected by this tram-line. The Kent brewery, by having a branch line along Irving-street, could also be accommodated, as it is well-known that though the map shows their premises to be near Redfern station, the railway level is very much below that of Kent-street, so that a tramway is impracticable, and would, moreover, have to pass over some very busy thoroughfares. The total length of the proposed tram-line (which would necessarily be the same gauge as the railway line, so that ordinary railway trucks could be conveyed along it) is 3 miles and 12 chains, the heaviest gradient 1 in 20. It is estimated that the three wool-brokers whose establishments are above mentioned receive approximately, on an average, at least 25,000 to 30,000 tons of wool and produce annually from the railway. Under present traffic arrangements the Railway Department pay cartage on all of this, which large expenditure would be avoided if the tram-line indicated above was completed. We understand that the output of the Colonial Sugar Co. alone is approximately 1,000 tons weekly, much of which must necessarily go by rail; and when the business of the numberless other companies that would be served on each side of the road along which the proposed tram-line is indicated, the saving in cartage alone would seem to be enormous; and if the tram-line as indicated was made, there is no doubt whatever that much of the vacant land about Pyrmont would be immediately occupied by factories of one class or another. When the whole tram system is converted into electricity there will be a very large number of tram-motors, now in use, which would be of no service whatever, a few of which could be utilised to haul the traffic along the proposed line.

2688. What distance would it be from your store to the wharfs at Glebe Island? Between 50 and 60 chains, and about the same from Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.'s stores. I do not wish to speak solely for our own store. The proposed tram-line would start from the Eveleigh Railway Station, and would follow through Abercrombie-street, Thomas-street, Jones-street, Gibb's Crescent, and Banks-street, to the Glebe Island Bridge.

2689. And what wool-stores are there along that line of route? There is, first of all, John Bridge & Co.'s store; then there is the Co-operative Wool Co.'s new store, and then there is Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.'s store. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s Pyrmont store and Hill, Clark, & Co.'s store are both in close proximity to the route.

2690. How many bales of wool passed through those stores during the last year? During the season which is just over the four firms I have mentioned sold approximately 187,000 bales of wool.

2691. You think that the bulk of that wool would go over the proposed tram-line if your suggestion were carried out? I think it would.

2692. The construction of the tramway as you suggest would lessen the handling of the wool? Yes; and it would result in the saving which I have spoken of. There would be the saving in the handling of wool, and, in addition, a saving in the handling of sheep-skins, hides, tallow, and other products, which I should think would amount to £6,000 or £7,000. Then, too, it must be remembered that the grain trade of Sydney is growing, and we have now, for the first time, a surplus for export. Our company has, at the present time, something like 10,000 bags of wheat in store.

2693. I suppose you will have a great deal to do with the grain trade? Yes.

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2694. Would your proposal, if carried out, assist in curtailing expense in connection with the handling of grain? It would be of enormous assistance in that direction, and, if some such assistance is not given, it will not be found profitable to export wheat. In order to compete in the markets of the world, our grain must be conveyed from the place of production to the place of sale at the cheapest rate possible.
2695. I suppose grain could be trucked directly to the ships? Yes; if it were sent away in bulk. I think that the only way in which we should be able to compete with the people of the United States will be by conveying the wheat in bulk, and discharging it direct into the ship's hold.
2696. Do you think that Glebe Island would be a convenient spot for this trade? I think it would be a most convenient spot. The water there is sufficiently deep to allow the biggest steamers to come alongside the wharfs.
2697. Is Glebe Island a better place for the purpose than Darling Island? That is a matter upon which I am scarcely able to speak; but I think that Glebe Island is quite as good a place for the purpose as is Darling Island.
2698. *Mr. Dick.*] You do not think that the custom which has grown up of shipping large quantities of wool from the Circular Quay will interfere with wool shipments from Glebe Island? I do not think so.
2699. If the greater part of the wool were sent to Glebe Island, how would the large vessels which now load wool at the Quay obtain cargoes? My experience is that the ships would go where the wool is. We are so well catered for now by the big carrying firms of France and Germany that shippers will send their vessels wherever they can get cargoes.
2700. Do not the mail steamers take away a great deal of wool during the season? Yes.
2701. Do you think that they would go to Glebe Island for cargoes? Yes; if it were necessary to do so in order to get the wool. At the present time big steamers will call at Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, Brisbane, and, perhaps, Sydney and Melbourne, in order to get cargoes of frozen meat.
2702. Those are tramp steamers;—would the mail steamers, which now come to the Circular Quay, go to Glebe Island for cargo? There is such a keen competition between companies like the Orient Company, the P. & O. Company, and the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes that they would be willing to send their vessels to Glebe Island, if it were necessary to go there in order to get cargo. If the buyers can save 1d. a bale by sending the wool to Glebe Island, they will send it there.
2703. Why do you think that in future the bulk of the wool will be sold in the Colony, instead of being shipped Home for sale? Well, most people like to see their produce marketed, and it has now become the custom for wool-growers to visit Sydney during the sale time, and personally inspect their wool, and in many cases they have an independent valuation made of it by some one in the trade, apart from the selling broker. Then, again, by selling in the Colony, they have the additional advantage of obtaining the proceeds of the sales within a week, and I need not remind you how satisfactory it is to a man who has a large overdraft to have the money realised by his produce coming in to him within the year in which the produce is grown. Most graziers during the last ten years have had to obtain large overdrafts, and, of course, the sooner the overdrafts are liquidated the better they are pleased, and the better the bankers are pleased. Last season 300,000 bales of wool were sold in Sydney between September and Christmas, realising something like £6,000,000. Such a state of things is very satisfactory to the banks. The last half-yearly return of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney was the largest that it has ever had. One cause of the dearness of money in London this year is undoubtedly the large remittances which have had to be made to these colonies, and to the Argentine. It is estimated that during the last three months of the last year 800,000 bales of wool were sold in the colonies and London, and realised something like £16,000,000, while the Argentine clip sold to London realised something like £20,000,000, so that as much as £36,000,000 had to be remitted from London in money or in goods in a very short space of time. Last season those who shipped their wool to London for sale had a very good time. Mr. McCaughey is one of those who would have done better last year if he had shipped, and I myself would have been £6,000 better off if I had shipped my wool to London for sale; but this year I again sold in the Colony, and my average per bale was something like £20, as compared with £11 last year.
2704. Have you considered the inconvenience which would be caused by drawing a number of heavily-laden trucks along a fairly busy thoroughfare like Abercrombie-street? It would not be greater than the inconvenience caused by running cars through the city. The trucks would move very slowly, and would really not be more inconvenient than a string of heavily-laden wool-waggons. Moreover, they would do no harm to the surface of the road.
2705. How would you get the wool from the trucks into the stores;—would you have sidings? At our stores, and at Winchcombe, Carson & Co's. stores the wool would be thrown off the trucks on to platforms—in the one case descending from the platform by vertical shoots, and in the other by diagonal shoots; there would be no interference with the traffic.
2706. Would there be any difficulty in arranging for sidings into the stores? Not the slightest.
2707. Could a great deal of this traffic be carried on at night-time? Yes, because the men are all paid by the hour.
2708. Have you made a comparison of the cost of haulage, such as you speak of, with the cost of ordinary horse haulage;—we have it in evidence that, practically, it would be cheaper to cart the wool from Eveleigh than to send it by tramway? I have not gone into the matter, but I have no doubt that it will be cheaper to use the tramway. We are not likely to revert from railways to bullock teams.
2709. Did your scheme originate in a desire to relieve the present wharfage accommodation of the port, or is it merely a scheme which you think is of itself a good one;—do you consider our present wharfage accommodation insufficient? I think it is insufficient. The scheme to which you allude I have put forward in the general interests of the city. The matter is one which does not immediately concern the company of which I am chairman, though it concerns the graziers, whom we naturally desire to serve. Our company was formed to enable the graziers to sell their wool more cheaply than they were previously able to do, and, so far, we have been very successful. We have 700 or 800 shareholders, and we require all our shareholders to be producers. Under existing arrangements the wool is delivered at our stores by the Railway Commissioners without any charge for cartage from the railway station. For instance, the Commissioners take greasy wool from Bourke to Sydney for £4 per ton, and deliver it to any store in the city by waggon, without additional charge. If, however, the tramway which I suggest were made, the Commissioners would save in respect to wool sent over it the 4d. per bale which they now pay to the carriers. Then the buyers, on the other hand, pay for the delivery of the wool from the stores to the

ships,

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ships, or wherever it has to be sent. This costs 4d. per bale, and that amount would be saved if the wool could be sent direct from the stores to the wharfs by tram.

2710. To what wharfs do you generally send your wool now? It is sent to whatever wharf the ship by which it is consigned is berthed at.

2711. *Dr. Garran.*] You have had a great deal to do with the shipment of products of late years,—have you any reason to complain of the inefficiency of the shipping facilities of the port? In the height of the season there is occasionally a block, and we have had the wool left in the stores as long as two or three weeks at a time. That is a very great inconvenience. When we asked the buyers to take it away they told us that they had not been able to make shipping arrangements.

2712. Was that because they had not been able to agree as to freights, or because the ships could not take the wool? Possibly in some cases the shipowners took advantage of the circumstances to raise their freights, and the buyers did not consider that they could afford to pay an extra farthing a bale.

2713. Do you think that the difficulty arose from the want of wharfage accommodation or from other causes? I think it arose from a want of proper wharfage accommodation. The trade is now too much concentrated at the Circular Quay.

2714. Is not a good deal of wool shipped from the private wharfs of the port? Yes; from wharfs like the Central wharf, Dalgetty's wharf, and others.

2715. Do you find that you can get the wool away from the private wharfs as easily as from the public wharfs? Yes.

2716. It does not matter to you where the ships are lying? No. We are just as well served at one wharf as at another.

2717. Do you think that we have not enough wharfs? I do. I am aware that it is now in contemplation to resume land at Woolloomooloo Bay to provide additional wharfage accommodation, but I do not think the wool traffic should be taken there.

2718. Has there been a shortage of wharfage accommodation this season? At times there has been a difficulty in getting the wool away, and the excuse has been made by the buyers that they could not get freight.

2719. But the difficulty may have arisen from the higgling between the shipowners and the buyers;—it may not have arisen from want of wharfage accommodation? That is possible.

2720. Still you think that, on the whole, there has been a shortage in wharfage accommodation? Yes. I think that we are now at the lowest point of our productiveness.

2721. If our production of wool last year had been anything like what it was four or five years ago we should have been very much more hampered? Yes.

2722. If we had five good seasons, one after another, our wool output would be very large, and the demand for wharfage accommodation would be very much increased? Yes; the output would practically double itself, and I have every hope that that will happen.

2723. Is your company a New South Wales company, or is it an intercolonial company? At the present time we have very few shareholders, except in New South Wales. There are a few Queensland men in the company, and we have handled 5,000 or 6,000 bales of Queensland wool.

2724. You are a company of graziers who have combined to get rid of the middle man? Yes.

2725. You are your own middle man? Yes.

2726. And you find that you save by acting in that way? Yes; one-eight of a penny per lb., or about 4s. per bale.

2727. When you said that the Railway Commissioners would save 4d. per bale by using your proposed tramway, you did not make any allowance for the cost of constructing the tramway, or for working expenses in connection with it? Of course, there will be those charges.

2728. Have you considered what they will be? No.

2729. Then you cannot say positively that it would cost less than 4d. per bale to send the wool by tramway? I cannot say so positively, because I have not gone into the figures.

2730. Do you think there would be enough traffic to keep the tramway going all the year round? Yes. They are now shearing in some parts of Queensland in January, February, and March, in order to get the clip off before the rain comes, and, with it, a flush of grass and grass seed, so that now wool is coming in practically all the year round, and we have hardly dealt with one clip before we have another to deal with. Then tallow, hides, skins, and grain are always coming in.

2731. Do you think that when the buyers required the cheapest carriage from the stores to the ships the carriers would put the wool on the tramway, or would they put it on their carts? I think they would put it on the tramway.

2732. You said that Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s store would be pretty close to the tramway; but it would not be close enough to enable the wool to be rolled off the tramway into the store? No.

2733. Then if they wanted to send wool to Glebe Island by tramway they would first of all have to cart it to the tramway, and then take it from the carts to put into the trucks? Yes. I am not sure that it would suit them to use the tramway. Once they had the wool on the carts, it would suit them best to take it all the way on the carts.

2734. It would only pay the stores along the route to use the tram-line? Yes.

2735. And are you sure that they would send their wool to the wharfs in the trucks? Yes.

2736. I understand that it would be sent by truck from your stores? Yes.

2737. When heavy rain was falling would not the wool be injured by being loaded in the open street? That is a risk which has to be taken now at every country station. The rain would have to be very heavy indeed to do any injury to the wool while it was being loaded into the trucks. Of course, when the trucks were loaded the bales would be covered with tarpaulins. I have seen a bale of wool lying out all night during heavy rain without getting wet for more than 1½ inch from the outside. It is only when the wool gets wet in the middle of the bale that it begins to heat. If the rain were likely to injure the wool, we could leave off loading until it had ceased.

2738. *Mr. Watson.*] In any case, you could take the tram-line into the stores? You could have a loop into the stores.

2739. *Dr. Garran.*] Your scheme seems to give the go-by to the Darling Island scheme, which is nearly completed, and which will make a very handsome addition to our wharfage accommodation? That is so, to a great extent; but I understood that the wharfage at Darling Island was primarily intended for the shipment of frozen meat.

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2740. The intention is to ship all kinds of produce there—wheat, wool, meat, and other things? Well, Darling Island does not seem to me to be so convenient to the wool stores I speak of.
2741. Would it not be more convenient to Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s store;—the Committee have been informed that if the Darling Harbour wharfage improvements realise what is intended there will be a very considerable change in our methods of shipment here; that is to say, that instead of a vessel unloading and loading at the same wharf, she will unload at an import wharf and load at an export wharf. I presume you have the same idea in regard to the Glebe Island project? Yes.
2742. You know how conservative people are; do you think it would take much time to bring that change about? I think that the competition between ship-owning firms is so keen at the present time that they would make the change.
2743. Do you think that a profit of 6d. or 8d. per ton would knock all conservatism on the head? Yes. An ocean tramp, which had taken in a part cargo of frozen mutton at Darling Island, would go to Glebe Island to complete her loading with wool.
2744. We have been told by the representative of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company that its vessels take to Europe more wool than is taken by any other company in the trade;—do you think that those steamers would go from the Circular Quay to Glebe Island for wool, and then come back again to the Circular Quay? I think so.
2745. If, by doing so, they could save 2d., 3d., or 4d. per bale? Yes.
2746. As we have already incurred such a large expenditure at Darling Island, do you think it would be wise to make new wharfs at Glebe Island until we have seen how the Darling Island wharfs are used. If you owned both properties, would you make wharfs at Glebe Island before you had given a trial to the Darling Island wharfs? I do not know that I should; but I am not very conversant with the Darling Island scheme. I should not advocate anything that I do not think beneficial to the community.
2747. Some of our witnesses have said that the mail steamers will never leave the Circular Quay? If they do not, other steamers will take the trade. I think, however, that all these steamers would be willing to go to Glebe Island if they could obtain cargo by doing so. The Orient Company has not yet paid a dividend, and its people would do anything within reason to obtain trade.
2748. At the present time the mail steamers never leave their wharfs—all their coal and cargo is brought to them? Yes.
2749. We have it in evidence that the cost of making a railway from the main line to Glebe Island—it would have to come from Ashfield or Summer Hill—would be something like £160,000, exclusive of land resumption;—do you think that a tramway would save that expenditure? Yes, because a tramway would only cost a few thousand pounds.
2750. And it could carry the traffic quite as usefully as a railway? Yes.
2751. At Darling Island we shall very soon be afforded an opportunity of seeing to what extent produce will be sent direct to the wharfs;—you admit that wool will seldom go direct to the wharfs? Yes, because as a rule it will be sold in Sydney.
2752. To enable it to be sold it must be unloaded and examined? Yes.
2753. But wheat might be bought at the farms or in the country towns? Yes, and sent right through to the wharfs.
2754. There is no need for it to be examined in Sydney? No.
2755. Must frozen meat be stopped in *transitu?* No. It could be sent right through to the ship's side. Practically, the whole of the freezing establishments in the Colony now belong to Mr. John Cook, of Melbourne. He bought the five establishments which belonged to the Graziers' Meat Export Company.
2756. Those works proved failures in the hands of their promoters? Yes. Mr. Cook has also purchased the Bourke works. His idea is that the best way of treating the mutton is to freeze it in the country and send it down frozen, instead of chilling it in the country, and afterwards freezing it in Sydney. Chilled sheep must be hung up in the cars, and cannot be packed as closely as frozen sheep, and there is always a risk of the meat getting soft, so that when it is frozen a certain amount of deterioration takes place, and the legs become black.
2757. Has anything been done to establish the success of Mr. Cook's method? Yes. He has employed that method in connection with his works at Deniliquin, and his brand—the "Hercules" brand—commands the highest prices. He has only recently acquired the works of the Graziers' Company, so that he has not had an opportunity to do much with them. The frozen carcases are put into bags and thrown into refrigerating trucks in heaps.
2758. At what temperature is the meat kept? At a temperature of 25 or 30 degrees. When the carcases are taken out of the trucks they are as hard as bricks. The works that I speak of are the works at Forbes, at Carrathool, at Werris Creek, at Nyngan, at Bourke, and at Sandown, near Granville. The Graziers' Company was under the management of a Board, of which Mr. T. F. Knox was Chairman. £70,000 was subscribed by the shareholders, and permission was given to borrow £50,000 more; but altogether the Company spent £132,000 without finishing their works. Then, too, they brought a canning expert from America at a salary of £1,500 a year, and they never tinned one can of meat. I lost £1,000 in the Graziers' Company, and £200 in the Bourke Company.
2759. The money was lost through not understanding how the work should be done? Precisely. On the other hand, the Australian Chilling and Freezing Company, which is carried on with Scotch capital, and is managed by a hard-headed man of business, Mr. Benn, of New Zealand, can afford to pay 2s. per head more for sheep than the average Homebush price, and still make money out of their operations.
2760. How are the frozen carcases conveyed to the steamers? They are unloaded into carts, and so driven to the wharfs.
2761. Is there not a risk of them becoming warm? Yes.
2762. Then the present system of shipping frozen meat here is not a perfect system? Not by any means.
2763. If we could take the trucks right alongside the ships, that would avoid any risk of spoiling the meat? Precisely.
2764. It would also save a great deal of handling? Yes.
2765. But Mr. Cook is carrying on the trade now in spite of the difficulties which exist? Yes.
2766. Are no complaints made about the meat getting soft while being carted through Sydney? Mr. Cook's operations have been uniformly successful. He started in New South Wales as the Chairman of

the

F. W. Bacon. 30 Jan., 1900.

the Deniliquin Company. He is an enthusiast upon the subject, and gave up an income of £3,000 a year to enter upon the business.

2767. Have you ever heard him complain about having to cart the meat from the railway to the wharfs? Yes; and I have heard the same complaint from Mr. Richards, of Riverstone, who is another man who has made a success of the trade. He does all his freezing at the Fresh Food and Ice Company's works in Sussex-street. The mutton has to be carted from there, and there is great risk of its deteriorating on the way.

2768. Then it is clear that if we are to increase our export of meat, we must improve our shipping facilities? Yes.

2769. We want wharfs on to which we can bring the meat-trucks? Yes.

2770. If the Darling Island accommodation is not sufficient, the necessity of providing accommodation at Glebe Island will arise at once? Yes.

2771. Darling Island will, of course, have railway communication, and, under your scheme, Glebe Island would have tramway communication, which you think would furnish the necessary facilities to the trade? Yes.

2772. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Seeing that the railway now goes to Darling Island, do you not think that that place is more convenient for shipping purposes than Glebe Island? Not for the stores which I have mentioned.

2773. But would your scheme save cartage to the other stores which are scattered throughout the city? It would be impossible for us to put forward any scheme which would serve every store in the city.

2774. Is it usual to send wool from the country ready for shipment? If the wool is intended to be shipped direct to England it has generally to be dumped before being put on board the ships, because only a few of the large graziers dump their own wool.

2775. There used to be some very large wool-scouring establishments at Botany and at Liverpool—is the work of wool-scouring not carried on to the same extent now as it was formerly? To nothing like the same extent. A certain amount of wool-scouring is done, but very little is done on commission. The scourers generally wait until wool is cheap, and then they buy it, scour it, and resell it.

2776. *Mr. Watson.*] We were informed a little while ago that if a larger number of wool stores were established at Pyrmont it would be difficult to get buyers to go there? That is nonsense. They go there now, to the stores of Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co., and Messrs. John Bridge & Co. Those firms are amongst the first four in the trade, and sold last year over 50,000 bales each.

2777. Then you anticipate no difficulty of that sort? No. In Melbourne, buyers go to Essingdon, 5 or 6 miles out. Stores have been put up there, because the land is cheap. The older firms in the city cannot sell the wool cheaply, because in some cases they have had to pay as much as £500,000 for their buildings. We are putting up a store at Pyrmont for £25,000 which will do the same work as Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co.'s store, which cost £250,000.

2778. Is the roadway on a level with the higher storeys of your building? Yes. I might mention that the wool sales are arranged for the convenience of buyers, so that the sales at the stores in the same vicinity can be attended on the same day.

2779. *Chairman.*] It is almost necessary that a large wool store should be connected with a railway, and as near as possible to a wharf? Yes.

2780. Competition has cut things so fine that it is necessary to reduce handling and carriage as much as possible? Yes.

2781. That apparently is the intention of your tramway proposal? Yes.

2782. I suppose the owners of wool stores are not likely to rent any of the wharfs themselves? I think that they will leave the wharfs to the shipping companies.

2783. Is the present system of carting the wool from the Railway station to the stores, and from the stores to the ships, a disadvantageous one? Yes, and a very troublesome one. It would be a great advantage if the five or six trucks containing the wool from one station could be taken direct to the stores and unloaded there. Under present arrangements the trucks are unloaded in a shed, and the bales are mixed up, and when the wool is delivered at the stores it is often found that a consignment is five, ten, or fifteen bales short, and it sometimes takes a week or two to get the missing bales. This, of course, delays the sales. In the height of the season the wool traffic is very much congested, and every year the congestion is becoming greater. We are considering the practicability of holding two series of sales—one series to take place before Christmas and the other after the London sales. At the present time the buyers play off one market against the other, so as to reduce the prices.

2784. What makes you think that our wool export is likely to increase so much in the future? Well, New South Wales can carry more sheep than any of the other colonies. We have carried very nearly 62,000,000 sheep, whereas I do not think Victoria has ever carried more than 10,000,000 sheep. Then, again, a great deal more wool will come to Sydney when we have Federation than comes here now.

2785. Why do you think so? Because under Federation Victoria will be unable to give the excessive rebates which she now gives. For example, the Victorians will carry wool from Swan Hill to Melbourne for £3 per ton, if the wool is grown in Victoria, but if it comes from a Darling River station above Wilcannia, they will carry it right down the Darling and up the Murray by steamer, and then from Swan Hill to Melbourne by rail for £1 a ton, because they give the New South Wales growers a rebate of £2 a ton upon their railway rates. Such an arrangement, however, would be prevented by the Inter-state Commission; while, on the other hand, we in this Colony could impose what rates we liked for the development of our own territory, so long as we did not devise those rates to secure Victorian wool, which we do not want, and which I do not suppose we could get.

2786. But, under Federation, wool grown on stations which are nearer to Melbourne than they are to Sydney would go to Melbourne? I do not know that that would always be the case. For instance, the wool grown at Table Top, near Albury, is sent to Sydney, and I think it will come to Sydney after we get Federation, because it will be brought to Sydney at the same rates that would be charged to take it to Melbourne. I do not say that Sydney is the best market in the Colonies, but it is the leading market, because most wool is sold here.

2787. Sydney is recognised as the wool centre of Australasia? Yes.

William

William Henry Hall, Sub-Editor, *Statistical Year Books*, Government Statistician's Office, sworn, and examined:—

W. H. Hall. 30 Jan., 1900.

2788. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have compiled some figures illustrating the advance of the trade of the port of Sydney during a period of some years? I have here two statements, one of which shows the tonnage of the vessels which have entered and cleared the port during the years 1890 to 1899, and the other shows the value of the imports and exports of the port during the same period. Unfortunately, I have not been able to obtain any figures in regard to the coastal trade, because an arrangement is come to with the Customs authorities whereby coastal vessels which do not want to make a clearance every voyage may obtain an exemption. For that reason my shipping return deals only with the intercolonial and over-sea traffic. I believe it would be impossible to obtain figures showing the tonnage of the cargoes imported each year. The trade returns indicate that a large quantity of the imports come here as packages, and no weights are given. The following is the statement which I have prepared in regard to the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing the port:—

Year.	Entered.						Cleared.						Total entered and cleared.	
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.			
	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Regist'd tonnage	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.
Steam Vessels.														
1890	1,144	1,379,866	...	.....	1,144	1,379,866	940	1,176,179	40	36,183	980	1,212,362	2,124	2,591,228
1891	1,229	1,600,385	...	.....	1,229	1,600,385	971	1,300,997	27	41,164	998	1,342,161	2,227	2,942,546
1892	1,215	1,586,865	12	24,584	1,227	1,611,449	1,025	1,384,565	21	24,307	1,046	1,408,872	2,273	3,020,321
1893	1,297	1,614,154	36	60,260	1,333	1,674,414	1,113	1,427,380	20	21,951	1,133	1,449,331	2,466	3,123,745
1894	1,341	1,648,130	33	60,524	1,374	1,708,654	1,137	1,443,723	19	31,394	1,156	1,475,117	2,530	3,183,771
1895	1,294	1,677,576	39	65,292	1,333	1,742,868	1,117	1,485,383	12	25,692	1,129	1,511,075	2,462	3,253,943
1896	1,321	1,727,692	49	77,742	1,370	1,805,434	1,199	1,609,885	22	23,981	1,221	1,633,866	2,591	3,439,300
1897	1,434	1,959,208	46	70,817	1,480	2,030,025	1,234	1,717,378	29	48,277	1,263	1,765,655	2,743	3,795,680
1898	1,433	2,064,168	38	59,813	1,471	2,123,981	1,194	1,740,085	22	31,584	1,216	1,771,669	2,687	3,895,650
1899	1,465	2,291,190	26	31,321	1,491	2,322,511	1,145	1,831,955	14	32,784	1,159	1,864,739	2,650	4,187,250
Sailing Vessels.														
1890	379	264,723	...	.....	379	264,723	169	129,244	34	15,026	203	144,270	582	408,993
1891	457	334,171	...	.....	457	334,171	219	176,437	53	16,708	272	193,145	729	527,316
1892	370	271,143	11	14,085	381	285,228	212	177,368	32	7,868	244	185,236	625	470,464
1893	288	191,735	43	36,116	331	227,851	176	135,368	14	1,158	190	136,526	521	364,377
1894	266	179,396	61	71,385	327	250,781	162	134,464	13	2,598	175	137,062	502	387,843
1895	279	204,491	65	80,592	344	285,083	164	152,981	14	5,598	178	158,579	522	443,662
1896	303	263,685	35	35,494	338	299,179	166	162,225	17	10,347	183	172,572	521	471,751
1897	308	264,059	24	27,130	332	291,189	143	139,706	19	10,714	162	150,420	494	441,609
1898	288	245,151	28	37,341	316	282,492	117	122,473	30	4,703	147	127,176	463	409,668
1899	263	240,098	21	26,848	284	266,946	99	101,824	40	10,504	139	112,328	423	379,274
Summary.														
1890	1,523	1,644,589	...	.....	1,523	1,644,589	1,109	1,305,423	74	51,209	1,183	1,356,632	2,706	3,001,221
1891	1,686	1,934,556	...	.....	1,686	1,934,556	1,190	1,477,434	80	57,872	1,270	1,535,306	2,956	3,469,862
1892	1,585	1,858,008	23	38,669	1,608	1,896,677	1,237	1,561,933	53	32,175	1,290	1,594,108	2,898	3,490,785
1893	1,585	1,805,889	79	96,376	1,664	1,902,265	1,289	1,562,748	34	23,109	1,323	1,585,857	2,987	3,488,122
1894	1,607	1,827,526	94	131,909	1,701	1,959,435	1,299	1,578,187	32	33,992	1,331	1,612,179	3,032	3,571,614
1895	1,573	1,882,067	104	145,884	1,677	2,027,951	1,281	1,638,364	26	31,290	1,307	1,669,654	2,984	3,697,605
1896	1,624	1,991,377	84	113,236	1,708	2,104,613	1,365	1,772,110	39	34,328	1,404	1,806,438	3,112	3,911,051
1897	1,742	2,223,267	70	97,947	1,812	2,321,214	1,377	1,857,084	48	58,991	1,425	1,916,075	3,237	4,237,289
1898	1,721	2,309,319	66	97,154	1,787	2,406,473	1,311	1,862,558	52	36,287	1,363	1,898,845	3,150	4,305,318
1899	1,728	2,531,288	47	58,169	1,775	2,589,457	1,244	1,933,779	54	43,288	1,298	1,977,067	3,073	4,566,524

I wish to say, in regard to my next statement—that relating to the trade of the port—that the figures for 1899 are subject to adjustment. The imports and exports are, of course, exclusive of the coastal trade. The statement is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1889	18,783,283	14,417,413	33,200,696	1895	13,778,148	15,696,631	29,474,779
1890	17,792,986	12,178,053	29,971,039	1896	16,821,742	16,638,847	33,460,589
1891	20,176,364	15,201,381	35,377,745	1897	17,302,514	17,438,592	34,741,106
1892	17,055,806	14,016,599	31,072,405	1898	18,364,539	21,630,664	39,995,203
1893	14,924,157	14,528,444	29,452,601	1899	21,179,095	19,883,655	41,062,750
1894	13,564,181	13,790,770	27,354,951				

James Johnston, clerk, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

J. Johnston. 30 Jan., 1900.

2789. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have prepared some information in regard to money received from the sales of land adjacent to public wharfs? I have obtained, as far as I was able, information as to the proceeds of the sales of land reclaimed at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay.

2790. Is that the only instance in which reclaimed land has been sold by the Government? I cannot say. I have brought a plan which shows the area to which my figures apply. The Woolloomooloo Bay Reclamation

J. Johnston. 30 Jan., 1900.

Reclamation Act was passed in 1862, and the first sale of reclaimed land took place on 25th September, 1865, when the sales realised £4,275. A sale on the 26th September realised £2,277, and a sale on the 27th September, £1,950. Another sale was held on the 29th December, and it realised £1,872. Further sales were held on 9th August and 5th November, 1866, when £2,285 and £1,287 were realised. That was the end of the public sales, so for as I can ascertain; but the proceeds of private sales on 11th February, 1867, amounted to £420, and on 7th October to £687. Then, on 27th July, 1868, a private sale realised £68, and another private sale on the 15th March, 1869, £1,306; so that, in all, £16,427 were obtained. It is highly probable, however, that that was not the whole amount obtained from the sale of the reclaimed lands. These sales are entered in the Treasury registers according to the parishes in which the land is situated. The land with which we are concerned is situated in the parish of Alexandria, and between 1864 and 1869 some officer, who must have been pretty well acquainted with the place, has pencilled in the actual localities from which the money came, and that is why I was able to find that it was obtained by the sale of reclaimed land; but private sales have been going on ever since, and I think that the Lands Department is at the present time trying to compel certain people who are illegally in occupation of land which has never been sold to buy their allotments right out, or to come to terms for them.

2791. *Dr. Garran.*] Then there is still more to be realised? Very little more. The whole of the land is occupied; but a little of it is illegally occupied.

2792. Was the land on which the Fish Market stands bought by the Sydney Municipal Corporation? I have not been able to ascertain that.

2793. That is reclaimed land? Yes, almost entirely. When it was first proposed to reclaim this land, the whole of the frontage at the head of the bay was illegally occupied by various persons, some of whom had run out long jetties into the bay, while others had reclaimed land and erected business premises upon it. In 1862, when the Woolloomooloo Reclamation Act was passed, the Crown was empowered to reclaim and dispose of the reclaimed land by auction sale or lease, while the owners of land severed from contact with the water were entitled to compensation. A *Gazette* notice of 24th August, 1863, invited all persons interested to lodge claims for compensation within a month, and several claims were lodged. In some cases the land reclaimed was granted in lieu of compensation, while, in other cases, monetary compensation was given for the severance. The area reclaimed was 19 acres 3 roods.

2794. *Chairman.*] You do not know what the reclamation cost? No; I cannot tell you anything beyond the information given in the statement read by Mr. Hickson.

2795. Was any of the surplus land on the eastern side of the bay sold? There was no surplus land there; the area resumed was only sufficient for the wharfs and the approaches.

2796. *Dr. Garran.*] I suppose the money spent upon the reclamation at Woolloomooloo Bay is all borrowed money? The great bulk of it came out of the Loan Fund.

2797. But the proceeds did not go back to the Loan Fund? The proceeds went into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

WEDNESDAY, 31 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.	JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The HON. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.	ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.	JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a Wharf round the Island.

Adam Forsyth, J.P., Manager, Burns Philp & Co., Ltd., sworn, and examined:—

A. Forsyth, J.P. 31 Jan., 1900.

2798. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you been manager for the A.U.S.N. Company? I am manager for Burns, Philp, & Co., who are the managing agents in Sydney for the A.U.S.N. Company.

2799. For what length of time have they been so? For fifteen years.

2800. Had you any knowledge of the shipping of Sydney previous to that time? Yes; my experience dates back twenty-four years.

2801. What wharfs do your company occupy at the present time? Burns, Philp, & Co. occupy two wharfs at the Circular Quay, where the steamers of the Canadian-Australian line, and the Nipon Yusen Kaisha line, and three jetties at Lime-street, where the A.U.S.N. Company's boats lie. We are also managing directors for the Federal wharfs.

2802. Are these wharfs the property of the steamship companies? No; the wharfs are leased from the Government and the jetties from the Sydney Municipal Corporation. The Federal wharfs are freehold.

2803. How many steamers have you under your management? I suppose about fifty altogether. We are the agents for a great number of lines.

2804. Are they large steamers? Yes.

2805. Have you ample wharfage accommodation at the present time? We have sufficient accommodation for our trade.

2806. What length of frontage do you occupy at the Circular Quay? Roughly speaking, I should think about 450 feet—from the Floating Jetty to the Orient Company's wharf. There are two sheds behind the wharfs which we occupy there, one of which is used by the Japanese line and the other by the Canadian line.

2807. What is the length of the jetties which you lease from the Municipal Corporation? The biggest of them is 310 feet long.

2808. And how wide? About 30 feet. It is 20 feet wide at the ends, but it broadens out towards the shore.

2809. Do you prefer jetty accommodation to wharf accommodation? We prefer wharf accommodation where there is room for it.

2810. Jetties are not so convenient as wharfs for the discharging and taking in of cargo? That is so. We lease two jetties from the Corporation at Lime-street, and we have another jetty which is held partly on lease and partly on freehold.

2811.

A. Forsyth, J.P. 31 Jan., 1900.

2811. I understand that at Melbourne you have wharfs on the Yarra? Yes. The disadvantage about a jetty is that when there is a vessel discharging on each side the cargo coming out often blocks the cargo going in; whereas, with a wharf, the outgoing cargo can be taken direct from the hatchways to the shed, and any blocking prevented.
2812. Have you sufficient accommodation for the cargo on the jetties? The cargo taken out of the vessels cannot be removed until they have left the jetties, except, of course, passengers' luggage, which is delivered straight away.
2813. Have you any knowledge as to whether there is sufficient wharfage accommodation at the various Government and private wharfs for the trade of the port? I think there is sufficient accommodation at the present time.
2814. Has there been a marked increase in the trade of the port during the last ten or fifteen years? Yes.
2815. The number of steamers coming here has increased, and their tonnage has increased? Yes.
2816. If the traffic continues to increase, will not additional wharfage have to be erected to provide for it? I do not think additional wharfage is necessary. The companies engaged in the intercolonial trade must keep to certain wharfs, and deal with their traffic there. If they are unable to meet the requirements of the trade they lose it; it is for them to keep up with the demands of the trade.
2817. The intercolonial companies would not care to remove their steamers from the wharfs at which they are now berthed? They could not afford to remove their steamers from those wharfs; they could not afford to leave Sussex-street.
2818. Why is that? The bulk of the intercolonial trade is in produce, and the steamers must take that produce as close as possible to the centre of the produce trade, which is Sussex-street. In certain seasons of the year, when they have droughts in Queensland, we export enormous quantities of produce there, and we are always importing large quantities of produce; and it is necessary that this produce should be landed near to the produce merchants' places of business. If a produce merchant had 60 tons of chaff at Woolloomooloo Bay, he would not be able to get a customer to go there to look at it, because of the distance; whereas, when the produce is lying on the wharfs in Darling Harbour, the customer will come down and examine it there before buying it.
2819. The produce merchants require the landing of the produce at wharfs close to their business places? Yes, so that customers may have only a short distance to go to see it. If a merchant had produce lying at Glebe Island or at Darling Island, a customer would say, "I cannot spare the time to go over there and look at it."
2820. Do you not think that, if wharfage accommodation superior to that which exists now in Darling Harbour were provided for, the produce would shift there? I am certain that it would not.
2821. Darling Island, for instance, is connected with the railway;—do you not think that that fact would give the wharfs there a preference in the minds of the buyers? I do not think so.
2822. Is not a considerable quantity of the produce which is imported sent up country by rail to Bathurst, Goulburn, and other places in the interior? No, I think, on the contrary, that produce is sent down to Sydney from those places. I understand that they grow their own oats and cereals generally.
2823. If a railway were constructed to Glebe Island and wharfs were constructed there, would shipping object to go there? I do not think that any wharfs constructed at Glebe Island will be used by the intercolonial shipping during my lifetime, and I hope to live a good many years yet.
2824. Would such wharfs be used by deep-sea steamers? I do not think so, though they might do for timber ships.
2825. Is not Glebe Island as suitable a place as any other for the construction of wharfs to relieve the present congestion of traffic? The very best wharfs, if placed somewhere out of the way of traffic, will remain unused.
2826. Would the German steamers go to wharfs at Glebe Island? The German steamers are quite free; they can land their cargo at any part of the harbour; but the question is, would it suit consignees to have cargo landed there?
2827. Do you think consignees would object to Glebe Island as a shipping-place? I think so.
2828. Why? In the first place, it is too far away.
2829. It is further away than the Circular Quay? Yes; and it is further away than Woolloomooloo Bay.
2830. But would it not be something in favour of Glebe Island if the wharfs were connected with the railway? I do not think so.
2831. What would be the nature of the inconvenience suffered by the consignees if goods were landed at Glebe Island? If there were any dispute about the landing of cargo, Glebe Island would be a long way to have to go to settle it. The journey there in a cab would occupy at least twenty minutes, and there would be another twenty minutes taken up in the journey back. You can only send responsible people to investigate claims in regard to cargo, and they cannot waste their time in making such long journeys as that.
2832. The bulk of the cargo brought by the boats I am speaking of would be merchandise? Yes.
2833. Is not such cargo consigned by the consignees to their warehouses by dray? Yes.
2834. Would the distance of Glebe Island be an objection in that respect? That would not be any particular objection, because, no doubt, goods could be carted from Glebe Island to warehouses in York-street almost as cheaply as from Woolloomooloo Bay.
2835. Do you ever have delay and difficulty in connection with the carting of goods from your wharfs? Yes.
2836. Owing to the insufficiency of space? Owing to the congestion of traffic in Erskine-street. All the traffic from the Grafton wharf, the North Coast Company's wharf, the Union Company's wharf, Huddart, Parker, and Company's wharf, the Illawarra Company's wharf, and our wharfs has to go up Erskine-street, and things will be still worse there if they run a tramway down the street. Erskine-street is the only street north of Market-street up which you can get a loaded dray, and, consequently, the traffic there is often very congested.
2837. Do blocks often occur? They occur very often.
2838. A considerable quantity of timber is imported by the intercolonial boats? Yes.
2839. Would it not be more convenient to have that timber landed at Pyrmont? It would be more convenient for the timber merchants; but when you have one-eighth of your cargo timber and the rest

general

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general cargo, you cannot land your general cargo at Darling Harbour and then go over to Pyrmont to discharge the timber.
2840. How do you manage now? We land the timber on our jetties, or allow it to be taken away by lighters.
2841. Timber cargoes are brought here chiefly by sailing ships? Yes, of course. Sailing ships could go to Glebe Island.
2842. Do you think that the proposed new wharfage accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay would be more convenient than wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I think that, for timber, wharfs at Glebe Island would be just as suitable as wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay.
2843. But for general cargoes? Wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay would be preferable for general cargoes, because Woolloomooloo Bay is more accessible than Glebe Island.
2844. Do you think that if wharfage accommodation is given at Glebe Island it will be taken advantage of by the various steamship companies? No, I do not. I do not know any company which it would suit to go over there.
2845. *Dr. Garran.*] I understand that you find Darling Harbour rather crowded? The approaches to it are cramped, but the accommodation on the wharfs is not so cramped.
2846. As a rule, are not the jetties too narrow? They are not too narrow; but, of course, when you have to take in cargo, when there is other cargo stacked on the wharf, you are liable to have a block.
2847. If two vessels are unloading at a jetty at the same time they so fill it with goods that carriers cannot take the goods away? Not easily, when there is any loading to be done.
2848. Your shed accommodation is also rather small? Our own company has plenty of room.
2849. The meagreness of the water frontage is aggravated by the narrowness and steepness of the streets which give access to it? Yes.
2850. What length of water frontage have you at Darling Harbour? I cannot say exactly, but I think about 400 feet.
2851. How many steamers can you accommodate at your jetties at one time? Six.
2852. And how many at the wharfs at the Circular Quay? Two.
2853. How much cargo can you get rid of at the jetties in comparison with what you could get rid of at a wharf? I can hardly give you a fair answer, because the Canadian and Japanese steamers only come to the wharfs once a month, whilst our intercolonial steamers come to the jetties several times a week.
2854. It is evident that the conveniences at Darling Harbour are not quite up to the requirements of the trade? I would not say that the conveniences which we provide do not meet the requirements of the trade.
2855. You get through your business, and so do your competitors, but you have to contend with great inconveniences;—a steamer making a run from Brisbane to Fremantle, when she gets to Sydney, will have some cargo to put out and some to take in;—does she load and unload at the same wharf? Yes; we have discharged 1,000 tons of cargo from a vessel, and put 1,000 tons on board within the space of twenty-four hours.
2856. But you could do better than that with a broadside wharf? Yes.
2857. How many hours of the twenty-four could you save at a broadside wharf? We might save four.
2858. Not more than that? No.
2859. In any case you would only unload from one side of the vessel? Well, sometimes we unload into lighters; but I do not take that into consideration.
2860. You said that you were better off in Melbourne than you are here, because you have broadside wharfs there? Yes.
2861. Are you better off at Port Adelaide? Yes.
2862. At Fremantle? Yes.
2863. At Brisbane? Yes.
2864. At Rockhampton? Yes.
2865. At Maryborough? Yes.
2866. At Cooktown? Yes.
2867. Where are you worse off than you are in Sydney? You cannot compare the Queensland ports with the accommodation here, because up there the traffic is so small. At Brisbane we have wharfs instead of jetties, and run the cargoes straight from the hatchways to the sheds. So, too, at Rockhampton, the vessels lie alongside the river bank, and the cargo can be taken straight away.
2868. Can you get cargo in and out at these wharfs more quickly than you can get it at the Sydney jetties? We can handle cargoes better in Brisbane than we can here, because we have more accommodation there than we have here. We have three distinct wharfs at Brisbane; we have the old A.S.N. Co.'s wharf, the Council wharf, and the old Queensland wharf.
2869. Port Jackson has the reputation of being a very commodious port? So it is.
2870. But it appears not to be commodious enough for the coastal and intercolonial trade which congregates in Darling Harbour? The traffic is congested in Darling Harbour; but you could not move Sussex-street.
2871. If you could make Sussex-street 5 miles long, we might get rid of the congestion? That would make things better.
2872. Has not your company got a relief wharf above the Pyrmont Bridge? We have now; but we have not yet commenced to use it.
2873. I suppose you will store some of your cargo there for the benefit of the consignees? Yes.
2874. That will be the principal use to which you will put the wharf? It is also intended for other uses. We are going to make engine shops.
2875. Is there much room above Pyrmont Bridge for the accommodation of the intercolonial traffic? There are the Federal wharfs, the Union Company's wharfs, and Russell's wharf, which is the wharf that has been sold to us.
2876. Then, on the other side, there is the iron railway wharf? Yes.
2877. That is of no use to you? No.
2878. Have you ever looked at it to see if it would suit you? Yes.
2879. What makes it unsuitable? There is the same objection to it as to the Glebe Island wharfs; it is too far away from Sussex-street.
2880. There would be an easy approach to the city by way of Hay-street from that wharf? Yes.
2881. But you think the distance would prevent it from being used? Yes.

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2882. I suppose the intercolonial and coastal trades are on the same footing in regard to the necessity for being near Sussex-street? Yes.
2883. It would not suit one class of boats more than another to go away from there? No.
2884. If the wharfage accommodation in the bight between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point were available, it would not suit you to go there any more than to the Circular Quay? No.
2885. You could not leave Sussex-street? No.
2886. The trade of Sydney will grow? Yes.
2887. Sussex-street cannot become any bigger? Most of the produce-houses there are on the harbour side of the street now; but, as the trade increases, I suppose they will also extend the business on to the other side of the street, or into Clarence-street.
2888. What can we do to improve the wharfage accommodation of Darling Harbour, if all the trade must be done close to Sussex-street? Each company will have to do the best it can to suit its constituents.
2889. I suppose you will agree with other witnesses that it would be of no use for vessels to move to the other side of the harbour? No.
2890. No electric tram service would improve the position? No.
2891. The wharfs must be within walking distance of Sussex-street? Yes.
2892. Until a revolution takes place in the produce trade, Sussex-street and Darling Harbour are wedded together, as far as intercolonial shipping is concerned? Yes.
2893. It would be out of the question to seek to give you relief by offering you wharfage accommodation at either Glebe Island or Darling Island? Yes.
2894. Wharfs at these places might be available for deep-sea shipping; but not for intercolonial shipping? Exactly.
2895. Not even if there were railway facilities? Not even so.
2896. Glebe Island is simply out of the question, so far as intercolonial shipping is concerned? Yes.
2897. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I understand that you can berth two vessels at the Circular Quay, where you have about 500 feet of frontage, and six vessels at Darling Harbour, where you have only 400 feet of frontage; so that the jetty system is the more economical system so far as frontage is concerned? Yes; but, of course, at the Circular Quay you could not run out a jetty without blocking the traffic.
2898. Could you not, by widening your jetties, give more facilities for dealing with cargo? We could not widen our jetties without taking too much water space. We must have room for one of our vessels and a collier alongside the jetties.
2899. But where there is sufficient water space the widening of the jetties would be feasible? Yes.
2900. Do you ever have to lease other wharfs besides those about which you have been speaking? Not for the A.U.S.N. boats.
2901. You do not know much about the difficulties which others who have no regularly leased wharfs may experience in obtaining accommodation? I do not think there is any difficulty about getting wharfage accommodation.
2902. Do you think there is ample for the shipping of the port? I think so.
2903. If the railway were taken to Glebe Island would that to a certain extent get rid of your objections to it as a shipping place? No.
2904. Do you think that it is unnecessary to carry out the Glebe Island proposal at the present time? Yes.
2905. The Darling Island wharfs do not seem to be largely used at the present time? No.
2906. Is that because of their distance from the business centre of the city? Yes.
2907. That is the objection which you take to the Glebe Island proposal? Yes.
2908. And no railway facilities can remove it? That is so.
2909. *Chairman.*] Do you think that if wharfage accommodation were provided at Glebe Island or at Woolloomooloo Bay the intercolonial trade would drift to either place, as the wharfs now used by that trade became overcrowded? No.
2910. Those places would not be convenient for that trade? They would not.
2911. In your opinion, wharfs at either place would for a long time be used only by over-sea ships? Yes.
2912. The intercolonial trade is so concentrated that you do not see any chance of its being taken away from Darling Harbour? That is so.
2913. Darling Harbour will be made use of to its utmost capacity before any of the trades move elsewhere? Yes.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Glebe Island Improvements.

APPENDIX.

A.

[*To Evidence of W R Benson, Manager, Wharf Association, Sydney*]

RETURN showing number of inward cargo ships and steamers (oversea) berthed at wharfs, exclusive of those controlled by the Government, from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1899

Name	Tonnage	Name	Tonnage	Name	Tonnage
		Steamers			
Star of Victoria	3,240	Nairnshire	3,720	Thermopylæ	3,711
Clitus	2,435	Australasian	3,630	Warrnambool	3,513
Darius	3,283	Argus	2,792	Darius	3,283
Australasian	3,630	Warrigal	4,387	Star of New Zealand	4,840
Indraghiri	4,927	Indramayo	4,180	Clitus	2,435
Bungaree	2 893	Aberdeen	3,616	Bungaree	2,893
Nairnshire	3,720	Narrung	5,078	Australasian	3,630
Damascus	3,609	Clitus	2 435	Queen Margaret	2,678
Hawkes Bay	4,683	Star of England	3,511	Yarrawonga	3,224
Buteshire	5,574	Candia	4,300	Star of Victoria	3,240
Argus	2,792	Warrnambool	3,513	Aberdeen	3,616
Nineveh	3,808	Damascus	3,609	Wakool	5,105
Bucephalus	1,818	Star of New Zealand	4,840	Damascus	3,609
Indramayo	4,180	Darius	3,283	Tolosa	3,260
Oberon	1,119	Banffshire	5,536	Warrigal	4,387
Thermopylæ	3,711	Nineveh	3,808	Indraghiri	4,927
Merionethshire	3,012	Bungaree	2,893	Morayshire	5,576
Woolloomooloo	3,521	Star of Victoria	3,240	Nineveh	3,808
Star of England	3 511	Morayshire	3,822	Narrung	5,078
Darius	3 283	Culgoa	3,444	Kendal Castle	2,885
Warrigal	4,387	Thermopylæ	3,711	Thermopylæ	3,711
Aberdeen	3 616	Indraghiri	4,927	Leitrim	4,284
Clitus	2,435	Perthshire	5 530	Indramayo	4,180
Saint Louis	1,352	Ardencraig	2,072	Perthshire	5 550
Star of New Zealand	4,840	Australasian	3,630	Moravian	4,573
Narrung	5,078	Hawkes Bay	4,683	Hawkes Bay	4,683
Australasian	3,630	Warrigal	4,387	Star of England	3,696
Star of Victoria	3,240	Bucephalus	1,818	Warrnambool	3,513
Bungaree	2,893	Darius	3,283	Australasian	3,630
Bucephalus	1,818	Narrung	5,078	Nairnshire	3,720
Argus	2,792	Nairnshire	3,720	Queen Eleanor	3,574
Indraghiri	4,927	Aberdeen	3,616	Yarrawonga	3,224
Damascus	3,609	Damascus	3,609	Aberdeen	3,616
Culgoa	3,444	Indramayo	4,180	Maria de Larrinaga	4,018
Clitus	2,435	Star of England	3,511	Damascus	3 609
Aswanly	3,535	Clitus	2,435	Ardendeaig	3,218
Nineveh	3,808	Warrnambool	3,513	Wakool	5,098
Hubbuck	2,749	Nineveh	3,808	Southern Cross	5,050
Bucephalus	1,818	Star of New Zealand	4,840	Nairnshire	5,673
Hawkes Bay	4,683	Bucephalus	1,818	Saint Quentin	3,365
Woolloomooloo	3,521	Argus	2,792	Alnwick	3,049
Darius	3,283	Bungaree	2,893	Elleric	3,570
Buteshire	5,574	Thermopylæ	3,711	Falls of Keltie	3,298
Warrigal	4,387	Star of Victoria	3,240	Queen Adelaide	2 832
Indramayo	4,180	Culgoa	3,444	Queen Christine	3 596
Aberdeen	3 616	Yarrawonga	3,224	Fifeshire	5,672
Clitus	2,435	Australasian	3,630	Buteshire	5,574
Star of England	3,511	Woolloomooloo	3,521	Adana	3,448
Australasian	3,630	Bucephalus	1,818	Devon	5,489
Argus	2,792	Indraghiri	4,927	Perthshire	5,550
Narrung	5,078	Darius	3,283	Fernfield	3,142
Star of New Zealand	4 840	Queen Christine	3,556	Euryalus	3,570
Morayshire	5,576	Aberdeen	3,659	Titania	3,613
Yarrawonga	4,011	Hawkes Bay	4,683	Argus	2,792
Damascus	3,609	Warrigal	4,387	Bucephalus	1,818
Star of Victoria	3,240	Damascus	3,609	Euryalus	3,570
Bucephalus	1,818	Clitus	2,435	Cornwall	5,490
Nineveh	3 808	Narrung	5,078	Argus	2,792
Darius	3,283	Argus	2,792	Darius	3,283
Bungaree	2 893	Indramayo	4,180	Southern Cross	5,050
Perthshire	5,550	Biator	2,900	Devon	5,489
Culgoa	3,444	Nineveh	3 808	Euryalus	3,570
Thermopylæ	3,711	Buteshire	5,574	Cloncurry	2 579
Indraghiri	4 927	Star of England	3,696	Denton Grange	5,742
Hawkes Bay	4,683	Archtor	3,414		
Woolloomooloo	3,521	Bucephalus	1,818	Total number of steamers	196

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
		Ships.			
Orthis	1,147	Tamar	2,048	Antioco Accame	1,086
Drumalis	2,450	Honolulu	1,545	Lonsdale	1,685
Celeste Burrill	1,764	Socotra	1,598	Derwent	1,890
Miefield	1,275	Macquarie	1,867	Pampa	1,676
Miltiades	1,452	Falls of Garry	1,971	Jupiter	1,200
Derwent	1,890	Orontes	1,221	Cimba	1,117
Lismore	1,598	Port Logan	1,833	Torridon	1,502
Hawkesdale	1,723	Firth of Strousa	1,211	Neotsfield	1,820
Largo Law	1,587	Strathdon	2,038	Romanoff	1,226
Rathdown	2,058	Melanope	1,608	Maxwell	1,713
Edward Pembroke	1,203	Rahane	1,649	Brilliant	1,613
Lowther Castle	1,782	Ednyfed	1,081	Torridon	1,502
Roby	2,144	Celtic Chief	1,709	Maipo	2,621
Ancon	1,314	Hellas	1,567	Neotsfield	1,820
Carnedd Llewellyn	1,608	Runac	903	City of Carlisle	1,800
Sophocles	1,120	Birma	1,430	Mount Stewart	1,784
John McLeod	1,519	Hollinwood	2,006	Baroda	1,318
Lindfield	2,169	Lismore	1,568	Trafalgar	1,613
Australia	1,649	Wiscombe Park	2,075	John o'Gaunt	1,198
Firth of Stronsa	1,192	Vasca da Gama	1,479	Allonby	1,374
Aristides	1,661	Copley	1,741	Forth	1,660
Kilmory	1,569	Benmore	1,460	Amphitrite	1,627
Firth of Lorn	809	Duchalburn	1,888	Lord Ripon	2,100
King Arthur	1,562	Geertruida Gerarda	1,384	Fannie Kerr	2,238
Canara	1,489	Earl of Zetland	1,461	Hebe	1,336
Savoia	1,397	Inverurie	1,318	General Gordon	1,537
Charles Racine	1,574	Auguste	1,292	Dalgonar	2,486
Buckingham	2,613	Eudora	1,135	Cromdale	1,849
Mary L. Cushing	1,575	Isle of Arran	1,759	G. H. Wappans	1,140
Edinburgh	1,406	Sumbawa	1,066	Thessalus	1,709
Firth of Clyde	1,181	Dorenby	1,547	Hyderabad	2,057
Macquarie	1,867	Earl Granville	956	Polymnia	2,044
Marion Lightbody	1,227	Port Patrick	1,895	Sutherlandshire	1,502
St. Mary's Bay	1,118	Cape Otway	1,400	Poseidon	1,628
Ellesmere	2,530	Pass of Balmaha	1,498	Glenfinlas	1,800
Lindley	1,490	Pericles	1,598	Susanna	1,827
Timaru	1,306	Chipperkyle	1,594	Mount Stewart	1,784
Combermere	1,680	East African	1,588	Pyrenees	2,101
River Falloch	1,586	Rowena	1,847	Drumlanrig	1,361
Indian Empire	1,440	Glenesk	1,267	Trafalgar	1,613
Ione	499	Derwent	1,890	Marion Inglis	1,476
Kylemore	1,198	Balmore	1,338	Centurion	1,862
Florence	1,604	Strathern	1,272	Yallaroi	1,499
Aspice	1,809	Cromdale	1,849	Neotsfield	1,820
Westgate	1,814	Cardiganshire	1,400	Port Jackson	2,132
Invercauld	1,303	Wildwood	1,488	Netherby	1,400
Inverness-shire	2,147	Miltiades	1,482	Cypromene	1,750
Pericles	1,598	J. E. Graham	1,336	Barcore	2,041
Kate F. Troop	1,506	Amazon	2,062	Sutlej	1,672
Inverlochy	1,339	Falls of Ettrick	2,135	British Isles	2,394
Jessomene	1,833	Earl of Dunraven	1,310	Crown of India	1,885
Philomene	1,452	Invergarry	1,309	Scottish Moors	2,289
Conqueror	1,540	Leicester Castle	2,009	Baroda	1,353
Tillie E. Starbuck	1,931	Weathersfield	1,047	Brabloch	2,000
Samuel Plimsoll	1,459	Annie Speer	1,429	Dartford	1,274
Corryvrechan	1,266	Brenda	1,965	Mario	1,299
Oakburn	1,160	Dunbritton	1,471	Gifford	2,113
Dartford	1,374	Macquarie	1,867	Clackmannanshire	1,482
Argonaut	1,498	Chiltonford	2,198	Condoi	1,283
Norwood	1,600	Hartfield	1,815	Springbank	2,235
Paramita	1,444	Strathdon	2,058	Musselcrag	1,871
Brenda	1,991	Marion Frazer	2,264	Kirkhill	1,432
Sussex	1,212	Aristides	1,661	Mount Stewart	1,849
Illawarra	1,887	Pyrenees	2,169	Aberfoyle	1,597
Conway	1,776	Casabona	1,296	Dechmont	1,642
Hartfield	1,440	Ancona	2,570	Ivanhoe	1,250
Star of France	1,479	Inverneill	1,340	Loch Broom	2,075
Lalla Rookh	814	Firth of Dornoch	890	Ocean	1,450
Oberon	1,054	Hugo Molenaar	1,735	Trafalgar	1,613
Samoa	1,054	Oakworth	1,202	Benares	1,646
Firth of Cromarty	1,399	Gantock Rock	1,566	Quilpue	1,316
Derwent	1,890	Loch Torridon	2,000	Helios	1,201
Port Jackson	2,132	Invercoe	1,322	Scottish Glens	2,061
Aristides	1,661	Carmanian	1,773	Orontes	1,236
Dilpussund	550	Grace Harwar	1,750	Bracedale	1,962
Jacqueline	2,434	Braemar	1,078	Pallas	1,388
M. E. Watson	1,670	Buccleuch	1,834	Parchun	1,714
Senator Petersen	1,713	Firth of Stronsa	1,124	Inverkip	1,354
Benares	1,646	Martina Johanna	1,360	Kyber	1,460
Forth of Dornoch	890	Patriarch	1,339	Lucipara	1,779
City of York	1,167	Killarney	1,108	Loch Carron	2,075
Elmhurst	1,712	Oweenee	2,334	Port Crawford	1,593
County of Clare	1,308	Albania	1,222	Alsterthal	1,722
Cockermouth	1,297	Socotra	1,587		
Patriarch	1,239	Glenbank	1,392	Total number of ships	253

B.

[To Evidence of J. Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs.]

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM SALES OF LANDS AND HOUSES, AND RENTS RECEIVED, IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT WHARFS.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Public Works Buildings, Bridge-street, Sydney, 19 January, 1900.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chairman of this Committee to ask you to be so good as to supply me with a return showing the amounts received from sales of land and houses, and rents received, in connection with the items "land resumptions," in the attached statement supplied to the Committee by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works. The information is required in order that in the evidence relating to the proposed Improvements at Glebe Island, the Government Wharfs, while charged the cost of land resumption, shall be credited with what has been obtained from sales and from rents.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES LYNE,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Captain Jackson,—Can you supply the information ?—F.K., 22/1/00. Yes. Report as required sent herewith.—Public Wharfs, 29/1/00. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Resumed Properties Branch, Department of Public Wharfs,
Circular Quay, 29 January, 1900.

Sir,

In reply to letter of the 19th inst., from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, asking for return of rent, &c., I have the honor to enclose return showing actual rent received from the various resumed properties to 31st December, 1899, other than wharfs, jetties, and sheds.

The amount received from sales of land, houses, &c., should be obtained from the Departments of Works and Lands.

I would at the same time point out that the wharfs are debited with the amount of £495,666 11s. 10d. for resumption of land at Darling Harbour, although this land is used exclusively by the Railway Department for railway purposes ; also with an amount of £19,773 19s. 8d. for railway extension ; and with the cost of construction of the wharf at Manly (£3,000), the rent (£263 per annum) received for the wharf, however, being paid to the Lands Department, the wharf not being under the control of the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
JOHN JACKSON,
Manager and Collector.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

RETURN showing amount of Rent received to 31st December, 1899.

Resumed Properties.

Circular Quay	£42,642
Darling Harbour	13,000
Woolloomooloo Bay	5,467
Erskine-street	3,403
	£64,512

JOHN JACKSON,
Manager.

Sales of Land and Houses.

Darling Harbour	£21,275
Circular Quay	Nil.

Woolloomooloo Bay.—I understand the figures have already been furnished to the Committee by Mr. Johnson, of the Public Works Department.

S. R. CORKHILL,
Receiver.

The Treasury, 15/2/00.

The Secretary, Parliamentary Committee on Public Works. B.C., Treasury.—F.K., 15/2/00.

[One plan.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

GLEBE ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS

300 FEET = 1 INCH. SCALE 300 FEET = 1 INCH

CW Darley
Per
Engineer-in-Chief
for Public Works
23.3.00

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND PLAN,

RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

TUCKIAN FLOOD ESCAPE SCHEME.

Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37.

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D., Vice-Chairman.
*The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT.
The Honorable PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
*The Honorable SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

*WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esquire, Chairman.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esquire.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esquire.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esquire.

MEMBERS OF THE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

*The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT, Chairman.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esquire.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esquire.

[*On 14th June, 1900, The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT, having accepted the office of Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, retired from the position of Chairman, and a Member of the Committee. Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Vice-Chairman, was elected Chairman in the place of Mr. TRICKETT, and the Honorable ANDREW GARRAN was chosen as Vice-Chairman. On 4th July, The Honorable SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM was elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. TRICKETT.]

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Plan of proposed Tuckian Flood Relief Channel, Richmond Rive

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

TUCKIAN FLOOD ESCAPE SCHEME.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, and the Public Works Acts Further Amendment Act of 1897, 61 Vic. No. 6, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is not expedient that the proposed works be constructed, but if the owners of the land benefited will undertake to enter into a satisfactory guarantee for the payment of 3 per cent. upon the cost of construction, together with the cost of all claims for any damage to land, or from the silting up of the river that the cutting of the channel may cause, the Committee are disposed to recommend the carrying out of the work,—and not otherwise; and, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (IV), of clause 13, of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME.

1. The scheme is designed to protect Lismore and other towns, and many of the settlers on the Richmond River, from injury by the overflow of the river when in high flood. The river finds its way to the sea by a very tortuous course, and meets with many obstructions in the form of reefs, sharp bends, and contractions in the channel, all of which it is stated tend to choke the ready outflow of flood-waters, with the consequence that a vast area of valuable land is periodically submerged.

The question as to what can be done to improve the position of the settlers in this respect has been the subject of agitation amongst the residents of the district for many years past, and the project which has been under the consideration of the Committee suggested itself to the Resident Engineer of the district in 1893. It is to cut down the left bank of the river at a little over 4 miles above the junction of the north and south arms of the river at Coraki, and to construct therein a weir 300 feet in length at the crest, which would be 10 feet wide and 12 feet over low water at Woodburn. The average level of the bank at the off-take is 20·8 feet above low water, and the highest floods rise 1·51 feet above this, and spill over into the Tuckian Swamp, in which the highest floods at present only rise to 14·26 feet over low water, the difference in levels being 8·09 feet. The channel in connection with the weir would be cut 300 feet in width, and the flood-water conveyed through it would be discharged into the Tuckian Swamp, and would there spread and rise more quickly than it now does, but, according to Mr. Keele, the author of the scheme, not to the same height, as the Broadwater would carry a large portion of it direct to the river, particularly if the current were trained toward the Broadwater by running out the spoil from the excavation to form an embankment some distance through the swamp. If, it is contended, a large body of water coming down the north arm is diverted by

means

means of the works proposed, and allowed to pass quickly, in a third of the distance the water now travels, into the lower river, the congestion in the river channel during flood would be much relieved, and the north and south arms of the river benefited as well.

Estimated Cost.

2. The estimated cost of the scheme is given under several differing conditions, which are referred to in the official statement put before the Committee by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, as schemes Nos. 1 to 6, ranging in cost from £23,700 to £80,700, none of them including anything for compensation for damage.

The Engineer-in-Chief on the Proposal.

3. The scheme is not approved by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works. He holds that, by raising the water in the lower parts of the river, the country in those localities will be drowned and a lot of damage done, and that, by reducing the force of the natural scouring of the river in times of flood, the scheme will lead to the silting up of the river channel and to serious interference with navigation. The immediate result of the anticipated relief by means of the proposed weir and channel would be, he states, to flood about 8,000 acres of alienated land to a considerable depth, a portion of which is not now liable to be flooded, while a further result would be to raise the level of floods considerably at and below the Broadwater; and, in view of the fact that there is a good deal of settlement along that part of the river, including the Colonial Sugar Company's large mills, as well as the town of Wardell, he fears that if the cutting be made it may lead to heavy claims for compensation. The owners of the land liable to be flooded by the raising of the water over the islands in the swamp will also, he points out, be likely to advance claims for damage sustained. At the same time the scheme will not appreciably benefit Lismore. It may possibly shorten the duration of a flood there, but it will not lower it.

Some years ago, he points out, a channel was cut from the Tuckambil Creek to the Evans River, to relieve the residents of the locality on the river known as The Elbow, from the effects of floods. As the creek is very small, and so bound by rocks that it is not possible for the river water passing through it to scour to any extent, the work was carried out. No high flood has since occurred to test the effect of the work, but he is satisfied that the floods in the neighbourhood will not be lowered to the extent of 1 inch.

In his report upon the Tuckian scheme he states that he cannot recommend it unless an undertaking be obtained from all concerned to free the Government from responsibility. In his opinion it would be much wiser to spend a large sum in improving the river channel by cutting off some sharp bends, widening narrow portions, and removing rocky obstructions, a method by which the flood-discharging capacity would be much improved, and the river made more navigable.

Sectional Committee's Report.

4. The Full Committee having examined the Engineer-in-Chief on the subject, a Sectional Committee was appointed to inspect the site of the proposed works, and the Richmond River from Lismore to the Heads, to take local evidence, and report the result of their visit. They examined witnesses at Lismore, Coraki, Woodburn, Broadwater, Wardell, and Ballina, travelling down the river for that purpose, and visiting on the way the top of the Tucki Ridge, from which they obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country, the swamp and the line of the proposed channel, the off-take site, and the spot at which the proposed channel would cross the Coraki-Lismore Road, the Tuckambil weir, which is about a mile from Woodburn and the Tuckian Swamp.

From their report it will be seen they found that in times of flood immense damage is done to property both on and near the river and for many miles inland, and that owing to the tortuous character of the stream, and its many arms and arteries, the varying heights of the river banks, and the low-lying character of much of the surrounding country, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to provide an effectual means against submergence in time of high flood; so that the proposed channel at best could only be regarded as a partial remedy. The proposed diversion of

of the water into the Tuckian Swamp would, in their opinion, have a good effect as far as relieving that part of the country connected with the river above the weir site, and as far down as Woodburn, but the effect on the river and lands below Broadwater could only be ascertained by experience.

Regarded as a partial remedy, the Sectional Committee were inclined to the opinion that at the early stage of a flood, and provided there are no over-balancing forces, such as a very high tide and a strong gale up the river from the coast, the channel, if cut right through to the head of the Broadwater, would have the effect of carrying the conducted water quickly to sea, and so relieving the low-lying lands between the weir site above Coraki and the Broadwater; but in high and continuous floods, it is difficult to see how the channel could continue its effectiveness, as the surrounding country lies so low that it must become a huge water reservoir. It must also be borne in mind, they say, that to reduce the height of the weir, as suggested, must necessarily reduce the scour in the river.

The evidence of the witnesses examined at Lismore and at other places as far down the river as Woodburn was largely in favour of the scheme, but most of them advocated a considerable lowering of the weir level. At Broadwater and at Wardell the evidence was distinctly against the proposal, and some of the witnesses intimated that they would expect compensation in the event of the quantity of water concentrated at Broadwater submerging their lands.

Mr. Kemp, the present Resident Engineer, who also was examined, stated that if the proposed weir were constructed, and especially if it were reduced to a lower level than that intended, the north arm of the river between the weir site and Coraki would be silted up through loss of necessary scour, and it might also happen that with a rush of water down the south arm the water in the north arm would be forced up stream towards the weir, which, by checking the velocity of the current, might increase the deposit of silt at this point. The additional dredging that would be necessary between the weir site and Coraki would, he estimated, cost an annual sum equal to the interest on the expenditure involved in the proposed relief channel.

As to the residents of the district contributing to the cost of the scheme, that question the Sectional Committee found had not been carefully studied. The Lismore Borough Council seemed prepared to perform its part; but at Coraki no determination had been come to by the Municipal Council, and individual witnesses were divided in opinion, the amount, betterment area, and rate of contribution not having been anywhere systematically thought out. As to compensation for any possible injury that might be caused by the diversion of the river waters, that also had not been sufficiently considered.

Effect on Other Rivers of Diverting the Water from the Ordinary Channel.

5. Experience all the world over, the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works states, has shown that where a short cut is made in connection with a river it causes the stream to shallow lower down, and he brought under the attention of the Committee instances of the kind in relation to the Mississippi in the United States of America, and the Hunter River between West Maitland and Morpeth. In the case of the former, a flood relief channel, called the Atchafalaya Channel, constructed near the junction of the Mississippi with the Red River, has caused the Mississippi to shoal to the extent of 31 feet, and there has been no diminution in the height of flood-levels while the river has been shoaling. The river has come to a condition of equilibrium, is shoaling up, and is not as good a carrying channel as formerly, being deprived of the scour from the flood-water which previously cleared it. In the case of the Hunter, the late Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Mr. Moriarty, reported after the 1867 flood upon the best means of flood-prevention at Maitland, but he did not recommend short cuts for the river. He thought it was very doubtful what their effect would be, and that it was very probable they would have an injurious effect on Morpeth. A Royal Commission, in 1870, also refrained from recommending such a course. Their recommendation was the protection of West Maitland by embankments to keep back the water. But, since then, a series of

of floods at Maitland have made some short cuts in the river, thereby reducing the distance by water from Maitland to Morpeth to about one-fourth of what it formerly was. Yet the floods at Maitland have been higher than ever—certainly not lower—and considerable portions of the original river channel have silted up and become dry land, while the effect upon Morpeth has been that the flood-water comes down there much more quickly, and is relatively much higher in the neighbourhood of the town.

Accompanied by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works the Committee visited and examined the short cuts the Hunter River has taken, and were forcibly impressed with the effect they have had in causing extensive portions of the original channel to silt up, and in one very noticeable instance become dry land which is now cultivated, and in others, practically dry. The statement of the Engineer-in-Chief with respect to the flood effect upon Morpeth was afterwards confirmed by evidence from the Manager of the Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, stationed at that place.

The Crown Solicitor on Interference with Navigation or Injury to Property.

6. In relation to the possibility of the scheme, if carried out, resulting in claims for compensation for damage done to land or other property on the lower parts of the river, the Committee examined the Crown Solicitor upon the question as to how far the Government would be legally liable if this damage should occur. From his evidence it will be seen that the right to navigate a tidal and navigable stream belongs to everybody, and any person who has private property on the banks of the stream, or behind the frontages, has rights which entitle him to the natural flow of the water. According to a well-known principle it is illegal to divert from a navigable stream such a volume of water as would lessen the quantity that any person lower down the stream is entitled to use; and it is equally wrong to increase the quantity or volume of water that goes down the stream, to the possible injury of any residents in the neighbourhood. Parliament has the right to pass an Act to alter the course of a tidal river, if in the interests of the public it be considered proper to do so, but it cannot alter the stream to such an extent as to interfere with the right of navigation, or without being liable for damage caused to owners of property along the stream.

The Crown Solicitor pointed out that guarantees hitherto given had proved practically worthless, and that adequately to protect the Government by making the landowners responsible for any damage done, or to meet the interest on the cost of the scheme, would require an Act making the undertaking an express charge upon the land itself. That would ensure a binding arrangement upon both the present holders of the land and their successors.

The Scheme not free from Risk.

7. It appears to the Committee that the scheme is not free from risk, both in regard to the flooding of properties and to navigation. In their opinion the relief from the effects of floods would not be so great as anticipated, for while in the early part of a flood the proposed channel would carry the water away from the upper part of the river more quickly than now, there would be a danger of additional flooding of the land at and below Broadwater. They cannot, also, from the results that have followed in the similar cases brought under their notice, avoid the conclusion that it is extremely probable the river below the off-take would silt up to an extent that might seriously reduce its depth.

Expected Results from the River Improvement Works now proceeding.

8. In the consideration given to the proposed work it should be borne in mind that, as the official statement of the Under Secretary for Public Works shows, over £400,000 has, up to the present, been spent by the Government upon the Richmond River, the works at the entrance having absorbed £250,000 of that amount. Parliament has authorised the completion of the entrance works, and it is estimated

estimated that a further outlay of about £100,000 will be required to make them successful. When this has been done, it is expected that vessels drawing 17 feet of water will be able to safely enter the river; and it is pointed out that when this takes place it may be taken for granted that the towns on the river banks will at once insist upon the navigation of the river itself being so improved as to permit of the largest vessels that enter the river loading and discharging at the respective town wharfs, instead of having to tranship their cargoes at the river entrance into vessels of lighter draught.

In view of this contingency, which is expected to be realised within the next five years, Parliament is likely to be moved at an early date to sanction a comprehensive scheme for improving the river from the entrance up to Lismore, by cutting the sharp bends, widening the narrow portions, removing rocks and other obstructions, and generally deepening the channel,—works which, while making the river more navigable, will, at the same time, increase its discharging capacity, and thus, if not wholly preventing floods, greatly mitigate their severity.

Decision arrived at.

9. The Committee, therefore, do not feel justified in saying that it is expedient the scheme should be carried out; but, as it is strongly approved by the Lismore and Coraki Municipal Councils, by the Members for the electorates included in the area affected, and by a large number of the residents, they are disposed to recommend the work, provided the owners of the land benefited will undertake to enter into a satisfactory guarantee for the payment of 3 per cent. upon the cost of construction, together with the cost of all claims for any damage to land, or from the silting up of the river that the cutting of the channel may cause, and not otherwise.

Resolution passed.

10. The resolution passed by the Committee is shown in the following extract from their Minutes of Proceedings:—

"Mr. Watson moved—'That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.'

"Mr. McFarlane moved—'That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words: "But if the owners of the land benefited will undertake to enter into a satisfactory guarantee for the payment of 3 per cent. upon the cost of construction, together with the cost of all claims for any damage to land, or from the silting of the river that the cutting of the channel may cause, the Committee are disposed to recommend the carrying out of this work,—and not otherwise."'

"On the question 'that the words proposed to be added be so added' the Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Dick,	Mr. Shepherd,
Dr. Garran,	Mr. Watson,
Mr. Hyam,	Mr. Levien.
Mr. McFarlane.	

"The amendment was, therefore, passed.

"The motion as amended was passed on the following division.

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Dick,	Mr. Shepherd,
Dr. Garran,	Mr. Levien."
Mr. Hyam,	
Mr. Watson,	
Mr. McFarlane.	

W. T. DICK,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 21 August, 1900.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUCKIAN FLOOD ESCAPE SCHEME.

WEDNESDAY, 21 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have you brought a statement explaining the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme? I have a statement which has been prepared under the direction of the Under Secretary for Public Works, and which he was to have read to the Committee; but he has been called away to meet the Premier, I think, this morning. C. W. Darley. 21 Feb., 1900.

2. Will you kindly read the statement? It reads as follows:—

TUCKIAN FLOOD ESCAPE SCHEME, RICHMOND RIVER.

THE proposal before the Committee was referred by the Legislative Assembly for the Committee's consideration on 23rd November, 1899, in the following terms:—"That it be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works to consider and report on the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme."

The question of the alleviation of the disastrous effects caused by floods in the Richmond River has been the subject of agitation for many years past amongst the residents of the district.

The Richmond River finds its way to the sea by a tortuous course, and, in addition, meets with many obstructions in the form of reefs, sharp bends, and contractions in the channel, all of which tend to choke the ready outflow of flood-waters. As a consequence a vast area of valuable land is periodically devastated by floods as severe, perhaps, as any in the Colony.

Even if there were no floods in the Richmond River, the growing importance of the district, of which it is the main artery of trade, would entitle it to very considerable improvements.

Parliament has already recognised the importance of the Richmond district by sanctioning the outlay of some hundreds of thousands of pounds on improving the navigation of the river. The total expenditure on works of all kinds in connection with the river, from the year 1855 to 30th June, 1899, amounts to £402,050, of which the entrance improvement works have absorbed the sum of £250,000. Parliament has now authorised the completion of these works, and it is estimated that a further outlay of about £100,000 will be required to bring them to a successful issue.

When this has been accomplished, vessels drawing 17 feet of water will, it is expected, be able safely to enter the river, and it may then be taken for granted that the towns lying on its banks will at once insist upon the navigation of the river itself being so improved as to permit of the largest vessels that can enter the harbour coming alongside their own respective town wharfs to load and discharge goods, instead of same having to be transhipped at the entrance into lighter-draught vessels.

In view of this contingency, which will be fully realised in the course of the next five years, Parliament is likely to be petitioned at an early date to sanction a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the river, right from the entrance up to Lismore, by the cutting of the sharp bends, widening the narrow portions, removing rocks and other obstructions, and generally deepening the channel.

Such works, while making the river more navigable, will, at the same time, increase its discharging capacity, and thus, if not wholly preventing floods, greatly mitigate their severity. Any other project for flood-prevention can only be regarded as a temporary and partial expedient.

The project now before the Committee for the mitigation of floods in the Upper Richmond suggested itself to Mr. Keele, the Resident Engineer of the Richmond district, early in the year 1893, when he was studying the question of a flood-relief channel at Tuckombil Creek, and before the improvement works at the entrance of the river had advanced to that stage which now calls for an early consideration of a scheme for the improvement of the river generally.

Mr. Keele's proposal to afford relief by diverting the flood-waters directly into Tuckian Swamp, on being submitted to the municipalities and other interested bodies, appears to have been unreservedly adopted by all as one which would give the much-desired relief to the entire Richmond River District.

They have unceasingly continued to urge the Government to proceed with the scheme, and have expressed, through their Parliamentary representatives, and by accredited deputations, their willingness that the cost of the works should be made a charge on the lands benefited thereby. It is, therefore, only because of the repeated and urgent requests emanating from the residents of the district that Mr. Keele's proposal is submitted for the Committee's consideration. An investigation by the Committee would appear to be the proper course to be adopted for the purpose of definitely ascertaining whether the project is feasible and expedient, and whether the benefits expected therefrom by the residents are likely to be realised. The Committee's inquiry might also embrace the following questions:—

(1.) To what extent, and in what way, the residents are prepared to contribute to the cost of the works?
(2.) If the proposed works are approved, what areas should be included in any "betterment" scheme that may be decided upon?
(3.) To what extent are the residents prepared to indemnify the Government against any possible claims for damage through the flood-waters being temporarily raised to a higher level than heretofore?

The

C. W. Darley. 21 Feb., 1900.

The following is a description of Mr. Keele's scheme :—The scheme is a very simple one, although it will be rather costly, viz., to cut down the left bank of the river, at a point a little over 4 miles above the junction of the north and south arms at Coraki; and to construct therein a weir, as shown on drawing No. 2. 300 feet in length at the crest, which is 10 feet wide and 12 feet over low water at Woodburn, the inner slope to be 1 in 6 for 24 feet, then level for 21 feet at 8 feet over low water. The outer slope to be 1 in 12 for 83 feet, then level for 32 feet at 5 feet over low water. The average level of the bank at the off-take is 20·8 feet above low water, and the highest floods rise 1·51 feet above this, and spill over into the swamp, in which the highest floods only rise to 14·26 feet over low water, the difference of level being 8·09 feet.

Great care will, therefore, have to be exercised in the construction of the weir, to protect it, and especially the outer toe, from erosion, otherwise a deep hole might be cut by the flood water, which would have a tendency to extend backwards, and so undermine and destroy the weir.

The works shown provide for covering the whole surface and side slopes of the weir with concrete 12 inches thick, on 2 feet of stone ballast, the inner and outer toe to be protected by sheet piling, carried up the slopes and extended 20 feet into the bank on each side. As a further protection to the toe, heavy stones to be deposited outside the sheet piling on the lower side, in a trench to be cut 18 feet by 4 feet, the full length of the toe.

The rest is merely a matter of excavation, and the estimates appended have been prepared to show what would be the cost of the works under several conditions, viz. :—

Scheme No. 1.—Weir, 300 feet long on crest, as shown on plan. Channel, 500 feet wide at bottom; side slopes, 1½ to 1, and bottom level, R.L., 105·00. Total cost, £77,300.

Scheme No. 2.—Channel same as No. 1 scheme, but weir to be 521 feet long on crest. Total cost, £80,700.

Scheme No. 3.—Same as No. 1, with the exception that the bottom level of 500-foot channel is R.L. 110·00, and a drain is cut along the centre, having a bottom width of 20 feet, side slopes 1½ to 1, and bottom level R.L. 105·00. Total cost, £34,500.

Scheme No. 4.—Same as No. 2, with the exception that the channel is the same as in No. 3. Total cost, £37,800.

Scheme No. 5.—Weir 300 feet long on crest at R.L. 112·00 and carried through on similar section to No. 1, but without the widening at east end, as shown on plan. The channel being also cut 300 feet wide at R.L. 112·00, with R.L. of bottom 105·00. Total cost, £46,500.

Scheme No. 6.—Same as No. 5, but channel to be excavated only to R.L. 110·00, and having a central drain as described in Scheme No. 3. Total cost, £23,700.

It will be seen that the amount of excavation in Schemes 1, 2, and 5, will be costly if carried down at once to the depth R.L. 105·00, and that under the arrangement proposed in Schemes 3, 4, and 6, the lower part of the channel is left for the floods to cut away, which no doubt they very soon would, with the lead given by the trench through the centre; and if necessary, further assistance might be given by ploughing the surface of the bed after every flood. The silt carried away by the water would be spread over the swamp.

If there is any reason to fear injury to the weir by the concrete being disturbed through water getting under it and hydrostatic pressure being engendered, stone-pitching similar to that used on the Tuckombil weir can be substituted for the concrete, and the cost of the work thereby reduced; but the pitchers to cover so large an area would take a long time to procure.

There are two roads which cross the channel—one at 4,000 feet, viz., the Lismore to Coraki road, and the Lismore to Woodburn road at 9,200. The former would require a bridge, which is provided for in the estimates, but the latter crossing is so near the end of the channel that heavy ballast in the bed would not be likely to be disturbed and would be sufficient to carry the traffic.

The flood-water conveyed through the channel would be discharged into the swamp, and would there spread and rise over it more quickly than it now does, but not to the same height, as the Broadwater would carry a large portion of it direct to the river. The current might also be trained towards the Broadwater, by running out the spoil from the excavation, to form an embankment some distance through the swamp.

Under present conditions the swamp is filled by the back-water, which makes its way through a large drain above Buckendoon, and also through Dungarubba Creek and through the Broadwater, and subsequently, when the flood rises over the banks to the level stated R.L. 114, when the country between the Bungawalbyn and Tuckombil Creeks and right across the river to the northern margin of Tuckian Swamp becomes one vast sea.

This is caused by the gorging of the river at a number of places through sharp bends and contractions of the cross-sectional area of the channel caused by reefs. The first rise is caused by the sharp turn at the Devil's Elbow at Swan Bay; then there is a very extensive reef at Woodburn, which is almost a complete block to the river at flood-time. A sharp turn and contraction of the channel occurs below Dungarubba Creek, where there is rock on the concave bank. Another serious obstruction exists at Broadwater, where a reef extends half-way across the river, just above the Mill. Below the Broadwater there is another reef with shoal-water, and above Wardell there is a long stretch over the Blackwall Flat, where there is only 8¾ feet at low-water on indurated sand.

Each of these obstructions causes the water to head up to pass them, and the consequence is that it stands with very little variation, for some days after it has reached its highest level between Woodburn and Broadwater. Eventually, no doubt, it will become necessary in the interest of navigation, to deepen and otherwise improve the channel of the river, which will also lower the level of flood-water below Woodburn, better than any flood escape that could be constructed.

In the meantime, however, it appears to me that if a large body of water coming down the North Arm is diverted by means of the works proposed, and allowed to pass quickly, in a third of the distance, into the lower river, the congestion above described would be much relieved, and the North and South Arms benefited as well, by lowering the flood-level there.

The question of the discharging capacity of the weir and channel, when working under high flood conditions, and also of the extent to which relief will be effected, together with the question of the probable effect on the lower river, if the works were in operation, I propose to allow to stand over, until the information obtained during the last flood, which occurred three weeks ago, and rose level with the bank at the offtake of the weir, viz., 18 feet over low-water can be collected, and the flood gauges connected by levelling, which will supply more accurate information concerning the slopes of the flood water, as it rises and falls, than we at present possess, the observations having been simultaneous.

The latter portion of that statement, I may explain, is simply a copy of the report of Mr. Keele, the resident engineer.

3. *Mr. Watson.*] Have you got the plans to which Mr. Keele refers in his report? They are only sketches which he refers to in his report. On the receipt of his report, I supplied a covering report to the Minister.

4. *Chairman.*] Before you read your own report, will you show the catchment area which comes into this swamp, and then describe the country to be treated by the proposed scheme? The plan on the easel only shows a small portion of the catchment area of the Richmond River. The plan commences at Lismore. There are two arms above Lismore which join at Lismore, and which drain a very large territory. From Lismore the river is known as the North Arm, down to the town of Coraki.

5. Will you state the distances from point to point? The distance from Lismore to Coraki is 24 miles by river. At Coraki the South Arm joins. The South Arm passes through Casino, which, by river, is 30 miles above the junction. The river then passes on through a tortuous course, and at about 5 miles below Coraki a creek draining a considerable area, and known as Bungawalbyn Creek, joins. The river continues then to Woodburn, where the Tuckombil Creek, which is not a large creek, joins the river, and thence on it goes down to the sea. The distance from Coraki to the sea is 38½ miles.

6. There are two outlets to the sea independent of the outlet at the Richmond River Heads;—are these outlets of any material use in the way of relieving the flood waters? They take a little water out of the river. In a big flood a very large overspill takes place into the sea opposite Broadwater. A small quantity has been allowed to pass out of Tuckombil Creek into Evans River by the canal which has been made, and which is known as the flood-relief channel south of Woodburn.

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7. But those are altogether insufficient to afford the necessary relief? They are insufficient to afford any appreciable relief. In the report which I have just read to the Committee, Mr. Keele has explained how the Tuckian Swamp and district are flooded at present. This large territory, which is enclosed, you may say, on the west by the river from Coraki towards the portion known as The Elbow, on the south by the portion lying between The Elbow and Woodburn, and on the east by the river from Woodburn to Broadwater, is nearly all put under water during flood. The flood-waters passing down the North and South Arms, whilst still within the banks, pass on to about opposite Bungawalbyn Creek, where there is a small drain or creek, which allows a large quantity of water to pass into the back country—into the swamp. It passes on down to near The Elbow, where there is another smaller drain, letting water into the back country. From there down a large quantity of water reaches the swamp by passing through Dungarubba Creek, and then the swamp is further filled by water passing in by the Broadwater. These are the four principal sources which cause the swamp to be flooded. Before the river breaks over any portion of the North Arm bank there is about 14 feet of water in the Tuckian Swamp over low-water level.

8. Is there any good land in the Tuckian Swamp and the block of country which you have just described to the south of the Tuckian Swamp? Yes; and the frontages to the river. South of the river, between The Elbow and Woodburn, there is some very good country also.

9. Will you explain the portions of the river which hold water without overflowing and the portions which overflow;—is that a general thing or is it intermittent? The portion of the river from Lismore to Coraki holds its own water for good freshes and small floods. It keeps within the banks. For instance, the biggest flood—the 1893 flood—was only 1 ft. 4 in. over the bank at the point selected for the off-take, so that the banks of the river are all high and up to holding pretty good floods, except near Lismore. The town of Lismore itself is on high land, but a good deal of water escapes through little creeks which enter the river south of Lismore, and swamp the back of the town, where there are low lands and also a creek near Gundurimba. Through a creek a little south of Gundurimba a good deal leaves the river there and flows north, flooding a considerable area to the back of the river and south of Lismore. It is not an overspill of the banks, because the banks are the highest portion of the country. It fills in a large area of country east of the river and south of Lismore. That large area is chiefly filled from this creek, which flows south and east of Gundurimba.

10. I understand that the real trouble of overflowing the banks does not occur until you get down the river to the western end of your proposed weir site? The river does not overflow the banks; but the water does pass up some of the creeks which drain the low land at the back of the river. It forms a backwater, when the floods get back. The banks there, as a rule, are high. In very few places do any of the floods cross to any depth over the banks; but they do pass in through some of the channels.

11. Will you now go on with your explanation of the proposed scheme? Some years ago the residents down about The Elbow complained of the damage done to their farms by floods, and asked for a cutting to be made from Tuckombil Creek out to Evans' River. It was low, swampy land, and it was known that in big floods the water did find its way through that way. A certain amount of water in all big floods did naturally escape, and the residents wanted the channel deepened and enlarged.

12. And that was done? It has since been done. It was brought under my notice when I was in the district twenty-eight years ago, and the Committee will find a reference to the subject in my report, which was read before a former Committee and printed as an appendix, in their report on the Richmond River harbour works scheme. I then called attention to the fact that any attempt to cut a channel should be entered upon with the greatest possible care; that if you let out the river at a point above its natural outlet you could not tell what the result was going to be in the river below that point; that it might silt up; and, of course, it might mean that the floods would enlarge it to such an extent that it would become possibly the main outlet, and yet not one which would be sufficiently good for navigation. When the scheme was mooted a few years ago, Mr. Keele took, I think, somewhat the same view as I did, and also saw the danger of letting the waters out of the river at all, of letting them escape from an unnatural channel instead of making them pass through the entrance where we were carrying out large works, and where we required and looked to the floods to make a permanent work. He then suggested to some people the Tuckian Swamp scheme as a possible alternative, thinking that it would keep the water in the river. His proposal was looked into; I, however, came to the conclusion that no serious harm could be done by letting a portion of the water out there. At the same time I held then, and I hold still, that no good will be done by it. I am quite satisfied that it will not lower the flood. It may satisfy the feeling of some of the settlers; but I am quite sure that it will not lower the floods in the neighbourhood to the extent of 1 inch.

13. That is the proposed weir? The work which has been carried out. It was taken up by the Mines Department, and they were rushing it through, and the Minister said it should be referred to a board of engineers in the Works Department. It was referred to a Board composed of Mr. Hickson, Mr. Firth, who was acting for Mr. Deane, some other gentleman, and myself. We thoroughly investigated the proposal, and seeing that Tuckombil Creek was so small, and bound by rocks, that it was not possible that the river would scour to any great extent, we decided that it might be done. At the same time we did not believe that it was going to do any good. We gave way to sentiment, and the work has been carried out at a cost of about £8,500.

14. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Did the residents give any guarantee for the repayment of the money? They did, but like all these guarantees, they appear to be valueless, and have not been collected.

15. *Chairman.*] Has it had a test yet to see whether it is any good? There have been no big floods down since it was done.

16. So that you are not able to say whether it will be a success? No; but I am quite satisfied in my own mind that it will not lower the water at The Elbow by 1 inch. Where Tuckombil Creek joins the river, it has a rocky bottom.

17. Which would have the effect of preventing what was wanted you think in the direction of creating a scour and facilitating the outflow? It is a safeguard to any serious injury by a large escape in that direction. I look upon the rocks as a protection from any serious harm taking place. The Creek is very narrow, so that a very large body of water cannot pass.

18. As a rapid means of exit, these rocks are a disadvantage, but as a protection to prevent erosion and all that, they are an advantage? Yes.

19. Will you now explain by the aid of the plan, the working of the weir which it is proposed to erect, stating

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stating first why it is that you have selected that particular site for the weir, and giving the distance from Lismore? This site was selected because it is the first site in that neighbourhood to give the shortest cut across to the Broadwater, and on account of the high hill to the north of the off-take.

20. Will you state the distance from Lismore to the off-take? The distance from Coraki to Lismore is 24 miles, and the take-off is 4½ miles above Coraki and 19½ miles below Lismore.

21. Will you describe the weir it is proposed to erect at that point? That particular position was selected because you could not go further north on account of the high land, there being a hill immediately to the north of the proposed off-take. It was necessary to keep to the south of that hill, and to take the shortest cut to the Broadwater. The highest land to cut through is at the river end. When you get a short distance back, the country falls rapidly into the Tuckian swamp. Of the six schemes put before the Committee, No. 1 is for a weir 300 feet long, and a channel 500 feet wide below.

22. The channel would be wider than the weir? Yes, because the water passes with some velocity over the weir, and the wide channel gives a clear get-away. It is proposed to cut the channel down to a reduced level of 105 feet.

23. What height will that weir be above low-water? Our datum is low-water at Woodburn, and the crest of the weir is 12 feet above low-water.

24. Does not the tide rise and fall about 3 feet there? The tidal range varies from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet, but we adopt one datum—low-water. The present level of the ground at that site is R.L. 121 feet, so that the crest of the weir will be 9 feet lower than the bank at that point.

25. *Mr. Watson.*] Will the bottom of the channel be lower than the crest of the weir, or will it be approximately the same level? The bottom of the channel will be 7 feet lower.

26. I mean at the off-take? It will have a fall of 7 feet.

27. A direct fall? A slope.

28. There is no necessity for a smart fall? It is not wise. It would cause too much damage. I always make the fall as easy as possible.

29. *Chairman.*] In the paper which you read, you briefly describe the formation of the weir under Scheme No. 1; will you now describe the construction of the channel from that weir to the Broadwater;—will there be a fall in the channel? On the eastern side of the weir, towards the Broadwater, there will be a fall of 7 feet. The bed of the channel will be 5 feet over low water, and the top of the weir will be 12 feet above low water.

30. Will the channel be of uniform width right through? Five hundred feet. It is only proposed to extend that cutting until it meets with the Tuckian Swamp.

31. When you ceased your cutting, how would you keep the water in its course until it reaches the Broadwater? It is spread over the whole country, and that acts, as Mr. Keele has explained in the opening report, as a sort of relief. It is stored over that country.

32. Is it distributed over the swamp and kept away from the good land to the south of the swamp? It will fill all the swamp, and then pass off steadily down the river.

33. Will it relieve all that patch of country which you pointed out gets flooded now? In my opinion it will not.

34. But is it intended to do that;—is it thought that it will do that? It will not relieve the lower part. I will come to that afterwards.

35. Is not that the intention of the work? The people moving in the matter are chiefly people up at Lismore, who think it will lower the water in front of their town, and relieve the up portion of the river. It is mentioned in this opening statement that the third question which will engage the consideration of this Committee is in what way will these people indemnify the Government for any damage which is done lower down. I hold that it will drown this country lower down if it does anything at all. It will raise the water down below, and do a lot of damage.

36. When you relieve the river by means of your weir and channel, the channel having a fall, as I understand, of 7 feet from west to east, at what level will it strike the water at the Broadwater;—is that water 7 feet lower than the river water which you are proposing to relieve? No; the Broadwater is in its normal state level with the river. This channel is only proposed to be cut down to the 105 feet level. Therefore, the cutting will only extend to the 105 feet contour.

37. At the weir you are going to cut a channel which will be 500 feet wide? A channel joining the weir at a width of 500 feet, and extending for a distance of about 2 miles.

38. That channel will have a fall of 7 feet? It will not have a fall of 7 feet. It is a level channel, and the bed of the channel will be 7 feet below the crest of the weir.

39. Do I understand that from that point, for a distance of 2 miles down to the Broadwater, it is a dead level, or is the Broadwater 5 feet lower than that point? The low water in the Broadwater is 5 feet lower than the bottom of the channel. When the channel is beginning to work a considerable flood must be passing down the river—12 feet of flood must be passing down the river; therefore, the Broadwater itself will be in flood, so that the chances are that it will be fully 5 feet, if not higher. Possibly before the water passes over this country, the flood in the river will be found backing up that channel. It is quite possible that before the water passes over the weir the back-water may be rising in the channel, and the channel coming up to the weir on the other side.

40. It is very possible in flood time, when the services of the weir and the channel are required, that the waters of the Broadwater may be in a state of flood, which will have the effect of backing up the water, and instead of having a fall of 7 feet from the weir to the Broadwater, you may have only an effective fall of 5 or 6 feet, thereby reducing the escape of flood-water to that extent? Yes.

41. You have told us that you are going to dig out your channel for a length of 2 miles to the east of the weir site;—how far is it from the end of that length of 2 miles to the Broadwater? Three miles.

42. How do you propose to treat that length of 3 miles; on the plan you have a relief channel marked;—is that an imaginary thing? It is an imaginary channel, simply to show the direction of it.

43. Will you explain briefly how No. 2 scheme differs from No. 1 scheme? No. 2 is making the weir 521 feet long instead of 300 feet long; in fact, it is making the weir, if anything, a little wider than the channel.

44. Does that blue tint on the map show approximately the edge of the Tuckian Swamp? I think that is the extent of the permanent swamp.

45. *Dr. Garran.*] Will the boundaries of that swamp be enlarged if this scheme is carried out? It will cover about 13,600 acres.

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46. *Chairman.*] Does it extend in flood-time;—is that blue tint the actual boundary of the swamp, or is it only the approximate boundary? I think the blue tint denotes the portion which is permanent swamp. Many years ago a landowner there made large drains to try and drain the swamp.
47. When we pour a lot of water in the Tuckian Swamp by means of this weir and dam, by how much will the swamp be extended? Mr. Keele may be able to give some information on that point. I find, on reference to the detail contour plan, which is not quite clear, that the area which will be flooded is very much larger than that; that the country rises pretty quickly all round. These islands in the swamp would be nearly all covered in by a flood, but otherwise it would not be largely going beyond the limits shown on the plan. The total area which will be covered will be 13,600 acres, of which 8,000 acres have been alienated, leaving a balance of 5,645 acres of reserved Crown land.
48. Will you now go on with your explanation of No. 2 scheme? No. 2 scheme is practically the same as No. 1 scheme, except that it makes the weir 521 feet long.
49. Will you state the object of doing that? It is to give a wider discharge area.
50. Will it make it safer? It would be no safer, but it would take more water out. The work would be properly protected on the sides, and it would let the water out more quickly.
51. Would your channel be made wider? No; the same channel—the same channel exactly, except making a wider weir.
52. That means an extra expenditure of about £3,000 for extending the length of the weir? Yes; that is the only difference.
53. Will you now explain scheme No. 3, which is to cost only £34,500? No. 3 scheme is the same as No. 1 scheme as regards the weir. The weir is 300 feet wide, but the channel below is only taken down to the 110 feet contour, and only 2 feet below the top of the weir.
54. Then you narrow the bottom of the channel apparently? There will be a drain cut along the centre in the direction in which the channel goes. The bottom width will be 20 feet, and down to the former level of 105 feet level, that is 5 feet over low water.
55. What width was the other channel? No. 1 was 500 feet wide, and in No. 3 it is made 20 feet wide, with the idea that the flood-waters will do the scouring.
56. For a certain distance from your junction with the weir you would have to make some solid work? It will be masonry for a certain distance, and then narrowed into a 20-foot gutter.
57. How long will that channel be? The same length as the other—2 miles—because it is the same level.
58. Will it be of the same construction as the other;—are you merely going to dig out the channel? It is simply to be a dug-out gutter along the centre, 20 feet wide.
59. The 500-foot channel will, I suppose, be a dug-out channel? Yes.
60. There will be no paving? There will be nothing beyond the weir. Near the weir it will be all protected; but beyond that it will simply be dug out of the earth.
61. What is the character of the soil through which the channels are proposed to be dug? Alluvial and clay. Near the river it is alluvial deposit—hardish black alluvial, but as you get towards the swamp it will be tougher clay.
62. *Mr. Watson.*] But it is not so tough as to prevent a scour? It will scour away.
63. *Chairman.*] Scheme No. 4 is very little different apparently? It has a weir 521 feet wide, with a channel as in scheme No. 3; 20 feet wide.
64. And the extra cost of scheme No. 4 over scheme No. 3 is the same as that of No. 2 over No. 1, by reason of the extra cost of the weir? It is practically the same.
65. Scheme No. 5 is a little more elaborate? The weir is 300 feet long, and the crest R.L. 112 feet again, being the same height as the other, but without making any widening at the east end.
66. That means that your weir and your channel will be of the same width? In No. 1 we propose to make the weir 300 feet wide, but it is immediately widened out to 500 feet. In No. 5 it is proposed to do away with the widening out, simply to go on 300 feet wide.
67. Would it not be narrower at the bottom? The channel will be also cut 300 feet wide, instead of 500 feet, and at a reduced level of 112 feet.
68. At a reduced level, which would be how many feet below your weir? No. 5 has a 300-foot weir, and a 300-foot channel.
69. What will be the depth of your channel in scheme No. 5 at its junction with the weir? Seven feet below the top of the weir. That is to cost £46,500.
70. Will you now describe No. 6 scheme? No. 6 scheme is the same as No. 5; that is, to have a 300-foot weir again, but the excavation is only taken down to 110 feet, or 2 feet below the top of the weir, and the central channel is only 20 feet wide at the 105 feet level, or 7 feet below the crest of the weir.
71. Will you now read your covering report to the Minister on Mr. Keele's report? My report reads as follows:—

TUCKIAN FLOOD RELIEF SCHEME.

The proposal to make a cutting across the Tuckian swamps was originally asked for with the twofold object of granting a ready escape for flood-waters from the North Arm of the Richmond River, and also as a means of draining the swamps and making them more available for grazing purposes in dry weather. Mr. Keele's report clearly sets the latter question at rest by showing that drainage works have been already attempted on a fairly large scale and ended in a disappointing failure, as the surface of the land was actually lowered by the operation, and is now in a worse state than before anything was done.

I think the whole of the opening portion of his report was not put in the statement I read—it was condensed. Many years ago—how many I am not quite sure—Mr. C. Henderson had a lease of a large area of land there, and he set to work to drain the swamp. He cut drains at an expenditure of several thousand pounds, but instead of draining the swamp he lowered the whole surface of the swamp and really let it down below high-water mark—making it worse than it was originally. He let the tide in on him, and he had to abandon the country. I tried to get the history of the work, but Mr. Ewing told me that it was done before his time, that he could not give any information about it. I have asked one or two persons; but the people about there know very little of it now, though the drains are there to be seen. I think Mr. Henderson spent about £5,000.

Mr. Keele gives six estimates for opening a cutting from the river into the swamp to provide flood relief varying from £80,700 to £23,700 according to the size of the channel and depth of excavation.

The proposal is briefly to tap the North Arm of the Richmond River at a point about 4 miles above Coraki, where the North and South Arms join, and make a cutting with a weir to regulate the depth and let the flood-waters pass into and over

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over the swamps, where a portion would be temporarily stored, while all would eventually pass back into the river through the Broadwater, about 5 miles above Wardell. The immediate effect of this relief to the river would be to flood about 8,000 acres of alienated land to a considerable depth, a portion of which is not now liable to be flooded. A further result of the short cut would be to raise the level of floods considerably at and below the Broadwater. It is not easy to say by what height the floods would be increased, but that the flood-level would be raised is unquestionable, and, seeing that there is a good deal of settlement along that part of the river, including the Colonial Sugar Co.'s large mills, as well as the town of Wardell, I am afraid if the cutting be made it may lead to heavy claims for compensation. The owners of the land liable to be flooded by raising the water over the islands in the swamp will also be likely to advance claims for compensation.

The cheapest of the effective schemes proposed by Mr. Keele is No. 5, estimated to cost £46,500; but seeing the risk there would be of having to meet heavy claims for compensation if the proposed work were carried out, I cannot recommend that the work be entered upon unless an undertaking from all concerned to free the Government from responsibility could be obtained. This I consider most unlikely.

In my opinion it would be much wiser to spend a large sum in improving the river channel by cutting off some sharp bends, widening narrow portions, and removing rocky obstructions from the channel. By doing so the flood-discharging capacity of the river would be much improved, and at the same time the river would be made more navigable.

It should be borne in mind that the work of improving the entrance to the river has now reached a stage that before very long larger vessels will be able to safely cross in over the bar, in which case it will be necessary to improve and deepen the river all the way to Lismore.

All the money spent on the improvement of the navigation will at the same time increase the capacity of the river and give relief at Lismore by lowering the flood-levels.

I therefore recommend the river improvement works for early consideration in preference to the Tuckian canal scheme.

72. When did you put in that report? On the 6th October, 1898.

73. Was any more recent report called for from you before this proposal was referred by Parliament to the Committee? No. I may mention that pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Secretary Young to carry out the work, and he consulted me, and I simply gave my opinion in accordance with my report. Then subsequently pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Secretary Lee to bring the scheme before the Committee, and he again submitted the matter to me, and I gave him my views on it.

74. Have you the full text of Mr. Keele's report? Yes. It contains nothing else of special importance, except that he gives the history of the scheme.

75. In your report to the Minister you have quoted pretty well all the material portions of his report? Yes; and in my report I have touched on the drainage aspect of the case which I found was not touched on before.

76. *Mr. Watson.*] Did Mr. Keele go into any detail in regard to the possible effect of the scheme on the people below, and how much water would be subtracted in flood time? No; the material part of Mr. Keele's description of the scheme is contained in my report, which I have read.

77. What is the width of the river at the off-take where you propose to put the weir? At low-water level it is 310 feet wide.

78. So that the weir would be similar in width to the river? Of course, the river would be wider.

79. What width is it at the weir level, which I think is 112 feet? About 370 feet.

80. *Chairman.*] Have the operations on the Richmond River been a success as regards improving the entrance, and also as a means of relieving flood waters? Very little work has been done up the river. The work has so far been chiefly confined to the entrance. There the works are, so far, successful, and they promise to be a complete success. The work is still in progress, and we have not yet reaped the full benefit; we have got a safe entrance, which steamers are negotiating freely. Within a year I hope that we shall have a good deep entrance into the river up to Ballina. There is very good water on the bar, but inside we are cutting through a reef of indurated sand.

81. Have the improvement works on the river reached such a stage that you are able to say whether they have been an assistance in relieving the flood waters in addition to improving the entrance? I have no hesitation in saying that a flood will be better discharged through the entrance now than it would have been before. We have had no flood in the river since the work was begun.

82. *Dr. Garran.*] Has the river helped you much in scouring at the entrance? I cannot say that we have had much help from the scour. We have had no fresh in the river since we have been carrying on the work.

83. You have done no dredging on the bar? No, not on the bar; we did some dredging on the sand-crossing. We have practically diverted the channel at the entrance. The scheme has been somewhat departed from. Sir John Coode's scheme was put before the Committee, and that drew the channel away from opposite Ballina, round to the south wall, and along the south wall towards the north breakwater, and then a sharp turn seawards. We found that, allowing the channel to draw towards the south wall put the current at right angles across the entrance to the north breakwater, and that we never could get a good result while that lasted. I recommended to the Minister, and he approved of our directing a middle training-wall down the harbour, and dredging a channel north of that so as to straighten the channel to the bar. We have got on so far that the navigation is now using the new channel. It is only at the transition stage. We are only about to shut up the old tortuous channel. When we carry out a little more dredging, and deepen the channel a little more, we shall have, I suppose, a very good and straight run in and out of the Richmond River.

84. Are you trusting to the scour to dredge the bar? Yes; the outer bar is kept clear by the scour. Practically, we have no bar; there is deep water. Such a thing as a bad bar on the Richmond is unheard of now. It is the inner crossing which is bad, and we have dredged all that.

85. The outer bar was due to the sand? Yes; it has been washed away.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 8 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined :—

T. T. Ewing, Esq., M.P. 8 June, 1900.

86. *Chairman.*] You were for many years resident on the Richmond River, and are thoroughly acquainted with the district? Yes; I was virtually in charge, under the district surveyor, of all the surveying there for many years.

87. You have seen the Richmond River in flood-time? Yes; under all conditions.

88. How long back does your experience of floods extend? More than twenty years.

89. Do you remember the flood of 1879? Yes.

90. During the period you have named you have observed floods upon the Richmond River and their effect upon the district generally? Yes.

91. Having this general knowledge, you are prepared, I believe, to make a statement to the Committee with reference to the proposed channel? Yes. I have prepared the following statement:—

TUCKIAN CANAL.

I AM aware of the arguments for and against this proposal, and will endeavour to state my views with a fair recognition of both. My opinions were formed from a fair knowledge of the floods which visit the Richmond River district, and which, it is claimed, will be alleviated by the proposed scheme.

The question resolves itself into :—(1) The necessity for the work; (2) will the proposed scheme be effective? (3) will it create any new source of loss or damage?

No. 1. The necessity for the work.—The height of the floods places that beyond doubt, since the Richmond River rises at Lismore as much as 30 feet; Coraki, 20 feet; Bungawalbyn, 20 feet; and Irvington, 50 feet; the magnitude of the floods need not be further emphasised.

There are adjacent to the river and its tributaries more than 200 miles of alluvial flats and vast areas of back country liable to submergence. A great portion of this is devoted to agricultural pursuits, and almost the whole area productively occupied in one way or another. The damage done over such an extent of country by floods is very considerable. It may, perhaps, not be an incorrect way to convey it to the minds of those not fully seized with local conditions, to state that probably the loss experienced by half a dozen farmers in one flood would pay the yearly amount of the interest on the expenditure, which is stated for an effective scheme to be approximately £50,000.

In estimating loss in this way I have not taken into consideration the submergence of several towns of which the Committee have knowledge. The injury to property and effects, by the flooding of the towns, and the periodical disaster to the whole of the district within the submerged area are too well known to require further comment.

No. 2.—Will the scheme be effective? Water leaving the North Arm by the canal would reach Broadwater in 9 miles. The distance from the offtake to Broadwater by the river is 27 miles, therefore, water going by the canal instead of by the river would save 18 miles on its journey to the ocean. It is difficult to state exactly what rate the river current runs in flood—different reaches run, from conditions which will at once suggest themselves, at a different rate; but 5 miles might be regarded as a high uniform rate, therefore, the water passing through the canal would be three to four hours ahead of river borne water, and probably be out to sea at Ballina before water which passed down the river reached Broadwater. This fact requires to be taken into consideration when it is urged that there will be a great piling up of water at Broadwater.

The map shows the width to be approximately three times as wide below Broadwater as at the offtake, which at once demonstrates the capacity of the lower river to carry, if the channel be unobstructed, not only the water from all sources, but both streams of water, even if they arrive simultaneously.

If it be possible by the improvement of the upper river, as is contended, to enable it to carry its flood-waters, the improvements required on the lower river, where the width is nearly three times as great, would be trifling to enable it to carry the body of water which would require to be discharged by it. In point of fact a flood on the lower reaches of the river depends more upon conditions outside of the river than the amount of flood-water coming down.

If a flood takes place during an easterly gale, and at spring-tide the flood-water is unable to get away, there is a tendency for even the lower reaches to become surcharged. An easterly gale with spring-tides affects the height of the lower reaches of the river near Ballina more than a big flood in the upper river without these conditions.

In a flood, such as would be denoted by the heights I have previously mentioned, under present conditions, the water covers the whole country, fills up Tuckian Swamp, and makes the valley of the river one vast lake. This is formed by water, much of which were the canal in existence would be away hours before.

The water is now piled up at Broadwater in a way which could not be augmented by the Tuckian Canal; but would be obviated to a very great extent by it.

This scheme is assailed in two ways :—(1) That the proposed canal will take so little water out of the upper reaches, where the stream is narrow, and the level is, therefore, more readily affected, as to be inappreciable; but (2) will take such a body of water that it will pile up the wide reaches of the lower river. Further, that the amount taken from the North Arm will be so small that it will not reduce the height of the floods locally; but so great will be the amount of water taken that the current will actually run up stream.

I believe it to be a fact that in the 1893 flood, in which there was a daily average for eighteen days of about an inch of rain, the flood was higher at Swan Bay than it was in 1899, when 18 inches fell in four days. The Tuckombil Canal, not in existence in 1893, ran in 1899 between 5 and 6 feet above the sills and quite 9 knots an hour, with a width of at least 300 feet. The residents claim that had the conditions been unaltered the 1899 flood must have been the greater one. Tuckombil Canal doubtless saved them to the extent of the water which passed through it, although other conditions contributing may, perhaps, have been overlooked.

It appears to me that the reasoning is correct. The effectiveness of the proposed Tuckian scheme depends primarily upon one salient point, viz., that a great body of the water would reach the sea at a saving in distance of 18 miles and a saving in time of, say, three to four hours. It is difficult to see what reply can be made to this by those who oppose the scheme.

It is not possible to make a statement with regard to the velocity of the water passing through the Tuckian Canal, but after a full consideration of the conditions I believe that the time mentioned by which it would outpace water going round by the river is understated, for the velocity of the water going the shorter distance must be greater than that travelling the longer distance, the heads being the same. If that be so, the scheme would be still more effective.

No. 3.—New sources of loss or injury may be divided into—(*a*) Silting of the river; (*b*) Destruction of the river banks; (*c*) Breaking out to the sea at Broadwater; (*d*) Submergence of land in the vicinity of Tuckian; (*e*) Alteration of course of river current.

(*a*) Silting of the river. The result of this work must be to divert the top of the floods by a new channel into a wider reach of the river, by giving a greater fall for the water, it will also lessen the floods in the upper reaches and remove them more rapidly therefrom; the tendency, therefore, will be to keep the river within its banks. This, instead of causing the river to silt up, will have exactly the reverse effect. Large floods at their height bring down,

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down, especially in a sandstone country, from the adjoining lands and by tearing the banks, large quantities of debris into the bed of the river. A big flood appears at times to almost permanently destroy the waterway in some of the tributaries, but as the flood falls the wearing-away process sets in, and from the steady application of the running force of the river to the recently created shoals by the time the tributaries get back to their normal condition the shoals have frequently disappeared. It follows from this that if the river could be kept within its banks there would be an absence of the more violent erosion, and there would be in existence all through the flood that force which, under present conditions at the end of the flood, again brings the waterway to its usual state. These remarks apply specially to a sandstone country, where the detritus is more easily moved, than to the basaltic country, such as that of the country through which the North Arm and its tributaries run.

(*b*) Destruction of the river bank.—Remarks made in (*a*) to some extent cover this ground. It is obvious that a great flood tearing over the banks, loosening the roots of trees, and finding many obstacles, will shatter the banks to a far greater extent then the flood that finds its way through the usual drainage centre.

(*c*) Breaking out to sea at Broadwater.—It has already been explained that the water *via* the Tuckian Canal, passing for a lesser distance and at a great velocity, will be in advance at Broadwater of water passing the Tuckian off-take at the same time, and proceeding by the river to Broadwater; but passing this point, a large flood, of which I have given the heights, will, under present conditions, cover the whole valley of the Richmond, and be over the banks near the off-take; therefore, the worst possible state of things with regard to piling up exists. The water being denied the speedier outlet lies at the top of the flood in a vast lake right along the route of the Tuckian Canal, but increased in volume because of the absence of the discharge by the canal in the early parts of the flood, therefore, there will be more water piled behind it than there would be had a proportion of the water previously passed down to the ocean, If the Tuckian were constructed the danger of breaking out of the river would be lessened. The river has broken out below Broadwater to the sea frequently. No serious injury has ever resulted therefrom. Immediately after the cessation of the flood the silting-up process begins, and the wash-out closes. No sandy estuary on any part of the coast can be kept open under similar conditions. I do not desire to suggest to the Committee that the safety-valve at Broadwater, as the break-out certainly is, might be more fully utilised, but am satisfied that this could be done with great advantage, and could be placed under proper control without any danger. Still the discharging area of the river below Broadwater is so great that if two obstructions be removed floods will be permanently lowered in that vicinity. The obstructions referred to are what are known as "The Rocks," almost opposite the mouth of the Broadwater, which lessen the discharging capacity of the river by quite one-half. Their removal will increase the area of the river by a much greater extent than the discharging area of Tuckian Canal under the most favourable circumstances, and the water coming by Tuckian Canal is not new water, but the up-river water coming by a different route. The removal of "The Rocks" and of the indurated sand above Wardell will so increase the volume of the river discharge that probably the floods will never again be over the banks near Broadwater after the completion of the works, which are at once to be taken in hand for navigation purposes. The large superficial area of the river in the lower reaches renders it possible by improvements in its bed to enable it to discharge the flood-water; but where the width is but one-third in extent in the upper reaches such a result cannot be looked for. A sufficiently large cubic capacity cannot be obtained in the upper reaches without work at a prohibitive cost.

(*d*) Submergence of land in the vicinity of Tuckian.—There will continue in the lower depression of Tuckian to be submergence in flood-time; but it will be for shorter periods, and the canal will have a tendency to drain some of the adjoining lands. I have not a statement with regard to the exact area of the flooded land; but it cannot be seriously prejudiced, and even if it were, the area is comparatively so small that it cannot stand in the way of a scheme for the benefit of a great district.

(*e*) Alteration of course of current.—It has been urged that the presence of the Tuckian Canal might cause the river to run up from below Coraki, and thus silt up. If the current did run up stream there is no reason to apprehend any silting process therefrom; but it is difficult, however, to understand how such a contention can ever have been urged, for before the water could run up the river it would be necessary for the Tuckian Canal to intercept the water of the North Arm, and take also large bodies of water from the South Arm and the main river below. It will be understood that I am not dealing with minor stray currents. Since the North Arm alone is as wide at the off-take as the Tuckian, and at least 20 feet deeper, it is clear that the Tuckian Canal cannot take the North Arm water alone. The contention may at once be dismissed. No comment is required upon it.

General.—I would suggest that the Committee lower the off-take, or at least arrange that the work should be so constructed that it can be lowered without serious difficulty. I would rather take the scheme as it is than jeopardise it by an alteration in design; but am so convinced that the fancied dangers will disappear before practical experience, that it will be a great cause of regret if the works be kept permanently up to their present height. I would suggest, therefore, if the Committee feels it unwise to accept the responsibility of making the off-take several feet lower, it should insist that the work for the first 6 feet at least should be of a temporary character, which can be removed when experience justifies a disregard of the prophesied dangers.

With regard to the aspect of the case—Who should pay for it? This is a matter which can be decided only in accordance with the general policy of the country. If the cost of all works of this nature—that is, flood relief—are to be partially borne by the people primarily benefited, the Richmond River residents can offer no objection; but if, on the other rivers, such as the Clarence and Hunter, flood-relief works have been carried out by the State in accordance with the general policy of the country, I see no reason why the Richmond River should be made an exception. There has been a suggestion that half the yearly interest should be paid by the residents. I am satisfied that it would be better for the district to pay half this yearly interest than to endanger the scheme. Estimating the cost at £50,000, the yearly interest paid by the whole district would be some £750. This amount levied over the vast area of valuable land to be benefited would be so small that it would be barely worth considering. If properly adjusted it would mean at the utmost a very small amount to each individual contributing. On the other hand, if it be determined to carry out the scheme at the sole expense of the State, the increase in the value of land subject to taxation, and under flood-level, will be so great that under the present laws of the country the State will be benefited pecuniarily to a greater amount than the yearly interest on the work.

The Colony will participate in the improvement in the value of land and the increased productions of a great district.

Departmental statement with regard to area of Tuckian Swamp.—The area of Tuckian Swamp amounts to 10,890 acres, exclusive of islands, which have an area of 975 acres. The area under high tide-level (104 contour) is 4,540 acres, and the area between the high-tide contour and the one 4 feet above it, which would probably subside to high-tide level if drained, is 4,900 acres, making a total of 9,440 acres, which would leave an area of 1,450 acres round the margin of the swamp, which might be improved by drainage works.

92. *Chairman.*] I desire to refer you to the evidence of Mr. Kemp to the Sectional Committee upon the proposed work;—Mr. Kemp, at Question 1599, says:—

1599. What effect do you think that would have—first, upon the navigation of the river; and, secondly, upon the scour necessary to complete the works which you have in progress down at the entrance? As far as the river between the proposed weir and Coraki is concerned, I think it would have a very bad effect on the channel; because the weir would take off a large quantity of water from the North Arm which otherwise would come down the channel to Coraki, and on some occasions the water from the South Arm would be running in an opposite direction, towards the weir, backing up through the North Arm to the weir, with the result that the flow of water in that part of the channel would be very slow; in fact, at times it would be simply dead water. Therefore, the whole of the silt which came down into that part of the river would remain there.

? I have already made a brief reference to that point in my statement. Mr. Kemp contemplates the river apparently in flood. Since the Tuckian Canal would be the same width as the North Arm and 20 feet less in depth than that arm, it is obvious that it cannot carry the water which comes down the arm. In flood-time there will be pretty well 30 feet of water running in the river, and only 8 feet running in the canal at a fair bank flood. In other words, there would be 22 feet more water running in the river than in the canal, the width of the canal and of the river being the same.

93.

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93. Mr. Kemp predicts that there will happen on the Richmond River what has actually happened on the Hunter at the Horseshoe Bend? The local circumstances are entirely different. I might also mention to the Committee, with regard to Mr. Kemp's contention, that if the South Arm were in heavy flood, and the North Arm were running low, the water would break over the South Arm and come down into the North Arm above the off-take. Take this aspect of the case: Suppose there were a heavy flood in the South Arm at the present time without the off-take, and no flood in the North Arm, the water would run up the North Arm, and silt it up to a greater extent than it would if the Tuckian canal were in existence, because the water from the North Arm would be intercepted at a shorter distance. A great deal appears to me to depend upon the quantity of silt. I am not sure that the river carries enough silt suspended in the water to create a serious deposit. In point of fact, the water lies in a great body over the site of the proposed canal in flood-year after flood-year, and no great deposit has been found.

94. *Mr. Dick.*] Assuming the two arms to be practically at the same level, and that both began to rise at the same rate, the canal being the same width as the North Arm, and presuming that the river rose 2 feet higher than the weir, would the channel take off half the water coming down the North Arm, the other half of the 2 feet going down the river? I should think the channel would take off an amount equal to the 2 feet, but would not reduce the level to that extent.

95. Admitting that, and going back to the first assumption—that the two arms were at the same level—the northern arm from the off-take would be at a lower level than the southern arm? I will subsequently fully explain the position.

96. Would there not in that case be a danger of the water from Coraki going up towards the weir? Although you would be taking off a foot of water by means of the canal, you would not be lowering the level 1 foot. Although you would have the double discharge—one by the river channel and one by the Tuckian canal—you would not be reducing the respective levels of the two arms, as might at first sight appear.

97. *Dr. Garran.*] You think, perhaps, that as a result of the work the water from Lismore would come down faster? Yes. I quite see that there might be a tendency to deaden the water between the off-take and Coraki. That is quite possible, and it would be a reasonable contention. The water might be running down to the weir at the rate of 5 miles an hour, and it is possible that it might not run after the delivery of more than 3½ miles an hour. The body of water coming down, however, would be so great that it must continue to go down. The velocity might be lessened, but the water would never come back. Before the water could come up the river from Coraki to the off-take it would require to have ceased to go down the river below the off-take. It is taken for granted, too, that if the river did lie dead for a few hours, there would be a large amount of silt deposited. There is no evidence whatever that that would be the case; in fact, the whole of the evidence points the other way. In the Tuckian Swamp, in the low elevations, you have the same class of water as would lie between Coraki and the off-take, and there is no silt. I do not think many persons are of opinion that the river carries enough silt to make a deposit of any magnitude near Coraki, even if there were a delay there of some hours. There would be no deposit, I think, which would not subsequently disappear in the ordinary running of the river.

98. At the pace at which the flood-waters come down they could not deposit much silt? No.

99. It is only when the water begins to rest that it can deposit silt to any extent? Deposits might be made when the river is in high flood, and when the banks break away. The banks tumble into the bed of the river under those circumstances, and they might lie there for some time, but as the flood falls the shoals gradually erode and the channel is found to be pretty well what it was before the flood.

100. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that after a flood there is a considerable silting up upon the Richmond River beyond the actual bed? I do not know that a fresh in the Richmond does much harm. A flood, of course, always has a tendency to tear the banks and throw them into the river, but I do not think an ordinary flood would do much harm.

101. Do the banks of the Richmond River indicate much erosion? Yes; they are broken in a great many places.

102. I understand you, in your statement, to advocate the cutting of an exit to the ocean below the Broadwater? Yes; at the point where the flood broke through in 1890.

103. *Dr. Garran.*] Would you not regard that safety-valve as a necessary part of the scheme? If I were sufficientlyp owerful to insist upon it being part of the scheme I would do so. I do not think the Works Department would urge that it could not control the river at that point, and if it can control the river there, why not let the water go out.

104. *Chairman.*] To mention a case somewhat in point;—you know that the Macleay River has broken out into the ocean, and has created a new mouth, which the Government are improving at the present time; between this new opening and the old entrance to the river, there has been a silting up, rendering the river quite unnavigable;—do you not think the same effect might follow the letting out of the water at the point you mention? In point of fact, what was done at the Macleay was this: The Department found that the river had broken through on one occasion, and it seized upon the opening, and kept it open; but, notwithstanding the fact that the river was coming out there at the time, if the Department had not carried out works, the opening would have been silted up to-day.

105. But has not the result been to caused the river between the new entrance and the old entrance to become silted up and unnavigable? I am quite prepared to believe that that would be so. If you absolutely brought the Richmond out at the point I have named, the river below the Broadwater no doubt would silt up; but my suggestion is that you should only allow the top flood-waters to go out.

106. *Dr. Garran.*] You would not dream of allowing a new mouth to be made there? No. The only thing to be urged against it would be that the river might take charge and force itself out; but if that does not take place at the present time, surely it would not be likely to take place under the new conditions. I have felt for years past that the flood-waters should be allowed to come down the Broadwater, and out through the ocean somewhere near the point I have indicated.

107. *Chairman.*] I am asking you these questions, because the tendency of the head of the Department is entirely, as you perhaps understand, against such a proposition. He contends that if you weaken your river by making outlets here and there, your scour must necessarily diminish;—you do not agree with him in that point of view? Not in this case. The Engineer-in-Chief is probably apprehensive as to the scour at the Heads, but if you were to do nothing at all at the point I suggest, and were simply to allow the flood water to break out itself in the case of a big flood, you would still have lost the benefit of that water so far as the scour is concerned.

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108. I understand the contention of the Engineer-in-Chief to be—in the case of such improvements as you have at the Richmond Heads—that it is necessary to produce a forcible scour to keep the entrance always navigable;—if you make the outlet you suggest is there not a danger of reducing such a scour and imperiling the efficiency of the works at your port entrance? I might point out that the Department have already allowed an outlet by means of the Evans' River.

109. That is a natural river? But a cutting has been made at Tuckombil. In any case a high flood will break out, and you will lose a certain quantity of water. This raises another point upon which I think no one is quite clear—that is to say, what is the power which really keeps open a river mouth such as that of the Richmond? Some persons are of opinion that the rise and fall of the tide is really the scouring influence. I am not sure that a flood—especially a high flood—would have any very great effect upon it. My opinion is that it is the daily scouring influence which is the prime agency.

110. Your main argument in favour of the proposed channel is that it will get the water quickly away to the sea. We have examined various witnesses as to the current in the Broadwater. Let me refer you to the evidence, for instance, of Mr. Byrne. He says;

902. Will you describe the working of the Broadwater in flood-time? At the commencement of a flood the current runs up the Broadwater. I have taken boats up there, and have hardly had to pull. In the flood of 1870 there was a great current up there, and the Tuckian water broke out. That would be within 2 feet of the flood's highest level.

903. Where did it break out? In the Broadwater. I could see the colour of the water. I was pulling in a boat in the river.

904. Was that during the time a heavy gale was raging on the coast? A heavy gale was raging all the time for four days, and it rained, and it rained a very long time in the 1870 flood; but the gale was not heavy all the time—not as heavy as it was first of all.

905. Was that current up the Broadwater caused by the river being driven back at high tide? It was the force of the main river water that caused the flood at Broadwater.

If this channel were cut, and the water you are proposing to send across from above Coraki were to meet with an up-stream upon the Broadwater, that would create rather an awkward position of affairs, would it not? I think the reason of the water going up the Broadwater is to be found in the reef just below. The river is wider above the reef, and the channel in flood-time becomes gorged. The water, of course, turns the only way it can go—up the Broadwater. The Department have it in contemplation to remove the reef, and if it were removed the conditions would be entirely altered.

111. If the water did go up the Broadwater, would the channel be effective? If the water were brought down *via* the Tuckian Swamp the Broadwater would be as high as the main river, which would not, therefore, go in that direction.

112. *Dr. Garran.*] Why not;—one channel would be as easy to go up as the other? The tendency of the river is from the Broadwater to the sea. The levels are so close that I think if you were to take the level at high tide at the Broadwater, and down off Ballina out in the sea, you would not find very much difference. The river is practically an estuary, and any little swelling or flood makes the head the other way.

113. *Mr. McFarlane.*] An easterly gale would be sufficient to cause that? Yes; it would unquestionably surcharge the lower river.

114. *Chairman.*] The position appears to me to be this: A river is very much like any other receptacle for water; it will only hold a certain quantity; you must take the Richmond River as a whole; suppose, in case of flood, you take a certain quantity of water from the river above Coraki, and take it through a canal into the Broadwater, for a certain time the water so taken will reach the sea more rapidly than if it followed the ordinary course of the river; but there will be flood waters from the South Arm and from other sources flowing into the river below the off-take; these waters will accumulate, and if the flood were to continue for, say, twenty-four hours, these accumulated waters will overtake the water coming through the canal into the Broadwater, in which case the river must overflow; it does not appear to me that when the river has been running in flood for a certain length of time the cutting of the channel can have any very beneficial effect;—in other words, it cannot make the river hold more water than it holds at the present time? No doubt there would be a more rapid exit for the water in the early portion of the flood, and when the waters have accumulated in the way you suggest, that which happens at the present time would happen—that is to say, there would be a break-out to the sea. The Department, however, for reasons of navigation, intend to take away the Blackwall Flat, and also the reef at Broadwater, which are the two main obstructions. When these two obstructions are removed the discharging power of the river will be greatly increased. That being done, even if the Tuckian waters were new waters, the river could not possibly be in as bad a condition as it is in now. If, however, there is any doubt as to the piling up of water at the Broadwater, there is a simple way out of the difficulty by a safety value such as I have suggested. Such a state of things as you have indicated might occur in the case of a prolonged flood. I believe that even with the Tuckian Canal in existence and with the recurrence of floods—two or three, one on top of the other—there might be such an accumulation of water as to cause a break-away; but that state of things exists without the Tuckian Canal, and it could not be worse with the canal in existence. If the Committee fear the backing of water up the Broadwater then there can be no doubt that the right thing to do is to make the safety valve I suggest. I do not think any engineer would tell you that he could not protect the river bank at that point.

115. *Mr. Dick.*] Do you think the Tuckian Canal will add to the effective outlet of the river;—is it not merely taking water from one part and putting it into another? It takes water from a narrow reach and puts it into a wide reach. The North Arm is narrow, and the lower part of the river is wide. The water conveyed to the Broadwater through the Tuckian Canal may swell the river at the Broadwater, but it will have passed away from the river and is not flood-water so far as the main body of the river is concerned.

116. That is during four hours? While it is passing away.

117. *Dr. Garran.*] The effect will be to diminish the risk of flood for the whole of the river down to the Broadwater? Yes.

118. The whole of that portion of the river will be benefited by the canal? Yes.

119. *Chairman.*] You stated that the height of the river bank at the weir site was 21 feet above low water, and that the height of the proposed crest of the weir would be 12 feet above low water, so that the river bank would be cut down about 9 feet; a great many witnesses contend that the weir would be utterly useless if it were 12 feet, and were of opinion that it should be made only 6 or 8 feet above low water;—do you think that would be desirable, and if it were done what effect would it, in your opinion, have upon the

the river? I think the first 6 feet, instead of being made a permanent work, should be made a temporary work. When engineers are in doubt as to a work of this character, a portion of it is made of a temporary character. One portion after another is removed as experience may show can be safely done. I would deal with this weir in that way. I would not make the permanent work as high as 12 feet. I would make 6 feet of temporary work. T. T. Ewing, Esq., M.P. 8 June, 1900.

120. Could such a plan be carried out with a large opening of that character? Yes.

121. You think it would be better in the first instance to have the weir the full height? There appears to be a certain amount of objection to the scheme, and therefore one must look about for a compromise. I think this might be effected by making the first part of the work temporary, so that a reduced level may be obtained if it is found to be necessary.

122. *Mr. Watson*] To what level do you think the weir should be reduced consistent with the maintenance of a scour in the main body of the river? I think it will be found possible to take off several feet. At all events, I think the first 6 feet should be work of a temporary character.

123. Do you think that if the work were 6 feet above low water that would be a sufficient height to make a scour in the river? Yes.

TUESDAY, 12 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD. | WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D. | JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq., M.P., sworn, and further examined:—

124. *Chairman.*] Since you were here on Friday last, it has occurred to you that there are two points with regard to the silting up of the river, and possibly the flooding below Broadwater, which require a little more thought, and on which you are prepared now to explain your views further to the Committee? That is the case. I will state to the Committee as clearly as I can my views on the matter. I desire to direct the attention of the Committee still further to the question of the silting up of the North Arm consequent upon the Tuckian Canal taking off flood-water from the North Arm. Under present conditions in floods in the North or South Arm one flood at times anticipates the other. If the South Arm flood be ahead the water would be higher there than in the North Arm at a certain time, and *vice versa*. So it is probable that under present circumstances there is a tendency for the higher flood to affect the Arm not then so fully charged; and, therefore, there may be for a very short distance, and for a brief period, an up-current or slack water in either of the arms; but it is certain that it could never reach any great distance or be really seriously worth considering. The North Arm and the South Arm must not be regarded as two streams discharging into each other, and, therefore, immediately regulating their respective levels, as would be the case if the two streams met with no other circumstance to be considered; but this is not the case under consideration, for the map shows they both discharge into a wider reach of the river, and it would be the head in this wide reach (which, generally speaking, is able to carry the flood-waters of both arms) that would cause the water from one arm to force its way up the other. The fact to be considered is not the respective heights of the North and South Arms several miles above the junction, but the height of the receiving long reach of the joint river where the currents meet. The water from the South Arm before it passed from Coraki and up through the Tuckian would require to swell the wide reach of the river below Coraki to a considerable height above the North Arm. If there were coming down the South Arm such a volume of water as to swell the main reach below Coraki and force the North Arm up stream over the Tuckian, it would burst over the banks of the South Arm, and enter the North Arm by Pelican Creek above the proposed off-take. I feel justified in again asserting that any danger from this up-current may be dismissed from consideration. This question has been so prominent in this inquiry that a further explanation may not be regarded as out of place. One question asked me virtually was: Supposing the two arms were running level, and 8 feet of water then found its way over the Tuckian, would not there be a current from Coraki up to the offtake? I think the amount stated to the Committee was 2 feet of water over the Tuckian, but 8 feet being the extreme amount which can go over makes a stronger case. Since 8 feet of water will be passing through the Tuckian, and the river will be carrying at least 22 feet of water more than that, *i.e.*, 30 feet in all, the first question which naturally suggests itself is, where will this remaining 22 feet go? Down the river of course. It will be conceded at once that this 22 feet of water still goes to Coraki. I may be permitted to state an extreme, or rather an impossible case: Supposing, for instance, the two arms of the river be running level as suggested, and the Tuckian were suddenly opened, and the result from this was to snatch 8 feet of water from the surface of the river from the intake of the Tuckian to Coraki instantaneously the result would be as follows: Since in flood-time one hour's run, say, 5 miles, with a channel running 30 feet deep, would fill the river from the Tuckian intake to Coraki, a body of water 22 feet deep would fill it in under one and a half hours; thus in one and a half hour the river would be running, as far as the eye could see, pretty well as usual, no doubt, however, steadied somewhat by the removal of the water at Tuckian; but still running down all the time—but the water in the main river, if given an instantaneous drop of 8 feet would rush to meet the swelling head from up river, and so very considerably under half an hour the river would have returned apparently to its normal condition, the time for which it did run up being limited to that in which the water rushing up from Coraki met the down-coming stream, and the joint currents swelled to the Coraki level. The time, therefore, under this state of circumstances for which the river could run up would be limited to certainly not more than half an hour. I have stated an impossible case which will serve to show that the statement I previously made is correct under normal conditions. The reason why the Tuckian would reduce the higher reaches of the river is partly because the water, if removed *via* Tuckian, fails to reach the main river at Coraki, and, T. T. Ewing, Esq., M.P. 12 June, 1900.

therefore,

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therefore, the level will be reduced at that place. The surface of a body of water in flood time is practically a gradual slope, dependent upon the elevation of the country through which it runs, the amount of water falling on the catchment area, and the height of the reach or reservoir into which it discharges; therefore, it follows that by permitting less water to reach Coraki the height will be reduced in the large reach at that place, and the height of both arms of the river lessened above it proportionately in accordance with the distance. The following example, although it does not cover the whole ground, may be of interest: When a big flood discharges into the ocean from any of the coastal rivers, although there is a difference in height in the receiving reservoir of about 4 feet twice during the twenty-four hours (that being approximately the difference between the high and low tide), the river when running out a banker runs out continuously all through the twenty-four hours. To the eye, at the height of the flood, there appears little difference in the velocity, although the discharge is during this time into different elevations. The fact is that the water adjusts itself to its new level, piles up gradually, furnishes itself practically with a new head, and proceeds as usual, with, however, probably a lessened velocity. I have endeavoured to prove, first of all, that the fears of a current worth considering, running up the South Arm are imaginary, and secondly that if it did run up, the experience obtainable in connection with the tributaries with more level catchment areas on the Richmond, enables me to state that where it is usual for the flood to run up the tributaries as the waters rise these waterways have not silted up; therefore, the fears are groundless under any circumstances. With regard to the piling up of the river at Broadwater, which appears to be the only other matter requiring serious consideration, I would again emphasise the fact that the removal of the "Rocks" and the indurated sand at Wardell will give the river a greater discharging capacity than the Tuckian canal can have under any circumstances; thus, even if the Tuckian canal were new water, which it is not, after the removal of these two obstacles, floods will never be as high at Broadwater as they have been in the past. I am confident that the residents, were they assured of the removal of these obstacles, would withdraw any objection they may have. They do not desire to be unreasonable, but are quite justified in desiring to be satisfied that works for the benefit of one part of the district will not inflict any injury on them. I have already stated that the Department intends immediately to remove these obstacles, but in order to make it certain, the Committee might insist on it in their report. Still, further, it is possible by regulation of the safety-valve to the lower river to give it a speedier outlet to the sea near Broadwater. This being placed under control would, in my opinion, complete the scheme, make it more effective, and finally remove any fears the residents of the lower part may have. There is another point which I might bring before the Committee, and it is this: The engineers will tell you that they want the flood-waters to scour the bar. I do not think that any engineer now, unless it was necessary for breakwater purposes, would put up anything but a half-tide wall, so that the tide could flow over it.

125. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Respecting the flooding of the river below Broadwater, Mr. Darley stated in reply to Question No. 34:—

> The people moving in the matter are chiefly people up at Lismore, who think it will lower the water in front of their town, and relieve the upper portion of the river. Of course, it is hinted in this opening statement that the third question which will engage the consideration of this Committee is in what way will these people indemnify the Government for any damage which is done lower down. I hold that it will drown the country lower down, if it does anything at all. It will raise the water down below, and do a lot of damage.

That is Mr. Darley's opinion; what do you say on that point; Mr. Darley says it is going to drown the country down below; but, since you are only taking 8 feet of water off a reach 300 feet wide, how is it going to drown the wide reaches lower down? I have already stated that the removal of the reef and the indurated sand will give a discharging power to the lower river considerably over what it has at present, which is greater than would be required for the water coming down from the Tuckian under any circumstances whatever. The Engineer-in-Chief knows how much water the Tuckian can discharge, and he knows also how much extra discharging power will be given to the lower part of the river by the removal of the reefs and the indurated flats. The removal of these will give an infinitely greater discharging power than the Tuckian water can under any circumstances overtake.

126. Would not the removal of the obstructions have the effect of minimising the floods without the new channel? It would.

127. I think it is Mr. Darley's opinion that that would be the better way to do—to remove those obstructions without cutting the proposed channel? It would have a tendency to lessen the floods, but would not be so satisfactory.

128. It is easy to understand that in case of a sudden rise in the river, the flood only lasting a few hours, the body of water going out by the proposed cutting would get out to sea before the water could reach Broadwater by the channel; but in the event of a flood lasting a couple of days, which it frequently does, would not that cause the water to meet the water from the new channel and that brought down by the main river at Broadwater? Under those circumstances, the Tuckian working full, and the river working full, there would be a tendency for the river to swell at Broadwater. With regard to that, I have explained that the result obtained by the removal of those two reefs, and the Blackwall flat being larger than the discharging power of the Tuckian, it would place the lower river in a better position than before. I stated in my report that it would be well to emphasise those two points; but if there is any doubt about the river swelling at Broadwater, you should settle it by telling the Department to remove those two things. Mr. Darley will tell you that it will give a greater discharging power, and if you do that you can afford to ignore the lesser augmenting power.

129. The removal of the obstructions would allow the water to get away to an extent more than sufficient to make up for the extra water brought down by the new channel? Yes.

130. Have you a knowledge of the Tucki River? Yes.

131. How much flooded area is there from Broadwater upwards? For 40 miles from Broadwater it is all flooded, it is flooded for 20 miles above Lismore. This improvement would take the water away much more quickly than it gets away now.

132. Have you discussed this proposed canal with many of the people in the district? Yes.

133. What is the general opinion about it? The general opinion all through the district is distinctly favourable.

134. Is it your opinion that the whole of those owning land from Broadwater as far as the flooded country goes would be benefited by this work? It is.

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135. There is one question which arises as to the cost of the work;—have you discussed that with the residents? Yes. I think the matter ought to be considered in accordance with the general policy of the country with regard to works of this kind. If such works are to be dealt with under the betterment principle, there is no reason why it should not apply in this case; but if the betterment principle is not to be applied generally, there is no reason why the Richmond River people should be singled out and made to pay.
136. The Mayor of Lismore said he believed that the Lismore people would be prepared to pay their share of the cost of the work;—do you think that the same feeling would prevail throughout the area that would be benefited by it? I think so, when people understand how small the amount of the cost would be. If it is to cost £50,000, the yearly interest would be £700 or £800, and that sum spread over a district like that does not amount to much. It amounts to a couple of men's crops. In times of flood the losses caused on the Richmond River are very great.
137. With regard to Broadwater, do you know that part of the country? Yes. I have been all through that country.
138. Could you describe it? I do not think I could tell you exactly where the Broadwater ends and where the swamp begins. It is all jungle and scrub.
139. It spreads out into a swamp? Yes. It would be hard to say where the Broadwater ends and the swamp begins.
140. Do you know Henderson's drain? Yes.
141. What effect had the cutting of that drain? The effect was, by removing some of the moisture, to consolidate and lower the level.
142. What class of land is it there? Ordinary swamp land. My idea is that it was rather a sort of loamy-looking, reedy swamp. Of coure, when they cut the drains it took the moisture out of the loam, and it shrunk.
143. Do you consider that it improves the land materially? With a system of cultivation, and with the expenditure of a good deal of money, something might be done, but it is always a doubtful matter to tackle anything that lies so dangerously close to high water. Some of the Tuckian land is below high water, and then, of course, it means flood-gates.
144. Does that refer to Henderson's property also? I think that a high tide would run up some of Henderson's drains.
145. With regard to the Tuckian Swamp, can you tell the condition that the Tuckian Swamp is in before the overflow of the banks? It depends a good deal on what I might call the timing of the flood.
146. Does the water back up the Broadwater and fill the Tuckian? At times it might.
147. We have had evidence already that the current does run up the Broadwater? I can quite imagine it happening.
148. Would it run up the Broadwater after a heavy swell on the bar at high tide? Anything that would surcharge the lower reaches would cause a greater head at Broadwater, and the water then would seek the lower elevation—which the Tuckian might be—if it had not been filled from other sources.
149. Is the whole of that land in the Tuckian Swamp reached by the river overflowing its banks? It is possible that it may be, but I do not think it would be in all cases.
150. Do you think it would be generally;—would it be filled by local rain-water before it would enter the proposed cutting, 12 feet above low water? I do not think that, as a rule, it would be. By the time the canal commenced to work you would find water in the Tuckian, but I do not think it would be a heavily flooded Tuckian.
151. Does it not rather frequently happen that floods are caused by heavy rain on the mountains when there is not very much rain down the river? Yes, that may happen.
152. Under those circumstances the Tuckian Swamp would not be filled? No. But I cannot imagine enough rain falling, say, 25 miles north, to create a flood that would give a 12-foot rise and no water to fall on the southern side of the hills which feed the Tuckian. I think it would be improbable. But I grant this in regard to the floods, that sometimes a flood takes some days to come down, and sometimes it comes suddenly.
153. Do you think there would be any objection on the part of those who own property on the Tuckian, seeing that it would cause an early flooding of the land, through the channel being cut? I think that one improvement which I suggested below Broadwater would be a full compensation to them, as the water would get away so much more rapidly.
154. We will say that a flood rising about 15 feet at the proposed cutting near Coraki on the North Arm would have a flow of about 3 feet over the weir? Yes.
155. A rise of that height would not be sufficient to overflow the banks between the Tuckian and Broadwater;—that would cause an earlier flooding of the Tuckian country, which would not be flooded at all but for the cutting being made? A 15-foot rise would come up the Broadwater or from other sources flood the Tuckian. I might make a general statement in regard to that. If it did injure the Tuckian, I think the Tuckian Swamp should not stand in the way of the scheme intended for the benefit of the whole district. But if the Tuckian people suffer, those who profit by the improvements might bear a portion of the expense of compensating them.
156. Of course, the danger is that they may claim compensation in the event of any damage being done? I have such confidence in the scheme that I think it will be pretty hard to prove damage.
157. Speaking of the scheme generally, your contention is that it will not do any damage on the lower portions of the river? I am sure that the alterations which I have mentioned must be beneficial to the whole river.
158. Holding the opinion you do as to the necessity of removing the obstructions about Broadwater, do you not think it wise to carry them out before making the proposed cutting? You could do it simultaneously. I think it would be wise to insist upon that.
159. With regard to the silting between Coraki and the proposed cutting, do you think that is a serious matter? I do not. I think the idea is purely visionary.
160. You think there is sufficient scour to prevent any silting, notwithstanding the quantity of water passing through? Yes. Even if it were possible to conceive that the current did go up for a while as soon as the flood falls, you have the old scouring process at work cleansing the river.
161. *Mr. Dick.*] This proposed Tuckian flood-relief channel practically gives a "banker" an additional flood-outlet of 300 feet by 8 feet? Yes.

162.

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162. That is a total of 2,400 square feet of additional flood-opening? Yes.
163. Would a scheme which gave twice the superficial area of flood-opening give twice the relief? Yes. My reply to that would be that if you had one opening it gives you so much, and if you put another alongside of it, it would do just as much more.
164. It is proposed, as you seem to thoroughly understand, to deepen the rocks near Wardell from 6 feet to 17 feet;—that will give a width of 1,300 feet in the river at that particular place, or nearly 12,000 feet of additional flood-opening? Yes.
165. That is nearly five times as much as the Tuckian flood-channel proposal would give;—do you not think it would be wise in the first instance to carry out that work first, and see what its effect is before we carry out the much smaller work proposed at the Tuckian? Without binding myself to your figures, I have stated once or twice that the removal of those rocks to the extent you mentioned will give such an enormously larger discharge in the lower river that we need not fear the piling up of the water there.
166. But you desire to make the cutting away of the rock at Wardell an appendage to the smaller work? No.
167. Which do you think will have the more important effect—the flood-relief channel by itself, or removing the rock by itself at Wardell? On the upper river, the Tuckian improvement; on the lower river, the removal of the rocks.
168. Do you not think it would be wise to wait until we see what effect the cutting away of the rocks will have? We know what the effect will be. It will give better navigation, and it will give the river a much larger discharging power. The result cannot be felt very materially a distance of 30 miles up the river.
169. Is the corollary to that that the presence of the rocks at Wardell is not now felt in flood-time 30 miles up the river, because one involves the other? Any obstruction in a river has some effect upon all parts of the river; but it would not have enough effect 30 miles away to be appreciable. No doubt everything that is taken out of the way is so much to the good.
170. *Dr. Garran.*] I understand that you cannot give us any estimate of the number of acres of land exposed to flood? No; I could not accurately.
171. Nor of the value of the land? I presume that adjacent to the Richmond River and its tributaries there must be much more than 200 running miles of alluvial country. For a considerable distance back there is good alluvial land, and at the back of that an average distance of, perhaps, a couple of miles, there is good grazing country.
172. All that flooded land is rich alluvial? Yes; it is all good.
173. And it is rich, because it has been flooded in times past? Yes.
174. Has it been taken up mostly by free selectors? It was originally.
175. If those people had the public spirit to combine together and form a great co-operative society for protecting their land from floods, there would be no objection, political or otherwise, to their doing so? There should not be any.
176. Under the scheme now proposed, instead of working together voluntarily, they ask the Government to do the work for them? Yes.
177. Would it not be as reasonable that the Government should make a levy on each estate as it would be for the members of a co-operative association to make a levy upon themselves? Yes; if it is in accordance with the law of the country.
178. A great many people insure their property against fire? Yes.
179. But nobody thinks it the duty of the Government to insure their property against fire? No.
180. Then why should the Government insure their property against floods? There is no other method of getting it done.
181. I asked the question because you said that insurance against floods was a national work, then why should not insurance against fire be a national work? My view is this: I can see that the people of the district are those who will be primarily benefited by the proposed work. If it be in accordance with the law of the country and the general practice for the Government to carry out works of this kind, primarily benefiting the local inhabitants at the expense of the general taxpayers—and there are examples of it in this country—then the people of the Richmond River district ought not to be levied on to defray the cost of this undertaking. But if it be the law already that those primarily benefited shall contribute specially towards the cost of this work, I do not know how the people in that district could object to it.
182. You do not say that it is right, but that it has been done elsewhere, and that if it has been done elsewhere there is no reason why it should not be done in the Richmond River district? If it is the right thing to do. It is done elsewhere.
183. But have we had such a big thing as this elsewhere? No. But I see no other way of dealing with the matter than through the Government. I think it would be hopeless to endeavour to bring about an adjustment among the people.
184. I see the difficulty myself; but the principle of the thing is the same as if the people were doing it for themselves, is it not? It is. Might I make a further statement. I do not know exactly where the idea came from, but it has been suggested that the State should carry out the work, and levy one-half of the cost on the people.
185. You have referred several times to that natural breakaway opposite Goat Island? Yes.
186. Do you know how high the water has to get before nature takes that relief? I think about 12 feet, but I would rather leave a question of that kind to the engineers.
187. Do you know the character of the soil;—would it be easy to put in piling? Yes, very easy; there would be no trouble.
188. *Mr. Watson.*] The contention of the people at and below Broadwater, in respect to the scheme, is that with an easterly gale and high tides, even without a flood in the upper river, the lands adjoining the main river are submerged; and they say that, even admitting what is urged by the advocates of the scheme, a portion of the flood-water of the upper river would get away earlier after the scheme is in operation than is the case now; they would get more flooding than they get at present;—do you think that is likely to occur? I am sure it is not. First of all, an easterly gale would not affect any one living on the river near Broadwater. The removal of those obstructions will give the river such an increased discharging power that you can afford to ignore the altered state of things in the upper reaches of the river.
189. As far as the backing up of the water in the upper part of the river is concerned, it would seem, from local evidence, that the greater bar to the outflow of the water is about Riley's Hill? Yes.

190.

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190. Do you think that even with the removal of the Blackwall Flats the other would not require removal to give free egress to the water? I am quite satisfied that the removal of any rock in the bed of the river will be of some assistance. The reason why I refer to the rocks below Broadwater is that it is creating a new state of things, accentuated at Broadwater by the junction of the two streams. The removal of the rocks at Riley's Hill must do good.
191. I want to get from you an expression of opinion as to the comparative value of the removal of these rocks as against the Tuckian scheme, with a view to flood relief? What I have already stated is this: That if you take the water out by the Tuckian from the off-take above Coraki down to Broadwater it ceases to be flood-water as far as the Richmond is concerned. It may swell the head at Broadwater, but it ceases to be flood-water. With regard to the rival schemes of removing obstructions, I concede that everything you take out of the river does some good; but time is the basis of the whole thing. You can get water with the same head coming from the North Arm down to Broadwater, and out by the so-called safety-valve into the ocean, so much more rapidly than the other way. You have virtually two rivers running instead of one.
192. Assuming that it is correct to say that a certain amount of water would be taken off in the early part of a flood, do you think the amount of relief that will be afforded by the channel will be worth the cost? I do.
193. In high or continued floods do you think there would be material relief? I am sure there would be. If you submitted it to calculation it, perhaps, does not look much; but still a current running 300 feet wide and 8 feet deep must materially affect the Richmond River.
194. It is hardly one-third of its present discharging capacity? It is approximately that, and that means a good deal.
195. The question is how much relief would be spread over the vast area that is flooded once the river gets over its banks? No one can give a definite reply to that. The real question is by an earlier and more rapid discharge the floods are prevented from spreading over so vast an area as that at present submerged.

WEDNESDAY, 13 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The HON. PATRICK LINDSAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.	JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.	ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.	JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Thomas William Keele, Acting Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

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196. *Chairman.*] You have been in charge of the works on the Richmond River for some time? Yes.
197. How long? Since 1st April, 1889.
198. Does your knowledge of the district go further back than that? Only in a general way.
199. Not through residence? No; I was never there before that time.
200. *Mr. Watson.*] You know the scheme under the consideration of the Committee? Yes.
201. We are given to understand that the projection of it was practically a suggestion of your own? Yes.
202. Could you offer any opinion as to the extent to which the scheme, if carried out, would prove effective? I think it would afford a measure of relief on the North Arm, and that it would also tend to reduce the flooding on the lower part of the river as far as Broadwater.
203. There has been some fear expressed by some people, first about the Tuckian Swamp, and, secondly, below the Broadwater, that the scheme would work injuriously. Some persons near the Tuckian seem to think that if the water were taken by the proposed channel into the swamp, and no further, it would cause an earlier flooding of their holdings on the south or south-western boundary of the swamp;—could you offer any opinion on that? I certainly think that the water would be drawn off quicker, owing to its coming in a shorter time down the lower river, and that it would not rise so high.
204. That the river lower down would not rise so high? No. If it did rise, it could not possibly rise higher than it has done already, owing to the flood-valve, which always opens, when the flood reaches a certain height, as it opened in 1890 and in 1893.
205. You allude to the channel through which the river broke in 1893? Yes. There are two.
206. One near Goat Island, and one near German Creek? Yes; at a place called Blanche's Mill. Those valves would prevent the water from ever rising higher than it has done already. But, independently of that altogether, we intend to deepen the river channel and remove the rocks at Broadwater, and also at Wardell. It is not worth while, therefore, arguing the point as to whether or not the water would heap up at Broadwater and below it. The fact of our removing the flats or deepening them at Wardell, and also removing the rocks at Broadwater, will certainly considerably reduce the level of the flood-water. A channel 500 feet wide and 3½ feet deep cut through the indurated sand flats at Wardell for 1,000 feet would carry off more water than would be likely to come down the proposed relief channel. It would carry off 10,000 cubic feet per second more than it does now, when the flood is passing there 5 feet above low water, with a slope of 6 inches per mile.
207. That is assuming the proposed relief channel to be carrying water to its fullest capacity, the deepening of the channel as you suggest below Broadwater would be more than sufficient to carry off the extra water? Yes.
208. Could you say whether those works at Blackwall Flat and Broadwater are likely to be undertaken shortly? We have two sums of £10,000 each on the Estimates for that purpose, not specially for these two places, but £20,000 altogether is proposed to be expended in improvements to the Richmond River, and out of that we should spend a portion in removing those two reefs.
209. Down about Wardell it was stated to the Sectional Committee that during an easterly gale, and with a king tide, the water now, even without the flood rising at all, was backed up over the surrounding country from the river? Not so high as that. I have known a king tide at Ballina to rise 7 feet above low

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low water without any fresh in the river to assist it; but the effect of that tide would not be felt very far.
210. The principal fear expressed by the people on the lower part of the river was that with such a king tide as you have mentioned, and a flood in the river, the water from the proposed channel would increase the flooding of the land;—do you think that is likely? I do not see how it possibly can do so, in view of the two flood-valves which I have spoken of.
211. But then those flood-valves are not kept open? No; but they open when the water reaches a certain height.
212. What head of water do you require over the banks opposite Goat Island before the escape-valve is forced? I cannot tell you what the height would be exactly opposite Goat Island. The level of the flood at Broadwater would be 12 feet 9 inches over low water when it would break through.
213. What height would that mean over the bank near Broadwater? That would be in the township itself, probably a foot or more—the bank varies in height there.
214. Just at Broadwater the bank is slightly higher than it is further down? Yes.
215. So that down about Goat Island, before the escape-valve would begin to work, you would have a height of, say, a couple of feet? Yes; you would have that, and more. Opposite the mouth of that channel there are one or two houses, and I have seen the water there fully 4 feet over the banks.
216. And had the channel then broken out? No; not at that time.
217. I gather from what you say that your contention is that, though these people's land would be flooded, they would be in no worse position than they are in at present? They would be in no worse position. As soon as the water reaches a certain height it escapes into the ocean.
218. Against that their contention is that with the conjunction of a king tide and an easterly gale, and the water coming from the proposed relief channel, their land would be more frequently flooded to a height less than that necessary to enable the water to escape through the escape-valve? They have already experienced that. They have had the king tide with floods. The flood in 1893 was the highest on the river; it occurred on the 23rd January. On 20th January, 1889, they had a flood which rose within 3 inches of the height of the 1893 flood.
219. Can you give the respective heights of those floods? I have a chart here; but it shows the heights at Coraki only. I cannot give the exact heights at Broadwater; but the highest flood at that place was in 1893, when it was 12 feet 9 inches above low water.
220. What were the heights at Coraki? Within 2 miles of Coraki on the North Arm, the flood of 1889 was 20 feet 9½ inches over low water. In 1893 the highest flood occurred which they have had on the river. The height was 21 feet 0½ inches over low water. These very high floods occur in January or February. The floods occur nearly always when there are easterly gales.
221. From the evidence given in the locality, it would appear that the flood-waters break over into the Tuckian Swamp at two or three points, between Dungarubba Creek and the proposed off-take of the channel? Yes.
222. And that seems to point to a congestion just below Riley's Hill? Yes; there are several obstructions in the river besides those at Riley's Hill. I consider that at Woodburn to be one of the worst.
223. That is now being removed, is it not? It is. There is a reef with an area of 2 or 3 acres with only 2 or 3 feet of water on it at low water. If that were removed it would let the flood-waters down very considerably.
224. Do you think that is a greater block than the rock below Riley's Hill? I do.
225. You say that it is proposed to widen the channel below Dungarubba Creek? Yes; that is one of the places that we propose to operate on in order to remove the rock.
226. There is another objection taken by one or two of the settlers more particularly on the southern side of the Tuckian Swamp;—they are afraid that the water coming down the proposed channel in conjunction with the local flood-waters would cause a flooding of their holdings, where, without this channel, no flood would take place? They would not be flooded to the same extent as they have been.
227. The evidence so far went to show that the Tuckian was, under general wet weather conditions, to a certain extent affected by the local rainfall coming down the creeks? I have read through the evidence, and the only witnesses I consider qualified to give good information with regard to the Tuckian Swamp are those who are residing close by it. Mr. Bagott is a reliable witness, and if you refer to his evidence you will find that he does not bear out the statement that the Tuckian Swamp is flooded from its own catchment. A certain amount of water is discharged into it, and it rises 2 or 3 feet.
228. It rises 2 or 3 feet from the local inflow of water? Yes.
229. The contention of several settlers on the southern side of the swamp is that the water from the proposed channel coming into the swamp at the same time as the local water will subject them to flood, where otherwise they would escape;—do you think the difference in the level of the swamp and that of the adjoining country is sufficiently marked to allow all the water brought in by the proposed channel to be taken away before it would rise sufficiently high to cause floods? We do not propose to take freshes through the flood relief channel. The crest of the weir is fixed at a level of 12 feet above low water.
230. Do you think it would be unlikely to make the water spread over the lands to the south of the swamp? I do. I think the water being taken into the swamp so much earlier it would pass down the river more readily, and the water would not rise so high in the swamp itself.
231. Another feature is that the present proposal only contemplates the cutting of the channel to the edge of the swamp? Yes.
232. It was suggested by the local witnesses that it would be safer to make a channel through the bed of the swamp right into the Broadwater? I do not think that is necessary, and it would add to the expense.
233. There seems to be a good deal of growth in the swamp? Yes; that will have to be cleared, but there will not be any excavation. An excavated channel would be of considerable assistance; but it would cost a considerable sum of money, and it is not absolutely necessary.
234. Then there seem to be amongst the people of Coraki, and from there round towards Woodburn, rather a unanimous feeling in favour of a lower height for the weir than that proposed in the scheme;—it was suggested that 6 feet above low water would be a proper height? It would not do to cut it down below the proposed level.
235. What do you think should be the minimum level of the weir, consistent with maintaining a scour in the river? The one I have fixed it at—12 feet above low water. I do not think it will be safe to go below that.

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236. You say "not safe"; but I meant from the point of view of maintaining navigation? Quite so.
237. There is no other reason, I suppose, why it should not be done? A foot or two lower would give more relief, and by the deepening of the reefs at Wardell and Broadwater, the water might be passed away without causing a greater rise in the lower river; but it certainly would not be advisable in the interests of navigation to lower the weir.
238. If there is any force in the objection of the people below Broadwater on the score of the earlier flooding of the land, it is not at the weir itself, but below the weir-level, that the greater objection would be? Certainly.
239. When you stated that the effect of the scheme at Broadwater and below would not be harmful, you were, I suppose, referring to the 12-foot level, always having that in view? Yes.
240. Would you have the same opinion as to its being harmless to the people below if the weir were cut down to, say, 6 feet above-low water? I should not.
241. You think the quantity of water going down would be so great as to render it possible that the land would be more frequently flooded than it is now? Yes, and the river would be reduced below its maximum capacity in the North Arm, which would be harmful.
242. It was suggested by Mr. Ewing, in giving evidence yesterday, that though 12 feet might be adopted as its present height, the weir might be so constructed as to permit of its being lowered if the effect was found not to be harmful;—do you think there is any possibility of arranging economically so that the weir could be made lower? No; I should object to the weir being below 12 feet. If they want to have it below 12 feet, we ought to resist that in every way.
243. You think the weir should be at that height to keep sufficient water in the river to provide a scour? Yes.
244. Have you studied the question as to how the section of the river between Coraki and the weir on the North Arm would be affected as far as the scour is concerned? Yes.
245. It has been suggested that if, as it is said sometimes occurs, the South Arm brought a considerable flood down whilst the North Arm was not flooded, the tendency would then be for a certain proportion of water in the South Arm to flow up the North Arm as far as the weir, and that would interfere to some extent with the flow between the off-take and Coraki, with the result that silt would be deposited to a greater extent than occurs under the natural conditions? I have here a diagram showing the discharge of flood-waters on the 21st to 25th February, 1898. That was the smallest flood that has occurred on the river for some years. The others were freshes. Of course freshes frequently take place.
246. When do you call it a flood? When the river is just about level with the bank throughout. On this occasion the water-level at Tuckurimba was 18 feet and the discharge was 45,000 cubic feet per second. At Coraki, at the same instant of time, the water was being discharged at the rate of 80,000 cubic feet per second, showing that the balance was coming from the South Arm. The water passing through the proposed weir 6 feet in depth would probably be discharging at about 7,000 cubic feet per second. That would only be a very small proportion of the whole amount of water passing down the North Arm, and a small proportion as compared with the water passing down the South Arm. How, therefore, could the water from the South Arm run up the North Arm towards the weir.
247. You are taking a case in which the North Arm is flooded; but it has been suggested that there might be a flood in the South Arm and none in the North Arm, and that, consequently, owing to the lower level in the North Arm, the water would flow up the North Arm;—but as the lower river relieves the pressure in the upper portion, the water would come down again, and in doing so would scour away any silt that might have been taken up from the junction? The South Arm can run back water up the North Arm now, but if such a thing does occur it does not appear to have been injurious.
248. The suggested difficulty is that, though a flow might take place from Coraki to the weir, there would be no back-flow to take away the silt under the new conditions? It is very rarely that floods or heavy rains do not occur on the catchment areas on both arms of the river. When high floods occur, the rains usually come from the north and finish off from the east, so that both catchment areas get a rainfall.
249. If it came from the north it would be more likely to flood the North Arm than the South Arm? Yes. As a rule, the flood comes down the North Arm before it comes down the South Arm.
250. Does the catchment area of the North Arm consist of more precipitous country which sends the water off more quickly than is the case on the South Arm? Yes; the rain-clouds burst there more quickly, I suppose. But even assuming the water ran from the South Arm up the North Arm, which it might do under conditions such as a waterspout bursting on the South Arm, and the fall of rain not extending to the North Arm; the phenomenon of water running up a tributary is not unusual. It occurs every flood on the Bungawalbyn. That tributary is navigable for 20 miles—for the first 10 miles for vessels drawing 10 feet, and I have never heard the residents complain of its shoaling.
251. But you see that in that case the full flood of water which is forced up the stream would come down again? So it would in this case.
252. No; some of it would escape through the proposed channel? Only a small proportion of it.
253. Then all below the 12-foot level would come down again? There is no doubt about that.
254. Would that be sufficient to maintain the scour? If there was absolutely no water in the North Arm, and the water rose sufficiently high to go through the proposed channel over the weir when it ultimately rose to the 12-foot level, it certainly would be dead water, except the current caused by the draught through the weir, because there would be nothing to cause a current down stream, but the fact of the weir being there does not affect the case; there would be under such conditions dead water in the North Arm, even if there was no weir there. But those conditions do not exist. On every occasion when there is a flood in the South Arm there is also a flood in the North Arm.
255. Although to a less degree? It may be to a less degree. There is always sufficient flood in the North Arm to produce more water than will ever be taken down the proposed flood channel.
256. The difference between the 12 feet and low water would cause an outward flow, and you think that would be sufficient to maintain the scour? Yes. I can give you somewhere near the amount of water that would be passing. There must have been over 20,000 cubic feet per second passing down on the 25th February, 1898, when the surface level of the water was level with the weir at the off-take.
257. That would be to the full depth of the river? The full section of the river, the surface of the water being level with the off-take. That was only in a small flood, when the water was falling.
258. So that you do not on the whole apprehend any danger of the stream silting? None whatever. It is the freshets which keep the low water channel deep, and the high floods spoil the work done by them.
259. The evidence as to the river below Coraki was that even with the proposed channel in full operation the

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the remaining water passing down the North Arm, in conjunction with the water from the South Arm and the Bungawalbyn, would be sufficient to keep the scour in the main river? Yes. I think the information we have about the Bungawalbyn has a great bearing on the question of the silting of channels or otherwise, by water running up them, as showing how little damage is caused by water running up that channel. It runs up there two or three days during flood, and meeting the water from its catchment area it is checked. By-and-by it stops, remains dead, and may remain so a day or two before it starts back again. It has an opportunity then to precipitate its sediment; but it does not silt up the channel. No doubt a deposit takes place, but as the water passes out it takes the silt away again.

260. As it is so frequently occurring, the Bungawalbyn Creek having water flowing into it would go to substantiate the suggestion that the Northern Arm is the earlier flooded? The catchment of the Bungawalbyn Creek is 660 square miles. It actually drains a larger area than the North Arm above Coraki, which has 610 square miles.

261. The other arm being filled first, it would indicate that the Bungawalbyn got its rainfall latest, as a rule? No. The reason why the Bungawalbyn water takes so long to come down is that the country is so very flat, and the catchment area very low. The catchment area of the North Arm is very high.

262. Do you know whether the waters from the South Arm break over about Pelican Creek into the Northern Arm? Yes, they do.

263. Could you say what height the water would require to be in the South Arm before it could break over, and where? I could not tell exactly; but I can give some figures which will throw light upon the subject. On the 22nd February, 1898, at noon, the water at Coraki was flowing 68,000 cubic feet per second, and the level of the water was standing at 13·58 above low water-mark. At Codrington, on the South Arm the water was at a level of 19·49 feet, and was discharging at the rate of 56,000 cubic feet per second. At Tuckurimba, opposite the weir site on the North Arm, the discharge was 51,000 cubic feet per second, the water standing at 16·8 above low-water mark. There was actually 68,000 cubic feet of water per second passing Coraki, at the same instant of time when the two Arms together were discharging at the rate of 107,000 cubic feet per second, it is therefore evident that 39,000 cubic feet per second must have been escaping from the river somehow, most probably by Pelican Creek.

264. If there was anything in the contention that there might be a silting up between Coraki and the proposed weir on the North Arm through the earlier flooding of the South Arm, the probability of its breaking over at Codrington and at Pelican Creek to the North Arm above the weir would minimise any danger from that source, so there would not be any danger to the navigation of the river? In my opinion there would be always sufficient water coming down the North Arm to scour the river out after the surplus water had been discharged over the weir. Assuming that the weir was discharging 9 feet in depth of water, with a width of 300 feet, the greatest amount of water that could pass over such a weir, in thin plate and flowing freely into air, would be 27,000 cubic feet per second. In the flood of February 21st to 25th, 1898, the greatest quantity of water that was passing down the river at the 18 feet level was 45,000 cubic feet per second, so that there would have been under such conditions 18,000 cubic feet per second still that would pass down to scour the river out.

265. That is, that the water was 18 feet;—supposing it was 21 feet? I am only pointing out that the greatest quantity of water that can go through a weir 9 feet by 300 feet is 27,000 cubic feet per second. Even if you allowed the whole of that to pass at the time I have referred to, you would still have had 18,000 cubic feet per second passing down to scour the channel. We know that it is impossible for 27,000 cubic feet to pass through. That water does not flow freely.

266. You have given an 18 feet level;—if you take 9 feet off that it leaves only 9;—suppose you left 12 feet, and the water went at the same speed as you have mentioned, what would be the remaining portion? I have already assumed that 27,000 cubic feet of water per second was passing through the weir. Even if so large a body of water as that were passing away you would still have sufficient water to scour the river out. We know that the proposed channel cannot possibly discharge so great a volume, and we assume that a certain proportion passes through. The discharge for 6 feet is 14,000 cubic feet per second, if flowing freely into air, and, if we take half of that—which would be a fair thing—the quantity would be 7,000 feet per second that would probably have passed through the weir when the water was running at 18 feet above low water in the river.

267. Were you in charge of the works on the river when the Tuckombil relief channel and weir were put in? Yes.

268. Can you give any opinion as to whether that acted up to expectations? I was not there whilst it was working. But we have good information about it. It was flowing 5 feet 3 inches in depth, and we believe that a very large quantity of water passes through, and that a very considerable relief has been effected.

269. That weir is about the same width as the one now proposed? Yes; 300 feet wide.

270. Do you think it has been satisfactory? Yes, very satisfactory—that is to say, in relieving the district of the back-waters. It had no effect on the current of the river.

271. It took some water away in the direction of Bungawalbyn which would have gone into the river? Yes.

272. And which would have maintained the flood-level? Yes.

273. I suppose the weir was put in for general purposes, not solely to take away the back-water? We knew that that would be the chief work. We never anticipated that it would lower the level of the river much. Of course it affects it in this way—so much water being taken away that there is less to go down the main river, and consequently it would not hold up so long.

274. If there were no local rainfall in the catchment area above Bungawalbyn then the Tuckombil channel would relieve the main river? Yes. I have explained that the water comes down the main river, runs up the Bungawalbyn, then breaks over across to the Tuckombil. That was taking place last year. The water was coming out of the river, running across the country and through the weir to the ocean.

275. The impression in the district was that the weir was carrying away water which had fallen on the catchment area of the Bungawalbyn? It was coming from the main river as well.

276. Would you care to hazard an opinion as to what extent the proposed channel would relieve the liability to floods either in the North Arm or in portions of the South Arm;—how would it affect the duration of a flood, or would it save the district from floods in some instances where otherwise moderate freshes would occur? It is a very difficult thing to realise how relief will be effected. There can be no doubt that when from 7,000 to 10,000 cubic feet per second of water is passing over the weir, considerable relief must be given to the North Arm, to the lower part of the South Arm, and, in fact, to all that flat country. To what extent relief will take place it would be very difficult to determine.

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277. It is desirable if we could fix on a point to which the river would fall with the channel in operation, so that we could determine how much was owing to the action of the channel? The floods are principally caused on the North Arm through the greater volume of the South Arm backing the water up. There is a great difference in the catchment area of the two arms. The catchment area of the South Arm is 1,050 square miles; that of the North Arm is 610 square miles. The greater volume of water comes down the South Arm. The North Arm is merely a tributary of the Richmond. The greater volume of water coming down the South Arm backs the water up the North Arm, and causes it to overspill the banks almost up to Lismore.

278. Do you think the relief from this channel would be material? I think it would be very material. In the small flood of the 21st to 25th February, when it was at its full height flowing 6 feet above the level of the proposed weir, there would have been about one-seventh of the whole body of water passing through that channel.

279. If the Government carried out this work, it would not be very cheering to have the local people telling us after the money had been spent that the relief was not sufficiently great for it to be worth their while to contribute towards the cost;—that it seems is being said now by the people for whose benefit the Tuckombil escape was provided? I certainly would be very careful about making a definite statement as to the exact extent to which the river would be affected; but I believe the water will be kept off the land level with the banks of the river. I do not believe that after this work is carried out, it will spill over the banks to the same extent that it has done before.

280. Do you think that a greater quantity of water will go through that channel than goes through the one at Tuckombil? It all depends on the head of water above the weir.

281. Will the relief afforded in this case be greater than in the other? The people living about Woodburn and Bungawalbyn seemed to think, at the time of the last flood, that very considerable relief was given. It was almost impossible to calculate whether the flood at Lismore will be lowered or not. That it will be, I have not the slightest doubt, but to what extent I think it is impossible to say. I tried to calculate it on one occasion, but I could not make anything out of it. We know what the flood slopes were on the flood of the 21st to 25th February 1898. The slope of the flood, when it was flowing 18 feet deep opposite the weir site on the 23rd February, was ·59 feet per mile. That was the inclination of the flood-water at that time, and the discharge was 45,000 cubic feet per second. Assuming that the flood was standing at that level, and 7,000 cubic feet per second was the amount passing down the proposed flood-relief channel at the same time, making 52,000 cubic feet per second, the problem would be, to find what would be the flood slope. It would be ·81 feet per mile. If you carry ·59 feet per mile as far as Lismore, multiplying by 19, you would get the level at which the flood stood on that occasion at Lismore, 29·21 feet, and the actual level at Lismore was 27·59. If you multiply ·81 by 19, you get 33·39. It would appear from that calculation that the water would have to rise 5·8 feet above what it actually was on that occasion at Lismore to discharge that 7,000 cubic feet per second over the weir in addition to 45,000 cubic feet per second down the river.

282. What would that mean in the reduction of the levels if the weir were constructed? The water required a slope of ·81 to discharge 7,000 cubic feet per second through the weir in addition to what was going down the river, and it only had ·59 to discharge the water passing on that occasion—45,000 cubic feet per second.

283. Did the flood you are referring to go over the banks? No; it was confined between the banks. If that weir had been working, the flood slope required to produce the amount of water which would have been flowing through it when the level was 18 feet above low water, would have required the water to be at the level of 33·39 feet at Lismore, whereas it was only 27·59 feet.

284. Is it a fair deduction from that to say that, with the weir and the channel in working order, you could have got rid of another 4 feet of water? No; it does not point to that at all. It looks, at first sight, as if considerable relief would be effected at Lismore; but you cannot get very much out of the calculation, except that some relief would be given. Of course, floods are caused by the friction of the channel of the river in its whole length to the sea. If it is possible to take off water from a side delivery cut like that proposed, it is obvious that under those conditions you must have a greater flood-slope, because you lower the water at that particular place. You consequently have a greater inclination, the velocity would be increased, which would therefore draw the water away quicker from the upper river.

285. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How many floods have you experienced on the Richmond? We have had a succession of floods. The river was almost constantly in flood from the time I arrived till 1895. We had four or five floods in a year.

286. What year would that be? In 1890 we had several floods and also in 1893.

287. Is that the year when the record flood took place? That took place in 1893; we had three or four floods in that year.

288. Did you observe what effect the floods had on the entrance to the river? Yes; they scoured the bar out to a very considerable depth. Very heavy floods gouge out a deep channel.

289. Which had the greater effect, the highest or the medium floods? The highest floods, no doubt.

290. Would that also apply to the channel generally from the entrance up towards Lismore? The high floods would certainly scour the banks above the normal level to a greater extent. It is the freshets however which keep the navigable channel open. The floods bring down silt and deposit it in places. To keep open a navigable channel a number of freshets would be preferable to floods.

291. Regarding the obstructions which it is proposed to remove in the river, is that to be done to prevent floods, or for navigation purposes? For navigation purposes principally. The removal of those reefs will also tend very considerably to the reduction of the flood levels.

292. Apart from the construction of the proposed channel, would the removal of the reefs have a material effect in preventing the flood from rising so high? Yes, undoubtedly.

293. How far up the river would that extend? It would extend all up the river.

294. In regard to the south channel, do you think it would be wise to cut that channel before carrying out the other proposed improvements? I should prefer to see the obstructions removed first. I stated that in my report. I pointed out that the removal of those obstructions would afford more relief than any work such as I have proposed.

295. If the channel were made first, do you think it would have the effect of creating a higher rise below Broadwater? I think if the channel were made first it would not cause great trouble below Broadwater, even if the reefs were not removed.

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296. You do not think that the additional flow down the channel, together with the flow down the main river, would cause an additional rise between Broadwater and the river entrance? No. The water would be taken away much more quickly. The condition of time is a great element in this scheme. It is however scarcely worth while going into that, as we have already arranged to remove the two principal obstructions. We are actually about to commence work on the reef below Broadwater.
297. As a matter of fact, the reefs will be removed before the channel is made? Yes.
298. With regard to the water getting away at Blanche's Mill, would not that be relieved to some extent if a channel were cut there? I should not care to carry out a work for improving that; I should prefer to let it act in a natural way.
299. Is there any danger in carrying it out? What you refer to has been working for a long time, beyond the memory of white men, and it certainly has done no harm to the river. If a flood broke out there and the cut remained open no doubt it would spoil the river below by silting it up. The same thing occurred on the Tweed; a flood broke out at Womyn, and it silted the river up between that place and the entrance. If this were to break out in that way it would injure the lower part of the river; but I do not anticipate that it would do so—it never has done so up to the present time.
300. There is no artificial means being provided to widen that get-away? No.
301. What class of country is it there? There are clay banks.
302. Is it a class of country that it would be dangerous to tamper with for relief purposes? Yes; I think it would be unwise to attempt to improve that channel to pass more water through than at present escapes there.
303. Is the land of a similar character to the land on the Tuckombil? It is somewhat similar. The lower part of the Evans' River is rock.
304. I am speaking of that portion at the weir? The soil there is alluvial.
305. Is it liable to be washed away? No; we have had several freshets and one flood through it, but the water has done no injury.
306. Would it be practicable to make that channel much wider, so as to give additional relief at Tuckombil? Yes; but I would not suggest that it should be made wider at present. I would recommend the deepening of the channel at the Iron Gates. We have a channel there 300 feet in width, and down to the low water level but we had to knock off the work, owing to the difficulty of going deeper. I think considerable relief would be effected at that particular place by deepening the channel there.
307. Would there be any further obstruction in the Evans' River? No; that is the only obstruction of any importance. The only reason why the river remains shallow now is because of the block of the Iron Gates.
308. From your experience of that cutting, you consider that it has already done some amount of good? Yes; a very large amount of good. Previously the river was almost completely blocked at the Iron Gates. Only a very small quantity of water went through—I should say less than one-tenth of what goes through there now. Since the widening of the Iron Gates, and the construction of the weir at Tuckombil, the floods remain a shorter time on the land between Tuckombil and Bungawalbyn.
309. Has there been a high flood since the channel was made? No; it was flowing 5 feet in depth during the flood last year, and that enabled us to form some opinion of what it would be doing in time of high flood. High floods pass 4 feet over the banks at that place into the Evans' River.
310. Would a similar result follow the cutting of this proposed channel? Yes; to the extent of relieving the land on either side of the banks of flood-waters.
311. Have you a knowledge of the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
312. How is it affected by the local rains? The local rains bring in sufficient water to raise the level of the swamp about 1 or 2 feet.
313. What depth of water would there be there at the time of a high flood? In the highest flood we know—that of 1893—the level at the point where the proposed flood relief channel meets the swamp was 14·26 feet above low-water.
314. Would not the cutting of the channel have the effect of flooding that country earlier than it otherwise would be flooded? Yes.
315. Suppose that a flood rises to a height of about 13 feet at Coraki, would it overflow its banks between Coraki and Broadwater? No. The flood of 21st to 25th February, 1898, kept within the banks throughout. It rose 18 feet at the proposed weir, and at Broadwater its greatest height was 5·95, showing that very little water could have been running into Broadwater. In no case was it overrunning the banks. Consequently, the weir would have been discharging 6 feet of water when nothing was flowing over the banks, or passing into the Broadwater.
316. Assuming that a flood of the height of that described took place, it would not overflow its banks between Coraki and Broadwater, but if a channel were cut it would lead the water in after it rose over 12 feet at Coraki, and would not that have the effect of flooding the country round the Tuckian which otherwise would not be flooded? No doubt about it.
317. Would not the owners of land object to that? They would be very likely to do so on that account. But when they found the water would not rise so high as it usually does in high floods, they would consider that one thing would balance the other.
318. Would that apply also to land not exactly in the swamp? Well they are flooded every time a high flood takes place.
319. Is that from the local rain? No. Local rains only flood the land for a foot or two.
320. You think that the benefit which would be derived through the taking away of water at the time of high floods would compensate the people for any innundation which would take place from moderate-sized floods? I should say so.
321. Would a flood, such as that you have described, back up the Broadwater and flood the country in that way? No; I have explained that when the water was standing at 18 feet at Tuckurimba, it was only 5 feet at Broadwater. It never rose higher than 6 feet altogether at Broadwater on that occasion.
322. It has been stated by several witnesses that occasionally floods run up the Broadwater? Yes; when the water would be higher than 18 feet at the proposed weir site, and kept up for a considerable time, then the lower channel would begin to get gorged, and the water would commence to back up the Broadwater. The water would flow in to about 6 or 7 feet in the Broadwater before it would meet the water coming over the banks from the Swan Bay portion of the river.

323. Is that only in cases where the water would rise sufficiently high to overflow the river bank? Yes; only in cases where the flood would be breaking over Swan Bay, and flowing towards the Broadwater. There would be at least 6 or 7 feet of flood then at Broadwater. T. W. Keele. 13 June, 1900.

324. Several questions have been asked by Mr. Watson respecting that portion of the river between the weir and the proposed channel as to the silting of the channel; it has been pointed out by several witnesses—one of them the Mayor of Lismore—that the South Arm is frequently flooded when there is no flood in the North Arm? But there is always some flood in the North Arm.

325. Suppose there was a high flood in the South Arm, and only a moderate one in the North Arm, the greater body of water coming down the South Arm will back up the water in the North Arm? It is like driving a wedge underneath. The water from the South Arm will lift up the waters in the North Arm. Water still flows down, but it is being lifted up. There would always be a large body of water coming down the North Arm. The South Arm water causes the water of the North Arm to be blocked, and it rises, but the current would be still coming down the North Arm.

326. Do you think there would be sufficient current to remove any silt that would be deposited by the dead water? I do not anticipate the slightest difficulty in regard to the river silting up between the weir and Coraki if the weir is not made lower than 12 feet above low water.

327. You are aware that it has been contended that silting up must take place? Yes. I cannot understand how any man can assert such a thing, knowing that the proposed channel can only take a small proportion of the whole body of water in the North Arm. The flood of the 21st to 25th February, 1898, was really only a freshet; it did not rise to the level of the banks, and 45,000 cubic feet of water per second was going down the North Arm when the water was at its highest. If the weir had been there, about one-sixth of the water might have escaped through it, which would not seriously affect the velocity of the water remaining in the river.

328. This was brought out in evidence at Lismore, where it was stated that the silting of the channel would take place? I cannot see how it could take place under these circumstances.

329. Is it a fact that more silt comes down the North Arm than down the South Arm? No; the South Arm brings down the most silt.

330. With regard to the Bungawalbyn, in that stream the same quantity of water flows up and flows back again; but in the case of the North Arm it is not so? A large body of water flows up and breaks over across to Tuckombil. If silting of the bed of a channel occurs through water running up it and becoming dead, then I think the Bungawalbyn would have a fair chance of being silted up in case of a flood in the South Arm, because it brings down an immense amount of silt, and not having water from the North Arm to assist in keeping the silt in suspension. The water runs up the Bungawalbyn and deposits the silt there; then, having stood some time, a day or so, the water from the Bungawalbyn catchment area overcomes the water flowing up, and causes a current downwards, which removes the silt deposit.

331. Do you think that the same effect will be produced at Coraki? There is no doubt about it, in my mind. There would always be sufficient water in the North Arm to keep the channel open, presuming that you did not lower the water below 12 feet.

THURSDAY, 14 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Thomas William Keele, Acting Principal Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

332. *Dr. Garran.*] Am I right in understanding that sometimes in this locality you have rain-water floods without very heavy gales at sea? Yes. T. W. Keele. 14 June, 1900.

333. And sometimes you have a gale at sea with no excessive rainfall? Yes.

334. And sometimes you get the two together? Yes.

335. And then it is that you get the worst floods? Yes.

336. When you only get a fresh-water flood, is there as much need for a Tuckian Relief Channel as there is when you get a sea flood? Owing to the friction on the sides of the channel, a fresh-water flood would cause a rise of the water at the off-take.

337. When you have the backing up of the water from a heavy sea and wind, how far does that salt-water go up the river? The influence of the tide is felt as far as Lismore.

338. What I mean is how far is the pressure of the salt-water felt beyond Broadwater? Probably not further than Broadwater.

339. Does the salt-water get into the Tuckian Swamp? I always thought it did; but from the evidence which I have read it would appear that the influence of the tides only is felt there, and that the salt-water does not go into the swamp.

340. Of course there is salt-water at Broadwater? Yes, the tide is brackish at Broadwater.

341. The tide alone will sometimes flood the land at Broadwater? Yes.

342. Especially when there is a gale? Yes.

343. So these floods are not dependent on flood-waters coming down the river? No; flooding of low land is caused by very high spring-tides occasionally.

344. The overflow of that salt-water damages the land? Yes.

345. So that the land is occasionally injured at present by the overflow? Yes.

346. And this proposed channel will certainly not relieve that in any way? No.

347. The only question is, whether it will do the people any injury? It certainly will not entirely relieve them.

348. The only thing to relieve them is to break through to the sea direct? Yes, in flood time.

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349. If you carry out this Tuckian relief scheme, will it give most relief to the settlers above or below? I think that the greatest relief will be given to those in the lower parts of the North and South Arm.
350. By increasing the slope of the surface of the water, it would cause it to get away more quickly? Yes.
351. It would also discharge less water into the river below the relief channel? All the water would have to pass out at the entrance.
352. Yes, but I am talking of the part between the entrance to the channel and the Broadwater junction;—all that part of the river will get less fresh water than it would if the Tuckian channel were not made? I think so, inasmuch as that it would not rise so high.
353. Therefore it would be relieved to that extent? Yes.
354. But will they go in equally with the people above? Yes, to the extent that they will not have the floods so high. They would be very rarely flooded.
355. Do you think the people between the channel and Lismore will escape floods if the weir is made with 12 feet on the sill? No. During extremely high floods there may be an overflow of the water, but in ordinary floods I think the relief channel will draw off the water and keep the stream within the level of the banks.
356. It was stated in evidence given in the country that one prolonged flood killed the crops for the year, whether it is grass or cane? Yes.
357. So that, if they are liable to one flood in the year, they would lose the whole of their crops each year that there was a flood, notwithstanding the escape channel? I think they said that unless it was covered the cane would not be destroyed.
358. But the grass would be killed? Yes, if the water lies too long on it. But, if this relief channel was in operation, the flood would get away more quickly.
359. Of course, if the relief channel is made, they expect they will get no more floods? They may be flooded, but not so seriously.
360. That will be the case right down the river? Yes, I think so.
361. So that the scheme does not provide absolute immunity against floods? No, it would be only a partial relief.
362. Will the relief be greater in the big floods or in the little floods? In the big floods.
363. When there is only a little flood, it will not act very materially? It should keep the water from overspilling the banks.
364. How often do these floods, which arise from gales outside, and from the stream inside, happen on the average? During the wet season. From 1893 to 1894, we had several very bad floods in the year.
365. Some years you are without one? Yes; entirely without them. Since 1893 we have had only small floods, and from 1870 to 1884 there were only freshets.
366. If a single flood will destroy the whole crop, four floods in a year will not do much more harm than one? No.
367. You have seen these floods? Yes, since 1889.
368. What was the effect on the grass when you saw them? They certainly killed the grass during the season of 1893.
369. How long was the water on the ground? The river was in flood for certainly half the year.
370. Could you say whether, if the water were on the grass for a week and no longer, that would kill the grass? I do not think it would.
371. Then if this channel were the means of getting the flood away within a week, you would save the grass? Yes.
372. The statement has been made that the grass being killed by the floods, the settlers had no food for their cattle? I think that what the people south of the Tuckian Swamp object to is being flooded more frequently.
373. You have no figures to show the quantity of land that would be protected by the scheme? No.
374. And you have no figures as to the quantity of land at Broadwater that would be threatened by the scheme? No.
375. So that you cannot compare the land that is to be benefited with the area that will be threatened? No.
376. You spoke to the Committee yesterday about the removal of the obstructions up the river, do you think the removal of those obstructions will tell with regard to the flood? Each obstruction causes a heading up of the water. It really amounts to a succession of steps, and if the obstructions are removed, the steps would be removed, and the inclination of water will be improved, causing a more uniform current which would deepen the channel and consequently lower the floods.
377. But how far would that tell? Up as far as the last reef beyond Coraki.
378. Take Wardell. Suppose you resolved to cut a satisfactory channel through, how far would that tell in relieving the flood? It would not prevent the overspilling of the banks on the upper part of the river, but it would take off the water more quickly. If you made arrangements there to take off 10,000 cubic feet per second more water, that quantity would be going down constantly, instead of standing, or being heaped up in the river above.
379. Would it relieve the Broadwater from the fresh water coming down? Yes, because there would be so much less water to come down.
380. It would not afford any relief to Broadwater from the sea-water being banked up? You mean it would be easier for the salt-water to get in.
381. Yes? The salt-water is driven out of the river in the first few hours of a flood. It takes about twenty-four hours after the flood has reached Broadwater to drive the salt-water out.
382. Every obstruction in the river is to some extent a hindrance to water going out? Yes.
383. If you are going to remove them you give greater facilities for the salt-water to come up? Yes.
384. Would that be likely to make the salt-water go over the land at Broadwater more than it does now? I do not think so, the tide would not rise any higher.
385. Do you not think the salt water would reach Broadwater a little more quickly? The salt water runs at the bottom of the river, and lifts the fresh water up. It would influence the tide. There would be more salt water, but it would not rise higher.
386. Do I understand you to say that the salt water clings to the bottom of the river, so that practically in the floods you have fresh water above and salt water below? Yes; until the salt water is driven out.
387. So that we may have fresh water coming down on the top and salt water going up underneath? Yes; it is owing to that action that the influence of the tide is felt as far as Lismore.

388.

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388. It would be fresh water overflowing the bank? Yes.
389. It seems strange, then, that you should get salt water over there at all? The salt water mingles with the fresh to a larger extent in the lower river; but above Wardell to Woodburn the water is occasionally so fresh that you could almost drink it, although there is an actual range of the tide at Woodburn of about 3 feet 6 inches.
390. You propose that the Tuckian channel should be 300 feet wide; suppose after that is at work the Broadwater should be found to be unaffected, would it be better to widen or deepen that channel to give more relief? I certainly would not deepen it.
391. If you were to widen it, could you take twice the quantity of water off? No; not double the quantity. A 6-foot weir, 300 feet wide, discharging freely into air, would take 14,000 cubic feet per second. A weir 500 feet wide and the same depth would discharge 24,000 cubic feet per second, but of course much less would be discharged through a channel such as is proposed.
392. I asked what would be the result if you doubled the size? You would get less than double the outflow.
393. You would rather double the width than go down deeper? Yes; in a channel of that description.
394. Would doubling it like that give equal relief to the people above than making it deeper would give? Yes; because it will take the water off more quickly, but only a limited amount of water can be taken away without affecting the scouring action of that portion remaining in the river.
395. It would be as good for them as cutting the channel deeper? I explained yesterday that it is not advisable to go deeper. It is necessary to keep the weir to the 12-feet level, or you would lose in the scour.
396. Are you at all favourable to making a permanent relief channel opposite Goat Island? No.
397. Do you think there would be any risk in making it? Yes.
398. If the clay is so hard there as we hear that it is, why should not the additional strength given by the piling make it more secure? It all depends upon how long a flood would be discharging there. A flood discharging in a short time would not make much of a cut, but a flood lasting a considerable time would certainly cut deep. We had evidence of that on the Tweed and on the Macleay.
399. You admit that if there were a channel there, so constructed that you could control it, that would be the most direct outlet for the Tuckian channel that you could have? Yes.
400. And there would be very little danger of any flooding at Broadwater? Yes.
401. So that it would be a very complete part of the scheme if it were safe to do it? Yes.
402. The only question is, would it be safe? I prefer that it should act naturally.
403. You do not, as an engineer, care to take the risk of devising what might turn out to be disastrous? No.
404. *Mr. Shepherd.*] What is the actual distance by the river, from the mouth to Lismore? It is 62 miles from the bar.
405. And you say that the influence of the tide is felt right up to Lismore? Yes.
406. So that practically it is level almost the whole way;—I suppose there is not a rise of more than 6 feet in the tide? At the heads the rise would be 6 feet; at Lismore the range of the tide is not more than 2 feet 6 inches.
407. That would only give a fall of about 3 feet 6 inches from Lismore to the mouth of the river? Yes, on the low water gradient.
408. Have you seen any works of this character carried out anywhere else? I have not.
409. Are you of opinion that it would be of real advantage to the river to cut this canal? I think it would be a better thing to deepen the river channel, as I said in my report. I would advocate the spending of a large sum of money in removing the flats and reefs in preference to making the side delivery cutting.
410. Do you not think it would have the effect of silting up the river between the Broadwater and the weir, the extra quantity of water being brought down into Broadwater? I do not think so, if only the water above the maximum capacity of the river is drawn off through the weir.
411. It would have the effect of raising the water at Broadwater, would it not? The water would pass from the flood relief channel into the Broadwater, and away down the river.
412. Do you think it would get away quick enough to prevent the floods to a serious extent coming down the river? The water going by the weir would be so much in advance of the other water that it would escape more quickly. If this water remained in the river, it would go towards swelling the floods and causing the over-spilling of the banks. By taking that water off, we prevent the over-spilling from taking place.
413. Are the river banks there much affected by flood;—is there much washaway? In the South Arm there is a very great deal—millions of tons—being washed down and carried away.
414. Has that been owing to the river silting up at any point? The banks, being very high and steep, tumble in and silt up the bed of the river. I took the opportunity to ascertain to what depth it took place. I got our inspector to make an examination at Irvington, when the river was in high flood, and he found that the bottom of the river had silted up 7 or 8 feet, but after the water went down, the bed of the river was found to be at its normal level.
415. Is there any explanation why it should have silted up there more than at any other point? There is no doubt that it is close to the 2-mile inclination from Casino. There is a 28 feet drop there, and sand would accumulate. It went to show that during very heavy floods the river silts up in places. As the river falls we find the deposit in the river gradually lessening until, when it reaches its normal level, there is the usual depth of water, the sand having been swept away. That is the action everywhere along the river.
416. In going round a point there is generally an eddy, and that is where the silt would be—is it not? No; the silt would be deposited below the eddy. The greatest scouring effect on the bed of the river is not on the top of the flood, it is on the lower part of it. Freshets are of more use than high floods, which erode the banks and cause all the trouble.
417. This proposal, then, is intended as a sort of experiment, if you are not aware of anything of the kind having been carried out elsewhere? We are not putting it forward as a Government proposal. I think it is generally understood how the scheme came before the Committee. The scheme was originated by me at a time when the people were wanting a weir at Tuckombil, and they proposed to take away to the

sea,

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sea, water which I wanted at the heads to scour the bar. I wanted all the freshet water to be kept in the river, and I did all I could to block that other scheme. I suggested to the people that it would be better to construct this scheme that we are now investigating than to do what they proposed. The other scheme was eventually carried out, and now the people are taking up this scheme as their own. It is not a departmental scheme.

418. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Do you remember speaking about the shoaling of the river between Casino and Irvington? Yes.

419. Could you state what that was caused by? That was caused by the stuff being brought down the South Arm, from above Casino, and carried down the 28-feet incline between Casino and Irvington, and lodged in the bed of the river.

420. Are you aware that a number of years ago that river was navigable as far up as Casino? No; it never was navigable up to Casino. The navigable limit is about a mile above Irvington, and from there there is a rise of about 28 feet to Casino. It is rock the whole way, and the water runs over it in a series of cascades.

421. Does the silting extend lower down the river? Yes. I have noticed that the trouble has increased at Irvington.

422. Is it likely to increase still more? No; I do not think so, unless there is a succession of high floods.

423. Irvington is practically the head of the navigation on the South Arm? Yes.

424. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you know the composition of the soil through which the proposed channel will go? It is alluvial material throughout.

425. Do you think it such that it will be likely to scour with the action of the water, suppose the suggestion of the Department were adopted, to cut practically only a ditch, and to leave the deepening of it to the action of the flood-water;—do you think that that would take place? I believe it would. That is a proposition which I made to cheapen the cost of excavation—instead of cutting down to the bed level, to make only a gutter, and let the floods do the rest of the work.

426. From the portion of the channel which I inspected it seems to me that the soil was too clayey to be likely to scour away, and I noticed that on the further or lower side of the Tuckombil weir the channel there, in what seemed to be similar soil, has not either deepened or widened from what it was when originally made, although the floods have gone over it? No; I do not think it has scoured there at all.

427. Do you think that is similar? Yes, it is somewhat similar material, but I provided for ploughing it after every flood. If the surface was ploughed the soil would be carried away to the depth to which the plough had gone, and you could in that way get the excavation done very quickly and without much expense.

428. Could you say whether at the outlet opposite Goat Island, underneath the sand, you would come on a similar kind of clay soil? I think you would.

429. Mr. McFadyen, in his evidence, testifies to having assisted the flood to open that channel. He states that there is evidence of an old channel having been cut out of the clay and subsequently filled with sand, but there is no evidence that the flood ever got below a certain depth? I can easily understand that previous floods have cut the channel through there, and that sand from the beach had been drifted over and covered it.

430. From that he seems to deduce, as an argument, that there would be no danger of that channel if it were widened to afford further escape for flood-water becoming unduly deep, so as to menace the lower part of the river? I think it would be best not to interfere with that channel.

431. Of course, it does not work until the flood has attained a very great height? No.

432. The local idea is that if the natural channel were deepened, and, if necessary, a weir were put across the entrance, it would be acting so much sooner that it would give a great deal more relief than it does now? Yes; but they would get almost the same relief by cutting through the flats at Wardell. I mentioned that a width of 500 feet by 3½ feet would take more water than would go by this proposed relief channel. If you cut deeper you would take more water away. It would not cost more than £3,000 to dredge it.

433. Do you think the dredging would be practicable? We should use the sand-pump dredge "Dictis," fitted with cutting machinery.

434. The cutting of these flats would be a more effective and safer relief than the attempt to interfere with the outer channel opposite Goat Island? No doubt it would improve the navigation and lower the flood-level, and carry away nearly as much water as would go out through the beach terrace, and what is of more consequence, the water would be retained in the river to assist in scouring the entrance.

435. Your estimate of £3,000 for the dredging works out at 3½d. per square yard? I have estimated the cost at 9d. per ton. We have done it for less. Some works have cost 7d. or 8d. owing to having to lead the stuff through pipes some 2,000 feet; but in a work like this, where we have only to cut an area 500 feet wide, you would not have to throw the stuff more than 500 or 600 feet, but as the material will have to be cut up before it can be lifted, I have allowed 9d. per ton to cover everything.

436. Could you give an estimate of what it would cost to remove the reef at Broadwater? That would be a more expensive work. It is basaltic rock there. It would cost from 15s. to £1 a cubic yard.

437. You have no idea what the total sum would be; it might be worth considering whether a portion of that cost might be added to the cost of the proposed channel? I do not think it would be fair to do that, for the reason that we are proposing now to remove these obstructions in the interest of the navigation. We have already two sums of £10,000 each on the Estimates for removing obstructions above Ballina.

438. Not for those particular points alone? No.

439. Have you any idea as to what the total sum would be for the work at Broadwater? I think that about £5,000 would be sufficient to pay the cost of removing that reef. The reef is in pinnacles.

440. *Chairman.*] Would it be right to describe the scheme as one which would conduct a certain portion of the flood-waters of a tributary of this river by a direct route to a reach lower down the river, instead of allowing it to go along a more devious course? Yes.

441. In justification of the scheme you rely upon the element of time? Yes.

442. Will you show how the scheme really will work? The distance is 9 miles by the proposed route as against 27½ miles round. It takes now one day for the flood to reach Coraki from Lismore, and another day for it to reach Broadwater from Coraki. We have got that information definitely from flood observations, taken during the floods of the 21st to 25th February, 1898. It takes another day to reach Ballina. That is really three days which it takes to travel from Lismore to Ballina. The flood was at its height at Lismore on the 22nd at noon; it was at its height at Coraki on the 23rd at noon, and at Broadwater on the 24th at noon. That gives just twenty-four hours between each of those places.

443.

443. How long does the river generally remain a "banker" during a flood at any particular point, such as the point of the proposed weir? It has frequently remained there for two or three days. T. W. Keele. 14 June, 1900.
444. Presuming that it stops for only two days, the element of time would only operate in respect to water which should have taken a day to go from the weir to Broadwater? Yes.
445. After that, would the proposed channel ease the river at all;—would not the second day's water practically meet the first day's water at Broadwater, and the river be in the same condition as it would have been if the channel had not been constructed? No; the water by the proposed weir would have gone a day earlier to the sea.
446. Could you give the total quantity of water which would have gone down the river to the sea from the North and South Arms, and the Bungawalbyn Creek, and the relation which the amount that would go down the proposed channel bears to that total amount of water? In the flood of the 21st to 25th February, 1898, I think that about one-sixth of the whole body of water coming from the North Arm would have been taken away by the proposed channel when the flood was at its highest.
447. That is a larger quantity than the area of the outlet would lead one to conclude? Yes.
448. Could you give us the area of the outlet—first of the North Arm, then of the South Arm, then of the Bungawalbyn Creek, and the total as against the 300 feet by 8 feet of your proposed channel? Unfortunately I cannot give it; but I shall be able to supply you with that information.
449. If you had the totals which I have asked for, I should like to ask you would the relation between those areas be a fair indication of the relief which the channel would afford? I do not think it would, for the reason that you are only taking off water from the 12 feet level.
450. You think that the relief to be afforded would be greater than the relations between those totals? It is difficult to say. I will get these areas for you. It is difficult to view the question from that standpoint. For instance, during the last flood there was actually more water—51,000 cubic feet per second—with 16·8 feet of water going down the river opposite the weir than when it was higher. When it rose to 18 feet above low water it was only going at the rate of 45,000 cubic feet per second. There was a greater inclination of the water at 16·8 feet than there was at 18 feet. It was a bigger flood-slope, and everything depends upon the flood-slope. The fact of having a larger area does not necessitate a larger body of water coming down than you will have in a smaller area. A smaller area with a bigger flood-slope would carry more water than a larger area with a less flood-slope.
451. Do you regard this scheme as one that can stand alone on its own merits, without the removal of of the reefs and rocks above Wardell? I scarcely think so.
452. You regard the removal of those rocks as an essential part of the scheme? I do.
453. Yet you do not think the scheme should be charged with the cost of removing those obstructions? No; I do not. They will be removed in any case.
454. For another purpose? Yes. I should like to say that very great relief can be given by deepening the Iron Gates on the Evans' River. That is 300 feet wide, but the channel is very much choked there. It is rock both on the sides and bottom. We widened it and cut it down to low-water; we did intend to cut it down to 3 or 4 feet below low-water, but the contractor giving some trouble, we cancelled his contract, and nothing has been done there since. I think it would be worth while to cut that down 6 feet or more; it would take off a very large body of water that at present remains on the land between Bungawalbyn and Tuckombil.
455. There is another point which requires a little more elucidation;—you stated that a channel 500 feet wide and 3½ feet deep at Wardell would carry away more water than your proposed channel, although it is practically a smaller opening;—is that because it is a lower level, and would always work whilst your proposed channel would only operate to its fullest extent when the stream was a "banker"? The 500 feet by 3½ feet by 1,000 feet will discharge 10,000 cubic feet per second more water than it now does, supposing the inclination of the flood is 6 inches per mile, which it was on the occasion of the flood of the 23rd February, 1898.
456. What will the proposed channel take off? 50,000 cubic feet per second was going then past the weir, and the water was then 4·8 feet above it. Probably 5,000 cubic feet per second would have been escaping.
457. You say that whatever water once goes through the flood-relief channel would go over that channel cutting the reef? Yes; you could cut a channel through the Blackwall Flat to take whatever quantity of water would be likely to come down the flood-relief channel.
458. The angle at which the channel relieves the North Arm is practically a right angle, is it not? Yes.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

459. *Mr. Watson*] There seems to be amongst the local residents a good deal of difference of opinion as to the effect of this proposed work—those on the upper part of the river favouring it, whilst the people below seem afraid that they may have their land more frequently flooded than is the case at the present time;—could you offer any opinion on these conflicting views? As regards the flood heights, my opinion is that the people up the river will receive no appreciable benefit from the cutting. At Lismore they will not feel the existence of it. It may, possibly, shorten the duration of the flood, but it will not lower it. The only place at which it might lower the flood a little is very near the off-take, within a certain radius. On the other hand it may tend to raise the water about Broadwater. Of course a large amount of water going into the swamp will prevent it from rising too high, but it will have the effect of raising the water there. Then it has again the safety-valve of the outlet across to the coast, where it has broken out on one or two occasions before. C. W. Darley. 14 June, 1900.
460. Near Goat Island and German Creek? Yes; it breaks out there, and that acts as a safety-valve to prevent it rising too high. In the interests of the river generally, I would prefer to see it not allowed to break out there. I would improve the river sufficiently to make it carry all the water. Experience, all the world over, has shown that where a short cut is made in connection with a river, it causes the shoaling of the river lower down. I have some information on the subject in connection with the Mississippi River. Some Commissioners there have given more attention to the matter than has been given to it in any other place. We have had no experience of that kind of work in this country, except on a small scale on the Hunter River, the result of which would be against this proposal. On the Mississippi River great attention has been given to the subject. I have had a diagram prepared of the lower portion of the Mississippi,

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Mississippi, which I will show to the Committee. The general experience is that wherever you make a short cut from a river and lead through it a portion of the flood-water, you get the shoaling of the river below the point of the off-take. This work would affect the river up to Coraki, and the outlet at Goat Island, where a portion of the flood-waters escape, must tend to shoal the river between that point and the entrance, and no doubt it has shoaled a good deal of it. The general conclusion come to by engineers is to make every effort to keep the water in the river, to train the river, and equalise the flow as much as possible, then you get a channel that will not shoal, but which will have a natural scour, and keep itself clear. Wherever you draw water off from the river, you get shoaling below the off-take. The diagram (*produced*) shows 350 miles of the Lower Mississippi River. The Red River joins the Mississippi at a point 300 miles from the outlet. Close to the Mississippi comes a flood-relief channel, which would correspond to the one now proposed here, called the Atchafalaya Channel, a short cut to the ocean. A large amount of money has been spent in deepening and widening the Atchafalaya Channel, and the result has been that, whilst the Atchafalaya Channel is now carrying one-sixth of the whole volume of water that formerly went down the Mississippi, leaving only five-sixths to go down the Mississippi, the Mississippi has shoaled 31 feet below the junction of the Red River. A series of observations with flood-gauges shows that there has been no diminution in the height of flood-levels while the river has been shoaling. It is simply this, that the river has come to a state of equilibrium, is shoaling up, and is not as good a carrying channel as it was formerly.

461. Could you say first whether the tidal influence is felt up to the point of junction you have mentioned? It is. I will read some extracts on the subject from a paper read by Mr. C. L. Corthell, M. Am. Inst. C.E. (*see Transactions, Vol. II.*) which I have brought with me:—

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

WHEN the Bonnet Carré Crevasse occurred, the river below it, 107 feet deep, shoaled up 31′, because the volume of water in the river, being lessened by the crevasse, was no longer sufficient to maintain the normal current.

We see, therefore, that the causes which control the speed of the stream, and those which give it the ability to hold its burden of solid matter in suspense, are constantly acting in opposition to each other, and the equilibrium between them is restored as often as it is distributed by alterations in volume or irregularities in channel.

P. 258. The observations made by the Commission after careful survey plainly show that the effects of crevasses and gaps in levees have been to raise the flood-line of the river above any height previously attained, and the observations further show that between Natchez and the mouth of the Ohio the deposits of sediment, *due entirely to these crevasses and gaps in the levees*, have raised the bed so much as to injure navigation.

P. 261. The facts, based upon observation and experience, show us that the proper way to utilise this land formerly overflowed by the river is to confine within its natural channel *the whole volume of water*. This we can best and most easily do by means of levees and embankments built along the river.

But we will, at the same time that we permit the overflow of the floods, accomplish a still more necessary result, and one more extensive in its influence, and that is, the *deepening* of the channel of the river.

It has often been stated, but erroneously, that levees tend to raise the bed of the river. The contrary is true, for levees deepen the bed of the river, and *outlets* and crevasses always raise it, not only in the Mississippi, but in the Po and Rhine, and other rivers of Europe.

P. 272. The Atchafalaya has been increasing in size for some time, and now carries off one-sixth the flood discharge of the Mississippi. The gauge at Natchez, however, shows that there has been no decrease in flood height of the river below the outlet.

Forum, November, 1897.

Article by Robert Stuart Taylor, on the success of the Levee System.

The next article by Gustave Dyes is entitled Dredging *versus* Levees.

IN May last, Senator George G. Vest, introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Committee on Commerce to report on the causes of the Mississippi floods, to suggest means for preventing them, and to state what legislation was necessary. The resolution was prompted by the fact that the means employed by the Mississippi River Commission to prevent overflows and to maintain at all seasons a navigable channel, had signally failed. Whenever a majority of the tributaries between Cairo and New Orleans had contributed flood discharges simultaneously to the main river, the construction devised to carry off the accumulated volume had proved inadequate, causing breaks in the levees from 5 to 6 miles in length, while at low water stages the depth of the channel was insufficient for navigation.

Every disastrous flood in the Mississippi brings with it advocates for creating artificial outlets for a part of the flood discharge—a plan opposed by the well-founded arguments of nearly all hydraulic engineers. At first sight the proposition appears plausible. If the water volume in the main river be reduced it follows that the natural and artificial embankments (levees) must be relieved to that extent. But the question which cannot be logically answered is: How long does this reduction give relief, and what shall be done with the volume of water thereby diverted from its legitimate channel? If a flow of 30,000 feet per second (less than one-fifth of a flood discharge) be turned into an artificial channel, another river as large as the Rhone or the Po is thereby created. It is officially reported that between 1861 and 1880, £2,257,872 was expended in prospecting the embankment of the latter river. Regardless of the cost, however, such an undertaking if otherwise practicable, and the relief afforded were of a permanent nature, would be deserving of consideration. In practice the plan would be found to result in augmenting existing difficulties in proportion to the number of outlets created. The report of the Mississippi Commission, dated 28th June, 1893, says: "When completed there would be two or more rivers, each presenting the same dangers and requiring the same treatment as the present single channel."

The following extract from a paper on the Yellow River, in China, read by Mr. G. J. Morrison, before the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society, in September, 1888, is to the same effect:—

"When the Chinese have been troubled with floods in their rivers, they have been too ready to cut extra channels to carry off the surplus water. This, as a rule, is the exact opposite of what should be done. The extra channel lowers the velocity, the river deposits more silt, the bed rises, and the level of the floods becomes higher than ever."

Outlets in any form, whether waste weirs, artificial reservoirs, or waterways connecting directly with the ocean, all come under the same head and require the same treatment. Each separate part of the volume of which the main channel is temporarily relieved will require a proportionate expenditure for cost of construction and maintenance, and the object in view will fail of accomplishment.

The preliminary report of the Mississippi Commission dated 17th February, 1880, contained the following observations, which explains the methods that have since been employed in the treatment of the Mississippi River:—

"The work to be done, therefore, is to scour out and maintain a channel through the shoals and bars existing in these portions of the river where the width is excessive, and to build up new banks and develop new shore lines so as to establish, as far as practicable, the required conditions of uniform velocity for all stages of the river."

The report of June, 1895, shows that up to this date in accordance with this plan, $25,871,066·38 had been expended by the Commission in protecting embankments against erosion, in strengthening and raising the levees so as to withstand higher flood discharges, and in the construction of spur dykes, in order to concentrate the scouring force in the channel. The report of 1893, says:—

"The effect of such improvement as has already been made has been to confine between levees a much larger high water volume, amounting in some cases, as at Mount Providence, to an increase of 40 per cent. Accompanying this increase of volume is, of course, an increase in flood height." P. 3560.

Cenni attributes the height of the great flood, 1839, to "the more perfecting leveeing of the Po and its tributaries, preventing the lateral escape of the waters, and sending in a canal to the sea that which previously flowed over the country."

Conclusions.

Conclusions.

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Outlets are in any form inadmissible for permanent relief of flood-water in Mississippi.
Dredging in harmony with the laws of nature recommended.
The remedy obtained justifies construction of dredging plant of great magnitude.

462. Do you know whether any information is given as to the effect of the Atchafalaya outlet on the flood height above the Red River? It is stated that they found no difference 75 miles above. The fact is that if you lower a river 6 inches at the off-take you bring water down more quickly, and you establish a new state of affairs.
463. That would have the effect of lowering your level some distance above to some extent? The only effect is that it may get the river out of the valley a little more quickly—you do not reduce the height of the flood. The moment you lower the water an inch the other water comes down.
464. But you must reach a point where you do lower it? You do not lower it much. If you do lower it above and flatten the gradient, it stops running below, then it comes to a balance. I would refer to the case of the Hunter. In 1867 there was a big flood in the Hunter, and Mr. Moriarty was asked to report upon flood prevention in the Hunter River. He sent in a very valuable report upon the subject, and threw out certain suggestions to shorten the course of the river between Maitland and Morpeth. The distance by river from Maitland to Morpeth was 16 miles; but in a direct line, it is something under 4 miles. The general conclusion of the report was that whilst certain cuts could be made to shorten the course of the river, Mr. Moriarty did not recommend that they should be made. He thought it was very doubtful as to what the effect would be, and that it was very probable that it would have an injurious effect at Morpeth. In 1870, Parliament appointed a Royal Commission comprising a number of the ablest men then in the country to inquire into the subject, and they went very fully into it. Their report, which was laid on the Table of the House, dealt with the question of short-cuts; but they did not recommend them. They recommend the protection of West Maitland by embankments to keep back the water. That was all. What has happened since? There has been a series of floods in Maitland. Nearly every one of those short cuts then proposed have been effected by nature. The river has had a remarkable straightening up, so much so, that from Maitland to Morpeth by the river now is only about 8¼ miles, yet the floods at Maitland have been higher than ever. A smaller rainfall will lift the river over its banks more than a large fall used to do. I am not able to offer any explanation of it; but such is the fact. We know that though the length of the river has been shortened, the bed of it has filled up, and it is not so good a discharging channel as it was formerly.

FRIDAY, 15 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd. | John Christian Watson, Esq.
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D. | Robert Henry Levien, Esq.
John McFarlane, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

465. *Mr. Watson.*] During the visit of the Sectional Committee to the district, it was stated, and the idea was generally held, that a small flood in the river was better than a very high one as far as keeping the river clear was concerned;—what is your opinion on that? That is very natural, on the principle that I explained yesterday. A small flood is kept within the banks of the river. The Mississippi Commissioners, after a long investigation, recommended that that should be done with the Mississippi—that the water should be kept within the banks. I read carefully through the evidence last night, and I noticed that one witness stated that small floods tended to scour the river, and did not shoal them, whereas big floods often did shoal the rivers. You will find the shoals are a short distance below where the water escapes over the banks. So sure as you have a breach through the banks, and the water passing through into a creek or gorge, you will have a deposit below that point. C. W. Darley. 15 June, 1900.
466. Is there any evidence as to what proportion of the total flood would require to go through the opening to materially affect the deposit of silt? No; it would be hard to say. We have evidence that one-sixth of the water of the Mississippi escaping caused the shoaling of the water.
467. This opening would be 9 feet deep and 300 feet wide, and would be nearly one-third of the size of the river itself, allowing the river to be 30 feet deep? Yes.
468. According to the experience on the Mississippi this would be causing even a greater danger? Yes, there would be very great risk of its being injurious to the river.
469. Do you think there is, proportionately, as great an amount of silt held in solution by the flood-water of the Richmond as there is in the Mississippi? No; our rivers do not carry so much silt.
470. Is there any difference in the quantity of silt carried by the North Arm and that carried by the South Arm? I have not been on the river when it was in flood, but I should say that the greater quantity of silt is carried down by the South Arm. I know the South Arm for a great many miles up, and the banks are falling in very largely, especially since the timber has been cleared away.
471. Is it because of the clearing of the timber? I think it is very largely due to the timber being taken off the banks.
472. The breakaway of the banks does not seem to be so pronounced on the North Arm, from Lismore to Coraki, after it is denuded of timber? It is grassed over, and the banks are not so high as on the other arm. The North Arm is breaking away less than the South Arm. The South Arm, from Casino downwards, is not breaking away so much as it is up above. Large masses are falling away in some parts of the banks from the upper part of the South Arm, sending down large quantities of silt, and filling up the bed of the river. Formerly we could get up to Irvington wharf, but now we cannot get near it.
473. Would the greater amount of silt in any of those rivers be due to the caving in of the banks, or to soil coming off the catchment area? I think it is due chiefly to the caving in of the banks. No doubt,

as

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as the land is put under cultivation, we shall get increasing proportions of silt from that source. Now that they are cultivating cane-fields on the slopes of the steep hills, no doubt when there is a heavy rainfall a considerable quantity of that light volcanic soil will get into the creeks, and from there into the river.

474. Out in the West it seems to be slightly the reverse; stocking the country and hardening the ground seems to have decreased the amount of silt carried into the rivers? Yes. But when you come to cultivate the hill-sides, which were covered with roots and vines which could not be scoured away, it makes a change. Any one who has had anything to do with the cultivation of hill-sides will know how the soil gets washed away. All the hills about Lismore are now being cultivated. It is only within the last five or six years that that has commenced to be extensively done.

475. One feature, which was given some prominence to by Mr. Kemp more particularly, was that a flood in the South Arm, and only a moderate fresh in the North Arm, with the proposed channel in full operation, would cause the water to have a tendency to work up towards the proposed channel off-take? It must do so.

476. And, consequently, the amount of water going back from that point towards Coraki would be smaller than under natural conditions, and there would be a greater probability of the water silting up than there is now? That is quite likely.

477. Some of the witnesses seem to think that so long as we kept 10 or 12 feet of flood-water above low-water mark to flow down the river that would be sufficient to maintain the scour;—do you seem to agree to that? Damage might be done when the river rose high.

478. It seems that an alteration of speed in the current tends to cause the deposit of silt? Yes; the weight of silt carried is in proportion to the velocity of the water.

479. Could you offer any opinion as to the area of valuable land held for production below Broadwater which might be subject to additional flooding if this proposed channel were constructed; it has been contended by witnesses from the lower part of the river that they would be more subject to flood if the proposed channel were constructed, and in that connection it has been suggested that it might be worth while considering whether the Government should not take into account the land below, which is liable to be damaged, buy it out, and charge the scheme? I could not give any idea of the area that might be damaged; it is not very extensive. As you get down towards the entrance the land is not so valuable. The good land is limited to the frontage of the river.

480. It would appear from the plan exhibited by yourself that immediately below Woodburn the land on the bank of the river is subject to flooding now? Some land there is.

481. And that a height of 5 or 6 feet above low-water in the river is sufficient to flood it? Yes.

482. It was stated by some witnesses that king tides, combined with easterly gales, had the effect occasionally of flooding fairly large areas of land in that district? I believe that is a fact.

483. Would you care to express an opinion as to whether, if on the top of such a tide as we spoke of with an easterly gale, water is brought by the proposed channel down to Broadwater that would increase the liability to flood of the lands below? The people below would get the flood quicker. Smaller freshets which otherwise would not flood them would come down on to their land. If you let a body of water down rapidly the water will pile up near Broadwater, that is how it would do the damage. In one case a flood rose to 18 feet at Tuckurimba, but at Broadwater the next day it was only 6 feet.

484. That 6 feet at Broadwater would be sufficient to flood a good deal of land there, would it not? At Lismore it was 31 feet, and Broadwater only 6 feet. That does not hurt them very much below Broadwater. A small flood would have more effect on them if you made the cut. At present the water takes so long to come down round by the river that much of it has time to get away. If water is brought down by this short cut it will back up at the mouth of the Broadwater.

485. But it would be only a portion of the water that would run down the river, one portion going through the weir? The quantity is not far short of one-third of the river.

486. You think there would be sufficient to make a difference, causing the water to pile up down below? I think they would feel it down below.

487. It has been suggested that a gutter only should be cut in the centre of the proposed channel, and that the balance of the work should be done by the scour of the flood, but from an inspection of the site it seems to me that the soil is too clayey for that? I do not think that would answer.

488. At Tuckombil, where the soil is similar, it does not seem to scour the channel out? No; I think the bottom there is hard clay.

489. So it would appear that if the work is entered upon it would be a wise thing to cut the channel down to the required level at once? That is what I recommend.

490. *Mr. McFarlane.*] It has been stated in evidence, that the higher a flood the better the scour on the Richmond River bar, that a high flood has a better effect than a medium sized one? We always like a big flood as having the best scouring action on the bar.

491. Witnesses have also said that whilst a big flood would have that effect on the bar, it would not have the same effect on the channel of the river; what is your opinion about that? I can quite understand that statement being made. A big flood would be crossing the banks, and would cause the river to silt; the moment the river begins to leave its bed you get a deposit.

492. Mr. Fraser made a statement with regard to the entrance in a high flood having a better scour, but he also stated that you would have the same result on the river, that the higher the flood the better would be the scour in the river? That is not the case.

493. I will quote a question that was asked, and the answer which he gave—

> If the proposed scheme is carried out a considerable body of water must go through the escape channel to Broadwater, instead of round by its natural course; therefore, that part of the river between Coraki and Broadwater will not have so much water passing down as if the channel were not cut. In your opinion, how would that part of the river be affected with regard to navigation? I should think the tendency would be to silt the river up. The fact of taking so much water away from the river between Coraki and Broadwater would tend to silt the main river up by reason of its not having the full force of water.

Do you agree with that? That is exactly what I am contending. In my opinion, he is quite correct.

494. Do you think the cutting of the proposed channel would have the effect of causing the silting up of the stream between Coraki and Broadwater? That is my opinion.

495. Could you give any information concerning the escape channel at Tuckombil? There has been only one small fresh since that was made. We have not been able to get any information about it yet.

496. In the event of this channel being cut, do you think there will be any danger of its washing away and

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and making a short cut for the river? No; I think we could make it quite safe by using concrete and stone.

497. There would be no danger of the channel scouring out and becoming deeper than it is desirable it should be? All the witnesses up the river are emphatic about having it cut down 6 feet. I think the danger is that if the Government made it 12 feet, pressure would be brought to bear upon them to induce them to lower it, and the people would not be satisfied till they got it cut down to 1 foot.

498. What is your opinion with regard to that contention;—a number of witnesses have stated that it was most desirable that the weir should be reduced in height from 12 feet to about 6 feet? My opinion is that it would be disastrous to the district.

499. In what way? It would block the navigation.

500. Would that be by the silting up of the river? Yes.

501. Such a large body of water going through the new channel there would not be a sufficient scour to clear the river? The water passing down the river at a reduced velocity silt would precipitate and shoal up the river. We have had experience of that on all the rivers. Wherever a river takes a short cut the long course of the river is silted up. A cut was made at the Horseshoe Bend at Maitland. When the flood of 1893 came the work was cut through, and where the river had been 12 or 15 feet deep it was filled up to the level of the banks, and when the flood went down the farmers on each side began fighting for the land. In six months there were crops growing where the water had been.

502. That improvement was carried out to minimise the floods? To take floods away from a portion of Maitland.

503. What effect has it had from that point of view? There is no doubt that it has done that.

504. Has it caused increased flooding down the river? It has cut away large areas of land.

505. Did it cause the river to rise higher than usual below where the improvement was made? I cannot say that; but we know that the same fresh now occurring in the river will cause as high, if not higher, floods than it used to cause formerly. Since the short cut has been made at Maitland the floods have not decreased in height, although the river has been shortened to a little more than a quarter of the length it was before between Maitland and Morpeth.

506. Then it would appear that the carrying out of that work was not a success? It was a success as regards taking away of the river from High-street, Maitland; but otherwise I cannot say that it was beneficial.

507. Did it do damage below Maitland? It did considerable damage to the farms in the neighbourhood.

508. Would the silting up you refer to depreciate the value of the properties along the bank of the river where the silting took place? I cannot say. The direct effect of it is that the floods now rise more readily than they did formerly.

509. Do you think it will have a similar effect on that part of the river where it is proposed to construct this channel down to Broadwater;—do you think it will injure the navigation? That is my belief.

510. Apart from the question of navigation, do you think it would have the effect of decreasing the flood-waters above Coraki on the North Arm? In my opinion, the benefit would be extremely local. There is no doubt it would cause a draft in the water near the point of the off-take, but I do not think it would be felt far up the river. I am sure it would not lower the flood at Lismore.

511. What effect do you think it would have on the lower part of the river between Broadwater and the entrance? I think that small floods would rise considerably higher.

512. What effect would it have on the high floods? As regards the high floods, there is a natural safety-valve which will always regulate the depth of the water—that is, the escape across the country to the sea by German Creek. At the same time, I should certainly like to see that escape well protected, and the quantity of water allowed to escape there limited, if the overflow was not altogether prevented. I am afraid that a big flood coming down may cause the entire river to break out there, and if that happened, the harbour works at the entrance would be lost.

513. It has been stated in evidence that if the cutting of this channel resulted in the excessive flooding of the lower river, there would be a safety-valve at Goat Island;—what is your opinion about that? That is a safety-valve for very big floods.

514. Would it be safe to make a cutting there? No; I think it would be a very dangerous thing to do. I think great danger attaches to it in its present condition. The water might break out there, and allow the river to be filled up down to the heads.

515. Is the soil there of such a character that it would be likely to wash away? A heavy flood would very soon take it away, there is a great deal of sand there.

516. You think it would be dangerous to tamper with it for the relief of floods? One of the works there should be to protect the river bank with a stone wall—to raise a good barrier of stone to limit the quantity of water escaping there.

517. You think it would be dangerous if any artificial means were adopted there to have the flood waters diverted instead of allowing them to go to the heads? If one big flood burst through there the navigation might be blocked altogether. A similar thing occurred on the Macleay; but that brought the entrance nearer to the Bay, and into a more sheltered part. The river between the offtake on the Macleay, and the entrance, a distance of 6 miles, is nearly all filled up.

518. Do you think a similar result would follow if an escape channel was made at Goat Island similar to that? Yes; you would lose the navigation from Goat Island down to Ballina.

519. It has been stated in evidence, whilst acknowledging that the proposed channel would cause higher flooding between Broadwater and the Richmond River Heads, that the removal of a number of obstructions, which it is intended to carry out, would enable the water to get away so as to relieve that part of the river from the increased flow;—what is your opinion concerning that? I think that by improving, deepening, and clearing the river you would lessen the injury that would be caused by bringing down the water.

520. You think that when the proposed improvements were carried out it would have the effect of carrying away the additional water that will come through the proposed channel? It could be made to do so.

521. I mean would the carrying out of the proposed improvements have that effect? The object of the improvements is to get deeper water. In my opinion there is everything to justify the improvement of the navigation of the river.

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522. The carrying out of these improvements which would be sufficient for navigation purposes, would provide an outlet for the additional water that would come through the channel? No doubt it would help to get it away.
523. Do you think it would completely carry it away without doing damage? I do not say that it would carry it all.
524. I understand that it is purely for navigation purposes that the removal of the obstructions would be effected? I have already recommended that money be expended in deepening the river, and for the navigation a narrow channel would do; but I would recommend the Government to carry out more extensive works to carry away the floods.
525. Which do you think would have the best general effect—the removal of the obstruction and the deepening of the channel of the river generally, or the proposed cutting? The deepening of the channel, because I hold that the proposed cutting will injure the navigation of the portion of the river between the offtake and the entrance. My recommendation is that they should not make the cutting; but that they should spend the money, or a much larger sum, on the river, and that would accomplish the two objects of letting out the flood-waters, and improving the navigation.
526. Are you acquainted with the Tuckian Swamp? I have been across a portion of it.
527. It has been stated in evidence in regard to the Tuckian Swamp and the adjacent country that a considerable quantity of water accumulates there from the local rains which does not entirely flood the land except in time of flood;—I want to know whether, by cutting the channel and letting in the water earlier, we should damage the properties round the Tuckian Swamp? It would put more water on the country, but I do not know that it would do much damage; it is only grazing country. What is proposed would flood a larger area than is flooded at present.
528. Would owners of property be likely to ask for compensation for that? Some, of course, would.
529. It has been stated that it frequently occurs that the South Arm is in high flood when the North Arm is only in moderate flood? Sometimes you get a larger rainfall in one place than in another.
530. When the South Arm is in high flood and the North Arm is only moderately flooded there would be a stoppage near the junction of the South Arm, and if the proposed channel were cut the water of the North Arm would flow when it got to the height of the weir and would not pass down that particular part, so that there would be dead water;—what do you think would be the effect on that portion of the channel? You would get a shoaling; but I think those that would feel it most would be the people below Coraki on the main river. Suppose a flood was coming down the South Arm and it took a short cut, you would have slacker water passing below Coraki; then you would get a deposit of silt. In the portion between the junction and the cut you would get a deposit also; but I should expect a larger deposit in the main river below Coraki.
531. With regard to the shoaling at flood-time, have you any idea of the nature of the silt that accumulates? Yes; it is coarser the higher up you get. At Tomki it is nearly all clean sand.
532. There is a difference of opinion as to which arm produces the greater amount of silt; one gentleman states that the North Arm produces the greater quantity? I have not been there in flood-time, but I believe that the South Arm would be the more prolific in silt, unless future floods should bring down a great deal of stuff from the hills near Lismore. We have had no experience of that yet.
533. Is it not a fact that the Lismore branch drains a greater amount of country than the other? The Lismore branch will drain a great deal of hilly country which is likely to be cultivated in the future, so that we shall be likely to get a great deal of silt from there. There has been no big flood since the hills have been so extensively cultivated. From my experience in other parts, I think we may expect considerable quantities of silt to come down the creeks and gullies into the main river.
534. Do you think that the quantity of silt consequent upon the flood escape being cut, extending from Coraki to Broadwater, would be a considerable item in regard to the carrying out of the scheme? I think it would be a very serious matter indeed. To keep dredging the river after every flood would be a very serious matter.
535. Do you think it would involve a considerable annual expenditure in dredging? I do. It would be a very costly matter to maintain the navigation.
536. Is that a reason why you consider it undesirable to carry out the scheme? That is my sole reason—its effect on the interest of navigation.
537. *Dr. Garran.*] I understand you to say that, if this scheme were carried out, the settlers between Lismore and the relief channel would be rather worse off than before,—is that so? I do not know that they would be worse off, but I do not think that they would be benefited. They may get rid of the flood a little quicker, but I do not think it will save many inches in the height of the water at Lismore.
538. The utmost they will gain will be a slight diminution in the duration of the floods? I should expect that the floods would pass off a little quicker.
539. With regard to the scour, if we take a freshet which comes up to the level of the banks, that would do the maximum amount of service in scouring, would it not? Yes.
540. If you got a lot of water over that in a flood, you do not want all that water for scouring purposes? No, but wherever it breaks out the bulk of the water will go over the bank. You get a reduced velocity from that point, and consequently a deposit of silt.
541. Yes, but the high pressure—that is the most serviceable for scouring—you keep? Yes.
542. The other water which has gone away is surplus water, which you did not want,—how can it hurt you to lose that? Once the water commences to break over the side the velocity is diminished in the main stream.
543. Still, you have the velocity that does the work of scouring? But there is not the same velocity past the overflow as approached it; therefore the water will precipitate silt.
544. If the water breaks out as it does now you would get that back again between where it breaks over and the mouth of the river—it has to come back to the river somewhere, has it not? You would get it all back into the river at Broadwater, but as it would pile up there quicker it will rise more quickly up to the old flood point again.
545. I understand from the evidence that in a high flood a good deal of water naturally finds its way into the Broadwater? Yes; it runs in there for a few days, until it begins to fill up from above.
546. Do you mean to say that you miss the value of that water from the channel below? It is not enough to feel it in the river.

547.

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547. What I want to get at is, how much do you lose if you keep a bank-high river? If you have a bank-high river you are not losing anything.
548. If you keep that you get the benefit after the water falls? There is 27 miles of river deprived of that scour, the water that overflows the banks at the off-take will run down and fill up the lower river, 9 miles below, and will check the flow through the 27 miles; therefore, you get stagnant water down that 27 miles of river, all of which will be depositing silt.
549. I understand that what goes by nature into the Broadwater is not enough to do any serious mischief? No.
550. If you intensify it by making this channel, you take too much off the scour in the lower part of the river? Yes.
551. How long would it take you to clear away that indurated sand near Wardell? I think in two or three years we could do the most of it.
552. You think that that is one of the most needed wants on the river for navigation purposes? There are three or four points that want dealing with; that is one of the worst.
553. Is this a kind of work that is done out of loan money? It would be.
554. Do you get tonnage rates from steamers that use the river in return for the expenditure in deepening it? Not for works in the rivers, but there are annual dues charged for the cost of lighthouses and harbours.
555. Nothing is paid to defray the cost of maintaining the navigation of the river? No.
556. There is no direct return to the Government? No.
557. If it will take you three years to remove that indurated bed of sand, how long would it take you to remove the other obstructions on the river to give a freer flow of the water? I think that in five years the whole of that work could be done. It depends upon the amount of plant that we can bring to bear upon it.
558. When you have cleared away all the obstructions, do you think it will do more to promote the rapid exit of the water than the proposed Tuckian relief channel would do? I do.
559. So that the more valuable permanent improvement would be to improve the bed of the river? That is my opinion.
560. But even that would not prevent some flooding in the upper part? No.
561. People who have land there must expect to have the lower part of their land flooded? That is inevitable; even with the cutting their land will be flooded.
562. This land owes its richness to previous floods? It was floods that made it.
563. Now we are trying to get the benefit of the whole of past flooding, and to prevent the mischief of future flooding? Of course, there are places where the land is benefited by the floods, though the owners may temporarily lose their crops.
564. Is that where the water does not rush over the land, but moves slowly enough for a quantity of silt to settle? Yes.
565. The water comes down pretty fast, does it not? Not at a great velocity.
566. Not fast enough to washaway the surface of the soil? No.
567. Is there a danger of the surface being washed away, as it sometimes is on the Hunter River? A portion will be washed away.
568. Then you do not look upon either scheme as giving complete protection against floods? No.
569. In fact, there is no such thing as complete protection? No.
570. You are totally opposed to artificially assisting the water opposite Goat Island? I am quite opposed to it.
571. That would damage the channel below Wardell? It would.
572. You would rather build up the breakaway than prevent the water from getting away there? Well, I propose, in moving the reefs, to deposit the rock along there to make a strong barrier.
573. And would you do the same with regard to the other breakaway? Yes.
574. You would like to force all the flood-water to flow between the banks? Yes.
575. And that would be of great assistance to the works at the mouth of the river? It would.
576. Do you think that the scour at the mouth of the river is most affected by the natural rise and fall of the tide, or by freshets and floods? Freshets and floods give the best washing out.
577. The rise and fall of the tide is not fierce enough? No; it is not local in its action.
578. Has what you have done at the heads improved the channel? It has.
579. You want the scour from the river? Yes.
580. If you have three or four dry years, do you find sandbanks growing outside? With certain winds we find banks growing on the north side; but I think the freshets will take it all away.
581. You want the freshets to take that away? Yes.
582. So you still depend upon the freshets? Yes; we must always in these bar harbours. We want them to clean out the bar harbours.
583. *Chairman.*] Do you agree with the statement which you quoted yesterday from an authority that the relieving of the river at any point by any of the methods indicated in the report is usually followed by the shoaling of the river below that point? Yes.
584. This river has relieved itself at Goat Island and German Creek on several occasions;—could you say whether the effect of shoaling was observable there? We have not had a sufficient series of soundings to say definitely what the effect has been.
585. Presuming that this proposed channel were cut, would the water pile up at Broadwater to the same height as it would a distance along the South Arm and down the river equal to the length of the flood channel? The idea would be the same distance along the channel as down the river, though not quite perhaps; because, no doubt, the Tuckian Swamp would distribute a good deal of the water.
586. Then, would not that have the effect of subjecting the people at Broadwater to higher floods than they would have without the channel? Yes.
587. And they would have reasonable cause of complaint? Yes; smaller floods would injure them far more than they do now.
588. Would you anticipate any danger of the proposed channel, by erosion, becoming the river itself, or could you sufficiently protect the offtake? We could make the offtake quite strong enough to prevent that. The soil is pretty strong, and I think we could count on carrying out the work in such a way as to prevent the river from bursting through.

589.

C. W. Darley. 15 June, 1900.

589. Your statement yesterday contains this:—

Every disastrous flood in the Mississippi brings with it advocates for creating artificial outlets for a part of the flood discharge—a plan opposed by the well founded arguments of nearly all hydraulic engineers. At first sight the proposition appears plausible. If the water volume in the main river be reduced it follows that the natural and artificial embankments (levees) must be relieved to that extent. But the question which cannot be logically answered is: How long does this reduction give relief, and what shall be done with the volume of water thereby diverted from its legitimate channel? If a flow of 30,000 feet per second (less than one-fifth of a flood discharge) be turned into an artificial channel, another river as large as the Rhone or the Po is thereby created. It is officially reported that between 1861 and 1880, £2,257,872 was expended in protecting the embankment of the latter river. Regardless of the cost, however, such an undertaking, if otherwise practicable, and the relief afforded were of a permanent nature, would be deserving of consideration. In practice the plan would be found to result in augmenting existing difficulties in proportion to the number of outlets created.

You think that this proposed work is opposed to the best hydraulic practice? I do.

590. Was the effect of that cutting at the Horseshoe Bend on the Hunter to raise the height of the flood at that point? I cannot say that it had the effect of raising the flood there. All we know is that Maitland is as easily flooded now as it was formerly. It is difficult to give a definite opinion; there are so many surrounding circumstances to be taken into consideration. We get a flood there now after several rainfalls just as readily, if not more readily, than before the river was shortened by the improvement.

591. Most of the statements contained in your quotations yesterday refer to work of this character, which diverted part of the water of a river into the sea or into some artificial reservoir; but this scheme contemplates diverting the water from one part on the river to another;—does the same objection hold good with regard to that? In this case it applies with even greater force. This short cut leaves the river at one point and fills up the river 27 miles further down, causing the intervening 27 miles to silt up through the river being rendered more stagnant than it would have been if the water had been taken direct to the sea. In that case the balance would have been running down to the sea; but that will not be the case here. The water will be brought lower down by the short-cut, and that will make the water in the other portion of the river more stagnant, as it will be blocked for that 27 miles; so that this will be a worse case in the interests of navigation than that of the Mississippi. Dr. Garran asked me a question yesterday about the effect of the alteration of the flood-height on the Mississippi, at Natchez. I have here a statement on the subject, which I will read:—

Extracted from Vol. XI, Transactions Am. Society, C.E., 1882.

Statement by Mr. E. L. Corthell.

PAGE 271.—Careful examinations show that in the Atchafalaya, by the increase of its volume (and that is a very large increase) there has been a decrease of elevation; but on the other hand, in the Mississippi no decrease of flood-height has been observed, although a large volume has been abstracted from the main river by this outlet. The gauge records at Natchez, Red River, and Baton Rouge shows this to be a fact, although the abstracted volume practically amounts to the diversion of a tributary with about one-sixth the flood discharge of the Mississippi River.

That is to say, the Mississippi, below the Atchafalaya, is to-day carrying one-sixth less than it did formerly, and yet no diminution in its flood-line is observable at these points below the outlet.

592. *Dr. Garran.*] Is that because the river has silted up higher? Yes.

593. Has that been proved by soundings? Yes; they keep constant records of the soundings.

594. You have taken nothing off the top because you have added to the bottom? Yes; the river has silted up to the extent of 31 feet. The discharge has been reduced by one-sixth; but the height of the flood has not been reduced.

FRIDAY, 22 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

George Colquhoun, Crown Solicitor, sworn, and examined:—

G. Colquhoun. 22 June, 1900.

595. *Dr. Garran.*] The scheme before us is a project for relieving the upper part of the river primarily of the effects of floods, and the contrivance is to cut a channel, as you see marked on the map, across the lower part of the river to make a short cut for the water. In its main aspect it is an engineering question, but there also arises a legal question. The people on the lower part of the river will get the water a day earlier if this channel is cut than they would by the natural course of the river, and a great many of them are apprehensive that their land will be subject to flood if this additional quantity of water comes down upon it, especially if it comes at a time when there is a heavy easterly gale, backing the saltwater up the river. What we have called you for is to get your opinion as to how far the Government will be legally liable if these people should be injured. Water will be sent down the proposed channel to Broadwater, and people, not only at Broadwater, but down below Broadwater, as far as German Creek, all, more or less, profess to be anxious about the flooding of their land from the river. In a matter of this kind, we cannot undertake to say whether there will be any damage or not;—What we want to know is, what are the risks the Government run when it undertakes to bring that water through that channel to Broadwater? I understand that the stream from the entrance at the ocean is navigable up to Lismore—that there is salt-water right up to Lismore;—so that there is no necessity to consider any position at all to the westward of Lismore. The remarks that I may have to make would apply equally as well to anybody having property to the left of Lismore, though not with such great force. I was afraid that, perhaps, two different questions might arise in the matter—as to the rights of owners upon a non-tidal river, and the rights of owners upon a tidal and navigable river. I am relieved from the difficulty of the first from the fact that the non-tidal part will scarcely be affected. With reference to a navigable stream, I think it will be

G. Colquhoun. 22 June, 1900.

be known to all you gentlemen that the soil of a navigable stream is in the Crown; but the stream being navigable, the right of navigation is in the subject. Anyone of Her Majesty's subjects has a right to navigate that stream from its entrance up to where it ceases to be navigable.

596. It is a natural highway? That is what it is exactly. The rights of the owners of private land upon the borders of that stream are the same as the rights of what are termed the riparian owners upon a non-navigable stream, with this difference—that they cannot claim any right to the centre of the waterway on account of its being navigable. The owners on the borders of a navigable stream cannot erect anything in the shape of a pier or wharf that might be an obstruction to the navigation of that highway. With regard to the question of the right to the water, all the owners on a non-tidal and also on a tidal river are entitled to the use of such quantity of water passing by their property as may be necessary for domestic purposes, for their cattle, and so on. The rights of owners on the banks of a stream are now protected by the first sub-section of clause 2 of the Water Rights Act, which, after all, is simply declaratory of what the law was before. The second section says that an occupier of the land should have the right to use the water then being in the river for domestic purposes, and for watering cattle or other stock, or for gardens not exceeding 5 acres in extent. That is only declaratory of what the law was, except that they have put in the 5-acre area. Therefore, on the whole course of that river, any person who has private property there is entitled to the natural flow of the water. There are two other rights in connection with that. First of all, it is a well-known principle that you cannot divert from that stream such a quantity of water as would lessen the quantity that any person lower down the stream would be entitled to use. In non-tidal rivers you may, for mill purposes and other matters of a similar character, divert water, so long as you return to the stream that which is not used, and so long as you do not sensibly diminish the volume of water that passes on to your next-door neighbour. And, on the same rule, I think I am perfectly right in saying that this holds with regard to all streams that are navigable. As a matter of common law right, the owners of these properties are entitled to such quantities of water passing by the front of their properties as may be necessary for all their usual home requirements.

597. That part does not so much touch us; it is not a question of too little, but of too much, water? I am coming now to what you want to know something about. Then comes another question, that of increasing the quantity and volume of water that goes down the stream. It is just as much a wrong to increase that quantity of water as it would be to decrease the volume of water; that is, supposing that anyone, by engineering skill, could collect a large quantity of water in one place, and open the flood-gates and let that down on to his neighbour's premises, he would be liable for damages for all the injury which his next-door neighbour sustained by that increased flow of water. I think these are about the principal rules that apply to the right to the use of the water in a river. We come now to the consideration of another matter, and that is the right to divert or interfere with the course of a running or tidal stream. There is no doubt in my mind that Parliament has a perfect right to pass an Act to alter the course of a tidal river, if, in the interests of the public, it is considered right and proper to do so; but they cannot alter the stream to such an extent as to interfere with the right of navigation, for that is a higher right than the power of Parliament; and should Parliament in its wisdom think proper at any time to alter the course of a stream like that, it could only be at the risk of paying compensation for any damage that might be caused to any owners of property along which the stream originally went. In the making of a new stream, I think it almost goes without saying that that could only be done legally in two ways—either by resuming, under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, a strip of land for the purpose indicated, or obtaining the entire consent of all the surrounding people. Upon the latter point I unhesitatingly give it as an opinion that I have been able to form, after three or four different matters which have come before me lately, that that is a very unsatisfactory mode of getting a right to the land you are going to take. After all, it is only done with personal consent. True, the land is got rid of, but the obligation on the part of those who have given it dies with them. Then, in reference to the resumption of land taken under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, we know that compensation would have to be given to the owners of property. But whether the land is taken under that Act or not, it could not be taken from the public without compensation being provided for by Act. I mean that if this scheme is presented to Parliament it can only be carried out by a special Act adapted and suitable to the purpose, and in which all the circumstances would have to be provided for. In America it has been laid down on undoubted authority that the supreme power in the State can alter the course of a stream, but only on paying compensation to those who might be injured more or less by such an act. The amount of the compensation of course is a matter upon which no one can pass an opinion. A great deal would depend upon the value or the position of the land taken, and the improvement or deterioration of the land of the same proprietary in the immediate neighbourhood; and there is another thing to be considered, and that is that the proprietors of land at the back of those who have the river frontage may have a right of way down to the river for crossing and other purposes. I do not know that there is anything else that I could touch upon, but I shall be glad to answer any questions.

598. There is a little complication in this particular case, because the lands to which I have referred as being liable to flood, are already liable to flood in the natural course of things from fresh water, and also by the sea-water being backed up there; but the people say, "If you give us this third quantity of water through this channel, we shall suffer more from floods than we do now"? Then that is a case of damage arising from the improper increase of the velocity of the water.

599. Then it would be almost impossible for a jury to say how far a flood at a given time was traceable to the proposed channel? I should be sorry to be one of that jury.

600. The Government is, of course, open to be sued if a man thinks he has been damaged by what is done? Yes; that would be an ulterior consideration. The actual results of that may be increased very much indeed against the Government if, by cutting that stream, you bring down a very much larger volume of water, and throw it all over those farms, extending to the mouth of the river. Suppose you put 2,000,000 tons of water every day on that land; you have no right to do it. Parliament may give the right, but the country would have to pay for it.

601. The people up above are disposed to say, "Your land is flooded, but we have had such heavy rains that you would have been flooded in any case; you have not been flooded because of the existence of this channel"; then the other people say that it would not have been so serious a flood but for this channel;—there is a ground of quarrel? Innumerable questions might arise.

G. Colquhoun. 22 June, 1900.

602. The only way for the Government to make itself perfectly safe would be to resume every bit of land liable to be flooded? Then I suppose you would resume the whole of the area shown on that map on the wall.
603. No, we might resume a fringe along the river? But it might interfere with the land further back.
604. You say that people who have not a frontage have the right of crossing, and if the river were made unduly high, they might be complaining that the bridges were put under water? Of course, that is rather a remote contingency; but we have seen bridges under water at West Maitland.
605. Supposing that increasing the floods in the river put the bridges under water twice in a year, would a man who had a right to cross the bridge have a right of action? He would have a right to cross. The damages in that case would not be very much.
606. But he is cut off from his market, perhaps, twice as often as he otherwise would be;—could he make that a ground of action? I will answer that by mentioning another case. Take the Belmore Bridge: if you were to cut a canal higher up, and throw water in such quantities down the river that it went over the Bolwarra Estate so that they could not get to the bridge, the parties concerned would have an action for damages.
607. It is not only people having water frontages who would be concerned, there might be other people? Yes; but in a case of that kind the damages would be very small.
608. The matter is so doubtful that some of the people living on the lower part of the river do not anticipate any difficulty at all; but there is a sufficient number of them who object absolutely to this scheme, on the ground that they are likely to be subject to injury; that is quite enough to make the Government cautious? That is more an engineering than a legal question. If they have not their proper volume of water, then, by diverting the stream, you have done them an injury.
609. Another question is as to the navigation of the river;—the engineers say that if we take the water down through the proposed cut we diminish the scour below, and it may be that that part of the river will silt up to some extent to the damage of the navigation; therefore, the Government would have to dredge that out with all possible rapidity;—suppose that the navigation were seriously interfered with, before the Government had time to dredge it out, would people who have a right to the navigation under natural conditions have a right of action against the Government? I think they would. You cannot go and interfere with the right of the public to navigate tidal rivers.
610. And if, in any way, we take off so much of the water that they have to lighten their boats, they can claim damage from the Government? I think so.
611. You understand that the Government are improving the navigation of this river at the entrance, and they are deepening the channel of the river by removing obstructions;—would it be any set-off for the Government to say, when charged with injuring the navigation at one part: "Look at the money we have spent on other parts of the river"? No; I do not think it would be. Kinney, on Irrigation and Water Rights, says:

> The right to enter from one's own estate upon a watercourse and to pass from the watercourse to one's own estate, bordering upon the stream, exists only in the riparian owners of such estate. This right exists by virtue of his riparian ownership, and is entirely different from the public right of passing and repassing along the highway of the river. This right is exclusive in the proprietor, and extends to all portions of his domain fronting upon the water, whether it is ever used by him or not, and any interruption of it is an encroachment upon a private right, whether caused by a public or a private nuisance, or authorised by legislative enactment, unless proper condemnation proceedings had been had for it with just compensation.

The word "condemnation" is used in an American sense.

> This riparian right is property, and is valuable, and the owner can be deprived of it only when it is necessary that it be taken for the public good. In Yates *versus* Milwaukee, Mr. Justice Miller says: "This riparian right is property, and is valuable, and though it must be enjoyed in due subjection to the rights of the public, it cannot be arbitrarily or capriciously destroyed or impaired. It is a right of which, when once vested, the owner can only be deprived in accordance with established law, and if necessary that it be taken for public good upon due compensation. The riparian owner is permitted to make a landing, wharf, or pier, for his own use, or for the use of the public, provided that he does not interfere with the general right of the public to navigation upon the stream."

612. *Mr. McFarlane.*] There is an understanding that, in the event of the work being carried out, landowners are prepared to guarantee interest on the outlay, and not only that, but to compensate owners for any damage that may be caused;—what steps would be necessary to bind the landowners to carry that out? I am quite certain that the only mode in which that could be done would be by making it an express charge upon the land itself, not a mere personal obligation on those who give the undertaking.
613. Would it have to be in the shape of an Act? You could not do it in any other way.
614. Would a guarantee signed by the landowners be sufficient? No; I would not give a penny for it at the end of twenty-five years.
615. In the case of the Tuckombil flood escape there was an agreement of that sort? Yes. We have had two railway cases in which the owners have consented to give the land, and we have taken their consent; but I feel certain that taking bonds, unless you can make them a charge upon the property, is really valueless after the lapse of a few years.
616. Would that mean that there should be something like a tax on the land for the payment of a certain sum? Yes. Suppose that a work was going to cost £100,000, and the payment was to extend over 100 years, you would recoup yourself principal and interest by putting an annual rent charge upon the whole of the land in the district. Everybody who took the land would have to contribute a certain sum. If you make it a mere personal obligation, a man's heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns may not comply with it, or a man may die insolvent; then the bond is waste paper.
617. Can you give an opinion as to what area of land should bear the tax? I could not. The land in the neighbourhood should bear a tax proportionate to the advantage that might be conferred by the public work. I may mention that the river Thames, in England, divides the counties of Kent and Essex, and a tax called the Walscot has been imposed on the landowners for centuries to defray the cost of embanking the Thames to prevent it from overflowing. It remains still a charge upon the land.
618. Could an Act be passed binding the landowners to pay the tax without stipulating the exact sum in the Act which they were liable for? You would estimate the amount of the tax to be imposed beforehand.
619. The claim for compensation would be an unknown amount, and could not be estimated;—that is why I asked that question? That is a matter which I have not considered at all. If you passed an Act to

to apply the betterment principle you would obtain evidence as to how to apply that principle, and a similar course might be adopted in this case.
620. You would know the capital cost of the works, but in this case you would not know the amount of compensation that would be claimed? There might be a question of damage arising ten years hence.
621. Could not provision be made in an Act to cover all claims of that description? I do not know exactly how I should draw a Bill for that purpose; it would be a very difficult thing to do.
622. Your experience of guarantees is that they are found to be inoperative? Sometimes they are fairly well carried out, and in other cases they are ignored altogether. I find people willing to take advantage of any technicality to get out of their liabilities.
623. *Mr. Shepherd.*] There is one aspect of the matter which has not yet been discussed. There is a great difference of opinion as to the effect that this proposed canal would have on the navigation; it is thought by some that it will affect the navigation for about 27 miles, from Broadwater up to the weir, and would create still water;—in interfering with the navigation we should affect not only those who are liable to floods, but also all those who use the river? They could maintain an action for damages if you decreased their right of navigation. If they wanted to get vessels drawing 10 feet of water up the river, and the depth was so reduced that it would only admit a vessel drawing 8 feet, you would so interfere with the right of navigation as to create an injury, and, as an abstract principle of law, I think you would be liable.
624. It is possible that the navigation might be stopped altogether beyond Broadwater, and that might affect the shippers as well as the residents in the district? If you stopped the navigation from the Broadwater right up the river you will be doing a wrong to the public.
625. If it could be clearly shown that the work had affected the navigation in that way I suppose the shippers would be entitled to compensation? Yes.
626. So that is the biggest question in connection with the matter? It would affect people interested in the navigation. You have no right by any unnatural means to stop the navigation.

TUESDAY, 26 *JUNE*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd. | John Christian Watson, Esq.
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D. | Robert Henry Levien, Esq.
John McFarlane, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

627. *Chairman.*] It has been urged against the proposed scheme that the diversion of the water into a new channel will be followed by defects similar to those which followed the diversion—either artificially or by natural means—of the water at certain parts of the Hunter River; will you indicate, by means of the map, the effect those diversions on the Hunter River produce in illustrating what is likely to happen on the Richmond River? The map shows the course of the river—following the blue line until it meets the brown course—previous to 1874. In the year 1874, during a large flood, a narrow neck of land between two bends of the river, at a point known as Pig Run, broke through, cutting off a considerable length of river, and shoaling up the old course. The river cut deep down, made a completely new course, and shoaled up the old course. C. W. Darley. 26 June, 1900.
628. What was the depth of the old course prior to that time? Various depths. Running down the course of the river at low-water, the depth varied, being at different points 9 feet, 14 feet, 13 feet, 12 feet, 9 feet, 7 feet, 9 feet, and 9 feet.
629. How did the depth of the elbow of the river compare with that portion just above and just below it, prior to 1874? It is hard to say. A portion of that bend is rather deeper than the other portion. There are depths of 7 and 9 feet, with deep holes at intervals. The break-through shoaled up the old track round by the Pig Run. There are a few holes in it still, but the greater part of it is shallow. The entrance is shoaled up altogether, and the greater part of the old bed has silted up very flat. The next short-cut occurred in connection with the 1889 flood, when the river broke through at a place called Narrow Gut, about Morpeth, where there is a large bend. From there, for a distance of about 3 miles, was isolated and cut off. It was of considerable depth in parts, 13 feet, 11 feet, 8 feet, 25 feet, 34 feet, 15 feet, 14 feet, 13 feet, 9 feet, and 7 feet. The whole of that bend is now shoaled up. There are some holes left, but the greater part of it is very shallow indeed. At present, for about a mile in the neighbourhood of Largs, it is filled up above low-water 2 or 3 feet. The next break-through was in connection with the 1893 flood, from the Horse-shoe Bend, Maitland. The Government of the day had commenced to do some work there, but this had not been proceeded with to any great extent when the floods occurred and burst through the bank and swept a deep channel. The action of that flood, in filling up the river below, was more rapid than had been the case in any other instance. I attribute that very largely to the river bringing down the silt. Formerly, the soundings there were 11 feet, 15 feet, 17 feet, 18 feet, 35 feet, 8 feet, 10 feet, 7 feet, and 7 feet. A large portion has filled up; so much so, that when the river went down you could walk across it. Of course, at the lower end there is still some water, but it is very shallow. Where there were soundings of from 17 to 35 feet there are not soundings now of more than 6 feet. A short cut also occurred about a mile beyond the Pitnacree Bridge. When the floods rise 12 feet they sweep across that point. Another short cut also took place at Narrow Gut. When the river rose 4 feet it burst through there. At Narrow Gut, although the river holds its course at ordinary low-water, where there were formerly from 9 to 5 feet, there are now a great many shallows, which we have to dredge from time to time in order to keep navigation open for flat-bottomed boats. Formerly, it was all deep water; now we have to dredge several of the shallows in several places along the river to keep the navigation open for craft drawing from 4 to 5 feet of water. That is an illustration of what occurs where

C. W. Darley. 26 June, 1900.

where there is a partial cut-off. At Narrow Gut, where there is a complete opening, the river has been practically filled up, as was the case at Horse-shoe Bend, where the old cut is filled up. At Pitnacree bridge, also, the river is very shallow indeed. The river comes under Pitnacree Bridge, from a spot called Pig Run. Formerly the depth varied from 12 feet, 9 feet, 11 feet, 26 feet, 18 feet, 7 feet, 11 feet, 14 feet, 10 feet, and 9 feet. It is now, however, very shallow indeed and a boat could not get up.

630. Could the ordinary flood escape to the right of the Narrow Gut be taken as an illustration of what would happen to a proposed weir on the Richmond? It is a somewhat similar case.

631. You find that, as the result of that escape, that the bend which it cuts off is gradually shoaling? Yes.

632. In the case of the Richmond, the bend is a much larger one than any of those on the Hunter? It is a much longer bend.

633. And it also possesses this additional feature: that it is fed by another arm—the South Arm? There are two arms feeding it.

634. Would the shoaling in that case be as rapid as it would be in the case of the Hunter, taking into consideration the size of the bend? It is quite possible that the shoaling would not be so rapid, because I do not think that river carries so much silt. There is not so much caving-in of the banks; but I am quite satisfied that it would shoal in the course of time.

635. As far as that portion from the proposed weir to the junction of the two arms is concerned, I suppose we could naturally expect that, other conditions being equal, the shoaling would be as rapid as it was on the cuts-offs on the Hunter? It might not be quite so rapid. The floods are not so heavily charged with silt.

636. Would the shoaling be so great as to render necessary the constant employment of expensive dredging plant? I believe it would.

637. And if this scheme were adopted it would be only fair to charge against it the annual cost of maintaining the channel by means of dredging plant? Yes.

638. What was the effect of the various shortenings of the Hunter River with respect to the flood-levels below them? The difference is chiefly noted about Morpeth, where they get flooded more rapidly than formerly. Formerly, when the flood passed Maitland, the different companies tried to get their goods beyond flood reach. They lifted the goods to upper floors of the stores. Now the floods come upon them very rapidly indeed. A gentleman who was working at Morpeth can give actual facts in illustration of that. I think evidence will show that floods rise higher than they did formerly.

639. Would the fact that the proposed relief channel, as guarded by a permanent weir, would only work off the top of the flood, minimise the amount of silting likely to take place in the lower reaches of the river, or would it act as a flood escape as the Narrow Gut does? It would be exactly the same. The water in the long bend at Richmond would run very slowly indeed. The water taking the short cut would be piled up at the lower end, whilst if the cut was acting at all it would be lowered at the upper end. It would reduce the velocity round the bends. One end would be raised, and the other slightly lowered by reason of the action of the short cut. The gradient you now have in the 27 miles would be largely reduced.

640. *Dr. Garran.*] In whose interest do you dredge that long piece which is filling up? In the interest of the farmers and of the drogher steamers which go to get the hay from the farmers.

641. How much does it cost you to dredge that piece of channel? We have had a dredge stationed on the river now for nearly a year, and it has cost about £2,000.

642. Would each flood put you to that expense? It is only during the last two years that we have been asked for a dredge to go there. We put the matter off for a long time, but it was getting worse and worse, and we have had a dredge there for nearly a year.

643. Another flood would not make it so bad as did the last one? It is hard to say. The action of the different floods varies very much, but it has been steadily growing and getting worse.

644. Does the Government get any return for that expenditure? No.

645. And when the river-bed is laid dry, to whom does the land belong? That is rather a legal point, but I think the farmers claim to the centre of the river. Of course it is a question whether it should or should not be looked upon as a tidal river. If it is not a tidal river, they claim to the centre. As a matter of fact, they did claim and fence to the centre of the river.

646. Where the short cuts have taken place they have gone through farming land? Yes.

647. Has there been any claim for compensation from the people owning the land? No, because most of the cuts have occurred on account of matters over which the Government had no control; they were the acts of Providence.

648. But you began a cut at Maitland, and coaxed the water into the Horseshoe Bend there? Yes. No claims, however, have come in, although I anticipated them. I think there is some legal difficulty about that matter.

649. In every one of these short cuts you see the same phenomenon of the silting up of the course? Yes.

650. Is it uniform in every case? Yes.

651. Do you know of any case of any river where there has been a short-cut made, and there has not been silting up? I cannot call one to mind.

652. You say there has been an extra rise in the water at Morpeth in consequence of the greater rapidity with which the water comes down the shorter distance;—how far does that phenomenon occur down the river? I think it gradually tails out.

653. Does it go down for ten miles? It tails out before we get to Raymond Terrace.

654. Do you think it goes as far as Raymond Terrace? Of course, they get the water quicker at Raymond Terrace now.

655. As a consequence of these short cuts? Yes.

656. What is the distance from Morpeth to Raymond Terrace by the bends? Twelve miles.

657. There is no extra flood between Morpeth and Raymond Terrace—nothing very remarkable? It is very hard to say, because the floods act so differently. Of course, we know that where a short-cut has been made a very heavy flood has occurred. That may be due to excessive rain. Sometimes they get an extremely high flood at Raymond Terrace, due perhaps to the Williams River—not to the Hunter River at all. It is very difficult to compare floods.

658. Then it is impossible to say exactly how much is due to the short-cut? I have not sufficient observations to

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to enable me to make a definite statement that the floods are higher at Raymond Terrace than they were formerly, but they get the water there quicker than they did formerly.
659. The case is parallel with that of the Richmond, where two or three different causes might give rise to the high water? That is so.
660. It is exactly the same in the Hunter? Yes.
661. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Would the character of the soil in the vicinity of these rivers facilitate the silting up in one case more than in another? There is no doubt the light friable soil will cause silting up more rapidly than it will where it is stronger.
662. And the Hunter is nearly all alluvial soil? Yes; the Lower Hunter.
663. The Richmond soil, I believe, is much harder and more inclined to be clayey? The sub-stratum is clay. There is also alluvial on the top, but not to the same depth.
664. Under those circumstances, the Richmond, perhaps, would not be so liable to silt up to the same extent as the Hunter? Not so rapidly, I think.
665. Has any portion of the Richmond a rocky bed? There are bars at intervals along the river.
666. I suppose that would be to its advantage in resisting silting up? No. If you take the current out of the river you would simply get a reduced depth on the bar. It would silt over the bar.
667. Drift soil during a flood will hardly be so much inclined to rest on a rocky as on a muddy bottom? It depends on the velocity of the water passing the rocks. If there is a choke taking place where the rock occurs, it would not rest so well; but given a uniform channel, it would make no difference whether the bottom was rock or clay; the silting would take place equally. As a rule, where you get the rock bars, the channel is somewhat restricted. The presence of the rock restricts the channel, and at that particular point the velocity would be somewhat high. There would be a heading up of the water, and a high velocity to get by the obstruction. Therefore, the silt would not be so liable to deposit; but in a uniform channel there would be no difference whether the bottom was rock or clay.
668. How do the two rivers compare with regard to fall? In the lower river about equal. As you rise the Richmond rises more rapidly. At Casino there are considerable rapids, and the river rises very quickly. Again, two of the branches at Lismore commence to rise very soon. The river gets into hilly country. Above Lismore and Casino the fall per mile is greater than the fall above Maitland.
669. That would have something to do with the scour;—the greater the fall the river has the more likelihood would there be of keeping a channel? The higher the velocity the more scour and the more silt will be in the water.
670. *Chairman.*] The flood-escape below the Narrow Gut only acts in time of flood? Only during time of fresh or flood.
671. And the result of that action is that the bend which it cuts off in time of flood is gradually shoaling up? Yes.
672. Could we say that that is an exact illustration of what is likely to take place in the case of the proposed flood-escape on the North Arm of the Richmond—I do not mean in regard to effect, but in regard to the operation? I think it is a somewhat similar case.
673. In other words, there will be a serious amount of silting following the taking off of part of the flood-waters, as in the case of the flood-escape at the Narrow Gut? Yes.

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674. *Chairman.*] Have you any statement to make? Yes. For many years farmers and men of business on our coastal rivers have been subjected to periodical and great loss through floods, and various Governments have had under consideration the adoption of some means whereby floods might be to a considerable extent, if not altogether, prevented. I know of no river on our coast where such prevention can be so easily carried out, and at so small a cost as in the case of the Richmond River. In dealing with this matter, I do not propose to dwell on the necessity for the work under consideration. This has long since been admitted. As to the effectiveness of the scheme proposed, if carried out, it is with hesitation that I, not being an engineer, offer an opinion; but from an intimate knowledge of the river, extending over thirty years, during which period floods have been frequent, it appears to my mind that the scheme must be effective in a great measure in lowering the flood levels. I am strengthened in my conviction by an occurrence which, within my own knowledge, took place during the flood of 1890. On that occasion the waters broke over the banks of the river, and forced an escape to the sea below Broadwater. The result was that the river from that point to Ballina was saved from a heavy flood, and by the flood-water being allowed to escape more rapidly than it would otherwise have done, the upper portion of the river was greatly relieved of the superabundant water, and much damage to property prevented. With this experience in mind, it is fair to assume that a scheme which follows on the lines of what I may term the natural one of 1890 could be made even more effective. The proposal is to make a short cut for the flood waters to the sea. That this will lower the level of floods has been proved on the Richmond by the construction of the Tuckombil Canal at Woodburn, which I strongly advocated, and Mr. Darley, the Engineer-in-Chief, as strongly opposed. Mr. Darley was of opinion that the canal would be useless, and predicted ill effects at the entrance to the river. As to the usefulness of the work, I would refer to the flood of 1899, which was carefully watched by those interested, also Supervising Engineer Keele. I have been assured that had not the escape been provided at Tuckombil, a much heavier flood would have occurred, causing much loss; whereas, thanks to the canal, there was very little damage done. These are the views of men whose interests were at stake, and I prefer to take their practical experience before any theoretical opinion. The principle at Tuckombil is the same as that before the Committee, viz., a short cut to the sea. As to the ill effects predicted by Mr. Darley, viz., the forming of mud flats in the river if the scheme be carried out, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the flood waters coming down the South Arm would hardly be interfered with. I will, therefore, deal with the silt effects of floods in the North Arm. We know that the flood-waters are charged with mud, &c. Under the present conditions, where the channel is throttled, there may be silting because the whole of the water laden with soil, &c., is confined for a considerable time to a much longer and a comparatively level channel, throttled in a number of places. This induces the settlement of silt above the contractions in the channel, and creates temporary mud flats in various places along the river. On the other hand, the shorter and more rapid course provided by the scheme would give a greater scour and prevent

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prevent so great a deposit on the lower river except, perhaps, a useful one over the Tuckian Swamps. It may be said that silting would occur below Broadwater; but this could not possibly be so great as at present with a slower stream. To my mind one point requires careful consideration, and that is, the question as to whether the scheme would not relieve one section of the farmers to the detriment of another. In this connection I may say that the local opposition to the proposal comes from those who believe that it will do so. I, however, do not share their opinion; if I did I would oppose the proposal. But the interests of any who might possibly suffer by the scheme should undoubtedly be safeguarded by providing for compensation when dealing with the question of cost. As regards the repayment of cost, I know the people in the district who will be benefited would agree to pay a reasonable portion of the expenditure, provided all similar works are undertaken under the same conditions. I am aware that Mr. Darley is opposed to the scheme, otherwise it would have been submitted to your Committee for report some time ago. Owing to his opposition I had some difficulty in persuading my colleague, Mr. O'Sullivan, to submit it, and I certainly would not support it if I were not firmly convinced that the work should be carried out. If the Blackwall flats and the reef at Broadwater are removed, it would remove any doubt in my mind as to the liability to damage by flood-waters of the lower parts of the river not now affected. The level of the crest of the weir at the off-take should not be more than about 6 feet above high-water. Temporary wooden sills might be fixed a few feet higher; and if less water flows down the present channel in flood time, certainly, a correspondingly less quantity of silt would be deposited in the reaches between the off-take and Broadwater. I would suggest that the permanent crest of the weir be fixed 6 feet above the level and that temporary sills of timber, such as have been in use at Tuckombil, should be placed over the crest of the weir. They could be carried to any height. If Mr. Darley's predictions were fulfilled, it would be easy to shut the river off altogether by putting wooden sills one over the other at the off-take. I need hardly point out that if this water flows down the present channel in flood-time, a correspondingly less quantity of silt will go down.

675. You established a comparison between the flood relief channel at Tuckombil and that proposed on the North Arm;—does the fact that the flood relief channel at Tuckombil diverts the water direct into the sea, whilst that at the North Arm simply takes it out of one part of the river and places it in another, strike you as being an essential difference between the two methods of escape? No. The water that escapes direct to the sea by the Tuckombil escape drain carries with it silt; but there is that much more water going away, which Mr. Darley said was necessary to create a scour in the river. When the river overflows its banks there is more deposit of mud than there is when it is confined to its banks. The scour in the river actually takes place when the current is confined to the river itself.

676. Mr. Darley points out that, by diverting part of the water in the North Arm into the Broadwater, you would reduce the level of the whole of the river from the weir right round the ordinary course of the river to the Broadwater; by piling up flood waters at Broadwater, you practically make the whole of that long arm between the weir and the water one level, and considerably reduce the current, consequently there is a large deposit of silt;—have you considered that aspect of the case? Yes; but I do not think that will be borne out, because there is such a difference between the level at the off-take and the level at Broadwater.

677. Mr. Darley has pointed out that the flood escape at Narrow Gut, on the Hunter River, near Morpeth, which only operates in time of heavy flood, has had the effect of silting up the bend of the river which it actually cuts off, although the ordinary flow still continues round the bend; he stated that similar effects might be anticipated from the proposed relief channel from the weir to the Broadwater? Yes; but on the Richmond it will be different, because we are not depending on the water coming down one arm. In one case the water comes down one channel; whereas, in connection with this proposal, the water comes down the South Arm, which is not interfered with at all.

678. The official evidence went to show that, even with the waters coming down the South Arm, there would be a considerable silting up of the river, due to the construction of the flood relief channel, which would necessitate a considerable annual cost in the way of dredging;—you seem to hold an opposite opinion? Yes; and I am led to form that opinion from the fact that ever since I have been on the river in big floods the water has broken over the banks, say, at Woodburn, to the height of 3 or 4 feet. There has been a big overflow there, and the water has cut through in two places lower down the river. Notwithstanding that, there have been no flats formed by the floods, either above or below those places.

679. Is it not a fact that at the German Creek, and at the outbreak near Goat Island, the river has shallowed? I think the river cut its way there in ages gone by. There are islands there. Judging by the timber there is upon them, I do not think they have been formed since the river formed itself there.

680. Have you considered whether a larger measure of relief would not be afforded by cutting away the flats below Woodburn and the other rocks and obstructions higher up the river? I would not like to offer an opinion, more than this: I should say that the silting would be more likely to occur on a wider channel, with the same quantity of water coming down, than on a narrower one. It would undoubtedly be of use in flood-time in emptying the river more rapidly.

681. *Dr. Garran.*] You have stated that you do not think the islands in the river have been formed in any way as a consequence of the breakaway, because of the timber upon them;—how old do you consider that timber to be? I can only speak from what I have heard and from what I have observed myself. The timber there appears to be exactly of the same description as the timber in the older and harder parts of the district.

682. You could not say how many years the timber has been growing? No; because it has been cut away many times, and burnt at other times.

683. You think that the island is as old as the river channel itself? Yes; I do not think that the island has been formed by sediment coming down the river.

684. Do you think the island was there when the river channel cut through? Yes.

685. How many years do you imagine it is since the river channel cut through there as it is now? I would not like to express an opinion.

686. Do you not think it was there long before the trees began to grow? Yes; there must have been some timber there ages ago.

687. The question is whether the island itself was there? I think there has been a flat there at one time, and the island has been formed by the river coming down one channel and breaking through in a fresh place.

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688. The island has been silted up on a shoal originally;—it has been a shoal, which has grown to an island? Some of the islands at the mouths of rivers have formed in that way; but I do not think the island in question has been formed in that way.
689. Do you think it is the original surface soil? Yes.
690. Have you been on the Broadwater? Yes.
691. Have you ever seen a flood there? No.
692. Are you familiar with the different floods which have occurred at Broadwater? I took particular notice of a flood which broke through in 1890 near Blanche's mill, and which also broke through higher up at German Creek. I was living between Ballina and Lismore at the time, and there was a strong easterly gale blowing, and a heavy flood coming down the river. Being interested in the flood relief question—I arrived in that district in 1870, when one of the heaviest floods ever known was at its height—I left my place with the intention of going to Ballina to see its effect. When I got to the Duck Creek, I found the road was dry. In connection with previous similar floods, I had to ride up to the saddle for miles before I could get into Ballina, but to my surprise, the road on this occasion was dry. When I arrived at Ballina, I asked the reason, and found that the river had broken through at the places I have mentioned, thus entirely relieving Ballina and other points up the river.
693. In connection with very high floods, does not the river naturally break through on the line of the Tuckian flood escape scheme? It comes across lower down than the off-take—about Bungawalbyn and Swan Bay.
694. Some of it gets across the peninsula? Yes.
695. In those cases, do you think some of it got across, and added to the flood in the Broadwater? I think it would.
696. Then, without any artificial diversion, the Broadwater people have to submit to a certain amount of flooding in a high gale? Undoubtedly.
697. Under this scheme, they would have to submit to more? Under this scheme they would get the water down quicker, and away quicker.
698. You consider it essential to the scheme that there should be a regulated discharge where the river now naturally breaks over? Yes.
699. In both places, or what? I think one place would be sufficient. I think the Tuckombil escape will draw a lot of the flood-water which comes down the South Arm, and which breaks across the Bungawalbyn Creek.
700. Do you think the Tuckombil escape has been thoroughly tested? I should like to be there to watch it myself. I think, however, it has been tested, because there was a great diversity of opinion between people in the district and some of the engineers who were asked to give an opinion, and the Department in Sydney.
701. Some of the evidence which has been given is to the effect that that scheme requires a still further test of good flood before we can speak positively of its effect? I have been informed by the residents there that, with the same amount of water coming down the different arms, there was a heavier flood on previous occasions than that which occurred in 1899, when the Tuckombil canal was opened.
702. You say that, as far as you know, the residents were prepared to pay part of the expense;—do you not think that they ought to pay the full interest on the whole of the cost? No, I do not; because they are not the only ones who receive benefit. I will explain in this way: when the people on the Richmond River were agitating for improvements to the entrance—they were paying 5s. per 100 feet on timber—we had an idea that we would be able to get vessels there which would take three times the amount of cargo, and thereby reduce the freight to about 2s. 6d. A great many of us thought that 2s. 6d. would be retained in our own pockets. Freights have been reduced to 2s. 6d., but the producer there does not get it.
703. Who does? The consumer in Sydney.
704. He gets it so much cheaper? Yes.
705. If the Government charged that 2s. 6d., would the consumers have had to pay it? No. Great injustice would have been done to us, because we would not have got anything for it. The consumer would have obtained the benefit.
706. But is not the material made cheaper to the consumer in Sydney because of the freight being made cheaper? Yes.
707. If the freight had been kept up to the ship's companies charging the 2s. 6d., the consumer would have had what he had to pay before? Yes.
708. If the Government had charged what it was entitled to charge, would not the cost of the timber in Sydney have been the same? Yes, to the consumer.
709. And the Government would have had interest on its expenditure? It would have been an injustice to the producer if he had been charged with the cost.
710. But as you put it, the whole of the country pays the cost, and the consumer of timber in Sydney gets the benefit? Yes.
711. Because of the Government neglecting to levy a fair charge to pay interest on its improvement? Exactly.
712. That is rather a lesson to show that when the Government makes these river improvements it will impose a fair charge to cover the expense? Yes; if that is the general policy of the country it is fair.
713. And the people in the district would have a better river and better conveniences, and would not suffer financially? Exactly.
714. The only person who could be said to suffer would be the consumer in Sydney, who would not gain? That is so.
715. That is rather a reproach on our policy for not making the river works pay? But no one likes to be the first to be brought under a new system.
716. We make enormous expensive improvements—£400,000 on one river and £400,000 on another—and your evidence is exactly the same as that which was given in connection with the Clarence River inquiry—namely, that the gain should pay for itself if a charge were levied? Yes; if you could put the charge on the right shoulders; but if you charge the people in the district you do not put it on the right shoulders.
717. Would they not pass it on? Unfortunately the producer does not seem to be able to do it; the middleman generally gets in.

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718. And if you levied a charge on the steamship company as a tonnage-tax, would they not pass it on? Yes, if you put it in that way.
719. Is not that the simplest way? It is.
720. Do you not find the steamship companies sharp enough, as a rule? Sometimes a bit too sharp.
721. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Is there a strong desire on the part of the residents of the Richmond to have this work carried out? Yes, from end to end of the river; but some of the residents at the lower end of the river fear that they will be damaged by the scheme, and will not be compensated for that damage.
722. Would there be any objection on the part of the residents above Broadwater? No.
723. So that any objection that there would be to the carrying out of the scheme would be below Broadwater? Yes.
724. That is, in view of any damage being done? Yes; just at Broadwater and below Broadwater.
725. The whole of the river, from Broadwater down, is included in your electorate? Yes.
726. You, knowing the feeling of your electorate, think the majority even below Broadwater would be in favour of the scheme? I think there would be very little opposition, indeed, to it, if that point were made clear—that they are not to be made to suffer for the benefit given to farmers higher up the river.
727. Do you think there is anything in the contention that they would be likely to receive damage in the event of a channel being constructed? I have a doubt in my mind; but that would be altogether removed if the point at which the river is throttled below there were widened. If Blackwall Flat and the reef at Broadwater were removed, I do not think they would suffer any damage at all.
728. Before the scheme is entered upon, the Department propose to remove the obstructions of which you were speaking? I think Mr. Darley was always opposed to making any cut in the river, and his idea, as an alternative, was to widen the river and remove the reefs. One objection to that would be that the present inhabitants of the place would, perhaps, be dead before the scheme was completed.
729. How would you compensate those who suffer damage? I hardly think they will suffer damage; but in case they do, I think the Department may have a sum of money at its disposal which would compensate them.
730. You have stated that the residents benefited would be willing to pay for a portion of the cost;—can you suggest how that would be levied? Levels would have to be taken, and a rate struck on the value of the land.
731. Would that be on the portions benefited? Yes, on all portions benefited.
732. Do you think the channel, if cut, would benefit higher up the river; if so, to what distance? It would benefit the head of navigation up to Lismore.
733. Mr. Darley does not think it would be of benefit, whilst other witnesses maintain that it would? It would benefit in this way: the waters would be drawn off more quickly than they are at present. The water lying on the land kills the grass and all vegetation if it covers it. The water would be drawn off more quickly. If it lies on the land two days instead of a week it must be a benefit. I cannot understand that it will not lower the flood-level. You will have two channels emptying a certain vessel, and if you draw off by two channels you must necessarily lower the water. In Lismore the storekeepers have on many occasions been put to considerable expense in removing their goods from the shelves and storing them higher up. All that means labour and loss.
734. Who were the people who agitated most strongly for this work? The people from Lismore down to Woodburn and Dungarubba Creek.
735. Has this agitation been going on for any length of time? To my knowledge, for the last twenty years, but this scheme is one which I think Mr. Keele, who was the supervising engineer, thought out seven or eight years ago. I had a doubt in my mind, which is not altogether eradicated now, that we would relieve a number of people from damage, and cast that damage on others. I am quite satisfied, however, that if the flats are removed there will be little or no danger.
736. I believe you have been living in the district for some time? I first went there in 1870.
737. Have you a good general knowledge of that part of the district through which the proposed channel will pass. Yes. Conflicting statements are made regarding the country about there in flood time.
738. The Tuckian Swamp and the surroundings of the Tuckian are rather low;—does that get filled up by the local rainfall before the flood-waters come down? Yes. I have known the Tuckian to be flooded from the waters coming down the creek, and from the other creeks running into the swamp. We have floods in the North Arm and none in the South Arm, and we have had a heavier flood in the South Arm than in the North; but there is a large extent of country where we have heavy rains draining down into the swamp. I do not think there is any opposition in that part of the country to the relief.
739. How far would the local rain raise the swamp? It would vary, I think, from 4 feet up.
740. Would that in any way approach the flood level caused by the flooding of the river and the overflow there? No. When I first went down to the river, a mailman told me he rowed in a boat from above Ballina right across to Coraki.
741. Not during flood-time? Yes. It had spilled over the banks of the river, and spread over the country about there. It is more or less swampy right across from Broadwater—in fact, eighteen months ago I went across from Broadwater to Coraki; it is low-lying country.
742. Do you know the river banks where the proposed channel runs towards Coraki? Yes.
743. Where does the flood first break over the banks? It breaks across at Swan Bay and above Bungawalbyn Creek.
744. So that it would actually break over there as soon as it would flood over a sill in the proposed channel, which is about 12 feet below low-water mark? Yes.
745. How high would the river be at Coraki when it would break over? I could not say.
746. In the event of the water coming through the proposed channel at an earlier period than it does now, it would let the water at an earlier period into the Tuckian country? Yes.
747. Would those holding the land around the swamp object to that? I have heard no objections from any one I have spoken to about that.
748. It is mostly grazing country? Yes. It is swampy country in any case. I do not think there are many people about there who would be affected.
749. Whilst it would let the water in earlier at flood time, would it have any effect in carrying the water away quicker after the flood had subsided? I think the flood-water would pass down the Broadwater, but I do not think it would make much difference. As it is, the whole of that water comes down the river and floods up the Broadwater.

750.

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750. We have had some evidence about flooding up the Broadwater; is that caused by waters from the upper river, or by higher tides caused by heavy gales? Both. For instance, in one part, below Broadwater, there is a reef, and wherever they are you will see a difference in the flood a few miles above. You will see a difference, above and below, of a foot. At Tuckombil, near Woodburn, there is a patch of rocks. The flood-waters often used to run up Tuckombil five days before they started to run down again, by reason of the fact that the channel was throttled and did not allow the water to escape.
751. Would the run up the Broadwater take place before it would overflow the banks higher up the river? I think so.
752. How long would that continue? Until the floods had got considerably out of the river—until the tides began to make. At times, when there is a flood, there is no tide at all in the river. At times you can see fresh water three miles out to sea.
753. Can you give us any particulars as to what benefit is to be derived from cutting the channel? The benefit I can see from it is that it will allow the water to escape to sea by a short cut more quickly than it does.
754. Would it make any difference in the rise of the river? Yes. The flood-waters will be taken off the land more quickly, and if it only makes a difference of 6 inches, it means the difference between saving a crop and losing it. If the water rises over a cob of corn, the corn is destroyed. If the water is below the cob, it is not destroyed.
755. Would it not be a good idea to minimise the floods by widening the channel at Tuckombil where the water could have a clear run out to sea? I think so.
756. You have stated that there is frequently a flood in one Arm and not in another? Not frequently; but it has occurred.
757. Some of the evidence given by Mr. Kemp is that that would have the effect of silting between the junction of the South Arm and the main river, and the mouth of the proposed channel; if there is a flood in the South Arm, and only a medium one in the North Arm, the channel would carry away what would come down the North Arm, and the South Arm, being in higher flood, would create dead water between the mouth of the channel, and silt would accumulate? It would, I think, create dead water, and whilst the water was dead there might be a precipitation of the silt; but as soon as the water becomes confined to the banks, and the level of that water going down the South Arm is the same as the level of the water going down the North Arm, a scour takes place. That is when a scour takes place. There is little or no scour at the top of a heavy flood.
758. Do you think there would be sufficient flow of water when the river got to its banks to clear away any accumulation of silt which might be there? I am sure of it. I have been trying to induce the Department for years to protect the banks from erosion. Nearly all the mud-flats are caused by the erosion of the banks of the river. Great masses of it fall in at O'Connor's farm in Swan Bay. As a matter of fact, the river now runs where there was a road. I have asked the Department time after time to protect the bank of the river, pointing out that the erosion created flats right across the river. It made a wide and a shallow channel. As a matter of fact, the steamers were stuck there the other day. Those are the conditions under which the mud-flats are formed.
759. Have there been any attempts to prevent erosion? In one or two places at the lower end of the river they have piled the bank, but there has been no systematic attempt.
760. Have the attempts which have been made been successful? Yes.
761. Where do they put the silt? In the past they have been lifting the silt from one place and putting it into another. That means that the work is interminable. Now that we have better appliances and sand-pumping dredges, they put the silt ashore, or take it out to sea.
762. *Mr. Watson.*] You have stated that, in your opinion, the effect of the proposed channel must necessarily be to reduce the level of the water above the weir, because you would be drawing off by two channels instead of one. Mr. Darley, in his evidence, instances what has been the result of works of a similar character on the Mississippi. He pointed out that the Red River, which formerly ran into the Mississippi, at the point shown on the map, had a volume of about one-sixth of the total flow below the junction. It was diverted into Atchafalaya Bay by making a canal—an old flood-water channel—and the result is that the flood is as bad to-day as it was prior to the spending of the several millions of dollars which it took to carry out the work;—that does not look hopeful, as far as the result of the present work is concerned? The two cases may not be analogous. For instance, the watershed of the Mississippi is 435 times greater than that of the Richmond River, and it would all depend where the cuts are controlled. It may be that up the river, with such a big watershed, there is not such a big get-away, and the cuts may not be large enough.
763. As to proportions, they seem somewhat similar. The diversion of the Red River from the Mississippi subtracted one-sixth of the total flood which formerly went into the main channel below the junction. In this instance it is proposed to subtract, roughly speaking, one-third of the North Arm at Gundarimba? Yes.
764. To that extent it would be somewhat analogous. It must be admitted that the same proportion of silt is not contained in the waters of the Richmond as is contained in the waters of the Mississippi; but it is evident that the silting up of the Mississippi was very remarkable after the subtraction of the waters of the Red River. There seems to be a consensus of opinion amongst engineers in other parts of the world that it is not a wise thing to do anything which will have the effect of varying the velocity of a current in a river. Wherever the velocity is smaller at one point than at another there is bound to be a deposit of silt. Which is the more important to the people of the Richmond generally—the maintenance of navigation, or a possible minimising of flood? I should say the maintenance of navigation.
765. That necessity is always with them? Yes; for this reason: Floods occur and cause a good deal of damage. If they occurred very frequently there would not be much need to improve the river, because there would be no produce to take away; but if it is a question of blocking the waterway, and taking one flood off in two or three years, I should say, "Keep the waterway open."
766. The chief objection raised by the engineers seem to be to the variation in velocity of the current below the weir, and round as far as the Broadwater, as compared with what it will be above the weir. That, maintained with the variation induced by drawing off portion of the water, will be sufficient to cause a deposit of silt below. If that is done, it will be so much more difficult to keep the channel open for navigation? I do not think that would occur. I recollect having a conversation with Mr. Keele with

reference

The Hon. J. Perry, M.P. 26 June, 1900.

reference to a deposit of silt, which a Mr. Blakeney, who is in charge of snagging on the river, reported to him. The people agitated straight away for a dredge to be sent there. I think it was caused primarily by some willows falling in, and that accumulation of stuff against them, as well as a falling in of a large portion of the banks. It was stated that a dredge would have to be brought at once to remove this, as the steamers could not get up. When, however, the flood had gone down, and the river had got to its normal level, this had disappeared, proving that the scouring takes place during the last few feet of the flood, and not by the top of the flood.

767. Might it not occur that you would ensure a better scour by having a uniform flow down the river? Yes, I think it would be better; but I think you would have to build the banks of the river above the highest known flood, for the simple reason that there are many escapes along the banks into different places? If you make any permanent improvement in that way, you will have to provide not only for a uniform width of the escapes, but for a uniform height of the banks.

768. It has been suggested that the only way to get over the difficulty with respect to the possible claims for compensation which might arise through the carrying out of the scheme would be to resume the farms which might be subject to flood on the lower part of the river, charge the cost of resumption against the scheme, and credit the scheme at the same time with whatever was realised from the resale of the farms after it was in operation? It would be a simple way to deal with the matter to resume the land at the present prices. It could be sold afterwards under the altered conditions of things, and then there could be no claim for compensation.

769. You will admit it is a difficult thing to determine to what extent it is possible they may be damaged? Yes; that would not be possible.

770. Could we say whether there is a large area which would be subject to flood below Broadwater? I do not think so; as a matter of fact, I think more damage is done on the lower end of the river by king tides and an easterly gale, because it brings over the salt-water, which spreads over the grass and crops and destroys them, whereas flood-waters, if there is any silt deposited, enrich the land.

771. That was one of the objections raised by the people on the lower river—that they were subjected to king tides with an easterly gale;—if they occurred in conjunction with a flood they would find themselves in a worse plight than they are in now? In 1870 there were strong gales and heavy rains. I do not think there was a farm from one end of the river to the other which was not flooded then.

772. It would appear that in order to remove all possibilities of claims for damages you would have to resume a great area? I do not think there is a great area which would have to be resumed. It is a narrow strip between the river and the ocean, and a good deal of which is swampy and sandy.

773. Is there no low-lying land on the left-hand bank, below Wardell? There are sandy heaths. At the back of Pimlico there are farms, with some good land right through.

774. Is that subject to flood? No; no one has ever heard much of anything in the shape of a flood below there. They are damaged more by an easterly gale and a king tide.

775. *Chairman.*] Which is of greater importance to the people of a district—a means of reducing the flood or permanent navigation, taking the whole of the river and the district supplied by the river? Undoubtedly the navigation.

776. If there were any prospect of this scheme endangering permanent navigation, would you care to advocate it? Not if the scheme would permanently endanger the navigation; but I do not think there is the slightest probability of it.

777. You have made a statement as to the way in which the cost of the scheme might be defrayed: Presuming that the Departmental fears were realised, and that a considerable portion of the river between the weir and the Broadwater silted up after every flood, it would naturally follow that a considerable amount of dredging would have to be done to keep the channel free;—do you think, in addition to the primary cost of the scheme, it would be a fair thing to charge it with the subsidiary cost of dredging? No; because you would have to dredge now. I am prepared to admit that an officer opposed to the scheme would say that there was more silt deposited by reason of the flood, and that he would perhaps want to make a charge upon the people; but we have to dredge now, and have had to do so for some time. If it is possible to lower the level of the flood, less of the banks will fall into the river, and there will be less dredging to do.

778. *Mr. Watson.*] Is not a certain proportion of silt brought down from the headwaters of either arm by the floods? Yes; there is not much brought down the North Arm. There is a good deal of heavy stuff brought down the South Arm; but in either case I do not think very much of it reaches the main river. In the South Arm there is heavy sand, and when the banks are overcharged with water they keep slipping in, and it is deposited in the arm itself.

779. What is the average height of the banks from the Broadwater to the proposed weir? From 4 feet upwards. I may mention that the steamers going up the river create a wash or draught, and that undermines the banks to a considerable extent. When the floods come up on the top of it, the weight of the water presses the bank into the river, and then there is a slip.

WEDNESDAY, 4 *JULY*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd.
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.
John Christian Watson, Esq.
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.
John McFarlane, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Henry Dumaresq Portus, Traffic Manager for the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company, Morpeth, sworn, and examined:—

H. D. Portus. 4 July, 1900.

780. *Dr. Garran.*] Are you a resident of Morpeth? Yes; I am a native of Morpeth, and I have been there during the greater part of my life.

781. Have you had an opportunity of seeing many floods in the Hunter? Yes.

782.

H. D. Portus. 4 July, 1900.

782. We are engaged in an inquiry as to what will be the effect on the navigation of the river by making short cuts for flood water; we have been given to understand that there are at least three short cuts which have been made by Nature in the Hunter between Morpeth and West Maitland;—are you acquainted with those cuts? I know two of them. The cutting at the Pig Run I have not seen; but I know the one above the township of Largs.
783. Each of these short cuts was made in different years;—do you know anything of the floods which gave rise to them? The cut above the punt at Largs broke away in 1890; that is known as Narrow Gut.
784. Was that an unusually high flood? I was not at Morpeth then; but I have some particulars of the heights of floods before that time, and they show the effect on Morpeth and West Maitland. During the flood of April, 1870, the highest record at West Maitland was 34 feet 6 inches, and at Morpeth 13 feet 6 inches. During the March, 1875, flood the height was 33 feet at West Maitland, and 14 feet 5 inches at Morpeth.
785. That is a tremendous difference? There is always a difference of about 20 feet as between Maitland and Morpeth.
786. Is there such a get-away at Morpeth as to allow for that? The water is congested about Maitland; it comes down rapidly from Singleton to Maitland and is congested about Maitland, and then comes down slower to Morpeth.
787. Does the overflow on the land diminish the flow at Morpeth? Yes.
788. It acts as a flood moderator? Yes.
789. If those lands were protected against floods, you would have a rush of water at Morpeth? Yes. That has been the effect of the embankments. As the embankments have been proceeded with from time to time about Bolwarra, there has been a higher rise at Morpeth. The 1875 flood was the one in which the Honorable Mr. Arnold was drowned. In May, 1889, the height at West Maitland was 33 feet 6 inches, and at Morpeth, 12 feet 8 inches. I am not sure what the height was at Maitland in the March, 1893, flood—I believe it was 38 or 39 feet, and at Morpeth, it was 19 feet 8 inches. In January, 1895, the height at West Maitland was 32 feet 6 inches, and at Morpeth, 15 feet 2 inches. During the flood last year the height at West Maitland was 30 feet, and at Morpeth, 16 feet 6 inches. The water comes down much more quickly since the breakaways have occurred, and is relatively much higher about Morpeth.
790. Of the three cuts the nearest from Morpeth is what is known as at Narrow Gut? Yes.
791. Do you know what the height of the water is there in time of flood? No; but it is considerably higher than it is at Morpeth.
792. And yet it has passed by the greater part of the land which is flooded? There is a lot of land below Narrow Gut which is flooded—Phœnix Park, for instance.
793. Still it is the nearest to Morpeth? After it passes that cut, it breaks over Narrow Gut, and makes a short cut of itself; then it overflows at Howe's Lagoon and comes down about Morpeth.
794. Does Phœnix Park get flooded much? Yes; it did during most of the floods which I have spoken about, and last year there was scarcely a dry spot on it.
795. That must greatly relieve the water at Morpeth? Again, there is the difficulty below Morpeth. There is a restricted channel below Hinton, and the water is forced back upon Phœnix Park and Narrow Gut.
796. What restricts it? The narrowness of the river.
797. Is there no rocky bar? There is one 3 miles further down—the Green Rocks.
798. What is the effect upon the original circuitous channels of the river of a short cut;—is any of the silt deposited in them? Yes; there is a considerable deposit of silt. Even after the last fresh there has been a considerable deposit of silt above Largs. The steamship companies have droghers going up the river, and since the fresh of a fortnight ago there has been a considerable silting up.
799. How far do you send the droghers up? About 6 miles.
800. Do you mean 6 miles, including the winding of the river? Six or 7 miles.
801. Do you get to the western side of Narrow Gut? Yes.
802. And much above it? About 1½ mile.
803. The other two cuts do not affect you at all? Not as far as the navigation is concerned.
804. Supposing the river were navigable, commercially, to Maitland—which it is not—would the effect of these short cuts be to spoil the natural bed of the river for that navigation? I think so.
805. You could not take a boat up to West Maitland now? No; not by the old channel. You could take a light draught boat, drawing a few inches.
806. But you could not get through the channel where the township is now? No; a portion of the channel at the Horseshoe Bend is silted up completely.
807. Supposing it had been the custom to take steamboats to West Maitland, the natural operation of these floods, by cutting off the bends, would have stopped that navigation? I think so.
808. You state that the old channel is greatly injured? Yes; and the portion marked brown on the map is now quite dry at low tide.
809. If Narrow Gut were more than a mere escape for high water, and the river cut through there to its full depth, would it intercept the course round the old bend? No; in time the same effect would be produced as has been produced at West Maitland—it would silt up.
810. You would have a shorter cut, and you would be able to get up the short channel, and, perhaps, a little higher up the river, but you would not be able to go round the bend? No; lots of farmers who have river frontages would be completely cut off.
811. And they rely on your boats to fetch the produce away? That is the only means of getting produce away.
812. Do you ever get the flood over your wharf at Morpeth? Yes; as much as 8 feet over it.
813. Does it come into your sheds? Yes, into the lower sheds.
814. Do you keep bales of hay in the lower sheds? No. Knowing the height of the floods above, and being in telegraphic communication, we take the precaution of putting the hay into the droghers.
815. So that now-a-days you never get any hay spoilt? No. During the 1893 flood I was working all night helping our men to remove cargo—150 tons—hoisted to the higher level.
816. Then you can hoist cargo to a higher floor? Yes; or we can put it into the droghers, whichever is the more handy.

H. D. Portus. 4 July, 1900.

817. The works which were made to protect the bank at West Maitland are now really no longer necessary;—I believe they did some piling there in order to prevent the water breaking the banks down? I do not know much about that.
818. At any rate, the town is no longer threatened by floods? Except by high floods—floods which would rise over the embankments. During the 1893 flood the greater part of West Maitland was under water.
819. But still there would not be such a strong current running in the old channel? No.
820. The danger to West Maitland would be in the banks falling in? Yes. Of course they have blocked up the natural safety-valve in Wallis Creek, and this, with the embankments, has had the effect of raising the height down the river.
821. And it has prevented the Wallis Creek people being so much flooded? Yes; but there is a greater extent of cultivation about Morpeth than there is there. The effect of that was seen in connection with the last flood relief. About eighty farmers applied for flood relief about Morpeth, as against twenty at West Maitland.
822. Then the good done in one direction has been balanced by harm done in the other? Yes. The great mistake was that the works were not commenced lower down—at Newcastle—and brought upwards.
823. I believe you have had four or five dry years in the district lately? Yes.
824. Has the land during that period suffered from the want of a flood—from the want of top-dressing, for instance? I do not think so. I do not see any falling off in the quality of the hay. About Bolwarra they still get good crops from the land, although the embankments have excluded the waters from it.
825. Has any opinion been formed by the settlers as to the number of years they can go without a flood, and without the ground suffering? There were no floods from 1840 to 1851, and there were none from 1851 to 1857.
826. Did the crops show any sign of suffering during that period? No. The only thing was that the constant cropping of the land caused it to give out. I may mention that wheat-growing was the great industry in the Hunter River district prior to 1857. Then, owing to constant cropping, the rust affected the wheat, and the farmers went for lucerne.
827. I suppose the lucerne roots would extend a long way down below water-level? Yes.
828. And they would draw nourishment at the depth to which they would go? Yes; it is all alluvial deposit.
829. Then you do not think that the last few dry years have injured the soil to the slightest degree? Not appreciably.
830. You do not see any difference in the quality or quantity of the yield? No; the yield keeps up.
831. It is important to ascertain whether, if we keep the floods off the land altogether, we shall not also keep the manure off? Of course, if the river could be regulated like the Nile, it would be all right.
832. I suppose the people would like a flood in winter time? Yes; when they have nothing on the land.
833. Would they like a flood just now? I am afraid it would kill the lucerne just now.
834. Do they cut the lucerne all the year round? Yes; five or six times a year.
835. But not so frequently in the winter as in the summer? No.
836. Is the lucerne as nutritious in the winter as it is in the summer? The spring cutting is the best.
837. You are of opinion that whether the short cuts are made by nature or by art, the effect is to destroy the old channel for navigation? That is the effect.
838. How many feet do you think the water would rise at Morpeth beyond what it would rise if there were none of these short cuts? It would make a difference of 4 or 5 feet. During the flood of May, 1889, before the breakaway at Narrow Gut, the height was 33 feet 6 inches at West Maitland, and only 12 feet 8 inches at Morpeth. In the flood of 1895 it was 32 feet 6 inches at West Maitland and 15 feet 2 inches at Morpeth. There is a difference of 2 feet 6 inches there with a foot less at West Maitland.
839. Have you ever seen the whole of Phœnix Park covered with water? Yes, in 1893. It was also covered in August of last year, and Narrow Gut as well.
840. Have you had much flood this year? No; we have had a fresh.
841. I suppose the ground is now so saturated that if a heavy rain came it would go off in the river? Yes. The swamps, too, are quite full.
842. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You state that since several new channels have been opened between Morpeth and Maitland, which means a shorter flow for the water in flood time, it has left a higher rise in the river at Morpeth? That is so.
843. Would that mean a less rise at Maitland? It would make some little difference there. The water would get away from there quickly.
844. So that the less rise at Maitland would mean a higher rise at Morpeth? Yes. The reason of the higher rise at Morpeth is that the Paterson and Williams are always in flood at the same time as the Hunter. Formerly they had time to get away. Now the water is blocked, and the Hunter River comes down quicker and causes the rise at Morpeth.
845. Have you any information as to what effect it will have between Maitland and Singleton? I do not think it will make any difference there.
846. Would not new channels affect the river above Maitland? I do not think they would make much difference.
847. Below Morpeth, what would be the effect if the water came down so much quicker than by the old channel;—would it have the effect of flooding, to a greater extent, the river below Morpeth? No; it cannot get away so quickly just below Morpeth and Hinton. There is a bank on one side, and Mount Pleasant on the other, and that prevents the water getting away. It is congested, and is thrown back to Phœnix Park. It is congested again at Hinton. If it were not for that, Miller's Forest, lower down, would get swamped out.
848. Would not the water coming down so much quicker and so much earlier have the effect of causing a great current? No; because it is backed up by the waters below—the Paterson and the Williams.
849. So that the only parts really affected would be to the advantage of Maitland in the first place, and to the disadvantage of Morpeth in the second place? Exactly. Morpeth itself is not flooded, but the country opposite Morpeth is flooded.
850. You state that the opening up of the new channel has had a bad effect on the old channel from a navigation standpoint? Yes.

851. It has completely blocked up several portions of the old channel between Morpeth and Maitland? Yes. The part marked brown on the map is completely silted up. H. D. Portus. 4 July, 1900.

852. Have you any knowledge of the Richmond River? No. I have been from Ballina to Lismore, and that is all.

853. Do you think the effect that would be caused by these short channels—that is, in shoaling the rivers at the bends—would apply generally to other rivers similarly situated? I think so. If you make a cut you cannot very well control the water; it takes charge and becomes the main channel. Even if you make a sort of get-away above high-tide mark, there is always the risk of it breaking through, and that becomes the main channel, and cuts off the other portions of the river for navigation.

MONDAY, 9 *JULY*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd.
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.
The Hon. Solomon Herbert Hyam.
John Christian Watson, Esq.
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.
John McFarlane, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Robert Pyers, Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined:—

854. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You are the Representative of the Richmond Electorate in the Legislative Assembly? Yes. R. Pyers, Esq., M.P. 9 July, 1900.

855. How long have you resided in the district? I resided for twenty years on the Richmond, and for ten or twelve years on the Clarence.

856. You have resided for the last twenty years on the Richmond? Yes.

857. Have you considered the proposal to construct a flood-relief channel, known as the Tuckian Scheme? Yes.

858. Have you a statement to make? Yes.

859. Will you be good enough to read the statement? It is as follows:—

I have been a resident of the Richmond River for the last twenty years, and previous to that resided on the Clarence River for about eleven years, and have a good knowledge of the Richmond River and its tributaries—in fact, all its drainage area. Having been for many years a ship and steamboat owner, and largely interested in buying and shipping timber to Sydney, New Zealand, and the other colonies, I was put to a lot of trouble and loss by losing timber during floods in the river, so am well acquainted with the losses the residents have suffered by floods there; and for the last six years I have, with the other Members for that river—Messrs. Ewing and Perry—been urging each Minister for Works, viz., Messrs. Young, Lee, and O'Sullivan, to have this work of constructing the Tuckian Scheme carried out in one of the forms devised by Mr. T. W. Keele, Assistant Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, but was always put off by Minister Young, that Mr. Darley, the Engineer-in-Chief, was opposed to the scheme, and he could not move in the matter. And on Mr. C. A. Lee taking office, we got him to go fully into the matter, and he promised to put the proposal to the Public Works Committee for report. Mr. Lee left office before this was done, and the present Minister for Works, I am pleased to say, had the proposal put to your Committee without any further delay. Now, I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, the construction of this Tuckian Scheme will lower the height of the flood-waters of the Richmond very considerably, even if carried out with the take-off at 12 feet above low water, as all the water that goes through the weir will be out to sea before it would be round the river to Broadwater as it now runs.

Re the take-off, I must say that my opinion is the same as all those on the river that take any interest in the matter is, that it should not be higher than 6 or 7 feet above low-water mark; also, that there should be an opening cut from the Broadwater up some distance into the Tuckian Swamp towards the take-off, to let the flood-water coming over the weir out the shortest way possible, and this would drain the swamp at the same time; and this would be a very important part, as the waters coming out of the four creeks, viz., Marom Creek, Gum Creek, Tucki Tucki Creek, and Young Man's Creek, into Tuckian Swamp, would be out to sea before the waters of the North Arm broke out at the take-off.

Re Mr. Darley's evidence, *re* drains cut by Mr. Henderson from the Broadwater into Tuckian Swamp letting the tidal waters in on to the land, is absolutely incorrect, as no such thing has ever taken place; and I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Darley has been misinformed in the matter, as he has also certainly been in the cost of cutting the drain there by Mr. Henderson, say, £5,000 to £7,000. From my knowledge of work I should say the whole of the work would be done under £500.

Re Mr. Darley's opinion as to the river shoaling if the scheme is carried out as proposed. In my opinion that is only imaginary, as the North Arm only drains about one-third of the drainage area of the Richmond River, and not a third of that would go over the off-take, the other two-thirds going down the river.

And another thing to be taken into consideration is that, when the South Arm is in flood of any height, large quantities of water flow through every inlet from Tomki to Codrington into Pelican-tree Creek, which flows into the North Arm some distance above the proposed take-off. This water having to come down the North Arm, will always have the effect of helping to scour-out the river; and as for the river flowing from the junction at Coraki back up to the weir, is, in my opinion, simply nonsense, when you know the direction the water takes when the South Arm is in flood; and as for the river from Coraki to Broadwater, the South Arm, which drains about twice as much country as the North Arm, will certainly keep this clear, allowing all the Bungawalbyn water to go out through the Tuckombil weir, which is not the case.

And if Mr. Darley's theory is correct, as to the silting-up of the river, how is it that Bungawalbyn Creek does not silt-up, as the water coming down the river, in four floods out of five, flows up that creek from one to two days before it meets the water coming down the creek; and then the bulk of that water spreads over the low flats towards Tuckombil, and eventually empties into that creek, leaving little to scour out Bungawalbyn Creek, as most of that water takes a short cut over the low country into Tuckombil Creek.

And Bungawalbyn Creek has not shoaled up, and this has been going on for ages, no doubt, and there is always from 10 to 12 feet of water as far as the creek is navigable, where it is rock-bound, some 10 or 12 miles up. I think there can be no stronger proof than this that Mr. Darley's idea is only an imaginary one. And as to quoting the silting of the Hunter River, near Maitland, I am well acquainted with that portion of the Hunter, and must say that case has no bearing in any way with the Richmond River, as the Hunter River has no tributaries or arms running into the bends of the river that are cut off by the short cuts made by the floods there like the South Arm and Bungawalbyn Creek, which have two-thirds of the drainage area of the Richmond River. Besides this, those cuts through the Hunter were washed out to the level of the bottom of the river, whereas the take-off at the weir on the Richmond, at whatever height, will be thoroughly protected some feet above low-water mark, and there will always be sufficient water left running down the river after it has ceased running over the weir to scour out the river down to the junction of the South Arm at Coraki.

As mentioned before, my opinion, and that of all the people interested in this scheme, is that the take-off should not be more than 7 feet above low water, and that timber sills could be placed on up to the height devised by Mr. Keele—12 feet—and these could be removed after a test by flood, and replaced if found not to work well, which I feel sure would not be the case.

R. Pyers, Esq., M.P.
9 July, 1900.

I would also like to see the openings into the sea at Goat Island and Blanche's Mill made part of the scheme, and the outlets near the sea properly protected. This, with the removal of the rocks at Broadwater and the indurated sand-banks lower down the river, as proposed by the Harbours and Rivers Department, the Richmond would not suffer much by flood. This done would, I feel sure, satisfy the residents below Broadwater; thus, they would not suffer by flood. I may say I have always failed to see how the carrying out of the Tuckian work would flood the residents below Broadwater any more than if it were not carried out. In fact, I have always held the opposite opinion—that is, the flood-waters would be lower, as the water out of Tuckian Swamp, and that passing through the weir, would be out to sea before the water coming down the river would reach there.

In conclusion, I would like to point out to the Committee that a flood in the Richmond River will do more harm now and entail more loss, by far, than ever it has done before. As the dairying industry has started there since the last floods ceased—and it is a very large and increasing industry on all the flooded area—a flood would ruin the grass and starve the stock for a considerable time, and put the industry back for years, if not ruin it altogether, in the flooded area.

And I feel certain that the residents would pay their portion of the interest if it was the law of the Colony that all similar works constructed in other parts of the Colony be charged in the same way, by a Betterment Bill; the Crown owning a considerable amount of land, paying their quota of the interest. Also, as I know well, that several times the amount of the cost of the work is lost in one flood, which is a great drawback to the district and the Colony as a whole.

860. You mentioned in your statement that you have frequently been engaged in sending steamers and vessels between the Richmond and Sydney? I was until about three years ago.

861. Was there any difficulty in navigating the river at that time? Up to ten or twelve years ago there was great difficulty at the Heads.

862. Would there be any other obstruction between the Heads and the upper part of the river, where your vessels would leave? There were a few obstructions, but nothing to bother about. The entrance was the worst part.

863. Has that been improved since to any material extent? It has been greatly improved by the works at the Heads.

864. What depth of water would your vessels draw? About 9 feet was the greatest depth at which we could get out.

865. Would there be any difficulty or delay at the Heads at that time with a vessel drawing that depth? Yes; it would be weeks, and sometimes months, before they could get out.

866. Does that class of vessel experience any difficulty at the present time? None whatever.

867. What depth could vessels trading to the Richmond River now draw without suffering any inconvenience or delay? About 11 feet. There is about 12 feet of water on the Crossing and they could get out at any time. Over the bar drawing 13 feet.

868. Would there be any obstruction up the river to prevent them proceeding once they got over what is known as the Crossing? Yes; there would be a few flats that 12-foot vessels might touch unless it was high water; they would have to wait for high water.

869. Is there any improvement going on which would minimise that delay for vessels drawing the depth of water you mentioned? The Department of Harbours and Rivers has, I think, a sum of £10,000 or £20,000 on the next Estimates to improve that portion by removing the flats.

870. Where are these obstructions situated? There is one at Wardell, from 8 to 12 miles up the river. There is another one at Swan Bay, and it is about the worst one at the present time.

871. Is there not one at Woodburn? No; that has been removed. They are working at it now; and have taken the worst part away.

872. Would these be the principal obstructions in the river from the Crossing upwards? Yes. There are some rocks also at Broadwater.

873. Have you experienced many floods while you have resided in the district? I was there during the whole of the largest floods. The 1887 flood was the highest on the South Arm; and the floods in 1890 and 1893 were the highest on the North Arm.

874. That is the main river? What I term the main river other persons call the South Arm.

875. But that is not the general opinion? It drains three times as much country as the North Arm, and therefore I take it it must be the main river.

876. You stated that these periodical floods have caused a considerable amount of damage to the whole district, and that the cutting of this channel would, to a large extent, minimise that obstruction? That is my opinion, and the opinion of hundreds of people up there.

877. Would that apply to the South Arm as well as the North? To the lower part of the South Arm it would.

878. Would it affect the South Arm seeing that the channel is to be cut above the channel of the South Arm? It would naturally follow that the water taken out of the North Arm would be less coming down the main channel.

879. The flood-waters coming down the South Arm and the North Arm meet at the same time at the junction? No, the North Arm is generally flooded first; it has the shorter distance to go, and is more mountainous.

880. How long would the North Arm be in flood before the South Arm water would meet it? A day or a day and a half or sometimes two days. When the North Arm gets flooded over the rain generally comes from the coast, and it has to come across. That area has the rainfall first.

881. The North Arm is flooded first, and would reach the junction first? In nearly all cases, unless the rain came from the north, which seldom takes place there. The wet weather that we get generally comes from the south and south-east.

882. The South Arm is nearer the south than the North Arm? The rain follows the coast along in nearly all cases and comes inland.

883. It would, then, appear strange that the North Arm would not be flooded so early as the South Arm? You must understand that the North Arm is a great deal longer up to the mountains; it is 30 miles. The country on the South Arm is all flat country for 40 miles up.

884. Seeing that the flood-waters coming down the North Arm would reach the junction one or two days before the South Arm water, I do not think the flood-waters of the North Arm would pretty well recede before the flood-waters of the South Arm would reach them? In some cases, but not in all cases. They might meet together at times. The general rule is that the North Arm gets down to Coraki before the South Arm does. I have known cases where it has not done so, particularly in the 1887 flood.

885. Is it not a fact that the North Arm is in flood occasionally when the South Arm is not flooded? Yes.

886. And is it not a fact that the South Arm is flooded when the North Arm is not? That has only occurred once, to my knowledge.

887.

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887. In your statement you recommend that the height of the weir be decreased from 12 feet to 6 or 7 feet? Yes; and the opinion of the whole of the people interested on the river is that it should be made permanent up to 6 or 7 feet at low water, and the balance to 12 feet be put on by wooden sills.
888. When you use that term, do you mean the whole of the people above Broadwater, or the whole of the people on the Richmond River? It does not interest some people on the Richmond River. I mean the whole of the people above Broadwater, in the drainage area, as high up as it would affect them. The query is, how high up it would affect them.
889. Do you know the general feeling of the people below Broadwater? Yes; I have a good idea. Some of them are against it, and some of them do not care as long as they have nothing to pay. Some say that they object to it, because if they did not object to pay they would be brought under the Act, and would have to pay some part of the cost of a scheme from which they would receive no benefit. Others are very much against it. I know that Mr. Meston, who gave evidence before the Sectional Committee, is in favour of the scheme, although he is a large landowner below Broadwater.
890. Is he not a large landowner above Broadwater? Yes; but just equally as much as he is a large landowner below Broadwater, so that it would really make no difference in that way.
891. How do you think the altering of the height of the sill from 12 feet to 7 feet would be appreciated by those who now complain under existing circumstances of the damage likely to be done by the cutting of the channel? I cannot see that that would make any difference, because, as I say in my statement, that water would be out at the Heads before the water could possibly get round. You are not bringing more water into the river than would otherwise come into the river. It must come down past Broadwater in any case.
892. It has been stated in evidence that the floods occasionally last a number of days? That depends a good deal on the rainfall. It is Bungawalbyn Creek where the water takes a long time to come down.
893. In the event of floods continuing to rise slowly, and lasting a considerable period, do you not think it would affect the people below Broadwater in a case of that kind, when the water could not possibly all get away, even through the new channel, before the water coming down the main river would meet it at the mouth of Broadwater? I cannot see that that would make any possible difference. They would be in the same position in that case as they are in now.
894. Will you explain what you mean? That water has all to come down, and it would have a better show to get out to sea by coming over the weir than it would if it ran the other way.
895. It would have a better show to get out as far as Broadwater? What would stop it from getting out to sea. The heavy seas or king tides would have an effect.
896. It could not get down so quickly if only allowed to go down the channel of the river; but when there is another channel cut, it would then? Some of it would be down a day and a half before the other.
897. Would it be a day and a half going through the new channel before it could go by the river? Not in all cases. If Bungawalbyn Creek were up the water would come down much more quickly than it would if it were not up, because the water flows up that creek sometimes for a day and a half before it meets the water which is coming down. The country is flat up Bungawalbyn Creek, and it takes a long time to run off.
898. Where does it enter the river? About 4 miles below Coraki, or about 9 miles below the take-off.
899. And also below the junction of the South Arm? Yes.
900. You made some mention about a getaway at Goat Island in the event of the lower river being flooded; it would be a means of relief if the channel were cut through? If it were properly protected. I do not think they should interfere with it unless they protect it. At German Creek and Blanche's Creek, which are close together, it went through when there was a heavy flood. These two have always opened during heavy floods and always closed up again.
901. Do you think the cutting of a channel there, in view of the complaints of people below Broadwater, would give the necessary relief for the additional accumulation of water afforded by the cutting of a new channel? It would give them some relief; but the water will always go out there again if there is a heavy flood.
902. Before what is termed a heavy flood occurs, very often a lot of damage is done? Yes.
903. In order to counteract the additional water caused by the opening of the new channel, would you recommend the cutting of a channel from Goat Island to the sea? It would be a very dangerous thing to do unless it were very well protected. You might have a river out there unless it were well protected at the beach.
904. Do you know that particular locality? I have been there, but I do not know much about it.
905. With regard to reducing the height of the sill at the entrance above Coraki, have you considered this aspect of the question: That it would let the water into the country known as the Tuckian Swamp and surrounding country at a much earlier period than it would if it were reduced to 7 feet? I quite see that; but if, as I say, a channel were cut out at the bottom, it would let out the water which goes into these swamps long before the water came down to the weir at all, for those creeks are always the first which flood the swamp. That is flooded a day or so before the water comes down the river. That water would be out to sea if there were an opening cut at the bottom end of the swamp.
906. Is it not almost on one level at the Broadwater and the Tuckian Swamp? No; the Tuckian Swamp is a good deal higher than the Broadwater.
907. How much higher? I should think the lower part is a couple of feet higher than the Broadwater.
908. Than high water in the Broadwater? Yes.
909. Is there a bank on the Broadwater? There is a kind of bank, which keeps the water in the swamp.
910. There must be a bank along the Broadwater at least 2 or 3 feet above high-water mark? Yes.
911. You said that by cutting that bank it would allow the waters to flow through the Broadwater, and so relieve the whole of the Tuckian Swamp? That water coming down would not interfere with it very much. Of course, it would be flooded, but it would not be flooded to any greater height than it is now.
912. At flood-time would not the local rain have some effect on the swamp? Of course it would, but the opening I advocate would do away with that. It would take away that water as it came down.
913. The opening which you suggest should be made at Broadwater would have the effect of carrying out the whole of the local rains? The local rain-water; and that would be out before the water came down the Arm.
914. It has been stated in evidence that there would be from 4 to 5 feet of water in the Tuckian Swamp caused

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caused by the local rainfall? I take it that there would be all that, and in some cases more, with these four large creeks running into it.

915. You said that by cutting this bank along the Broadwater it would reduce the whole of this water before the flood-water could come down? It would let the flood-water out as it came down. It would go straight out, instead of being stopped, as now, by the bank which is at the top of Broadwater.

916. Has there been any effort made to relieve the Tuckian Swamp by this means? Only the small drains cut by Mr. Henderson.

917. Had those drains the effect of taking away the whole of the local rain-water which falls there? To some extent they have, but they are not large enough. They are only small drains.

918. How would you suggest that it be done? To cut an opening as wide as you cut the off-take—300 feet wide. It would not require to be deep, and it would not be a very expensive work to do.

919. Where Mr. Henderson's drains enter the Broadwater have they to go through any bank? No; there is very little bank they have to go through. The highest would not be 2 feet or 2 feet 6 inches above high-water mark.

920. Is it not a fact that the tides go up the whole length of Henderson's drains? They go up a good way, but not the whole of the distance. I was there two or three months since.

921. Did you know the locality before the drains were made? No.

922. What, in your opinion, has been the effect of cutting these drains;—has it had the effect of improving the country through which they run? By all I have heard, it has. You could not walk over it before the drains were cut, and now you can ride over it.

923. Do you know the river between where it is proposed to cut the channel, above Coraki, on the North Arm, and Broadwater? I know the river well.

924. Do you know it well at flood-time? I have been there in a few floods.

925. How high has the river to rise at Coraki, or at the entrance of the North Arm to the proposed channel, before it overflows its banks between there and Coraki? Different heights. I think the highest would be about 20 feet.

926. At Coraki? At the take-off, to get over the bank.

927. Does that mean that the river would have to rise 20 feet at Coraki before it could overflow the banks between Coraki and the Broadwater? No; as you go down a good deal less will do.

928. I want to know how high the river, at flood-time, would have to rise at Coraki before it would have the effect of causing the overflow of the banks between Coraki and Broadwater? I think about 13 feet at Coraki overflows the banks down below Swan Bay. Of course, it is going up the inlets or drains long before that.

929. What inlets? What they term O'Connor's Drain, near Swan Bay. It goes up that drain from just above high tide.

930. Where does it flow? It flows across there towards the Tuckian Swamp.

931. Does that mean that the Tuckian Swamp is filled by these inlets before there is an overflow of the river over the banks? No doubt, in all cases.

932. How high would the river have the effect of filling the swamp by the inlets you mention? That I could not say. It would overflow about Swan Bay at first; but that would be the lowest bank.

933. Would that affect the Tuckian Swamp speedily? It would take some time.

934. Or is the Tuckian Swamp not filled till the river flows over the banks? The swamp is generally filled by its own water, and that of the four creeks mentioned—for the first 3 or 4 feet.

935. That is by local rain-water? Yes.

936. You stated that that could be overcome by cutting an opening at the Broadwater? Yes.

937. And reducing the level of the sills from 12 to 7 feet would not, in your opinion, have the effect of additionally flooding the Tuckian Swamp? It would flood it more, but it would get away just as soon if the opening were made as straight and as short as possible.

938. How do you think the residents along the Tuckian Swamp, or those who will be affected, would view the matter;—would they be satisfied with earlier flooding and higher flooding if provision were made that the flood-waters would get away more quickly? I think so. I feel sure that all I have spoken to along the Tuckian are in favour of having the work carried out, and they want it carried out at the lowest level, if they can possibly get it done.

939. How do you think the new channel would affect the flooded waters of the South Arm? It must lower the South Arm, as less water has to come down to meet the South Arm water.

940. In regard to the silting up of the channel, have you considered that part of the question? Yes. I cannot see that it can silt the channel up, because there will always be sufficient water to scour the channel out 3 or 4 miles down to Coraki, from the take off, and the waters in the South Arm will always scour the river out.

941. It has been stated in evidence that the South Arm is flooded when there is not a high flood in the North Arm; between the junction of the North Arm and the South Arm there is a stretch of 4 or 5 miles to the entrance of the proposed channel above Coraki, and it is contended that with a high flood on the South Arm, and only a small flood on the North Arm, there will be dead water between the entrance to the proposed channel and the junction of the South Arm;—how do you think that will be affected in regard to silting? I cannot see that that would take place, because the waters run from the South Arm into Pelican Creek, and that runs out above the off-take, and that is a big creek which takes a great deal of water out. That water would go through the weir.

942. Seeing that the water goes through the weir, there would be no running water between the entrance to the weir and the junction of the South Arm until the South Arm reached almost a normal level? How can that be? There is only a certain amount of water which can go over the weir. The rest of the water going down the river must go by the Arm into the main river.

943. Would not that be a small amount of water, in view of there being only a small flood in the North Arm? I take it that there would always be sufficient water going down the North Arm to scour out that stretch of 4½ miles.

944. Do you consider that in the event of even there being a large amount of silt left in the dead water, there will be a sufficient flow of water, if the South Arm waters do subside, to scour it away? I take it that it would. The most silt, I may say, would be in the South Arm; but that silt does not go any distance down the river.

945. Where does it go? The greater part of the silt which comes down the South Arm does not go

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more than 4 or 5 miles below Casino, and there it has been, for years, blocking up the river. Lower down there is a good channel from there to Coraki, and has been for years. The heavy silt does not go 4 or 5 miles below Casino.

946. How do you think the river will be affected in the event of the proposed flood escape being cut? I cannot see that it would be affected at all, because there is sufficient water to keep it open in the South Arm, which drains twice as much country as the North Arm.

947. You think the reduction of water that would go through the new channel would not be required to create a scour? In my opinion it would not make any difference.

948. You think there would be sufficient water without that? Yes.

949. Do you think there is anything in the contention that when a high flood occurs, and there is a great rush of water, it has a better effect than when all comes down together to create a scour at the entrance to the river? That is not so. The worst flood you can have to block up the river is a high flood. The floods which keep within the banks are the best to scour out the river. When a flood gets too high it flows over and tears the banks away, and they go into the river.

950. You consider there is nothing in that contention? No, there is nothing in the idea of a big flood scouring out the river.

951. Have you any experience or knowledge of the Tuckombil Escape? Only from the residents. They state that it has done a wonderful amount of good. The last flood they had in 1898 was only a small flood; but in similar floods they say the water would have been much higher if the scheme had not been carried out.

952. Some benefits which have been derived are due to that escape being made? The residents there say so, and I think it is true, because less water has to go out at the Heads.

953. Do you know the locality where the escape was made? Yes.

954. Do you think the widening and deepening of it would have a more beneficial effect, and would minimise the rise in the river about that point? It stands to reason that it would do so. If you make it twice as wide, it would take twice as much water direct out to sea.

955. You stated that you believed that the residents interested would be willing to contribute something to pay the interest on the cost of constructing this scheme? I believe most of the people are willing. If every other work in the Colony is carried out on the same principle—that is, a similar work—by a Betterment Bill, I believe the people there would be just as willing to pay as any other people are.

956. Would that apply to the people on the land on the South Arm as well as on the North Arm? For a short way up it would. I do not think it would benefit the people on the South Arm a great way up. I am quite satisfied that the people on the South Arm would be willing to pay a certain amount.

957. How do the people living between the Broadwater and the Richmond River Heads view the question;—are they apprehensive of any danger being done through the cutting of the channel? Some of them are. Some of them think the channel will bring the flood down on them more quickly.

958. Do you think they have any grounds for that feeling? In my opinion, they have not; but mine is only an opinion the same as theirs is.

959. Your opinion generally is that if the proposed channel were cut it would be the means of allowing the flood-waters to go out at a quicker rate, which would cause a less rise in the river above the weir without damaging those persons living below the Broadwater? If you deepen the river lower down, and remove the rocks above Wardell, I cannot see that the people will suffer in any way. I think it will benefit them, because it will let the water out to sea much more quickly.

960. Would the removal of the rocks take place between the Broadwater and the Heads. There is one lot of rocks just above the Broadwater, and some soft rocks, or indurated sand, between the Broadwater and Wardell.

961. Would you advocate the cutting of this channel unless a provision were made for the removal of the obstruction you named below the Broadwater? That is going to be done in any case.

962. Do you think any bad effect would follow the cutting of the channel without the removal of the obstructions—that is, in regard to the people below Broadwater? I cannot see that it would; the water would get out more quickly—it would not be brought down all at once.

963. You state that it has been decided to remove these obstructions, and that with their removal you do do not think there would be any danger at all of an overflow caused by the escape channel below Broadwater? I do not think so.

964. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Do you not think that it is more than likely that when there is a large body of water carried to a lower point that would rise higher than the water above it, and cause a stagnation in the water? In that case I cannot see that it would, because there would be a fall to sea, and the water would be out to sea before it could possibly get out the other way. It would be only 9 miles across, I understand, and it is 28 miles round. It would be only 14 miles out to sea from there, so that that water would be out to sea which came out first.

965. That would be all very well if it were not a flood lasting about an hour, but when there is a continuous rain for several days, or perhaps weeks, that argument would not apply? Taking the extreme case which you suggest, the people would be no worse off then than they are at present. That water has to come down there now.

966. We have had evidence to show that the diversion of the Hunter River has created a complete silting up? That has no bearing on this case at all. I know the Hunter well where it has silted up. It has no tributaries and creeks running to create a scour like the South Arm of the Richmond River has. In the Hunter it is all dead water; the water cuts across, and the other part quite naturally silts up. There is no water running round to keep it open.

967. Does it silt up to any extent as it is now, in its natural state? There is very little silting taking place in the Richmond, except at the Heads. That is the place where they dredge most.

968. Has it never been necessary to dredge the river? I think there was a dredge once about Wardell. I do not know that there has been a dredge higher up in the main channel—only in the inlets.

969. What is the nature of the bottom of the Richmond, as a rule? It is a very fine muddy sand, except at the head of the creeks, where it is coarse sand, as, for instance, at Casino. The South Arm is sandstone country, and the North Arm is trap-rock, or volcanic country.

970. The diversion of a large body of water must have some effect on the scour? The floods which may create the greater scour are the floods which keep within the banks of the river. We always have sand flats

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flats after a big flood, but they draw away themselves as the water gets within the banks. There has never been any occasion to dredge the main river except at the Heads, and in very few places.

971. I suppose you have not had any experience of any work of a similar character? No.

972. So that at the very least this is, to a certain extent, an experiment? Yes. But we have had the Tuckombil scheme. All sorts of things were predicted to take place under that scheme, which have not taken place. It was predicted that it was going to silt up, and wash away, and do a lot of things; but nothing of that sort has come to pass. That was the Engineer-in-Chief's idea of things. We had great trouble to get that work carried out.

973. You have given this work a good deal of study and attention? I have studied it from all points.

974. And you have come to the conclusion that this will relieve the country? I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it will relieve the Richmond.

975. According to the opinion of the Crown Solicitor it seems that it is a very touchy thing to interfere with the navigation of the river? I have read his opinion, and I admit that it is so stated there.

976. You see the Government would be liable for any interference with the navigation of the river? There is no doubt about that.

977. Do you think the persons who would be affected by the floods would be willing to become responsible for any damage which might be done in that respect? I can hardly say that.

978. If they are so confident that this scheme would be a success, and a great advantage to them, I should think that they ought to have no hesitation in putting themselves in the place of the Government? It has never been put to them in that way. I do not know their feeling in that matter. I am quite satisfied that they are willing to pay interest on the cost of their proportion of their work; but as for paying for any damage which may occur, a man may come in with a bill who never received any damage, and make them liable for a law suit. I am not a landowner down there; but if I were a landowner I should be very glad to take that risk. My opinion is very strong in the matter, because I consider that there is no risk. I do not say that you would not have a law suit, for many people go to law about nothing.

979. You have also read Mr. Darley's opinion? Yes.

980. His opinion is that the construction of this channel would, to a certain extent, act in the same way as the diversion of the water in the Hunter River? I am afraid you do not see my contention. In the case of the Hunter River there is only one river, but in the case of the Richmond River, the South Arm running in below the take-off would always keep the river clean, and the South Arm drains twice as much country as the North Arm. The river there is about 20 feet deep, and the take-off would be 8 feet above high water. Only a third of the water coming down the Arm would ever go over the weir. The rest of the water must go down the river. The Hunter, at Maitland, is quite a different thing. It is quite natural that the bends in the Hunter should silt up, because there is no channel coming in to keep them deep.

981. You rely chiefly on the North Arm to scour the river? Yes; it is the main river, and drains such a large area that it must keep the channel open.

982. *Mr. Levien.*] It is the channel cut from Maitland which filled up the flats? Yes.

983. When did you see that channel? I have not seen it, but I know the river.

984. How many years is it since you have been there? Twenty-five years.

985. And you know where it was cut through? At the Horseshoe Bend.

986. That is the one that caused the flats to silt up? Quite so; but that does not alter my contention in the slightest degree. The water is sure to take a short cut; it will go by the shortest way it can; but had there been another river coming into one of these bends lower down that river would have been kept open just the same as before.

987. But there was Wallis' Creek coming in lower down? That is not a tidal creek. Very little water comes out of that creek?

988. It is a tidal creek up to Maitland? The tide goes up the Richmond 30 miles from Coraki.

989. How does the tide rise and fall near Lismore? About 2 feet near Lismore, I should think.

990. *Dr. Garran.*] You say that the people in the district will be quite willing to pay interest on the cost of this work if it is the law and the custom that the same thing should be done elsewhere? Quite so.

991. What other works do you refer to? The flood scheme at Maitland.

992. Do you refer to what has been done, or to what is proposed to be done? To both.

993. To what work do you refer as having been done? The cutting of the Horseshoe Bend. That was done by the Public Works Department.

994. We are told that that was mostly done by the work of Nature? The contract was let, and it was only by an accident that the work of Nature interfered.

995. It was not executed except by the work of Nature? I take it that the man was paid just the same as if it had been cut by him.

996. There are a great many works which have been done all over the Colony; it would be rather hard to make a collection of them; so that, if there were not a single case adduced where there was no payment by the people, you might hold that to be a sufficient excuse for letting all these people off? Yes.

997. It seems to me that it is a very poor guarantee for the Government to spend the money on such an understanding as would involve that word "if"? Of course, I am only giving you my own opinion.

998. What chance do you think there would be of the Government getting the interest paid on this outlay? I think, if the Government bring in a Betterment Bill, there is no doubt about their getting the money.

999. They could get betterment as regards the future, but would that Bill apply to the past? Not unless they made it retrospective, which, I suppose, they could not very well do.

1000. Would you consider that a reason why they should not pay, if it was not made retrospective? I do not think it matters much what I think about the payment. I think the people are willing to pay in any reasonable way.

1001. Have you seen the Broadwater country when it has been in flood? Yes.

1002. Can you tell us how much of the land on shore there is flooded at Broadwater? It is all very flat country round Broadwater, right into the hill at Wardell.

1003. So that there would be a great many acres flooded? Yes.

1004. In order to avoid this possible litigation, would it be a wise policy for the Government, before carrying

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carrying out the Tuckian scheme, to buy up the floodable land? It would be the wisest scheme, in my opinion, to avoid litigation.
1005. Could they not then release that land, subject to all the conditions applying? They could do that, or resell it. Your suggestion would be a good one, I think.
1006. It would be quite possible to do that, and make it a charge on the work? Yes; and resell the land or let the land.
1007. I suppose we could release it at from 2 to 3 per cent.? Yes.
1008. At the Broadwater, what is the land used for? It is used for sugar-growing.
1009. Does the flood rise high enough to kill the sugar-cane? Not unless it goes over it.
1010. How often does it go over it? Hardly ever.
1011. The expanse is too wide? Yes.
1012. You have never known a cane-field to be destroyed on the banks of the Broadwater? No.
1013. But if that were turned to dairy-farming work would the grass be killed? The grass would not be killed unless the water was over it for three or four days.
1014. How many days would it take to kill the grass? It is according to the time of the year. In warm weather it would take a longer time to kill the grass than it would in cold weather.
1015. Does it depend on the kind of grass? Yes.
1016. Are there artificial grasses on the banks of the Richmond River? In a good many places there are.
1017. What kinds? Different kinds, such as cocksfoot, rye-grass, and clover. Couch-grass is the general grass there.
1018. Do these artificial grasses stand the wet worse or better than the native grasses? I do not know about their standing the wet better, but they give a better percentage of milk and butter than natural grasses do.
1019. But they are more likely to suffer from flood? A good many of them are, on the low land.
1020. Are they more tender? Yes; some of them are very tender.
1021. I understand you to say you consider it is an essential to the Tuckian Escape scheme that the indurated sand by Wardell should be cleared away? Yes.
1022. Would it not be safer to have that cleared away first? I think that will be done.
1023. Would it not be wise to have that done, and see the effect of it before a spade is put into the Tuckian channel at all? Seeing that it is going to be done, I do not think that would make any difference. That will be done whether the scheme is carried out or not.
1024. Will it so let the water out as to relieve the Broadwater of any risk of flood from extra water coming down the Tuckian channel? I should think so. It is reasonable to think so, no doubt.
1025. Do you think taking away the indurated sand there and the rock in other places would relieve the upper river sufficiently without the Tuckian channel? I do not think so; it is too far away.
1026. You said that there is a sum on the Estimates for removing these rocks? Yes.
1027. On the Loan Estimates, or on the Revenue Estimates? On the Loan Estimates.
1028. Do the Government get any return from that money? No; it is sure to be on the Loan Estimates.
1029. It is all borrowing money, and getting no direct return to meet the interest on the loan? There would be no direct return that I know of, only through settling the people there.
1030. Is there any direct return from the works at the Heads? There are harbour dues for vessels; but I do not exactly know what they are. When I was running boats to the Richmond, I had to pay pilot dues.
1031. Is not the charge you speak of a charge in return for the lights? I could not say how the money was used.
1032. I do not think it is a special charge on the harbour works? I do not think so.
1033. You have spoken about the non-silting up of the river; but you must understand that the part which is thought to be particularly dangerous is the part between the take-off and the junction with the other branch? I quite see that.
1034. So that it does not get the benefit of the large quantity of water coming down the south channel? No; but it gets the benefit of a lot of water which flows from the south channel into what is called Pelican Creek, which flows in above the weir.
1035. That only comes in high floods? Yes.
1036. It is the floods which do not go over the banks which do the work the best? Yes.
1037. We have had shown to us a work on the Mississippi River which leaves a far greater proportionate volume of water to come down the old river channel than would be the case here, and yet silting up has occurred there? I do not understand that at all; I do not know whether the conditions are similar.
1038. Have you any idea of the number of persons whose land might be injured, and who would raise a question of damage? No.
1039. Would there be a couple of hundred? That would be the outside number.
1040. Would the risk of actions be below the junction of the Broadwater and the main river? Below the Broadwater. There would not be anything like two hundred people unless it were half-acre blocks in towns which were likely to be injured.
1041. Suppose this scheme were made, and we had a king tide and a terrific gale of wind all at once, the water being backed up from the sea, and coming down the river in great volume at the same time, could you say what the flood at the Broadwater was particularly due to—whether it was due to the tide, or to the gale, or to the rains? I could not say; but the people would be in no worse condition if it came than they would be otherwise.
1042. If you were on a jury, how could you discriminate how much should be charged against the rain, how much against the gale, and how much against the tide? I admit that is a knotty question to go into; but I cannot see that the people would be any worse off than they are. The water would have to come down in any case.
1043. It is not a wise thing for the Government to run indefinite risks of this kind? No, I suppose not; but I take it that there is no risk to run.
1044. Their lawyers might take a different view? Yes.
1045. Do I understand you to say that the slope of the water is far greater from Lismore down to the weir than it is in the other branch? It comes down more slowly in the other branch; it is flatter country.
1046. Have you any notion of the number of people between Lismore and the escape channel who would be benefited by that one piece of river? I could not mention the number of them; but there are a good many.

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1047. On both sides of the river? Yes.
1048. It would be very easy to ascertain the number? Yes.
1049. Is the frontage land mostly used for cane or dairying? Some is used for each purpose; but the greater part is used for dairying.
1050. That is more exposed to damage than the other? Yes.
1051. This tendency towards change in trade has really increased the importance of this question altogether? Yes.
1052. To some of these dairying people, if their grass is killed it means the loss of the season? Yes; they have to sell their stock or shift them until the grass grows again.
1053. Do the settlers on the bank have any high land in the rear, or are they mostly on the flat? Some of them have, in places. In some places you would have to go 7 or 8 miles to get high land.
1054. And is the whole of that intervening land liable to flood? Yes.
1055. *Mr. Watson.*] You stated that there are some Crown lands in the neighbourhood which would contribute towards the cost of this scheme;—where are they situated? Behind the Tuckian Swamp, measuring about 5,000 acres.
1056. The Tuckian Swamp will not be improved by the taking of water into it? Yes, it will, according to the drains which Mr. Henderson dug there. The drains improved the swamp and made it good grazing land.
1057. The scheme now proposed only contemplates the taking of water into the swamp? Quite so; but I advocate an opening being made at the bottom to let it out.
1058. If you only let out as much water as you put in, the position of the swamp is not altered? No.
1059. If the position of the swamp is not altered, how can the Government land be said to have been benefited? For nine or ten months in the year the swamp would be quite dry, the same as Henderson's swamp is.
1060. Is it not dry now because of the lack of draining? The water cannot get out.
1061. One or two of us went up to the height of the Broadwater, and we could not see any sign of a bank which would preclude the water getting out? You did not go high enough up.
1062. We went right up into that creek, which is as high as you can get with a boat? Is it not reasonable that there would be no water in the swamp if there were not a bank to keep it there?
1063. We were told that there was no water in the swamp when we were there? Not in the swamp; but there is generally a foot or a couple of feet in the top of it. It was a very dry time when you were there—about as dry a season as they have had on the Richmond for twenty years.
1064. *Mr. Hyam.*] Do you think if this cutting is made it will relieve the town of Lismore in a time of heavy flood? To a certain extent I think it would.
1065. It would lessen the chance of a flood? It would naturally lower the flood.
1066 I suppose it is quite patent to you that the heaviest floods on the river are caused by easterly and south-easterly rains? Yes; we never had any flood with any other rains.
1067. During that time we have had mountainous seas on the coast? Not always heavy seas.
1068. And high tides, as a rule? The water is backed up, and it is almost impossible for water to get away; in fact, but for these conditions the possibility of flood would be remote.
1069. You would have floods which you never had in high gales? The flood backs the water up to a certain extent; but we have had floods and no gales, too.
1070. You have seen a good many floods? I have seen the highest floods which have been there.
1071. You are of opinion that it would give some relief to the town of Lismore? Considerable relief.
1072. Would it lessen the possibility of a flood altogether? I think not.
1073. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that the flood which keeps within the river banks is the one which does the best scouring? Yes.
1074. And, on the other hand, that the flood which gets over the banks leads to silting? It tears the bank away in all cases; the banks go into the river.
1075. Taking these two statements in conjunction, are they not an argument against making any opening whatever in the banks to divert half of the water which otherwise would remain within the banks to beyond the banks? That is quite so. But it is the water which goes over the banks which we want to remove. If we never had it over the banks it would be right enough.
1076. This proposed channel cannot remove any of that water, because, whether the channel is there or not, some water would go over the banks? If a take-off is there, it must certainly remove a lot of water.
1077. You think it will prevent it going over the banks? Yes.
1078. Suppose the proposed channel were constructed, do you think it would entirely prevent a high flood going over the banks? Unless it was a very exceptional one it would.
1079. *Mr. Hyam.*] You said that during flood time the Tuckian Swamp fills up first, and you propose to bring the water from the river into the swamp;—now, is it not impossible to get water into the swamp if it is already filled? If my idea is carried out there will be an opening cut into the Broadwater, and the Tuckian Swamp water will be out to sea before the other water is taken there.

Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq., M.P., sworn, and further examined:—

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1080. *Chairman.*] You wish to supplement your former evidence? Yes. Through the courtesy of the Committee I have had an opportunity of seeing the evidence given by the Engineer-in-Chief. There are one or two matters in his evidence which I thought might be referred to, and that is why I suggested to you that I should be called again.
1081. Will you be good enough to read the statement which you have prepared? It is as follows:—

I WILL endeavour to avoid reiteration, and direct the attention of the Committee only to the salient points of objection, which are—

(1) Piling up of water at Broadwater.
(2) Deposit of silt.
(3) Injury to residents below Broadwater.
(4) Necessity for bringing the whole flood-waters along the whole course of the river.
(5) Examples chosen to exemplify the danger incidental upon the scheme.

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1. Piling up of the Water at Broadwater.

(*a*) Since the water coming *via* Tuckian during the early period of a flood will be out to sea before the river-borne water reaches Broadwater, there will be less water to pile up. (*b*) Water cannot be piled up at Broadwater to a greater extent than in the past, nor sufficiently to materially affect the slope of the water from Coraki to Broadwater, because the banks below Broadwater are too low to retain it. When the flood rises over a certain height it simply rushes direct to the sea. It would be as reasonable to expect to pile up water in a saucer with one side broken out. Not being desirous of endangering the scheme by going beyond it, I did not press the point that the "safety-valve" of the river near Broadwater might be used and controlled. No engineer will contend that this cannot be done with safety as readily as at the off-take at Tuckian. Since the unregulated power of the water forces its way to sea every high flood, without apparent danger to the main waterway of the river, how can regulating and strengthening works cause any ill-effect,—if the natural banks stand, surely they will resist any force more readily when strengthened and protected.

Further, the point was not pressed, for the Committee has full information that the discharging area of the river below Broadwater is to be increased by the removal of specified works to a much greater extent than the discharging area of Tuckian Canal (even if this were new water, which it is not).

I trust these three obvious facts will be sufficient to cause the Committee to dismiss from the question all arguments based on the piling up of water at Broadwater, which piling up will be simply impossible.

2. Deposit of Silt.

(*a*) If it be impossible that the water will be piled up at Broadwater, which the foregoing facts show, the whole question of silting up between Broadwater and Coraki disappears. The idea mooted that the South Arm water would run up the North Arm from Coraki over the off-take, and thus silt up that portion of the river, I presume has been dismissed from consideration:

(1) Because of the body of water coming down the North Arm before the Tuckian off-take will work would be sufficient to maintain a strong downward current.

(2) Because, before such a state of things could prevail, the South Arm water would reach the North Arm *via* Pelican Creek.

All rivers carry foreign matter in solution more or less; but no attempt has been made to prove that the flood-waters of the Richmond carry sufficient foreign matter to cause the silting question to be serious. The suggestion rests on surmise in direct opposition to the history of the river. All experience points exactly in a reverse direction. If the flood-waters carried large quantities of silt, the Tuckian Swamp would long ago have been filled up, for the flood-waters have reached it, and laid almost still on it for considerable periods, probably for centuries past. Although it may be granted that every flood makes some deposit, it is too slight to be appreciable even under these favourable conditions.

Again, take the case of Bungawalbyn Creek, where the flood-water at times runs up for days; even at this low level there is no deposit.

The explanation may be that ordinary silt is so easily moved, a very slight current being sufficient. Half a mile an hour moves coarse sand. (Sir Chas. Lyell.)

·17 miles an hour begins to work on soft clay.
·341 ,, ,, left fine sand.
·681 ,, ,, sweeps along fine gravel. (Minard.)

Login agrees with the above.

Those who desire to prove that silt would rest in the river must claim that the falling flood-current is not half a mile per hour, which will at once be conceded as being absurd. I am now dealing with the ordinary river-borne silt, not with land-slips and heavy erosions which are deposited in the river contiguous to the banks from which they come. These will be dealt with later.

If removing flood-waters by side delivery always causes rivers to silt, what is to be said of the great works now being carried out on the Nile, which river is estimated to carry annually 140,000,000 tons of silt; of the great works in India; of the proposals to divert flood-waters from the Murray. But, perhaps, it is unnecessary to continue this point further. The regulated discharge of the top of flood-waters having obviously been confounded with unregulated breaks and cuts in the banks which have disturbed the natural conditions, torn away great areas of adjacent lands, raised the original river-beds, and, at times, even changed the courses of the rivers.

3. Injury to Residents below Broadwater.

The points emphasised in No. 1 deal with this question. The Committee may place the works in such order that this question will no longer be open to argument.

With regard to Tuckian, it is obvious that the floods can be no higher (to put it guardedly) than in the past. Even if the lower parts of the swamp be flooded somewhat earlier than at the present, there will be a compensating advantage in the rapidity with which the flood-waters will be removed under a well-regulated scheme.

4. Necessity of bringing the whole Flood-waters down the whole Course of the River.

It may, perhaps, be pointed out that this is not now the case. The Tuckian scheme is simply a proposal to do scientifically what nature does now spasmodically.

The facts are,—the coastal rivers, being the drainage centres of large areas of country, have so small a discharging capacity that they cannot carry the large volumes of water resulting from the heavy rains or their watersheds, most of them run with generally so direct a course to the sea that no relief can be given. It is universally admitted that freshes, or small floods, rather improve the navigation; and that large floods, by tearing away the banks, and depositing them in the waterway, are the hinderers of navigation. If, therefore, it is possible to remove one-third of the water passing down the North Arm, and discharge it into a wide reach of the river, or right out to sea, it is clear that, to the extent of its volume, the disastrous effect of heavy floods will be lessened.

Further, the Richmond runs, practically, through alluvial flats, composed, in a great part, of friable soil. If, therefore, it were possible to force all the floods bodily down the river, making it a fitting discharging agent for the whole of the flood-waters (although I grant that much may be done by the removal of shoals and bars), the tendency would be, not to deepen the river, but to tear a greater width in the adjoining friable banks. The river would make its own symmetrical section. In making this symmetrical section serious erosion of the banks would take place, and temporary mud-flats be formed adjacent thereto. The Committee might consider this point when weighing the question of using any coastal river unduly as a flood-discharging agent.

I may be permitted to remark that I am aware of the disadvantages appertaining to the advocacy of views in antagonism to those of one who deservedly occupies so high a position in your esteem as the Engineer-in-Chief. It has not been pleasant to me to assume such an attitude, and I would not have done so were I not firmly convinced my views are correct, and that I am sustained by a sense of responsibility to a great body of producers, who expect me, at all risks, to to do my duty. I do not desire to be thought to undervalue professional men, but engineering is at the base but common sense. The Committee is aware that some of the most successful works in the world have been carried out in the face of the utmost discouragement from professional men.

1082. Is there any other statement you wish to make? As the drainage centre of vast areas of country the Richmond cannot carry the water any more than the Hunter can carry its water. You have, therefore, to decide whether you are going to permit the valleys of these rivers to be ravaged, or whether you are going to have some scheme to obviate it. The Richmond happens to run in such a direction that this is possible. If you made this channel of the Richmond able to carry the water falling over the whole catchment area, the alluvial banks would be torn in all directions. With all its sinuosities the Hunter still runs direct to the sea. The coastal rivers almost without exception run straight to the sea. The Richmond is one of the few exceptions. The Department felt the flooding of the Hunter to be so serious that they even considered the making of a huge impounding area at a cost of some millions of money

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money to alleviate the floods in the valley of the Hunter, showing that they feared the floods, and now Mr. Darley tells you to bring your floods right down the valley of the Richmond River.

1083. Is there any statement you desire to add? Yes, in regard to side deliveries. In a report made to Mr. Darley, by Mr. Price, on "Flood Prevention in the Hunter River," I find this statement: "A flood outlet from some point on the upper river would be a complete remedy for all great floods; but from an examination of the intervening mountains I am convinced of the practical impossibility of carrying out such a scheme." This officer, you will see, entertains the idea whether he can make some cuts in the Hunter River, and Mr. Darley, in his covering report, made no comment on that statement. I saw the statement made by Mr. Darley in his evidence with reference to this matter. I have not had very much time to look into the subject, but I asked Mr. Darley, at lunch-time, if he would lend me the book in which he obtained his authorities, which he kindly did. I will mention one or two things which struck me at once. First of all, some of the quotations which were made by Mr. Darley were with reference to the discussion on a paper by Mr. Lyman Bridges, member A.S.C.E. Mr. Bridges read a paper in August, 1882, before the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Bridges is an advocate of the dispersion theory—that is to say, the theory of relieving a river by side-cuttings; he is one of the men who believed in dealing in that way with the surplus water in rivers. But Mr. E. L. Corthell and Mr. J. A. Ockerson, members A.S.C.E., from whom Mr. Darley quoted, are opponents of that system, they believing in the concentration theory. These two gentlemen, the defenders of the concentration theory, attacked Mr. Bridges, giving a large number of quotations. I was desirous of finding where those quotations came from, and I found that Mr. Bridges, in making his reply, pointed out that their quotations came from a minority report, not from the report of the Commission at all; so that the whole thing rests upon a minority report, signed, apparently, by one man. In looking a step further, I found that the chairman (Mr. Ashbel Welch), one of the most competent American engineers, and the head of the American Society of Civil Engineers for that year, in dealing with that question, made these observations:—

If a stream of uniform section, bearing its maximum load of silt, and confined within its banks, is furnished with an additional channel, then though each channel may take its proportion of the silt brought down from above, the reduction of velocity consequent on the increased aggregate sectional area, will cause a deposit to take place below bifurcation, the bed of the original channel will be raised, and its capacity diminished. Hence, a bar is likely to form below an extensive crevasse.

But if a stream overflow its banks, then the water that would otherwise run overland may be carried off by additional outlets, so that they do not lessen the velocity of the main stream, below the point of diversion.

TUESDAY, 17 *JULY*, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (Chairman).

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd.
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.
John Christian Watson, Esq.
John McFarlane, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Thomas Thomson Ewing, M.P., sworn, and further examined:—

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1084. *Mr. Watson.*] When you were last before the Committee you were speaking of the unlikelihood of the water being piled up so high at the Broadwater as to cause the inundation of the surrounding country;—would you venture an opinion as to whether there would be sufficient piling-up at the Broadwater to materially affect the velocity of the current above the Broadwater, and right on up the river towards the "off-take"? I am quite prepared to venture an opinion with regard to that point. I have already stated that it is not a question of opinion, but a question of fact, that there can be no piling-up at the Broadwater. The reasons I gave in the first instance were that there cannot be any piling-up at the Broadwater, because between there and the ocean simply lies a level stretch of country, and adjacent to the ocean a ridge of sand, that at any time the river has attempted to pile up there it has broken away to the ocean. These are facts, and there is no getting away from them.

1085. After it has piled up to a certain extent? After it has piled up to a certain extent it must get away to the ocean.

1086. The question is: Given a certain amount of piling-up, to the extent which the banks will permit of, what ill-effect, if any, would it have on the velocity of the water above? If you will permit me to go a step further, I will make a reply to your question.

1087. Very well? The next reason why there cannot be any piling-up at the Broadwater is that the works already in progress by the Government. to which the Department has already given its adherence, give a greater increased discharging capacity to the river below the Broadwater than can possibly be furnished by new water—although it is not new water—from Tuckian canal under any circumstances, and therefore there can be no piling-up; but presuming there was piling-up, taking a height of 3 feet, the distance from the Broadwater, approximately, to Coraki would be 27 miles. Of course, you will understand that I am dealing with a case which is not possible; but we will take it for granted, for the sake of argument, that there is a piling-up to the extent of 3 feet—that means a difference of a little over an inch per mile. I have looked carefully into the question, because I understood from some remarks that were made when I was last before the Committee, that that question would obtrude itself, and I find it very difficult to tell exactly what an inch per mile means in velocity; but you may take it, I think, as correct that it certainly cannot mean at the very outside anything like a mile an hour.

1088. Can you state the flood inclinations between Coraki and the Broadwater? Not in detail at this moment; but the flood discharge of the Richmond is under a foot, and I know the Murray runs at times about 3 inches. In my opinion, the flood inclination of the river, which varies, may be stated as under a foot per mile, and rather better than an inch of that will not materially alter the velocity.

1089. I take it now for granted that you are now on the question whether the velocity will be so lessened that there will be a deposit of silt below the weir and above the Broadwater? Yes; the Committee will, perhaps, remember that I contended that no water leaving by the Tuckian canal, or any piling up of the Broadwater, which I claim is impossible, can lessen the velocity sufficient to cause any deposit

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deposit of silt. Againstt hat statement, you will remember it was shown in the evidenceof the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works that any lessening of the velocity caused a deposit. My contention was that, if the velocity is sufficient to carry the matter suspended in the water, it does not require to have greater velocity than that; in other words, that if the material in the water would be carried at a velocity of 3 miles an hour, you do not want a velocity of 6 miles an hour. In regard to that point, the Committee, perhaps, will allow me to make a quotation. I have taken one of Mr. Darley's own authorities, Mr. J. A. Ockerson, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In looking through his remarks on a paper on "The Overflow of the Mississippi River," which was read on the 15th March, 1882, by Mr. Lyman Bridges before the American Society of Civil Engineers, at page 272, I find this statement dealing absolutely with that point:—

In the discussion of the paper it was stated that "the current cannot be slackened in the *slightest* degree without depositing a part of its sediment." If this be true, then the river must *always* be fully charged with sediment. That is, it must always carry as much sediment as the velocity of the current can support. An examination of the following table will show how far the above statement is true:—

Date.	Velocity—Ft. per sec.	Sediment—Parts in 1,000.	Date.	Velocity—Ft. per sec.	Sediment—Parts in 1,000.
1879.		Gauge 163.	1880.		Gauge 181.
3 November	3·1	48	18 February	6·7	112
2 December	3·2	90	9 April	6·3	74
			4 May	6·6	202
1880.			12 May	6·2	54
16 August	2·7	104	10 July	6·2	232
		Gauge 179.			
28 January	5·9	47			Gauge 185.
17 April	5·7	127	26 January	6·3	53
8 July	6·0	207	23 February	7·3	79
		Gauge 181.			
1 January	6·4	184			

It shows what must strike any person without going into the engineering aspect of the case—that if the water is running with sufficient rapidity to carry the silt, that is all you want. Anything beyond that may carry it more rapidly, but still if the velocity is sufficient to carry it, you have achieved your object. After giving his table, he says:—

It will be observed—1st, that the amount of sediment carried at the same stage is not the same; 2nd, that the most sediment is not necessarily carried at the highest stage; 3rd, that the most sediment is not always carried at the highest velocity. It must be evident, then, that the river is not always fully charged with sediment.

I may say that there is no attempt made to prove that the Richmond River carries any sediment worth considering. The whole of my experience leads me to a different conclusion. He goes on to say:—

The amount of sediment carried must depend on the amount *supplied* from erosion of banks and other sources, as well as the amount the current is *able* to carry.

1090. It is usually greater at flood-time? There is more at flood-time; there is more erosion, more break of the rivers. There is more in some rivers than in others. There is more in the Nile, for instance, than in others. One branch of the Nile is surcharged with foreign matter, and the other comes down clear. Mr. Ockerson goes on to say:—

Now, inasmuch as the river is not always fully charged, the current may be slackened to a certain extent without reducing a deposit of its sediment.

I bring this statement before the Committee to show, although I grant that there is a possibility of a slight lessening of the velocity, that the velocity will still be sufficient to carry the sediment, and that it is not in opposition to the views of the engineers to lessen it to that extent.

1091. I have ascertained from Mr. Keele that in the flood on the 23rd February, 1898, the flood inclination was ·59 feet per mile, which would be 7 inches, and that was noted when it was flowing 18 feet deep opposite the weir site, that is 3 feet below the bank? Taking it as 7 inches, the lessening of the slope of the river in flood-time from 7 inches to 6 inches, or a little more than that, will not appreciably lessen the velocity of the river, or rather, to put it otherwise, not sufficient to cause it to lose sufficient velocity to deposit much sediment.

1092. Mr. Darley urges that the greater amount of cultivation gone in for lately, especially on the North Arm, where you have a friable volcanic soil, is likely to result each year in an increasing amount of sediment being brought down? With more cultivation, certainly on hillsides, some of which have a fair angle of elevation, there is always a tendency for that sort of thing to happen, but I do not regard it as material to this point. It was stated to the Committee that it was opposed to the best hydraulic practice to use side discharges. In reply to that statement, I asked this question when I was here previously, and that is the way it would strike a layman in the first instance—how are all irrigation works in all parts of the world carried out, how in our own Colony was it possible to carry out an irrigation scheme without side discharges, and if the result from these side discharges was always the silting up of the river, the engineers in all parts of the world were making a very serious mistake. However, the point really at issue is: Is it opposed to modern hydraulic practice. I asked Mr. Darley, as I informed the Committee previously, to lend me his authority, which he did. The last time I was here, I pointed out that Mr. Lyman Bridges, an eminent member of the American Society of City Engineers, is an ardent advocate of side discharges. In an article which is published in volume II of the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers for the year 1882, he says it is not possible to make the Mississippi River by any process of dredging or any process of levees carry the water that falls in its own catchment areas. There is an article, which I have marked, dealing with the matter which I will hand in.

1093. *Chairman.*] Is not that somewhat beside your point;—if it was not possible for the Mississippi to carry all the water which falls on its catchment area, it does not follow that you ought to relieve it by side discharges? He says not by any system of levees or any system of dredging. The American schools,

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schools, and I think the engineers in all parts of the world, are divided into two, namely, the diffusion men, who believe in side cuts, and the men who believe in concentration—that is, by a system of levees by raising the banks to make it carry the water, and again, to some extent, agreeing with those who believe that the levees should be placed on the bank to make the river itself carry the water, is the school who believe in the levee and the dredge. On pages 253, 254, and 255 of this volume will be found the statements by Mr. Lyman Bridges. He is quite as eminent a man as any of Mr. Darley's authorities, and believes in side discharges.

1094. You have not read any passage where he said that? I was going to hand in the article. However, I will read one or two passages to give the general tenor of the article. At page 253 he says:

> We claim that the overflow has never been carried off by the Mississippi, and that its maximum capacity in time of floods never can be the medium or channel of the overflow at the flood stage without many years of labour and great expense in deepening the river channel, and that the old natural channel or cut-off, *via* the Atchafalaya River, should be the main channel of relief, aided by the Placquemine Bayou to the Atchafalaya, and the Bonnet Carré to Lake Pontchartrain.
>
> The old channel of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Red River, near Williams' Port, above Morgan's Bend, and the Atchafalaya River and Bayou from its connection with the Red River above its mouth, should be improved, and a connection made with the old channel of the Mississippi through Latanache Bayou to Morris' Bay at Atchafalaya River and Bayou, thence through Bayou Alabama, Whiskey Bay and Grand River, Lake Rond, and Grand Lake.

1095. *Mr. Watson.*] The contention of Mr. Darley's authorities, and the conclusions he cited, was that by the construction of this Atchafalaya channel the river had been silted up? The facts with regard to the Mississippi, which I presume are as well known to the Committee as to myself, are that the Red River has absolutely been diverted, and, therefore, the Mississippi does not get any benefit from the water of Red River at any time. That one fact alone removes it away absolutely from reasonable comparison with the scheme before the Committee, because that scheme is to deal with flood-water only. Then, again, on the Mississippi, for hundreds of miles above the junction of Red River, and contiguous to the silting up, there have been a large number of levees put in, and the side diffusion men—the engineers who believe in dispersion—say it is the levees which have lifted the bed of the river We will go on a step further. At page 275, we find that General Hugh A. Gillmore, who was chairman of the United States Commission in connection with the Mississippi, says:

> The views of the several members, however, are not in entire accord with respect to the degree of importance which should be attached to the concentration of flood-waters by levees as a factor in the plan of improvement of low-water navigation which has received the unanimous preference of the Commission.

1096. *Chairman.*] Is that the same Commission as Mr. Darley referred to? Yes. General Gillmore recommends further investigation, further study. They evidently had not made up their minds with regard to the origin of the trouble. On page 276 I find this statement:

> In fact, Mr. Corthell and Captain Eads show by the extracts quoted from the minority report that the levees may be broken by extraordinary floods.

Following the matter along, you will find exactly the same sort of thing. Now we will turn to the article on "Dredging *versus* Levees," in volume 24 of the "Forum," to which Mr. Darley referred, and I am taking only his own authorities. At page 335, Mr. Gustave Dyes brings forward some statements in his article to show that all works on the Mississippi have signally failed. You will find that statement made in the first paragraph of his article.

1097. *Mr. Watson.*] That would include the subtraction theory as well as the levee? The whole lot. He says they have all failed, and he recommends dredging. If the Committee will just bear that in mind for a moment, they will see how wonderfully the engineers agree in with one another. Then Mr. R. S. Taylor, who writes the prior article, "Success of the Levee system," says the levee system has succeeded so magnificently that he uses these terms in his concluding paragraph:

> Upon the whole, the great flood has demonstrated—as only a great flood could—the practical efficiency of a levee system. It has disclosed the shortcomings of the present structures, and where and how they are to be remedied. Comparing what was saved by the levees as they were with what would have been lost without them, their utility and success were beyond question. The protection which they afforded against this single flood was worth many times over the entire cost of the system as it stands to-day.

If you go into the opinions of engineers you will find them in all directions.

1098. The same objection as was urged to the subtraction of the water of the Red River, so far as it had affected the Mississippi, was also urged to the side cuttings at Plaquemin and Bonnet Carré;—those were openings cut in the side, I understand? Yes, and which were, according to Mr. Darley's citation, equally condemned. The dispersion men still maintain that that is the only way of relieving the water of the Mississippi, and that they are doing a magnificent work.

1099. Here is a statement in answer to Question 461, page 26 of the evidence, which was put forward, not as an opinion, but as an actual statement of fact, that below Bonnet Carré the river, originally 107 feet deep, shoaled up 31 feet, because the volume of the water in the river, being lessened by the crevasse, was no longer sufficient to maintain the normal current? In point of fact, the crevasse to which you refer, is not a side delivery at all. I think it is a cut down to river-bed, and works at all times. Can you tell me where that is taken from?

1100. Mr. Darley says: "I will read some extracts on the subject, which I have brought with me," and then he goes on to quote about the Mississippi River, but it is taken from a set of extracts? I can quite imagine an unregulated side-cut, a tear from the side of the river into which the river entered when it saw fit; I can understand it being a very serious matter, but the Committee is not considering that any more than it is considering a state of things such as there is on the Hunter, which, instead of being an example of what flood discharges can do, is a magnificent example of what floods can do if you have not a side discharge.

1101. Your contention is that an absolute diversion of the water might be dangerous, but that while it is merely letting off a little of the extra volume, it will not do any harm? I am sure it will not. To me as a layman it is amazing that when such an opportunity is offered it is not seized by the engineers with avidity. I say that after full consideration. What is to become of the water. Let us take the history of the flood-water. If it is not diverted, where does it go. It tears down the valley of the Richmond, rendering any resident—it may be in the course of one night—a pauper, taking the whole of his earnings for many years. You cannot do anything worse with water than that. That is the very worst use to which it can be applied, and when there is an opportunity of getting rid of it, or a portion of it, the engineers say, "Keep it charging down the river to work its own sweet will where it sees fit."

1102.

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1102. *Chairman.*] Do these engineers admit that when the river does work its own sweet will as through a crevasse the effects which the opposite school anticipate follow, and that they have to cure the evils of the river working its own sweet will by dredging;—do they admit that if a river breaks over one of its embankments it causes silt to be piled up, and hence that to cure that the thing is not to confine the river, but to dredge after the damage has been done? Their contention is that the water should not be allowed to go there at all. Their contention is that, by a proper regulated flood discharge, the top of the flood should be taken away in another direction altogether. But your question was this: whether, if a break did take place in the banks, then, probably, it would form some deposit below. I think if you got any heavy break in the banks, and the water tears through down to the same depth as the bed of the original river, it is highly probable in most instances that there will be a deposit. But I want to impress upon you that we are not considering that sort of case. The whole consideration has been contorted, if I can use the term, by bringing in a state of things which the Tuckian can never create.

1103. We have one case up before us on the Hunter which seems exactly parallel with what is proposed to be done on the Richmond—that is, the flood escape, which operates only below the Narrow Gut, takes 4 feet off the top of the flood-water, and the actual result of this is that the bend, which is partly cut off by that naturally-operrting flood escape, is rapidly silting up? In reply to that statement, I cite the circumstantial evidence, or the internal evidence, in the departmental report on "Flood Prevention in the Hunter River." If the Department could have got rid of the surplus water of the flood higher up, they would never have allowed it to go to Maitland at all. With regard to that aspect of the case, I hand in these statements:—

> A flood outlet from some point on the upper river would be a complete remedy for all great floods, but from an examination of the intervening mountains I am convinced of the practical impossibility of carrying out such a scheme.
>
> Having, therefore, been convinced, from my examination of the lower river, that it would be a costly if not an impossible task to so reduce the level of great floods by any series of cuttings as to remove all danger, I turned my attention to the upper river and tributaries, in the hope that some suitable sites for regulating reservoirs could be found either large enough to control a whole flood or half a one as suggested by Mr. Gordon.

With regard to the Hunter, used as a comparison, it is useless, and the inference drawn from it is incorrect. The detail you have mentioned in regard to shoaling below Narrow Gut, consequent on the partial discharge of the flood tide over Narrow Gut, is a wrong inference absolutely, for the whole of the Hunter River above Pitnacree Bridge is shoaling. It is all shoaling, and it is perfectly clear to any person who looks at the plan here that it must shoal. I know the dredges are working above the Narrow Gut now, where there was 8, 10, 15, 9, and 7 feet of water. The whole river as shown is shoaling from Narrow Gut. If it is shoaling above Narrow Gut, the cut below Narrow Gut cannot be the reason for that, and therefore it is reasonable also to infer that the partial discharge of Narrow Gut is not the reason for the partial shoaling shown by red figures on this plan.

1104. We were assured that the shoaling below the flood escape at the Narrow Gut was very rapid, and we have no evidence so far that the rest of the river is shoaling at all? Some of the river, as shown by the yellow marks on the plan, is shoaling absolutely.

1105. That is where it has been cut off? Quite so. If the cut at the Tuckian meant the divergence of the river, I would not be here to advocate it. I ask the Committee just to look at the plan for a moment, and see what has happened on the Hunter. The blue line shows the present position of the river, and the yellow line shows the old position of the river. The river virtually took charge, and broke through various narrow necks, and the process of silting started round the long bend. A person asks at once what happens when, as shown, occurs one of those narrow bends. A large quantity of earth is taken away. For instance, we see a very considerable distance of new earth which must have been torn away as shown by the plan. Where has that gone to. It simply has drifted down here. For instance, take the river at Narrow Gut, past Largs Point, where the red marks are shown. We will not talk as engineers at all. Suppose we were informed that the river had broken through as shown by the plans. If you were asked the question, "Where has the stuff gone to which is torn away as shown by the marks on the plan?" you would say, "The earth that composed the old neck is lying there, raising the bottom of the river." These breaks further on in the Hunter have been very serious breaks.

1106. *Mr. Watson.*] It would not all lie like that? A great deal of it.

1107. That would only be carried away in flood-time when the velocity was at its highest? Some of it went down to Newcastle Harbour, and it was a serious matter for a little while there.

1108. The evidence, as I understand it, is that since the big cut-aways have been completed the shoaling is still going on below Narrow Gut? The whole of the Hunter, virtually, above Hinton is altering its position. It has torn large quantities of alluvial soil, and it has temporarily raised the river very materially. The whole way, you may say, from Hinton right up past West Maitland, the river is altered. It is virtually a river-bed at a new elevation, consequent on the floods. I would propound a question of this kind to the Committee: Suppose it had been possible, above Maitland, to divert a large quantity of water, you are in this position: The engineers would tell you, as they tell you in the case of Tuckian, that water must still go down the river. It has still gone down the river, and you see the result. The other person, the diffusion man, says, "Remove the water altogether." There is the question exactly: Is it to go down the river, and do that sort of thing as shown by the plan, or are you to have the diffusion process and take it away. There may be objections to side-cuts—there is objection to most things engineering; but the engineer has to decide which is the best thing to do. Is it better to have such things happening on the Hunter, or to have a side discharge. If you concede that it is better to have a side discharge than to have that state of things, then I ask you in the Tuckian why is not the same thing done. There is one point more. I think it was Mr. Watson who asked Mr. Pyers the other day whether the Tuckian people approved of doing this, and the inference from the question was that the Tuckian people could not possibly be benefited by this work.

1109. As I understood, Mr. Pyers expressed the opinion that the Government should contribute towards the work, because their lands would be benefited, and pointed to the Tuckian Swamp as being Government land, and I then asked in what way they would be benefited, and he said by the draining? I will make a brief statement in regard to the attitude of an individual living adjacent to the Tuckian Swamp which pretty well covers the question of Crown lands. A person living in the vicinity I have mentioned believes that if the proposed flood-channel be cut through he will have an opportunity of draining such of his land as is above high-water mark—in other words, he will cut his drains into the canal. That deals with the area above high-water.

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1110. That supposes a scheme is extended to include a channel cut right through the swamp which is not embodied in the present proposal? Yes. Even the person below high-water—and land under high-water is not very valuable—believes it is quite possible by a system of flood-gates, and using an intermittent discharge, to deal with his lower areas—in other words, although not proposed as a system of relief in connection with the draining of land, the man believes he will ultimately be able to use it for that purpose. I only make that statement for what it is worth. I do not know whether it is worth while going any further into the matter.

1111. *Chairman.*] Is there any point which you omitted to bring out the last time you were examined. All I could do would be to emphasise the old points which appear all through the evidence.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

TUCKIAN FLOOD ESCAPE SCHEME.

REPORT.

THE Sectional Committee, consisting of Mr. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., and Messrs. Watson and McFarlane, Ms.P., appointed on Thursday, 22nd February, 1900, to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme, commenced its inquiry in the Municipal Council Chamber, Lismore, on Wednesday, 7th March, the same Committee having been engaged from the 26th February to the 7th March in an inquiry as to a proposed line of Railway from Grafton to Casino. Evidence was given by Captain Paulsen, of the s.s. "Tomki," with reference principally to the condition of the Richmond River, as regards navigation; and by Mr. J. W. Coleman, Mayor of Lismore, and Mr. J. O'Flynn, ex-Mayor, as to the damage caused by floods, both in the town of Lismore and along the river banks lower down. Mr. John Greenhalgh, fisherman, was examined as to the state of the river in time of flood, and the probable effect of the proposed channel. On Thursday, 8th instant, at 9·30 a.m., the Sectional Committee, accompanied by Mr. W. E. Kemp, Acting District Engineer, and Mr. Thos. M'Donnough, Surveyor, Harbours and Rivers Department, left Lismore by Government launch and proceeded down the river as far as Tucki Wharf, where they were met by the Mayor of Coraki and others. Driving for some distance they reached the top of the Tucki Ridge, and there obtained an extensive view of the surrounding country, the swamp, and the line of proposed channel, and were able to form a good idea of the proposed scheme, especially as regards the lands more directly affected. The river, in this part of its course, is confined between the Tucki Ridge on the north, and what is known as the Pelican Creek Ridge on the south. Flood waters coming down the South Arm, on reaching Pelican Creek, have the effect of backing up that watercourse, which, in consequence, overflows its banks at North Codrington, about 6 miles above Coraki, and spreads over the low-lying lands between the South and North Arms of the river. In high flood the water from the North Arm also breaks over the bank of the river at Tuckurimba, near the site of the off-take, 5 miles above the town of Coraki, and makes its way over the Tuckian Swamp into the Broadwater—an arm of the main river lower down. In the valley, on the western side of the Tucki Ridge, the country affected by flood embraces a very large area, stated by some to be "hundreds of thousands of acres." Further down the river, at Swan Bay, the water in high flood breaks over ts northern bank and flows in a northerly direction over 7 miles of intervening country into the. Tuckian Swamp. It is contended that, by diverting a large volume of water from the North Arm of the river, the proposed channel would reduce the flood level at Swan Bay, and lessen the danger from inundation at and above that point. Having visited the "off-take" site, and the spot at which the proposed channel would cross the Coraki-Lismore road, the Sectional Committee drove on to Coraki, where, next day, the 9th, they took evidence from local

residents,

residents, who all favoured the scheme, and the majority of whom were of opinion that the level of the weir was much too high, and should be about 8 or 6 feet above low water, instead of 12 feet, as proposed by the Department. Next morning, the 10th March, at 9·15 a.m., the Sectional Committee proceeded to Woodburn, where an inspection was made of the Tuckambil Weir, about a mile from the town, and afterwards a large number of witnesses was examined at Woodburn. These were also favourable to the scheme, their evidence being similar in effect to that given at Coraki, and particularly as to the reduction of the weir level. On Monday morning, the 12th March, at 8 a.m., the Committee proceeded to Broadwater, where evidence was taken from farmers and others residing on that part of the river. Some of the witnesses were opposed to the scheme, believing that if carried out it would have an injurious effect upon their land in time of flood, and that they would look for compensation. It was stated that the incoming tide, especially in times of easterly gales, backs up the flood-waters brought into the Broadwater by the Tuckian escape channel, and thus raises the flood-level in that locality.

The Sectional Committee then proceeded to Wardell, where they examined a number of witnesses, all of whom (with one exception) being opposed to the scheme, on the same ground as that put forward at Broadwater.

The Committee then proceeded to Ballina, arriving at 6 p.m. On Tuesday, 13th March, a sitting was opened in the Court-house, Ballina, at 10·15 a.m., and continued until 5 p.m. The witnesses included Mr. W. E. Kemp, Acting District Engineer, who was examined as to the probable effect of the proposed scheme upon the navigation of the river, and raised a fresh objection to the scheme as being likely to silt up the river between the weir site and Coraki; and Mr. Thos. McDonnough, Harbours and Rivers Department, who had been engaged in survey work in connection with the scheme, and who gave evidence concerning flood levels, and particulars regarding the condition of the Tuckian Swamp. On Wednesday, 14th March, Messrs. McFarlane and Watson, accompanied by Mr. M'Donagh, surveyor, proceeded by Government launch to Broadwater, and thence by rowing-boat to Tuckian Swamp. At the head of Broadwater a creek is entered which continues for some distance through the swamp. This creek has recently become almost blocked with weeds, and extreme difficulty was experienced in forcing a way through. The junction of the proposed drain outlet was found to be with the main Broadwater arm of the river, and not with the creek as shown on the wall map. There was no bank visible at the junction, though there was a dense growth of mangrove and other trees which might lead a casual observer to the conclusion that a bank existed there. No doubt the fact that the wall map shows the drain as emptying into the creek mentioned, where a bank exists, led to a little confusion on the point. The members of the Committee came to the conclusion that if the scheme were carried out it would be advisable to facilitate the outlet of the water from the flood channel into Broadwater by cutting down the growth of trees now at the junction.

When the Committee left Sydney to take local evidence and inspect the country to be served by the proposed Flood Relief Channel, only one witness, namely, Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, had been examined; and as that gentleman will be recalled, and the evidence of Mr. Keele, the Resident Engineer responsible for the scheme, and others, will have to be taken, the Sectional Committee do not feel justified in, at present, coming to a final conclusion on the matter under consideration, but beg to report as follows :—

1. That in times of flood immense damage is caused along the whole length of the Richmond River, both to property on and near the river, and for many miles inland, and that on such occasions trade suffers, and the whole of the inhabitants are, on those occasions, losers to a very heavy extent.

2. That owing to the tortuous character of the river, and its many arms and arteries, the, varying heights of the river banks, and the low-lying character of much of the surrounding country (some of it being lower than the adjacent or protecting river banks), it is very difficult, if not impossible, to provide a general remedy against submergence in times of high floods.

3. That while the remedy suggested by the proposed Flood Relief Channel would have a good effect as far as relieving that part of the country connected with the river "above the Weir site," and as far down as Woodburn, the effect on the river and lands below Broadwater is one that experience alone could illustrate; and in this connection there is therefore nothing to guide the Committee in coming to a determination.

4. The evidence of witnesses taken at Lismore and at various places down to Woodburn (a town a few miles above Broadwater) is largely in favour of the scheme; but most of those witnesses contended that the weir, to be effective and to be a means of relief against freshes or moderate floods, must be reduced considerably below the 12-foot level.

5. At Broadwater (a township at the junction of the Broadwater and the Richmond River), and at Wardell, a few miles lower down the river, the evidence was distinctly against the proposal; and some of the witnesses clearly asserted that they would look for compensation in case of an unnatural quantity of water being concentrated at the Broadwater, and submerging their lands.

6. The contour of the country, and the varying heights of the river banks, coupled with the fact that the circumstances and conditions of former floods have been variable, in some cases the flood-waters first "breaking in" at a point near the proposed weir site, and finding their way thence to the Swamp; in other cases the flood-waters overflowing the banks near the elbow at Swan Bay, and flowing for about 7 miles northerly to the Swamp, &c., are such that there is no distinct point or set of circumstances as a guide to say at what part of the river a sure and effectual plan of relief to all concerned could be carried out, so that the proposed channel, at best, can only be regarded as a partial remedy.

7. In connection with the possible damage that some of the witnesses urged may be caused to their lands by the proposed work, an important feature was brought out by Mr. Kemp, the Local Engineer, who stated that by the construction of the proposed weir (especially if reduced to a lower level) the navigation of the North Arm of the Richmond River, between the weir site and Coraki, would be silted up by loss of necessary scour, and it might happen that, with a rush of water down the South Arm, the North Arm would be caused to flow up stream to the weir. The additional dredging that would be rendered necessary between the weir site and Coraki is estimated by Mr. Kemp to cost an annual sum equal to the interest on the expenditure involved in the proposed relief channel.

8. The weir at Tuckambil has not been long enough constructed to be a sure guide. The local evidence was to the effect that on the occasion of the fresh that occurred in that part of the country in 1899, the outlet was the means of escape of a great body of water; Mr. Kemp stating that, on that occasion, the flood water was fully 5 feet over the sills on the weir. No reliable test of the efficiency of the weir is possible until a high flood takes place. It may be here noted that this escape is into a stream known as Evans' (or Little) River, about 2 miles distant, which empties itself direct into the sea.

9. As to the local payment for the scheme, this question had evidently not been carefully studied. The Lismore Borough Council seemed prepared to contribute; at Coraki no determination had been come to by the local Municipal Council, while individual witnesses were divided in opinion, the amount, betterment area, and rate of contribution not having been anywhere systematically thought out. As to compensation for any possible injury that might be caused by the diversion of the river waters, that had not been considered.

10. Whether the proposed channel is constructed or not, dredging and clearing the river must continue to keep it navigable; and it seems that the breakwater at the entrance will have to be continued a considerable distance seawards.

11. Looked at as a partial remedy, the Committee are inclined to the opinion that at the early stage of a flood, and provided there are no over-balancing forces, such as a very high tide and a strong gale up the river from the coast, the channel cut right through to the head of the Broadwater, would have the effect of carrying the conducted water quickly to sea, and so relieving the low-lying lands between the weir site above Coraki and the Broadwater. In high floods, and continuous floods, it is difficult to see how the channel could continue its effectiveness, as the surrounding country lies so low that it must become a huge water reservoir. It must also be borne in mind that to reduce the height of the weir, as suggested, must necessarily reduce the scour in the river.

W. J. TRICKETT,
Chairman.

28 March, 1900.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUCKIAN FLOOD ESCAPE SCHEME.

[TAKEN BEFORE THE SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1900.

[*The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Lismore, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq. | JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Sectional Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Louis O. Paulsen, master of the steamship "Tomki," sworn, and examined:—

L. O. Paulsen. 7 Mar., 1900.

1. *Chairman.*] You are master of the s.s. "Tomki," trading between Sydney and Lismore? Yes.
2. Have you any knowledge of the river when in a state of flood;—when was the last flood of any consequence? Last July. I was here with the "Tomki" at the time.
3. That was not a very big flood, was it? Not exceptionally big. It was a good high one.
4. Could you tell us what effect a flood has on the river in any particular part—for instance, about Broadwater—as regards backwater, or anything of that kind? Down at that part I do not think a flood would have any effect on the river. It is too far down; the river is too wide. There is a great spread there. The rise of the flood there is very small compared with up the river. In the heaviest floods we generally come close up to Broadwater from Ballina to moor. In former times we used to do that, but I did not move last time.
5. You would not know what the effect of a flood would be in setting the water up to Broadwater towards the Tuckian Swamp? It would not tend to do that, because the spread is so wide. The lower river, having a greater width, will carry a greater quantity of water away. There must be a tremendous quantity of water there before it rises to the level of the banks. The more water you have down there the greater is the scour.
6. Then you do not think that any flooding of the country about the Tuckian Swamp would be caused by backwater setting up again, but would be caused by water going down towards the river? There could not be any backwater, because the flood is so great that it must carry it away. There would be no backwater up there to any great extent, except that coming down the Tuckian drain.
7. At the junction of Broadwater and the Richmond River, and from thence downwards, does the water in flood-time overflow the bank? No; unless there is an exceptional heavy flood and a very heavy sea outside to back the water up. With a heavy sea outside there might be a tendency for the water to overflow the banks a little, but not to such an extent as to do any damage.
8. During a period of nine years have you ever seen the water over the banks below the Broadwater? No.
9. How close to the banks would the water be from the highest flood you have seen. A foot from the bank. The highest I have seen it has been just level with the banks.
10. And that was in a big flood? Yes.
11. What flood was it? I forget the year.
12. With regard to the rapidity of the water in flood-time, does the outward flow vary very much in different parts of the river? Up the river it varies.
13. Between Lismore and Coraki, for instance, does the outflow vary much? In some parts it varies a little. That is caused through the bends in the river.
14. When you get down to the broad, straight portion of the river below Broadwater, then you have a pretty uniform flow? Yes; a regular, uniform flow.
15. In flood-time and ordinary time as well? Yes.
16. You notice a marked difference in that respect between the upper and lower portions of the river? Yes. Down below you do not notice the outflow very much. Where there is a considerable rise up here at

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Lismore, you hardly notice it down there, unless, as I say, there is a heavy sea outside to back the water up. That is the only thing that tends to raise the water to the bank, and make what we call a banker down there.

17. How far would that heavy sea operate in that way? It might sometimes have an effect right up to the Broadwater, and sometimes not quite as far—it might only go as far as Wardell.

18. But that, I suppose, is exceptional—only in a south-easterly gale? Yes; in a south-easterly or easterly gale. The heaviest sea we get here is from the east-north-east.

19. I suppose you have studied the proposed scheme for dealing with the river by cutting a channel from near Coraki over to the Broadwater? No; I have not made a study of the scheme.

20. Have you formed any opinion about it? I think it would be a great benefit to relieve the land of the flood-water, and carry the water away. It ought to be a great benefit to the upper portion of the river to relieve the low-lying lands. The effect would also be to benefit the crossing and the bar down below, because there would be a larger body of water going out, which would create a heavier scour.

21. The proposal is to erect a weir on the river above Coraki, and divert a large volume of water by means of a channel over towards the Broadwater;—what effect do you think that would have on the ordinary river channel between the weir and the heads? It would not have any material effect, except to take away a certain body of water which otherwise would force itself over the bank below Coraki. It would relieve the land below Coraki towards Woodburn, and prevent it from being flooded, except by a very high flood. The proposed channel would afford a means of escape for the flood water.

22. You do not think it would so minimise the flood below the weir as to render the channel liable to silt up;—you think there would still be plenty of water left to keep the ordinary channel clear? Yes; I think there would still be plenty of water, and that the escape channel would have no material effect in that respect. In fact the effect would probably be to keep the river at a more uniform depth, instead of there being a big rush of water down in time of flood, with the result of a silting-up in certain places, and the formation of a flat. If you have a uniform flow it tends to maintain a regular depth.

23. I suppose in your trips up and down the river it has occurred to you that there are many places, in the corners of the rivers and so on, that want improving? There are a good many places that want dredging or deepening. As the depth of the water on the bar and on the crossing increases, so shall we have to deepen the river. The rise and fall will be greater up the river as the water runs out and comes in. In former times there was no escape for the water in flood-time because there was no bar at the Heads. There was only a shallow flat, and no proper channel formed, and the water would remain in the river. There was no rise and fall to any extent. But with a greater depth of water on the bar, and the improvement of the entrance, there would be a greater quantity of water in the river, and, consequently, less rise and fall in flood-time. I have no hesitation in saying that when the bank of indurated sand is cut through at the crossing, and a proper channel secured, there will be from 18 to 20 feet of water on the bar.

24. What is the state of affairs at the junction of the Broadwater and the river when there is a flood;—is there a much intensified stream at that particular point—what water effect do you get there—are there eddies or anything of that kind? There is still water in flood-time at the junction of the Broadwater and the river, because a big body of flood water comes down the main river at about Pelican Island, and there is no counteracting body of water coming down the Broadwater.

25. In time of flood do you think there is a tendency for water to flow up the Broadwater towards the Tuckian Swamp—to be backed up? No; it never flows up the Broadwater, but there is a great run down.

26. It has been suggested that if the proposed drainage is made, and the river is utilised in the ordinary way, there would be at flood time a set-back up the Broadwater which would prevent the Tuckian Drain from relieving the water by that cross-cut;—I want to get your views as to the state of the waters at flood-time at the junction, to indicate whether there is any such backing-up as that suggested? I do not think there is any possibility of damage being done by the backwater. The big body of water coming through the channel would drive it away. At present there is no such outflow, and consequently there is still water. If a channel were cut as proposed, that would tend to bring a force of water down, and give life to the other water. At present there is none—it is dead. There is no channel leading into it, and as there is no current it remains still water. On the other hand, if the channel were carried out, I have no hesitation in saying there would always be a steady current through to carry the water away.

27. *Mr. Watson.*] What effect do you think the bringing down of the water by the proposed relief channel would have upon the land, say at Wardell; would it cause that to flood earlier? No.

28. Why do you think that? Because the river is too wide.

29. You think there is plenty of get away? Yes.

30. You see the flat in the river shown on the map? Yes.

31. Would not that have the effect of blocking the getting away of the water, there being a depth shown of 8 feet 6 inches, which, I suppose, is at low water? No; it would not have that effect, because it is too wide—over a mile wide.

32. You have no doubt that once the flood-water is brought into the Broadwater it can get away easily enough below that? Yes, without any trouble, because there is a big body of water to carry it away.

33. The incoming tide would retard its flow a bit? In flood-time the fresh water overpowers the incoming tide for two or three days. It depends on the height of the flood, and it might do so for four days, or a whole week.

34. Have you ever seen the water over the banks about Wardell? No.

35. Or below Broadwater? No; I have seen it level with the banks.

John William Coleman, Mayor of Lismore, sworn, and examined:—

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36. *Mr. Watson.*] How long have you been in the district? I have been in the district all my life; I was born here. I have been a member of the Municipal Council for nine or ten years.

37. You know the proposal to construct a flood-relief channel from the north arm of the Richmond River to the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.

38. Has that matter been under the consideration of your council? Yes.

39.

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39. With what result? The council are favourable to it and the different mayors have done all they could to forward the project, believing that if carried out it will relieve the whole of the northern part of the river from high flood. It would prevent Lismore from being flooded, and the municipal councils are willing to bear their share towards payment of the interest on the betterment principle, should the work be carried out.
40. Has there been any estimate made as to what your share would amount to? No; I do not think we have had any intimation of what our share would be.
41. Have the floods been serious in the town of Lismore? Yes. I have a map here showing the contour of the highest flood—that which occurred in 1870. It starts above the bridge at Brown's Creek, crosses Zadoc Creek, O'Ryan-street, and Lester-street, and it comes back across O'Ryan-street again and out beyond Draden-street, and then it goes away round to the south of Ballina-street and into the river again below John-street. The flood of 1870 was 36·94 feet above high-water mark.
42. Would that flood the greater portion of the settled part of the town? Yes.
43. What was its height above the street level at "McGrath's Hotel"? The street level was put down at 35·32, so that the water there would be a little over 1 foot in depth.
44. Is "McGrath's Hotel" at a fair average elevation, or is it slightly higher than the rest of the town? It is slightly higher.
45. And going towards the Post-office? There the level is lower.
46. Which is the lowest point? According to the plan, there is a fall of about 4 feet between McGrath's corner and Nesbitt's store, opposite the Post-office. That would give a depth of over 5 feet at Nesbitt's store.
47. During the flood mentioned? Yes. There would be very little difference between the Post-office corner and Ellis's corner.
48. So that the 1870 flood, with 1 foot of water at "McGrath's Hotel," practically covered the whole business part of the town, having a depth varying from 1 foot to 6 feet? Yes. There is another flood marked on the map, which occurred in 1890. That was not quite as high, the height being 35·11 feet, or rather more than 1 foot below the 1870 flood.
49. Have there been any floods of any moment since the flood of 1890? There was a flood in 1892 at a height of between 36 feet and 37 feet, which also covered part of the town. That would be about the same height as the 1870 flood.
50. Have there been any floods since 1892 which have come over the banks? No; I do not think there has been a serious one since 1892. There has been one or two which has just come up into the town, but have not flooded any of the buildings.
51. At any rate, the damage done during the very high floods that have occurred is sufficient to create a desire to insure against them in the future, even if you have to bear a portion of the cost? Yes. We would rather bear a portion of the cost and have some relief. The water remains on the land a long time. It rises very slowly—perhaps an inch an hour—after it gets above the banks of the river, and it falls very slowly, so that the damage is done by the length of time the water remains on the land. Take the farms above Lismore. If the water came on to the land to-day, and was off again to-night or to-morrow morning, there would not be much damage done, but the injury arises owing to the length of time the water lies on the farm.
52. Could you say how far the flooding of the land immediately near the river extends above and below Lismore;—does it extend for some distance to your knowledge? Yes; you can get a boat about 10 miles up the river above Lismore. One of the steam launches can go right up to the junction of Wilson's Creek and Cooper's Creek. The farms on either side would be flooded, and also the land above that again where the creeks are narrower.
53. Do you mean you can get a boat up there across the banks? No; at any ordinary time you can get a steam launch up there; they go up that way droghing cane down.
54. And, as far as it is possible to navigate, the floods spread over the banks? Yes, and even above that point. Right up as far as Eltham on the railway line the land is flooded in flood-time, simply because it cannot get away down here. If there were some means of taking the water away, of course it would flow much quicker.
55. From which point does the greater quantity of water come—from Leicester Creek or Wilson's Creek? It depends upon the rainfall. I have seen Leicester Creek running here at such a rate that Wilson's Creek, instead of coming the ordinary way down the river, has backed right up, owing to the force of water coming out of Leicester Creek.
56. Those creeks are both above Lismore? Yes; the junction just at the bridge.
57. There is no backing up of the water from below Lismore;—your trouble arises from water that comes from above Lismore? Yes; the water, not being able to get away, backs up the other water to a certain extent. No water comes from below to flood Lismore; it comes from above Lismore.
58. You would not be flooded because of the rainfall in the other arm, for instance? No; not to any extent.
59. Your trouble arises from great and capricious falls of rain further up than Lismore, in one or other of the two main creeks? Yes. Rain falling up at the head of the creek here is the most serious thing for us. Fig-tree Bend, shown on the map at a point marked 55 miles, has a very serious effect in delaying the downward flow of the water, and preventing it from getting away from Lismore.
60. Why is that? The angle is very sharp, and the water rushes against the left bank. Striking the left bank the water rises there 2 feet higher than the water on the further side of the bend, showing that the water is much retarded in its outward flow.
61. Would it cost much to get across that narrow neck at the bend? The neck is very narrow. Coming round in the steamer you can see the trees growing on the opposite bank. I understand it is only a chain across.
62. Is it composed of rock? No; it must be composed of earth. A short time ago the Government advertised for tenders for leasing the bend, and the Lismore Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce interfered, and the tenders were withdrawn, so that at the present time there is nothing to stand in the way in the event its being decided to sever the neck. There would be no compensation, and no private interests involved.
63. You think it would help the flood outlet if that bend were cut across? Yes; it would be a material help. Even if the Tuckian scheme were not carried out this in itself would relieve Lismore to a certain extent. Of course, the Tuckian scheme would afford much greater relief.

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64. Did your Council get any expert to examine the Tuckian scheme? I think the late Mayor, Mr. O'Flynn, had two or three meetings down the river, and will be able to give you information. We did not send an engineer down to report upon the scheme, or anything of that sort.
65. At any rate, you are satisfied from your local knowledge that the proposed work would be a benefit to Lismore in the way suggested? Yes.
66. Have you heard anything of protests against the work from people at Wardell, or in that locality? Only what I saw in the paper. I saw in the paper that they had had a meeting at Wardell, and they said they would oppose the scheme, provided it was likely to damage their property in time of flood, but if they could get the assurance of the engineers in charge of the work that it would not flood their property they would raise no objection.
67. From the evidence given in Sydney by Mr. Darley, the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, it would appear that there is some danger of flooding the lower banks of the river? As to that it would be very difficult for anyone like myself to offer an opinion.
68. Can you think of any practicable method by which a financial guarantee could be given to the people of Wardell in the event of the scheme when entered upon proving to their detriment? That would be very difficult. It would depend entirely upon the value of the land damaged. A lot of the land down about Wardell, on those low-lying flats, is not very valuable.
69. Do you know whether the flood in 1870, which you say was the highest, overflowed the banks at Wardell, or near that place? The highest floods we have here do not seem to affect the lower parts of the river at all. A high flood at Lismore would not be over the wharfs at some of the towns down the river. If they get a heavy sea on the bar in an easterly gale and spring tide that will do more damage to them than a flood. I refer to the lower part of the river down below Broadwater.
70. Has that sometimes the effect of backing the water over the low-lying lands there? The streets of Ballina have been flooded once or twice by the heavy sea and spring tides.
71. Has that occurred at Wardell? Going up the river from Ballina the effect, of course, would diminish, but the water would be over the wharfs at Wardell, and, perhaps, into the town. As you come up the river, the effect of the south-easterly gales and spring tides would be lighter.
72. It would appear that if that condition of things existed at Wardell, and you had, simultaneously, a flood in the river, then, with the proposed relief channel in working operations, their troubles would be accentuated? Yes; if you happened to get the two things together.
73. Do these easterly gales, sufficient to cause this backing up of the spring tides and so on, usually occur during the rainy season? No. The rain here generally comes from the south. The greatest trouble, so far as the floods are concerned, occurs if we get northerly rains with north-east weather, because we then get the water right up at the head of the creek. Our river rises right away up in Mount Warning, and if we get rains up in that direction we feel the effect very much quicker, and we have a higher flood, than we have with southerly rain.
74. Is the rain you usually get from the north-east a tropical summer rain, or a winter rain;—what time of the year, for instance, was it when the 1870 flood took place? The flood in 1892 was in April, I think. There is no regular season. We have had floods here in June, and, perhaps, we may have one in December. There seems to be no regularity in that respect. You might have a flood from winter rain, or you might have one from summer rain.
75. Has there been any attempt made to ascertain the flooded area that would be relieved by the success of the proposed scheme? Not that I am aware of.
76. Have any statistics been collected on that point? Mr. O'Flynn, the gentleman who will be next examined, knows more about a matter of that kind, because he was mayor at the time the discussion was on, and took a more active part in it. Unless it has been roughly calculated, I do not think there has been any survey made to ascertain the area that will be relieved.
77. What basis has been suggested for a contribution towards the cost of the work, and any possible damage which might occur lower down;—I dare say, in the various discussions, some suggestion was made on that point? I do not think the matter of indemnity for any damage to property down the river ever cropped up. The question of contributing to the cost, on the betterment principle, was discussed, and the Lismore Council expressed themselves willing to contribute whatever might be their assessment in connection with the matter. The Council would only pay in respect of the property within the municipal area. It was thought that the Government intended to make some charge, by way of assessment, on the properties receiving benefit.
78. I take it that land outside the municipal boundary—farm land, and so on—would also receive a certain amount of benefit? Certainly.
79. It would pay the owners of those lands to insure against floods in the manner suggested? Certainly it would.
80. So they might reasonably be expected to contribute to the cost? Yes. I do not think there would be any bother in regard to that.
81. What would it be worth to a man;—what, assuming that the extreme amount would be collected;—we must have some basis on which to form an idea of the matter;—what do you think would be the extreme betterment that would accrue? It would depend very largely upon the position of the man, and the kind of crops he was growing. In the case of a man going in for cane, a flood would not hurt him, after the cane was up a certain height, nearly as much as it would injure a man going in for maize-growing.
82. The water lying on maize land would kill the crop? Yes; but in the case of cane, if it were a certain height, the water might have no effect at all; so that it would be very difficult to make an assessment.
83. As far as the better class of agricultural land is concerned, it is rather a benefit to have an occasional flood, if it comes at the right time? Yes; and most of the better class of land here is high land, away from flood-level. It is only the land along the river banks, the alluvial soil, that would be affected. What we call the big scrub lands here, where the majority of the dairy people live, are not affected by the floods. They are out of the flood reach altogether. It is only the farming land, where people go in for maize-growing, potatoes, and sugar-cane, that would be affected.
84. Do you think those people would sooner be free from flood than risk the loss of their growing crops, at the same time, of course, losing the chance of manuring the ground by the deposit which a flood would leave?

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leave? I think the people would rather be free from flood altogether. The land here is rich enough, without the deposit left by a flood. We have a very big rainfall.

85. You could not form any estimate of what it would be worth—for instance, in the town of Lismore—would it be worth 1s. 3d. or 6d., or any other stated sum, in the £ per annum? I have not given that matter consideration. It would take some little time to work it out. You will probably get those figures from the farmers down the river at Coraki.

86. But with regard to the town of Lismore? It would take some little time to work it out. I have not gone into the matter. Some of the shopkeepers have 5 feet of flood water in their stores, while others have only 1 foot. It would, therefore, be difficult to fix a uniform charge. The idea is that the council should contribute collectively, and then make the shopkeepers pay according to their assessment—that is, the value of their property.

87. Could you say, at a rough estimate, whether it would be worth £600 or £700 a year to the people on the river who are affected? I should think so.

88. That would be added to probably if there were any claims for damages from Wardell; but you think it would be worth that to the people affected, anyhow? I certainly think it would be worth that. More than that has been lost in one flood.

89. That would apply to the people affected above the proposed wier? The people of Coraki would receive as much benefit as those anywhere else. The land down there would be relieved from floods to a large extent by this scheme.

90. So that you include Coraki in the benefited area, and also Woodburn, because by relieving those places of the water which now goes down from Lismore, you reduce the flood level there? Yes. Coraki would get no flood waters from the North Arm, above the weir; it would only get flood water from the South Arm.

91. Taking the rise in the river at Lismore at 3 feet, that would mean about 9 feet above high-water? I do not think you would notice a 9-foot flood at Coraki much. I do not think a 9-foot flood here would be over the Government wharf at Coraki.

92. Might not that, in conjunction with a flood from the South Arm, be sufficient to flood Coraki to some extent? A flood from the South Arm would flood Coraki to a certain extent, but not nearly so much as one from here.

93. Does it sometimes occur that you have a heavy flood on the north arm, and only a moderate one on the South Arm? Very often. At one time there was a very high flood at Casino, and a boat was sent across from Lismore, and at the same time we had only an ordinary sized fresh here. The water did not break over the banks here, and at Casino they had one of the heaviest floods they ever had. In that instance the South Arm would have more flood in it than the North Arm.

94. And does it sometimes occur the other way round—that the north arm is flooded while the south arm is only moderately affected? Yes. Very often there would be very little flood at Casino, while we would have a very fair flood here.

95. So that anything that would reduce the flood on the North Arm would have a tendency to relieve Coraki? Very materially, I should say. They get more water from the North Arm than they do from the other.

96. *Chairman.*] With regard to the offer which the people seem to have made to contribute to the cost of the proposed work, do you think they would consent to some such arrangement as that which exists with regard to the country towns water supply, namely, that the interest on the cost of the work, amounting to between 3 and 4 per cent., should be spread over a certain number of years, and that principal and interest should be recouped by a rate levied *pro rata* on all property coming within the betterment area? That means that in a hundred years we would repay the money expended in constructing the work.

97. Do you think that would be an equitable way of arranging the matter? I do not think the people would have any objection so long as the annual payment was not too high. It is just a matter of how the thing would work out. If the cost were such that the interest and repayment would become too heavy, perhaps they would not care to do it; but as long as the charge came within reason, and the people could fairly meet it, I do not think there would be any difficulty at all.

98. Seeing the large extent of country to be benefited, and considering that the most expensive of the schemes would cost slightly under £60,000, one would think that spread over a long term the people would be able to fall in with some such arrangement as that, which, of course, would have to be made the subject of an Act of Parliament? Yes.*

99. Is that your idea of how the thing should be worked out? I do not think there would be any difficulty in working it out on that principle. But very often a work estimated to cost £60,000, before it is finished, is found to cost a great deal more. There have been numbers of instances in connection with the country towns water supply where the towns have been saddled with interest and repayment which they could not possibly meet. If the Government would form a basis on which they could give the people here some idea of what they would have to contribute annually for a certain number of years, they would soon get a definite answer as to whether the people would do it or not.*

100. Would there be any difficulty in arriving at a betterment area in connection with a work of this kind? I do not think so. I think the surveyors could get at it very readily, because I think the Harbours and Rivers Department have ascertained the rise and fall from the head of the river down to the entrance, and it is only a matter of getting the levels in order to ascertain the places affected.

101. I suppose you consider that the populated areas, such as Lismore and other towns, would receive more value from the scheme, and would be likely to contribute more in proportion, than the people on the agricultural and the pastoral lands affected? I do not know. The damage done in Lismore itself is not so great, nor are the individual losses so great, as is the case on the farming lands. Although in Lismore a flood would cause great inconvenience through people having to remove out of the low-lying places, and to move their live stock, yet, so far as other losses are concerned, they would be far greater on the farming lands.

102. Speaking as Mayor and as a townsman of Lismore, you feel quite sure that the municipality would contribute its fair proportion? Yes.

103. More than that you cannot say? No. The aldermen have expressed their willingness to contribute their fair share.

Alderman

* NOTE (*on revision*):—Amount since estimated by Engineer-in-Chief, £80,700.

Alderman James Francis O'Flynn, Lismore, sworn and examined:—

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104. *Mr. McFarlane.*] What is your occupation? I am an engineer, and I have resided in Lismore for about eighteen years.

105. You are also an alderman of the municipality? Yes; I have been twelve years in the Municipal Council, and was mayor for seven years.

106. Have you given any consideration to the proposed flood relief scheme at Coraki? I have studied it generally to the extent of reading Mr. Darley's report, and Mr. Keele's report, and other documents in relation to it.

107. Have you seen the plan? Yes; I saw it this morning for the first time.

108. Having seen the plan, do you think the scheme would have the effect of relieving the flood-waters of the upper river? I have no hesitation in saying that in my judgment it would.

109. How did this scheme originate;—did it emanate from the Council, or was it put forward by the officers of the Department? I think it was put forward by Mr. Keele. It did not originate in the Municipal Council.

110. Was it submitted by Mr. Keele to the Council? No; when the matter was ventilated through the Press the Council took it up.

111. How long ago is it since it first came under the consideration of the Council? I should say from memory five or six, or, perhaps, seven years.

112. Did the Council approve of it unanimously? It has been several times before the Council in the shape of resolutions urging the work on the Department, and it has received the unanimous support of the Council and the ratepayers. No voice has been raised against it.

113. The Council believe it will have the desired effect of minimising the destruction caused by floods? Yes; that is their impression.

114. You have heard Mr. Coleman's evidence? Yes; most of it.

115. Do you endorse the statements he made in regard to the extent of the floods in Lismore in 1870, 1890, and 1892? Yes; there have been other serious floods besides those mentioned.

116. Do they cause, as a rule, much destruction;—I speak of the town of Lismore? They cause more inconvenience here than destruction. There is not much danger to life or property, but there is a lot of inconvenience and some loss of property. Damage occurs owing to goods not being removed in time.

117. Have you a knowledge of the country along the banks of the river above Lismore? I have for some miles up the river—7, 8, or 10 miles.

118. And also down the river towards Coraki? Yes; down the river as far as Broadwater.

119. Is much of the land along the banks of the river, both above and below Lismore, liable to flood? A very large portion of it.

120. And that also would be benefited by the proposed scheme? I believe it would.

121. If it will benefit Lismore, it will naturally benefit the flooded area above the site of the proposed scheme? Yes, and also below it.

122. How far would that extend to? Certainly to Woodburn.

123. How many miles is that below the scheme? I suppose it would be about 25 miles.

124. Mr. Coleman said in his evidence that the Municipal Council at Lismore were prepared to contribute their share of the cost of this work on the betterment principle? The matter has never gone that far. We have not formulated anything yet. We looked upon that as a Departmental matter. The Department having carried out the survey, and taken all the levels, we thought they would be in a position to give us full information on that point. We knew for certain that the work was to be done under the Water Rights Act, which embraces something of the betterment principle, and consequently that we must be prepared to pay, and we are prepared to pay.

125. Has any decision been definitely come to by the Council that they would pay their share of the cost on the betterment principle—has it yet reached the stage of a resolution? No, there has been no resolution of that kind; but we ascertained approximately what the interest on the outlay would be, and we considered it quite within our means to meet our share of it.

126. Would you state what that amount would be? I cannot tell you from memory.

127. Would that be your share of principal and interest, or of interest only? We presume it would be done in the same manner as under the Country Towns Water Supply Act.

128. Is it your opinion that the Council would offer no objection to paying their share on the betterment principle? I have no hesitation in saying so. That, at least, is the consensus of opinion here and anywhere down the river where I have attended meetings on the subject. I have attended several meetings, and there is a consensus of opinion everywhere.

129. You think there would be no difficulty as regards the residents outside Lismore who would be benefited, paying their share in the same way as the Lismore people are prepared to do? I think not, judging from their utterances at public meetings.

130. That has been your experience? Yes.

131. Have you made any calculation as to what the amount of interest would be on the betterment principle in connection with the cost of the proposed work;—there are five or six schemes in Mr. Darley's report, the most favoured one being estimated to cost £60,000, which would mean a yearly payment of £1,800 or £1,900? Considering the very large number of people who would be contributors, I do not think even that amount would be regarded as excessive when spread over such a large number of contributors.

132. You think that, in consideration of the benefit done by the prevention of floods, the residents interested would be willing to pay even that large amount? Yes; I think that, spread over a long term, it would not be oppressive, and they would receive an adequate benefit in return. I believe that one large flood, such as the heaviest we have had in the district, would involve a total loss equal to the cost of the whole scheme.

133. A good portion of the land up and down the river, excepting the townships, is land already occupied for farming and dairying purposes? The whole of it is occupied for those purposes, except one or two small reserves.

134. So that the whole of the flooded area would contribute? Yes. In reference to the manner in which the matter might be dealt with, I think the municipalities might be placed on a basis different from that of the landowners, who would pay a special charge. That is an idea of my own. I have thought that possibly

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possibly an assessment might be made in Lismore generally over the municipality, for I hold that a resident in the municipality is not in the same position as a farmer. Every business man in this town would benefit from flood relief, as well as every man who actually suffered from a flood. In time of flood the whole business of the town is stagnated, and every business man, though he may not be flooded, loses by that stagnation in business. I would suggest that in the case of the two municipalities interested—Lismore and Coraki—the charge should be levied by a general assessment of a penny in the £, which should be equivalent to their share of the cost.

135. It would be like a special rate, irrespective of whether they benefited to a greater or less degree? Exactly.

136. You think they are all directly interested and would all be benefited? Yes.

137. With regard to the farming land? I consider that only the man who would be flooded should be assessed, and in proportion to the extent that he was flooded.

138. You get a number of floods that are not looked upon as destructive? Yes; there are many of what we call freshets—we do not find fault with those.

139. What height would a flood have to be in Lismore before it could be classed as a destructive flood? I think anything above 30 feet. Anything below 30 feet causes very little inconvenience or loss. A flood at any height above 30 feet involves serious loss and inconvenience to the town and loss to the farmers.

140. Would that also hold good with regard to the areas of land along the river? There are some much lower than others; speaking generally, the same would apply. I think the introduction of the dairy industry on the river will lead to an amount of loss from floods never known before. That is, by the destruction of grass in the low-lying paddocks.

141. And stock, too, in some cases? The stock they can always relieve, but the destruction of grass by floods is a serious loss to dairy people. That is a loss we did not sustain in former years, because the dairy industry was not so much carried on on the river.

142. Are you well acquainted with the locality through which the proposed cutting goes? I am not at all acquainted with the locality. I have never travelled over it. I know the site of the proposed outlet from the river, but otherwise I know nothing about the scheme beyond what I have read.

143. You could not, as an engineer, give us any practical information as to the desirableness or otherwise of carrying out that particular work? I was never on the ground.

144. If the proposed cutting would in flood-time carry away a considerable quantity of water, that would cause a less flood down the main river from Coraki to the Broadwater? Yes.

145. Would that have any effect in the main channel between Coraki and Broadwater? I do not think it would have any effect as regards keeping the reach scoured.

146. That is what I mean? I believe it would have no effect. I have noticed that with a rise of 12 or 14 feet there is as much scour in the river as at any stage of a flood.

147. Notwithstanding that a considerable quantity of water would go through the new channel, you think there would still be sufficient to make a complete scour, and to have the effect that floods usually have under present conditions? That is my impression.

148. You think that the channel of the river would not be damaged to any extent by the cutting? Not to any extent at all.

149. Suppose there was a flood rising to the height of 30 feet at Lismore, could you supply us with any information showing to what height that flood would raise the river at Coraki, above the junction? You can get that information from the Department more accurately than from anybody else. During recent years, at the instance of the Department, I have sent men to take the levels simultaneously at every public wharf along the river. This was done both night and day.

150. *Mr. Watson.*] Did they take a common level all through as a datum point? I know the Department telegraphed to me from Ballina asking me to appoint a man to take the rise and fall, and I know that has been done also at Coraki and at other places on the river on the same date and at the same hour.

151. The banks of the river are higher, are they not, at Lismore than Coraki? Yes; they gradually get lower as you go down.

152. When the higher banks at Lismore overflow does the same flood cause an overflow of the banks down the river, though it does not rise nearly so high there? That is not so. Very often when we have a high flood here the injury done at the lower end of the river is comparatively slight. The river, getting wider, seems to accommodate itself to the increased flow. There is a greater spread of water.

153. Do you think the construction of the proposed weir would have the effect, down below the weir near Broadwater, of temporarily raising the water in flood-time to a higher level than it was before? I do not think so at all, on the ground that the water they get at Broadwater would reach them at an earlier stage. As it is now, they get all the water pretty well, but it takes longer to go there. My impression is that by taking the flood-water off from the North Arm, as proposed, the flood-water will reach Wardell and the lower portions of the river at an earlier stage; but I do not think the proposed channel will have the effect of raising the water any higher there. It will meet ordinary normal water down there and will be taken away and over the bar a day or two earlier than if it went by the long circuitous route which it has to take now.

154. The river down there being so much wider? Yes. Practically the water would get through the channel and over the bar before it would get round the ordinary circuitous channel.

155. As a rule, for what length of time after a flood do these extensive flats remain under water before they drain off? They cannot drain off until the river goes down. I could not say the level. I know the large flats remain full of water a long time—until the river gets down below them.

156. Would you say a week? Probably a week.

157. Long enough to seriously injure vegetation? Yes, that is the great trouble—the length of time the land remains covered. There are some crops that would recover if the water went off quickly, but otherwise they get injured and scalded.

158. And this character of country, with your present rainfall, does not require the drenching by floods that some other parts of New South Wales do;—some people, I suppose, would like these floods for the benefit of the deposit they would get upon the ground, and so on? If floods could be relied upon to come regularly it would be a different thing, as you could then prepare your crops for them; but I have seen floods in July, and I have seen floods in January and December, and in April.

159. Is there any information you would like to add to that already given? Reference was made by Mr. Coleman

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Coleman to the Figtree Bend. I understand from other sources that that is a portion of the flood relief scheme, though not embraced in the present inquiry. I understand that the cutting of that bend and other bends on the river is intended to relieve the places above Lismore.

160. You are of opinion that besides this proposed work there are other various bad points on the river, which would have also to be improved? Yes. There is dredging to be done here to widen and straighten the river in order to meet the growing requirements of the place.

161. If the proposed flood channel has the effect that so many people think it will, will it enable a much larger tract of land to be under cultivation, and utilised for grazing? Yes, I am certain of that. Places that are risky now would then be perfectly safe.

John Greenhalgh, fisherman, Ballina, sworn, and examined:—

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162. *Chairman.*] Does your occupation take you along the river between Ballina and Lismore? Before I started the fishing business I used to travel the river. I am a native of the Richmond, and I have been principally in and amongst the timber. I used to follow the river up and down at all times.

163. Rafting timber? Yes.

164. Cedar? Cedar and pine.

165. We want your evidence chiefly as to the effect of flood-waters in the river, especially down on the low-lands, and at the junction of the Broadwater;—will you tell us where the flood-waters in ordinary floods cease to overflow the banks of the river? The whole of the banks of the river overflow more or less.

166. Even below the Broadwater? Yes.

167. Is that the result of the flood-water, or is it the result of a southerly blow with a heavy sea setting in? Both. In a heavy flood, such as that of 1870, an easterly gale would stop the water from getting out.

168. But without an easterly gale? It is not then nearly as bad.

169. But does the flood-water go over the banks? Yes, over a good portion.

170. We have been told that a flood without an easterly gale setting in does not overflow the banks below the Broadwater;—is that your experience? Easterly weather and a flood generally come together. The flood of 1870 was the biggest and the worst as regards loss that we have had in the district. In that flood the whole of the banks of the river from Lismore right down to the bottom, with the exception of only a small portion, were overflown.

171. Do you know the proposal to cut a channel at a point 4 miles above Coraki over to the north-west end of the Broadwater? Yes; I know the ground well.

172. What do you think of the proposal? As far as the North Arm is concerned, it will relieve that to a great extent. The main street in Lismore is covered by the time there is a depth of 5 feet of water at Coraki. What is wanted is to relieve the water before it gets to Coraki—that is, to relieve the water from here. When we get a general flood, the same as that of 1870, or that of 1880, the water from the two arms coming together, swells the middle portion of the river. We have something like 28 feet of a fall between Lismore and Ballina on the top of high tide; that is to say, in a high flood, when we have from 36 feet to 37 feet of water at Lismore, there is only from 7 feet to 9 feet at Ballina.

173. How do you know that there is that difference of level? From measurement.

174. What effect would the drain have on the river between Lismore and the weir;—how would it benefit the country on either side of the river? My opinion is that it would take the North Arm water away at least three days out to sea before it would get down by the main river as it does now. I will tell you how I know that. There is a wharf here just below the Council Chambers at Lismore. I left that on the commencement of the 1870 flood, and I travelled five days and had to anchor against the incoming tide between Pimlico Island and Immigrant Point; so that I travelled with the flood-water the whole of those five days. In fact, in a general flood—a flood in all the arms—the worst of the flood at Ballina comes a fortnight later.

175. Then the proposed scheme would have a good effect down there? Yes.

176. What effect would it have on the river between the weir and the Broadwater? It would have a much greater effect than on any other portion of the river, because it would relieve all the low-lying lands towards Bungawalbyn and Swan Bay. It would also relieve the whole of this portion (*pointing to the map*), where there are some thousands of acres covered in ordinary flood-time, and where have been hundreds of stock drowned.

177. The water getting away by the proposed channel would leave much more space for the water from the surrounding lands to get down the main river as far as Broadwater? Certainly. The North Arm water would not shove the South Arm and Bungawalbyn waters back on to the farming lands.

178. Then when you get to the Broadwater, how would you get on then;—what would be the effect? I do not think there would be any great effect at all, simply because all the North Arm water that would get up to any height would be out to sea before the other water came down.

179. Is there any water that backs up the Broadwater towards the swamp? No.

180. You are sure of that? Yes.

181. From your observations there is nothing of that kind? No; the water is always going out of the Broadwater.

182. According to your observations, is this a correct statement:—

Under present conditions the swamp is filled by the backwater which makes its way to a large drain above Buckendoon, and also through Gungarubba Creek and through the Broadwater.

—? That is correct.

183. Where does that backwater spoken of in regard to the Broadwater come from? The water that comes into the Broadwater is simply from the watershed of the flat shown on the map.

184. Which way does the backwater go through the Broadwater? The whole of the water from Marom Creek empties into the Broadwater, and there is also the watershed from Marom Creek very nearly to Wilson's Creek; the whole of that water comes out into the Broadwater. So that really there is nearly as great a stream running out of the Broadwater at flood time as there is out of the main river, because it is fed from the great watershed of the mountains.

185. That being so, when a big flood occurred, would there be any danger, in the event of the proposed work being constructed on the North Arm, that the water would not get away quickly from the Broadwater, because

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because the same state of flood would exist there and would have no fall—is that likely to occur? No, I do not think so; the flow is too great.

186. Suppose the whole district is flooded, and you raise the water 12 feet to go over the weir, the object of that is to send the water over towards the Broadwater; you say that a lot of water comes down towards the Broadwater on the eastern side of the Tuckian Swamp;—is there any danger of that water, which collects from the eastern side of the Tuckian Swamp and runs into the Broadwater, being so high that it will prevent the rapid rush of the flooded water from the weirs towards the Broadwater? I do not think so; I do not think that is possible.

187. There is too big an outlet at the Broadwater for that to happen? The water is spread over too great a surface. The water is spread right over from the bank at Coraki right back to the mountain, and there is only the one tributary—that is, of any great power—Marom Creek, running into the Broadwater, and it spreads over such a great area that it is just like a big swamp.

188. That being so the water will get quickly into the Richmond River at the junction of the Broadwater and the river? Yes.

189. From there down towards Ballina, will the shutting in of a large quantity of water at the weir, and sending it over to the Broadwater, have the effect of flooding the lands on both sides of the Richmond River there more than occurs at present? I do not think so.

190. Why not? Simply because the force of water will be greater, and will operate so much earlier than if the water got away as it does at present. It would get away at least three days before it would by going round by the main river.

191. The quick exit of the water right through at the widest part of the river would enable it to get away quickly? Yes. There is nothing to block the water below the Broadwater, and, if the flood-water got down there two or three days sooner than under present conditions, it would be out to sea before the easterly weather came on. I am speaking of the North Arm water, which rises so much faster than the other.

192. And the great object of this scheme is to get the water quickly away, and not let it take a slow and spreading course between the weir and the junction of the Broadwater with the river? Yes; my opinion is that it will produce a benefit in that respect to the extent of three or four days.

193. Did you ever register the rate at which the water flows down the river at various times? Only just travelling down with it on rafts. In that way we have a pretty good idea of how fast it runs.

194. For a river in flood, is the Richmond a slow-running river? It is not so fast as most other rivers. This scheme will materially help the rush of water out of the North Arm.

195. *Mr. Watson.*] You say that in the 1870 flood you left Lismore for down river, taking five or six days to reach Pimlico? Yes.

196. And at the end of that time the high flood you had left at Lismore had not reached Pimlico? Yes.

197. What was the height of the flood at Lismore when you left? The height of the flood when we left the wharf here was about 3 feet above high water.

198. It was not a high flood that you left on, then? No.

199. That is hardly a fair guide as to how fast that flood travelled;—you left on 3 feet, and when you got down to Pimlico it was not noticeable? No; there was an incoming tide at Pimlico.

200. How soon did it rise at Lismore after you left; would you hear how soon it had risen behind you;—did it rise quickly above 3 feet? It was over the street at Lismore when we were at Pimlico.

201. Can you tell us how long it takes to go down from Lismore to Pimlico;—does it not travel faster than five days over that distance? On the ebb-tide there is extra water going down; but still that was one of the heaviest floods we ever had, and why I know the water was over the street at Lismore is because my brother and I went down on the raft, and when the flood rose so high my father pulled after us in a boat, and the water was then over the main street at Lismore. He came down in one day, and we were at Pimlico Island when he arrived.

202. You say it was only 3 feet in Lismore when you left? Yes.

203. So that it is hardly right to say it took five days to go down to Pimlico, because 3 feet, when you got to Pimlico, would hardly be noticeable, as the river widens out there? You would not notice it at Pimlico.

204. What I want to get at is the time it took the heavier flood to go down;—what would you reckon to be the rate at which the water travels in flood-time between Lismore and, say, the lower reaches of the river? The heaviest portion of the 1870 flood was ten days later at Ballina than at Lismore.

205. The highest point of the flood at Ballina was ten days later than the highest point of the flood at Lismore? Yes.

206. Would a state of flood in the South Arm have any effect on that, Ballina being below the South Arm? The whole of the waters go almost directly together.

207. Was the South Arm in flood in 1870? Yes; in very heavy flood.

208. So that it would be operating equally upon either arm pretty well? Yes.

209. Have you attempted to ascertain the actual speed at which a flood travels down the river? I could only give the height of the tide on each night when he tied up.

210. That would be the amount of rise during so many hours? Yes.

211. Did your ever attempt to estimate the strength of the current when you were going against it during a flood? I have no idea as to the speed of the current.

212. Was it a strong current? Yes; a fairly strong current.

FRIDAY, 9 *MARCH*, 1900.

[*The Sectional Committee met at "McFadden's Hotel," Coraki, at* 10·30 *a.m.*]

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq. | JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

John McKinnon, Mayor of Coraki, sworn, and examined:—

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213. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a dairyman. I have been in the district for nearly thirty-four years, and I am at present Mayor of the Municipality of Coraki.

214. In the first place, I suppose all are agreed as to the great damage done to the surrounding country when floods occur? Yes.

215. Starting in 1870, could you give particulars of the various floods that have affected the district since then? The flood of 1870 was the first heavy flood we had on the river after I arrived here, and it happened to be a double flood, which made it so bad. It attained to its great height on the 10th March, 1870—that was the first rise. I will quote from my dairy: "1st March. The river is in high flood. It rose at the rate of 4 inches per hour until it overflowed the banks, then at the rate of 3 inches, 2 inches, 1 inch, ½ inch, ¼ inch, until it attained its full height." That would be about 19 feet above the normal level of the river at half tide. The rain came from the south-east, with a heavy gale of wind. Then on the 20th March the same year the river rose to the same height. As I have said, it was a double flood. The rain-storm went off for two or three days, and the river fell within its banks, and then the same gale of wind set in again, and rain came on again, and on the 20th the flood was up to the same height as before. During all this time the back-water was rising out on the flats. The consequence was that about 1,000 head of cattle were drowned over in the forest belonging to the Gerards. Not expecting such a flood—it seems they never had the like of it before; that is, a double flood—they had not shifted the cattle. There was a bit of a hill 2 or 3 feet high, on which the cattle gathered, and there was a house being built on the top of it. On Sunday, the 20th, Gerard came down as far as our place, and we sailed over to where the cattle were, and it was the most horrible sight I ever saw. On about an acre of ground there were between 800 and 1,000 head of cattle dead and dying, piled up three and four thick on top of each other. When the owner saw them he was for some time speechless. We turned away from the sight, and started away back home again. We found a current setting up towards Tuckian across the whole of the flats at the rate of about ¾ mile, or a mile, an hour. The current was going in a north-easterly direction. All the crops of corn were lost. At that time the farmers, as a general rule, had no cattle except a few cows for the use of the house, so that the loss in the shape of cattle would be very little. After that flood, so unexpectedly high, a great number of the farmers got disgusted. Some of them threw up the land merely for the deposit money they had paid when selecting, and left the farms on the lower river. But, luckily, the storm stripped away a portion of the sand down along the sea beach, and left a deposit of gold all along the beach, and the farmers who lost their crops managed to make a living for years on the gold found on the beach. In fact, some of them have been making a living in that way ever since, and are working there now. When that failed, then cane came to be grown on the river, and of all crops the cane stood the floods best. In fact, the cane seems to grow as well in water as on land, as long as it is not altogether covered. When completely covered, and when the air is altogether excluded, the cane will die, but that is the only thing that will kill it. Then came a succession of floods. A cycle of years seemed to come round now and again of excessive wet, with dry seasons between. Between 1860 and 1870 there seemed to be a number of floods. After 1870 there were high freshets, but not a big flood until 1884. I find this entry in my diary: "Saturday, 3rd May, 1884; river running bank high, current running unusually strong." That is all I have down about that; the losses were not very heavy in that month. Then I had this entry: "Sunday, 23rd January, 1887, river in flood; it rose within 3 inches of 1870 flood; rising at rate of 7 inches per hour." This was a flood that came down the south arm. It was the only one that I know that came from inland. All the other floods came from the east, with a gale of easterly wind. In this case the wind and the rain were from the north. That flood came down like a wave through the South Arm, but there was no flood to speak of on the North Arm. The effect was to back up the water over the ground between Baxter's place and Coraki. It forced the North Arm over there. Then again there is this entry in the diary: "Saturday, January 20, 1889, river in flood, 6 inches higher than 1870 flood; rate of rise, 2 inches per hour." That is all I have with regard to that flood. The next is: "August 6, 1889, river in flood; it rose within 2 ft. 6 in. of July flood."

216. Would that be enough to cover the flats? Yes.

217. Where did you take your heights from—Coraki? About 2 miles from Coraki, following the arm.

218. I think you said your mark would be about middle between high and low water? Yes, the normal level. The next entry in the diary is this: "Monday, March 10, 1890; a terrible flood in river; it rose within 3 inches of last year's flood. It is the worst flood yet, as it has kept at full height during forty-eight hours. It commenced on the 6th, raining in heavy showers on the 6th, from east all day; 7th, raining all day from S.E., river rising steadily; 8th, raining and blowing a strong gale of S.E. wind; river rising about 2¼ inches per hour; we are expecting a heavy flood; 10th, 1 a.m., blowing gale of south wind and raining; matters are getting rather serious; raining, with the river in high flood and rising; it is within 6 inches of the big flood last year, the highest we have seen on the river." It remained for nearly forty-eight hours at the same height, falling and rising one inch twice during its full height. The next one was on 4th April, 1892: "River in high flood, it rose as high as '89 flood"; that was about 3 inches higher than the '90 flood. Again: "January 23rd, 1893, river rose level with the bank. February 6th, 1893, river in high fresh again. Monday, 13th February, 1893, river in flood; it rose within 1 ft. 9 in. of highest. Saturday, February 18, '93, river in high flood; it rose 3 inches higher than ever we had seen it rise before. March 28, '93, river rose level with the banks again. Saturday, 2nd February, '95, river in flood; it rose within 18 inches of highest flood (that would be 18 ft. 3 in.) February 23rd, '98, river in high fresh; next day it ran 11 inches deep over the sills at Tuckombil." The height of the water according to my register was 16 ft. 3 in.

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The last flood was on Tuesday, 11th July, '99. It rose 6 inches higher than the flood of the previous year, or a height of 16 ft. 9 in. I did not go down to Tuckombil, but I was told it ran 5 ft. 3 in. over the sills, with only 6 inches odd at Coraki. In the flood before the river was running strong up Tuckombil Creek, while in the last flood it was coming down, besides what was going out in the escape channel. That flood came from Bungawalbyn.

219. In regard to the earlier floods you have mentioned, you have only the heights registered at your own place? Yes; and also the rise and fall.

220. You have not the heights at the other places? No. In 1893, when we had the highest flood of all, I had 300 head of cattle. I did not lose any during the flood except a calf or two; but all the pasture was destroyed, and two months afterwards I had only ninety-seven head. The others died of starvation after the flood. I had 10 acres of splendid cane. The flood washed away the soil as deep as the plough, and destroyed that paddock for cropping afterwards. It is under grass now. After that we banked the river with slabs as closely as we could, to prevent such a rush of water coming on us again. We have not had a very high flood since, but on one occasion the river was 18 inches higher outside the slabs than inside. The consequence was that we had about 100 acres of pasture above the flood which did not get covered owing to the embankment. So that people could do a great deal in that way in some places to protect themselves from flood. It would not do on the other side of the river, because you could not stop the water there; but on that side a man could build a mound of earth on which to put his cattle in time of flood instead of having to send them away. The mound need only be 2 or 3 feet high above flood-water mark, and large enough to hold his stock. A shed could be built over it, and when a flood came the farmer might save all his cattle and horses, and feed them also.

221. You have given us a record of the floods since 1870? Yes; of all the big floods. There were plenty of small ones which destroyed pasture, but they did not destroy cane.

222. From the statement you have had it would seem that the majority of those floods occurred in the early part of the year;—is that so? Generally—between, say, from January up to August. That is generally the wet season. March is the worst month of all for floods. It is wetter than any other month.

223. Take an area of flooded country having Gunderimba on the north, the North Arm on the west, the Tuckian Swamp on the east, and the site of the proposed weir on the south;—can you tell us what depth of water lies in a heavy flood on that tract of country? In some places it is deep and some places shallow, but, on an average, I suppose it would be about 5 or 6 feet in most places.

224. I mean the large extent of arable land;—to what extent would that be under water in a big flood? Speaking generally, I should say 4 or 5 feet in a heavy flood. In some places it would be less, and in others more.

225. It would be sufficiently deep, and lie there sufficiently long, to seriously affect the crops? Yes; to destroy the crops and all feed.

226. Would that same kind of flooding occur on the other side of the river, between the North Arm and the South Arm? Yes; and even more so.

227. We have now got down as far as the weir site;—can you give us the same kind of information with regard to the flooded area of country south of the weir as far as Coraki, and for some distance below? The whole of the flats on that country, coming down towards Coraki, is flooded to a depth of from 7 to 10 feet.

228. Is the whole of it flooded on the left-hand side of the river? Yes.

229. Starting south of the wier at its western end, and following the river round as far as the Elbow, and then round to Dungarubba Creek, is the whole of that country submerged in flood-time? Yes; and the water then seems to take a sharp run through the Tuckian Swamp and into the Broadwater.

230. When that occurs are the whole of the river banks submerged? From the weir side down to Coraki the river banks are submerged, and from Coraki to Swan Bay they are not.

231. Although the banks may not be submerged the country on either side of the river banks is submerged? Yes; 2 or 3 chains back from the river banks it is all one sea.

232. That portion between the weir site and Coraki seems to be narrower and more twisting than the other portion you described;—you think that is the reason of its overflowing there? No. There seems to be a block at Coraki, where the two arms meet. On the banks, between the weir and Coraki, the river has left blind creeks ever since it broke through. There are broken banks or holes, and when the river rises about 14 feet it backs into Rainbow Creek, and other similar depressions, and from there runs over the adjoining country.

233. So that the river bank is usually higher than the country immediately behind? Yes.

234. But in this case the water-escapes over the banks through these blind creeks into the back country? Yes.

235. Would you indicate where the water first breaks over the river banks? The water first breaks over a little distance above the proposed weir site at Rainbow Creek.

236. But does it break over above the present weir site at Rainbow Creek earlier than where the water comes in near the Elbow at Swan Bay? Occasionally; it depends upon the fall of rain. With a sudden rise in the river it will go over near the weir site first. With a slow rise and a big flood at Bungawalbyn it will go over at O'Connor's, near Swan Bay. But generally it will go over below Swan Bay first.

237. The Department, in a statement, have given their explanation as to the filling up of the swamp, and the back-water, and so on;—if you and the other witnesses can agree that they have given a correct description, it will put the matter in a concise form, and we shall have a good basis to go upon;—do you agree with this statement:

Under present conditions the swamp is filled by the back-water, which makes its way through a large drain above Buckendoon, and also through Dungarubba Creek, and through the Broadwater, and subsequently, when the flood rises over the banks to the level stated R.L. 114, when the country between the Bungawalbyn and Tuckombil Creeks and right across the river to the northern margin of Tuckian Swamp becomes one vast sea.

This is caused by the gorging of the river at a number of places through sharp bends and contractions of the cross-sectional area of the channel caused by reefs. The first rise is caused by the sharp turn at the Devil's Elbow at Swan Bay; then there is a very extensive reef at Woodburn, which is almost a complete block to the river at flood-time. A sharp turn and contraction of the channel occurs below Dungarubba Creek, where there is rock on the concave bank. Another serious obstruction exists at Broadwater, where a reef extends half-way across the river, just above the Mill. Below the Broadwater there is another reef with shoal-water, and above Wardell there is a long stretch over the Blackwall Flat, where there is only 8¾ feet at low-water on indurated sand.

Each of these obstructions causes the water to head up to pass them, and the consequence is that it stands very little variation for some days after it has reached its highest level between Woodburn and Broadwater.

Is

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Is that a fair description of the trouble? There is one thing there I do not believe in. It says the water backs up through the Broadwater. This is the part of the statement to which I refer: "Under present conditions the swamp is filled by the back-water, which makes its way through a large drain above Buckendoon, and also through Dungarubba Creek, and through the Breakwater." I do not know anything about its backing up the Broadwater. I always understood it ran out of the Broadwater. The Broadwater never helps to flood the country between the Tuckian and Swan Bay.

238. *Chairman.*] I take this from Mr. Darley's evidence:

Do I understand that from that point, for a distance of 2 miles down to the Broadwater, it is a dead level, or is the Broadwater 5 feet lower than that point? The low water in the Broadwater is 5 feet lower than the bottom of the channel. When the channel is beginning to work a considerable flood must be passing down the river—12 feet of flood must be passing down the river; therefore, the Broadwater itself will be in flood, so that the chances are that it will be fully 5 feet, if not higher. Possibly before the water passes over this country the flood in the river will be found backing up that channel. It is quite possible that before the water passes over the weir the back-water may be rising in the channel, and the channel coming up to the weir on the other side.

I would like your views on that question and answer? In all the floods that I have seen on the river—and I have seen them all since 1870—there has been a set of the current running into Tuckian. If the water were backing up through the Broadwater into Tuckian, the current could not be going there. In all the floods I have seen the set of the current has been towards Tuckian. Water must be getting out of Tuckian or else that would not occur. If the water were backing up from the Broadwater, how could the Tuckian Swamp be taking in all this other water. The flood-water from between the weir and Dungarubba Creek flows towards the Tuckian Swamp. There must, therefore, be a flow in that direction, and an outlet through the Broadwater to the river. Consequently, there could not be any back-water running up the Broadwater—at any rate, not to such an extent as to run up the relief channel and prevent its operation. From my observation, for a length of time that has been the course of the current on the flooded country.

239. You are quite sure of that? I am quite sure the water never backed up from the Broadwater.

240. Do you think this would happen: That the water might back up the Broadwater in the direction of the proposed flood-relief channel before the water overflowed the banks of the river between the river and Dungarubba Creek? I have never been over there in a rainy time, but it is very hard to believe that it would back up the Broadwater at any time, because the river is very often at its full height before there is any rise down there, and then it is a very slow rise.

241. You do not think, then, that what I suggested is possible? No.

242. There is another question: It is proposed by this weir to let the water into the proposed channel at a height of 12 feet above low water-mark—that is, about 9 feet lower than the present river bank; the water would be let into the weir at a height 9 feet lower than would be the case if the bank were left in its natural state;—the water being let in there at a level 9 feet lower than its natural level, will that have the effect of letting any water on to property, and damaging it, lower down, that would not be damaged if the river were left at its natural height? No doubt the water would get on to some land which would not, under natural circumstances, be flooded.

243. The weir will be cut down to a 12-foot level, but the sides of the channel will be kept up to the existing height of the banks; the water will get in quicker, but then there is a fall from the crest of the weir down to the outlet in the swamp;—do you think that can possibly do any harm to land down below? Very little. If the material that is taken out by the excavation is deposited on one side of the channel it will keep the water from spreading.

244. It is proposed to form a channel by using chiefly the stuff taken out of the cutting, and piling it up on either side, thus making a channel to keep the water in and prevent it from overflowing the banks; that will extend for a length of 2 miles;—do you think that channel is taken sufficiently far, or ought it to go further, in order to ensure that the water will go quickly into the Broadwater? When once the water gets that far it will not damage any land.

245. Then you think that a channel to the edge of the swamp, as proposed, will be sufficient? Yes, to keep it from doing any damage to any one. Certainly, if the channel were cut down through the swamp to the Broadwater it would take the water away quicker, but that is not included in the scheme.

246. Would this channel afford relief in the case of a heavy and prolonged flood, when the whole country would be submerged, or could we only regard it as affording relief in pretty quickly-passing floods? It would afford relief, but not so much as in the case of quick-rising floods and high freshets. It will assist in such cases, because the water will commence to get away a day or two before it does at the present time. But when there is a heavy prolonged flood, the whole country is so flooded that there is an immense quantity of dead water standing. That, however, happens very seldom.

247. The proposed channel is provided as a means of rapid exit for the water from the upper part of the river? Yes.

248. But once the whole country gets in flood, and the river between the weir and Dungarubba Creek is fully charged with the flood-water, then the proposed channel must close its force in a great measure? It will lose its force; but still it will be running, because the water in the arm will be higher than the water at the back. It will be running all the time, because even in the highest flood the arm is some feet above the back-water.

249. Have you and your municipality in Coraki considered the question of damage, and also of compensation; it is urged in the scheme put before us that the people to be benefited are quite prepared to bear the cost of the work;—have you considered the question from that point of view? Yes.

250. With what result? I have not travelled through the district, because I do not know the area that would be included, but, as far as I know, about here we are all willing to contribute towards it—that is, if it will not come too heavy upon us. I think it lies with the surveyor and the Government to make out a betterment area, because we cannot know. That is the only way to get at them all. Even some of those who would be most benefited would try to get out of it unless we had a betterment area.

251. Taking as a basis of compensation an arrangement similar to that under the Country Towns Water Supply Act, the payment of the cost of the work being spread over a number of years, and interest being added at, say, 3½ per cent., would the inhabitants be willing to contribute a yearly amount to recoup the Government? Yes, certainly. It is for their own benefit, and the man who is not ready to pay something towards it is not a man.

252. In reference to any compensation that might be required for any possible injury by flooding people down

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down below, do you think you would be inclined to go into that question? I cannot say anything about that. It would first have to be proved whether anyone would be injured.
253. That is a somewhat difficult question? Yes.
254. That would be coping with an unknown quantity? Exactly. We believe here that the scheme will not injure anyone down at the Broadwater. At any rate they cannot claim anything until it is proved that they are injured. That cannot be decided until there is a flood.
255. Any injury occurring through altering the course of the river would be a very serious thing? Yes.
256. However, the inhabitants have not come to any arrangement about that matter? No, we cannot do so. Our belief up here is that there will be no damage down there. Those people may believe there will be, but that will have to be proved. The engineers, by calculating the rainfall and the rise in the river, ought to be able to give some idea on the subject, but we ourselves cannot tell.
257. With regard to the area covered by the swamp itself, there are some high ridges shown on the map which are called islands;—are those settled or leased? They have been selected.
258. In the event of this scheme being carried out and a greater quantity of water being put into the swamp than before, and in a quicker time, do you think it will be necessary for the Government to resume the whole of the swamp? Those who selected the islands, if they hold them yet, might make out that they would be damaged. They are flooded now. In a heavy flood there is 3 or 4 feet of water over the whole of their land.
259. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Has this scheme been submitted to your Council, and have they discussed the question of whether they approve of it or not? Yes, several times.
260. Were they agreeable to have it or not? Yes.
261. Did the question of payment, under the betterment principle, crop up? We have not considered that, but I believe the Council would be in favour of giving a share towards it.
262. You are of opinion that the Council will give their share in the event of the betterment principle being adopted for carrying out the scheme? Yes; because I know it will be a benefit to the Council by reason of the less damage that will be done to the roads within the municipality. There will be a saving in regard to the roads, so that they ought to contribute.
263. From your knowledge of this locality, extending over a great number of years, and your experience with regard to floods, are you of opinion that if the proposed scheme were carried out it would have the effect of considerably minimising floods in the flooded portion of the district above the proposed weir towards Lismore? Yes.
264. And for what distance below? All below, down to the Broadwater would be benefited.
265. Would it have much benefit up towards Lismore? It would have a certain benefit, but not so much as below, because the same quantity of water will have to come down, and the only difference the scheme will make will be to draw it away quicker.
266. Would not that have the effect of reducing the height? A little; but there would not be as much benefit above as below, because below there will be so much less water coming down. The same quantity of water will come down the river above the weir, and it will get away quicker and there will be less rise. That would apply a certain distance, but I would not like to say how far.
267. How high would a flood have to rise before it would overflow the banks at any part between the proposed weir and Broadwater? Ten feet above mean water below Swan Bay.
268. How high would the water have to rise at Coraki before it would overflow the bank so as to allow the water to run into the Tuckian Swamp? At a level of 14 feet it will commence to run into the Tuckian Swamp.
269. It will have to rise 17 feet before any of the river water will discharge into the Tuckian Swamp? Yes, about that.
270. What height would a flood have to be to cause the water in its backed-up course to go into the Tuckian Swamp? Seventeen feet above mean water.
271. Could you name the locality, or as near to the exact spot as possible, where the river first overflows so as to discharge into the Tuckian Swamp? Near Baxter's.
272. Along the whole distance down to Broadwater there would not be any place where there would be an overflow into the Tuckian Swamp until such time as there was an overflow at Baxter's,—is that the case? No; the place where the water first overflows in the direction of the Tuckian Swamp is below Swan Bay.
273. When the proposed drain is cut the water will actually go into the Tuckian Swamp with a less rise than it now takes—at a rise of 10 feet above mean water? Yes.
274. When the scheme is completed, and an outlet given into the Broadwater, is it your opinion that the flood-water will go with sufficient rapidity through the channel as not to cause any great overflow in the Tuckian Swamp than that occasioned by floods at present? Yes. I do not think it would cause any additional rise. All the water that would go through the channel would not represent a rise of a quarter of an inch an hour at Tuckian.
275. Do you think it would cause any additional rise in the river below Broadwater—between Broadwater and Ballina? No. I do not think it would materially affect the land down there, simply because the water taken from the North Arm would get down to the Broadwater so much quicker than the water from the South Arm and Bungawalbyn would get round the long bend of the river. I do not believe the water will rise any higher at Broadwater than at present, because it will be taken away so quickly.
276. *Mr. Watson.*] You will have observed, perhaps, that several distinct methods of effecting the object aimed at have been submitted to the Committee? Yes.
277. One proposal is that there should be a weir 300 feet wide giving access to a channel of the same width; the channel to be continued as far as the swamp, but only to be cut down for about a couple of feet below the crest of the weir where the water leaves the river. It is proposed, further, that in the centre of that channel there should be cut a drain 20 feet wide and about 5 feet deep—that is, 5 feet deeper than the channel of 2 feet—the expectation being that if the channel and central drain were cut in that shape, the earth and clay would scour out, and give eventually a deep channel, the silt, of course, going into the swamp;—do you think if that were done the channel would be likely to scour out, knowing as you do the character of the clay? No.
278. Why? Simply because the nature of the soil is so tough that it would not wash out.
279. What is its nature? It is of a sticky, clayey nature.
280. And, in your opinion, not likely to scour? No.

281.

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281. At any rate, the floods would be comparatively infrequent, I suppose? Yes; floods that would go over that height.
282. That is 10 feet above mean level? Yes.
283. That would not occur very often? No.
284. And the fewer floods there were the less likelihood of the scour, I suppose? Certainly. The small drain in the middle of the channel would, I think, fill up in the first flood with accumulated silt.
285. Where would that come from—the main river or the immediate vicinity? The banks would fall in on each side.
286. If the banks fell in, that would show that there was a possibility of a scour? The top of the ground is generally looser than the bottom.
287. But you must recollect that the channel is only a slight excavation with, of course, the usual batter of 1½ to 1? Exactly.
288. With that batter, do you think there is any likelihood of the banks falling in? They would always be washing in with the rain.
289. Local water, irrespective of floods? Exactly.
290. Then, in your opinion, in order to give full effect to the scheme, it would be necessary to excavate to a level some distance below the crest of the weir to give the water a fair chance of getting into the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
291. Assuming that the water was taken in a channel 2 feet below the level of the proposed weir, do you think there would be any danger of the flood-water breaking out of that channel somewhere between the weir and Tuckian Swamp, and going over the adjoining country to the southwards—that is, towards Swan Bay—or would it make direct toward Tuckian? It would make direct towards Tuckian. There is higher ground between the line of the channel and further to the south.
292. The channel will enter the Tuckian Swamp south-east from the stockyard;—is the higher ground on the south-east side of the proposed channel? Yes.
293. So that it is improbable that any water from the channel before entering the swamp would flow in the direction of the surrounding country? Yes; it is improbable. From a point taken practically from Coraki towards the swamp, southward of the proposed channel, there is land slightly higher than that still further south. Therefore the water, if once in the channel, would make towards Tuckian.
294. Touching the method by which this work could be paid for, has any attempt been made by the Municipal Council or by any of your local residents to estimate the benefit that would accrue to any one individual—that is to say, what would it be worth any one individual's while to pay per acre towards this scheme? We have not reckoned exactly what it would be worth to each person individually; but we know it will be a benefit to everyone on the low-lying land.
295. Do you think the district expected to be relieved by the proposal could bear the imposition on a charge amounting to from £1,500 to £1,800 per annum in respect to this work, assuming it to be equitably contributed? Yes; if all were made to contribute who benefited by it, it would not be a very heavy burden.
296. You have known for many years past the effect of local rainfalls and floods on channels;—would you care to offer an opinion as to what would be the cost of the maintenance of the proposed channel;—do you think it would require much expenditure in the way of maintenance? No; I think not.
297. There are a number of watercourses, which at high flood run towards the swamp? Yes.
298. Do they seem to be silting up, or do they remain much as they were years ago? They remain much the same; but that would be different. In regard to these watercourses, there are generally waterholes in them, and vegetation grows, and when a flood comes it keeps them clean; but in this case, where there would be no standing water, the vegetation would become so great that a flood might not be able to sweep it away.
299. You would probably want a man or two to keep the growth down? It might be that in a number of years it would require to be cleaned out.
300. It would not be a heavy item compared with the total cost? No.
301. You must recollect that in such an excavation we should cut down to the clay, which would not be so fruitful in growth as the top soil would be? No; it would not grow very much.
302. You understand that the proposal embraces a weir at the height of 12 feet above low-water mark, or 10 feet above the mean water-level which you usually take here; do you think that that is a proper height, or too high or too low? I think it is too high. There are people with pasture lands out at the back from the river bank, where drains have been cut which have opened out and become like creeks, and now at a rise of 7 or 8, or even 6 feet, the water runs backwards on to the low land inside.
303. Is there any considerable area affected in that way? Yes.
304. Your suggestion is that the lowering of the height of the weir would allow a number of those smaller freshets in the river to escape more quickly, and relieve the people occupying those low lands? Yes.
305. To what height do you think the weir should go? About 5 feet, I think, would be quite sufficient.
306. The engineers seemed to think that to reduce the level too much would result in the river not receiving a sufficient quantity of water to scour the ordinary silt obstructions which arise in rivers of this description, between the off-take and Broadwater;—the object of the engineers being to preserve sufficient water in the river to ensure a sufficient scour, do you think 5 feet would be sufficient for that? Yes, I believe so; because when a flood came there would be plenty of water to scour the river.
307. There would be fewer freshets below the weir with a level of only 5 feet than there would be with a level of 12 feet? There is very often a rise of 4 or 5 feet.
308. But there would be fewer with the proposed weir and channel than there are now? Quite so. Still we believe in getting the water to run off as quickly as possible in flood-time.
309. You said just now that from your inspection of the land on the northern side of the river, between the proposed weir and Dungarubba Creek, you found the current in a high flood going towards Tuckian? Yes.
310. The assumption being that they found an outlet through the Broadwater? Yes.
311. Do you know whether any great body of that water, when the main river began to fall, would go back towards Swan Bay or anywhere near there, or would it all continue to go on through the Broadwater? It would all continue to go on until it would fall below the level of the slightly rising ground on a line running from the proposed flood-channel to the head of Dungarubba Creek. No water comes back from Tuckian.

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312. Could you estimate by what depth it would be necessary to reduce the floods to be of any material benefit to the people;—assuming that the highest flood over that large area of country has been about 5 feet, how much would you want to reduce the height of water in order to help them? If you could reduce it 1 foot, it would be a great help. It would leave uncovered a lot of land that otherwise would be flooded, and allow the cattle to have islands of safety where they could get feed and have dry ground to lie down. A foot means a great deal.
313. I presume your chief contention as to the effect of the proposed scheme is that in those floods which were not the highest you would largely escape flooding, because of the proposed channel taking the water away earlier than it would otherwise go? Yes.
314. Therefore, even although you might still suffer in the very highest flood, you would escape a number of smaller ones? Yes.

Samuel Cook, grazier, Tucki Creek, sworn, and examined:—

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315. *Mr. Watson.*] What is your occupation? I am a grazier residing on Tucki Creek, above where it enters into the swamp.
316. You know the scheme to take a channel from the North Arm of The Richmond to the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
317. Can you offer any opinion as to the effect it will have in relieving the surrounding district from flood? I think it will relieve it; but I do not see any relief from the swamp into the Broadwater.
318. Why do you think that the water when taken from the North Arm by the proposed channel into the swamp, is likely to remain there? I think it will do so unless the bank between the Broadwater and the swamp is cut away to a certain extent to allow the water to go into the Broadwater. The bank of the Broadwater is much higher than the swamp.
319. But, at its extreme head, does not the Broadwater tap the lowest level of the swamp? I suppose it does where the drain has been cut in. There is a small drain which has been cut at the head of the creek, and which I suppose does tap the lowest part of the swamp.
320. If water were taken into the swamp from the western side of the weir, where the channel is proposed to be made, would it not find its level round to the drain you speak of, and then into the Broadwater? It might; but it would take a long time to get out. The flood puts about 8 or 9 feet of water into the swamp two days before the river rises. There are five large creeks running into the swamp from the tableland. The water cannot get to the river. I suppose if it could get to the Broadwater it would go to sea before the river rose.
321. So that you think that unless some means are taken to facilitate the discharge of the additional water from the swamp to the Broadwater the scheme will lose a lot of its effect? Yes.
322. How far back from the Broadwater bank—say the southern bank of the Broadwater—towards the North Arm does the higher land extend? Not far; it is only about a chain or two on the bank of the creek.
323. It would be easy cutting? Yes, very easy.
324. But you would suggest the cutting of an entrance to the Broadwater to make a connection between it and the swamp? Yes.
325. Do you think it would be necessary to make a channel right across the swamp, or would it be sufficient to get the water into it and out again? I think it would do without making a channel right across, or if it were made it would only need to be very light.
326. I gather, then, from your description of the water flowing into the swamp, that the height of the bank would be 9 or 10 feet at the point you refer to? It is not that; but when the water begins to force itself up the Broadwater, as soon as the flood begins to rise, it naturally draws up the Broadwater for a little time—that is, for a day or so. It draws up the Broadwater just for a day before it makes down, and then the body of the water gets in at the back, and forces it out again. It does not force it up into the swamp, but only just up into the Broadwater.
327. Where does it make from first into the Broadwater—at a point near the Broadwater into the swamp or up where the drains are? Below the drains, in about a line with where the channel is proposed to go.
328. Usually, it breaks over into the Broadwater first? Yes.
329. So that any cutting made there with a view to a connection would be about the spot of the natural channel? Yes. When the river begins to flow, the water naturally comes out of the swamp in a body quickly down to a certain point, and then it stops.
330. At a depth of what? I suppose the deepest part of the swamp is about 3 ft. 6 in.
331. Might it not be that when it gets to that 3-feet level it is then about low-water level—I mean tidal low-water level? I do not think so, because I have seen them come out together. I have travelled over it on horseback from the lowest part.
332. So that the fact of the water being retained there must be due to some obstruction about the entrance to the Broadwater? Yes.
333. Without the making of such a connection or cutting near the Broadwater, it would appear that the water would have a great deal further to travel from the North Arm to the Broadwater;—it would have to take a roundabout course to get out? Yes.
334. It has been suggested that, unless some channel were made through the swamp, with some amount of clearing, the vegetable growth there, such as rushes, timber, and so forth, would have the effect of blocking the getting away of the water;—do you think that is likely? I do not think so, because there is very little timber on it.
335. Is there no ti-tree? Not sufficient to make any difference.
336. You do not think the rushes would form an obstruction, with the gathering of the silt? I do not think so. When once cleared out, I do not think there would be any difficulty afterwards.
337. When you say when once cleared out, you mean when the surface is cleared;—you think the surface should be cleared through the swamp in a line with the channel? Yes.
338. Do you know sufficient of the general aspect of a flood to feel justified in offering an opinion as to whether the swamp is filled through the backing up of the Broadwater before any overflow takes place from the river in flood-time? No, it is filled from the Meerscham Mountains. There are five creeks which fill the swamp before the Broadwater can get up to it.

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339. When you said that the floodwater before going out began to run up the Broadwater, I understand you to mean that it merely emptied the top part of the Broadwater? No, the mouth. When the force of the flood comes down, the creek backs it up, but not up into the swamp.
340. You are not speaking of a flood from Tuckian Swamp, but you mean a general river flood;—when the river flood comes down and affects the height of the stream at the Broadwater, then you say it forces it up a certain distance, but not into the actual swamp? No, not into the swamp.
341. Why will it not go in there—because it is met by the flood-waters from the creeks? Because the bank of the creek round the edge of the Broadwater is so much higher than the inside of the swamp.
342. You do not think there is any importance to be attached to the statement about the river water or the flood-water backing up into the swamp by the Broadwater? No.
343. When the flood-waters back up the Broadwater in the way you mention, is the flood in the swamp—the local flood-waters—higher than the Broadwater itself? About the same.
344. But you say that the main reason why the Broadwater does not back up into the swamp is because the banks around the Broadwater are rather higher than the swamp itself? Yes; I suppose when the flood forces itself up there it will back up, but not otherwise—not at the usual level.
345. Then any statement as to the tide overflowing the banks of the Broadwater and going into the swamp would be incorrect? I have been over it at all times of the year, and I never saw the tide overflow the banks. The swamp overflows for two days before the river rises. There are five creeks running into it off the tableland.
346. Would you indicate on the plan where the banks of the Broadwater are high—several feet above flood level? At the head of the creek, just where the drains connect.
347. The drain referred to is a drain made by Mr. Henderson many years ago;—but how far will that high bank extend northerly from the junction of the proposed channel, as shown on the map? About 1½ or 2 miles.
348. Then below the channel the high bank you speak of extends for another mile and a half? About that, I suppose.
349. That will be practically to the end of the swamp? When you get to the end of the swamp it is very high there, because it is high land.
350. Is that bank you speak of out of water when the swamp has a depth of 8 or 9 feet in places? No; the water is just about going over it then.
351. How high would that bank be above the lowest level of the swamp? It must be 4 or 5 feet from the inside part of the swamp—the lowest part of the swamp.
352. Have you noticed how high the bank is above high-water? A pretty good height; I could not tell you exactly. When you go through you would think it was 5 or 6 feet high, on account of the peaty turf that grows on the bank of the Broadwater. The water has to filter through this for a certain distance when the flood falls. It is all round the bank for miles. You could stand up to your waist in the holes between.
353. Still, it would be sufficiently solid to present an obstacle to flood-water getting away quickly? Yes.
354. In his evidence in Sydney, Mr. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief, for Public Works, said:

> When the channel is beginning to work a considerable flood must be passing down the river—12 feet of flood must be passing down the river; therefore, the Broadwater itself will be in flood, so that the chances are that it will be fully 5 feet, if not higher. Possibly before the water passes over this country the flood in the river will be found backing up that channel. It is quite possible that before the water passes over the weir the back-water may be rising in the channel, and the channel coming up to the weir on the other side.

Do you know whether that is likely to occur? I should not think so. I have never seen the water back up there; I have always seen it going down.
355. And I think you said that the local flood in the Tuckian was generally a couple of days ahead of the river? Yes; it is flooded about two days before the water comes down the river.
356. The channel of which you speak would probably also facilitate the getting away of the water from the Tuckian swamp itself? Yes; it would be going to sea, because, if it got in there it would be gone before the water came from the North Arm.
357. It would seem to be important to have the way for the flood-water from the North Arm made as clear as possible before it came down? Yes.
358. And your suggestion would be to that end? Yes. There are about 5,000 acres of Government land in the swamp, and it would benefit all that on account of the drain. It would then be all grazing country, and in a few years it would be all cultivated.
359. This proposal is that the water should be taken to the Tuckian; from what you have said, it would appear that if the cutting were made near the Broadwater, as suggested, the Tuckian would be dry, except in flood-time—it would drain more freely? Yes; perfectly dry.
360. If so treated, would it be available for grazing purposes for a longer extent than is the case at the present time? Yes.

William Yabsley, saw-mill proprietor and grazier, Coraki, sworn, and examined:—

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361. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you been a resident of the Richmond River? Fifty-six years.
362. You are one of the oldest residents? Yes; I think I am.
363. Have you resided at Coraki or in the immediate locality during the whole of that time? I resided at Ballina for the first five years.
364. How long have you been a resident at Coraki? About fifty-one years.
365. During your residence on the Richmond River has the destruction caused by floods come under your particular notice? Yes.
366. The last witness gave us information regarding floods dating back to the flood of 1870;—were there any destructive floods previous to that? Yes.
367. Of a similar character? Yes. In 1857 we had the first big flood within my experience that did much damage.
368. Do you endorse what Mr. McKinnon has stated with regard to the floods generally, or would you like to add anything to what he said? I endorse all he said with respect to destruction by floods, and all his evidence as to dates and other particulars correspond with my own accounts of these floods.
369. Which flood would you regard as the most destructive one you ever had? I think the 1870 flood was

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was the most destructive in one sense. There were more cattle lost then. But in those days there was not so much cultivation by farmers on the banks of the rivers. There may have been greater losses since in crops, but as far as cattle is concerned I daresay the destruction was greater in former times, because there was a great number of cattle destroyed on the Broadwater side. The floods kept up a very long time. I think there was about three weeks' continuous rain in the month of March, 1870, and that spread the water on the land for such a long time that it destroyed a lot of cattle. Since then we have had great losses in crops at different big floods.

370. As the district became settled with more population, the destruction caused by floods would be much greater? Yes. There have been a much greater loss in crops since the 1870 flood, because at that time there was little settlement.

371. Have you given any consideration to the proposed flood relief scheme? Yes; we have discussed the matter over a great deal at different times.

372. In your opinion will it have the effect of minimising the damage by floods? Yes, that is the general opinion of most of the people in this district; provided the weir is brought down to a height of about a 6 feet, and the channel continued right through to the Broadwater tide-level. The height of the weir should be reduced to 6 feet above normal level. Unless the height is reduced to 6 feet the scheme will not be considered satisfactory or beneficial.

373. Would not that have the effect of allowing the flood-waters to go into the Tuckian Swamp at a much earlier period;—whenever there was a fresh of 6 feet, the water would naturally flow through the channel; would not that have the effect of causing an additional flooding of the Tuckian Swamp, and the land adjacent? No. The river, to begin with, would not be sufficiently high to cause the overflow; but if the weir were 12 feet high, as proposed, there would be so much more water in the river to overflow.

374. What I mean is this: The river bank is about 20 feet high, and it is proposed that the weir should be 12 feet high; there are many freshets that come down not exceeding 12 feet, which would not go into the Tuckian Swamp at all;—if you reduce the height of the weir from 12 feet to 6 feet, as you suggest, would not all the small freshets cause a flooding in the Tuckian Swamp, which otherwise would not occur? No; because as the earth would be thrown up on either side, there would be a canal which would take the water right down to the Broadwater, to the salt-water tide-level. But it is not yet decided whether that embankment will be made right across.

375. Do you mean that the height of the weir should be reduced to 6 feet, and that there should be an embankment on each side of the channel, right through the Tuckian Swamp to the Broadwater? On the south side of the canal I would suggest having an embankment, to get the water out of the North Arm down to Broadwater, instead of allowing it to flood over the lower country.

376. The width of the proposed cutting is to be 300 feet; if you reduced the height of the wier to 6 feet, an enormous body of water would naturally go through that channel at a time of high flood;—in your opinion, under those circumstances, would there be sufficient water left to get a scour in order to maintain the navigation of the main river? Yes.

377. You are aware that Mr. Darley, the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, thinks not—thinks it would materially affect the navigation of the river? I differ from him there, because we have noticed that after a flood the river is not a particle deeper, while sometimes after a flood we find shallows in the river that did not exist before. There is a deposit from flood-water, and sometimes that deposit is equal to the scour.

378. You think it would not interfere with the navigation of the river? I think not, for this reason: We have a great many small floods from a night's rain that bring the river up 2 or 3 feet. If floods are a benefit in scouring the river, then there is greater benefit from these small floods, because we have more of them than of the large floods.

379. Do they create sufficient scour to keep the channel clear? Yes; there is more scour with them than with the higher floods, because the latter flow across the lower places in the banks.

380. You think there is no more scour from a high flood that overflows the bank than from an ordinary fresh? Not so much, because in a big flood you can very often pull a boat up the river better when the flood is at the height than you can at a half-bank flood. The water loses its power to travel, owing to the increased spread, and having to go across corners, being blocked lower down, and that sort of thing.

381. Have you inspected the soil through which the channel is proposed to be cut? No.

382. Are you aware whether it is a soil likely to be washed away? No; it is not. I have seen soil of the same nature, and it does not wash away.

383. Would strong currents running through the channel periodically at flood-time have the effect of making the channel deeper or washing away its banks? I do not think so—not to a perceptible degree.

384. How much country do you think this scheme would benefit, taking the upper part of the river first;—would the whole of the low-lying lands along the North Arm as far as Lismore, and even above Lismore, be benefited? Yes.

385. Do you think it would have a material effect in reducing the height of floods? I believe it would have a very material effect in that direction. The river at that point is not much more than 200 feet wide, and if you make a channel 300 feet wide, that would be equal to a river 500 feet wide at the offtake.

386. *Mr. Watson.*] But the offtake is not so deep as the river? I understand that.

387. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Have you a good knowledge of the condition of the country along the North Arm and in the upper part of the river, embracing areas likely to be benefited in the event of the scheme being carried out? Yes; I know every tributary of the North and South Arm.

388. Coming down from the site of the proposed channel to the Broadwater, what effect do you think the scheme would have upon that portion of the river? It would have the effect of reducing the height of the river in flood.

389. It would have a beneficial effect? Certainly; it would benefit all the farmers, dairymen, and graziers.

390. Would a very large area of land be benefited within that distance? Certainly.

391. Within that distance are there many places above the reach of the highest flood? Scarcely any. There are just one or two odd places. There is an isolated mound or sandstone ridge at one or two places, but with that exception none of the river bank flats are out of water in high floods.

392. That would mean that all the low-lying portions of the river above Broadwater, taking in the North Arm, would be benefited? Certainly.

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393. With regard to the portion of the river below Broadwater, I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, but Mr. Darley holds the opinion that the scheme will have a very injurious effect. He says: "I hold that it will drown this country lower down if it does anything at all. It will raise the water lower down and do a lot of damage"? I do not know that the farmers below Broadwater, on either side of the river, have suffered from flood to anything like the same extent as those above Broadwater. There is this peculiarity, that the land below Broadwater is of a different nature; the flats are not so low and extensive. On the left-hand side going down there is a different formation. About Broadwater and for many miles there is a flat going back to the mountains for several miles, which floods do not touch at all. After that there is very little settlement except on the banks of the river; the mountains come in very close to the river.

394. But touching the question itself, do you think the cutting of the new channel would have the effect of causing an additional rise in the river, say, between Broadwater and Ballina, or from Broadwater down the river? No; I consider it would have the reverse effect. It would lower the flood-waters.

395. Perhaps you would state the reason? Because a large quantity of water would go through the Tuckian canal and be out to sea long before the waters of the South Arm and Bungawalbyn Creek would reach Broadwater. Otherwise, the North Arm water, the South Arm water, the water out of the Broadwater, and the water out of Bungawalbyn Creek would meet pretty well at the one time down the river, and cause it to rise very rapidly. But under the proposed scheme there would be so much less water in the river by the time the waters from the South Arm and Bungawalbyn Creek reached that part of the river.

396. You think that the proposed channel from above Coraki to the Broadwater being so short the flood-waters of the North Arm would get out speedily through it, and would probably be at sea before the waters coming down the main river could reach the Broadwater? Yes.

397. How much sooner would the water through the Tuckian canal reach the Broadwater? It would depend upon the height of the flood and in what part of the district the rain fell. If rain fell out in a westerly direction that water would not travel down so fast. We notice that, as a general rule, in half-flood the water will run at the rate of about 2½ miles an hour. That is about the speed of the water generally—say, about 2 miles an hour in an ordinary flood.

398. Can you explain how long it takes for the flood-waters to travel from Coraki by the main river to Broadwater? In some cases it would take three days; but when the water on the south side is at a high level, and there have been big floods out that way, then it would not take so long. But I should say it takes two days to get down to Broadwater. Because we have lost timber here at different times, and it has not gone down the river at all. On one occasion we lost about eighty logs in a flood. A steamer was sent after the logs, but the timber could not be found—it had gone up Bungawalbyn Creek. I think in that case the water did not go down the river at all, and the timber did not go down, but it went down 5 or 6 miles, and then followed the course of the creek. The water coming down the North Arm often does not go down the river; it goes up Bungawalbyn Creek, and overflows the low-lying land on the southern side of the main river and runs up Sandy Creek. Until those creeks are filled no water of any moment comes down the river. It first fills those creeks, unless they have been already filled by a flood from the other direction. In that case the water would be two days before it would get to Broadwater. If the Tuckian canal were cut the water from the North Arm would be out to sea long before the water coming by the main river would reach Broadwater—two days before.

399. In view of that you do not hold with the statement that the cutting of the proposed channel would cause any increased flooding of the river below Broadwater? No. I should like to state that the farmers below Broadwater have not to my knowledge been distressed by floods to any great extent. They have never asked relief from the Government on account of being flooded, while most of the other parts of the Richmond River up this way have had to apply to the Government for assistance in time of flood—Coraki, Swan Bay, and different places.

400. Still I suppose they would object to more water if they knew it was coming? I suppose they would.

401. Mr. McKinnon stated that where a flood took a considerable time to rise, and remained at its full height for some time, the canal scheme would not have such a good effect as in the case of a rapid-rising flood? I believe that too; but the floods that would occur that way would be very far between—they are not so frequent.

402. You mean that the rapid floods are the ones that you have mostly to contend with? Yes. We have those mostly every year; but the very great floods only come periodically, and we are all prepared then to make the best of the trouble, and we have to.

403. Which causes the most destruction to stock—a flood that rises rapidly, or a flood that is slow in rising? A flood that rises rapidly.

404. That is a description of flood you have mostly to contend with? Yes.

405. With regard to the cost of the scheme, if it were carried out at the estimated cost, do you think the residents would be willing to contribute, under the betterment principle, according to the amount of benefit they would receive? As far as I can gather from my acquaintances and the people generally they would be willing to contribute under a Betterment Bill, if the Government would pay a fair share—say, one-half; the canal to be constructed so as to take off the water down to a 6-foot level, and to be cut right through. I think the people would then be willing to contribute towards the cost, but not otherwise. I do not think they would contribute towards it if the weir were up to the 12-foot level.

406. You say they would contribute half if the Government would give the other half? Yes; that is, if the betterment area would embrace a reasonable extent.

407. I am not speaking of Coraki alone, but of the whole of the area that would participate in some benefit from the scheme;—in your opinion would the landowners and residents within such an area be willing to contribute under the betterment system? I think they would, because they are very anxious for the work to be done.

408. In speaking of a reduction in the height of the weir to 6 feet, do you mean above high water-mark, or between high and low water-mark? It would not matter much, because there is only a rise and fall of about 2 feet, so that it would make only a foot difference. I should be satisfied with a height of 6 feet above half water-mark—that is the mean level—or 5 feet above high water-mark, and 7 feet above low water.

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409. *Mr. Watson.*] Is not the rise and fall of the tide there more than 2 feet—is it not 4 feet at Woodburn? That is at high spring tide. I have measured the tides at Coraki, and 2 feet 6 inches is a good height up this way, and the further you go up the river the less it is.
410. You mean, then, that you think the residents would be agreeable if the weir were reduced to a height of 6 feet above ordinary high-tide level? No; 5 feet above high-water level.
411. Suppose the scheme were carried out, and the weir were reduced from a height of 12 feet to 5 feet, in your opinion would the residents be willing to contribute the whole of the cost under the betterment principle—you said "Provided the Government contributed one-half"? It would show they were anxious to work with us, and not run us into a big expense; because it has been considered by a number of us that the cost estimated is too large for the actual work. It is only an ordinary outlet for water, and we have had a lot of work cutting drains, and we have some idea of the cost of such work.
412. Have you had any experience in putting in a weir that would not erode away;—a work of this kind is very different from cutting an ordinary channel? We consider the Government throw away too much money on these weirs; it is very unsatisfactory to us.
413. You could not say whether the residents would be willing to contribute under the betterment principle the whole of the cost in the event of a scheme being sanctioned? I am of opinion that they would contribute if the Government paid half. In discussing the question with our neighbours it was said that under the betterment system that was the principle adopted—for the Government to pay half—and then we said, "Well, in that case we will do it." Further than that I cannot say what is their opinion.
414. Have you discussed the question with many of the residents interested. Yes.
415. Did that seem to be the general opinion? Yes, as far as I can see, that is the opinion of my friends and acquaintances.
416. Have you noticed in the statement submitted by the Public Works Department this paragraph:—

They have unceasingly continued to urge the Government to proceed with the scheme, and have expressed through their Parliamentary representatives, and by accredited deputations, their willingness that the cost of the work should be made a charge on the lands benefited thereby.

? That may be the view of some of the electors.
417. Do you think that statement would be carried out in the event of the scheme being gone on with? Yes, rather than not have the work done I believe we would—if they would construct it cheaply and at a low level. But I can assure you there is a good deal of discussion about the expense of it.
418. Considerable care has to be taken in the construction of a weir? That may be where there is a great rush or flow; but here there is only a gradual motion. It is merely a tide current that will go through; it is not like water rushing down a gorge.
419. With respect to the whole of the scheme, do you think that if carried out it would prove a considerable benefit to the majority of the residents, or to those holding land liable to flood? Yes.
420. I gather from what you say, then, that the residents are not in favour of the work being gone on with unless the weir is lowered to 5 feet above high water? Yes.
421. That would be approximately a reduction of about 4 feet in the height of the weir as proposed in the scheme? Yes, I suppose it would.
422. The engineers tell us that anything below 12 feet in the height of the weir would mean a serious chance of injuring the navigation of the river, because of the lack of water. Suppose they are correct in that, which do you think the people here would prefer to have—cheap navigation and communication maintained, or to have the weir at the height of 8 feet? It would want more than an ordinary man to answer that question. We want the river kept navigable, and we consider that can be done by dredging, because it is only in certain places that the river is not deep now. The average depth of the river is sufficient except in a few places, which could be dredged. Then there is a tremendous lot of water in the river besides that, which we consider would scour. We would still have all the water on the South Arm to scour the river the same as before, and we should have the Bungawalbyn Creek water and the rainfall.
423. But if any reduction in the amount of water coming from the North Arm, and helping to scour the river, takes place through the weir being constructed, and this causes more dredging to be employed, are you willing to bear a little extra taxation to pay for the dredges? We should have to, because the Richmond would have to bear that. Yes, we would.
424. If the scheme means a greater call on the taxpayers for dredging the river, that has to be taken into account? From Lismore to the weir there will be the same quantity of water coming down; then from the weir to Coraki, which is the only place where there would be danger, you have the scour of the South Arm, so that in reality there would only be a danger of the river silting up in that small distance, and it could be kept clear. I believe the water of the North Arm carries more silt than any other water in the district, and we should be rid of that silt by its going out through the canal.
425. What is the reason of its carrying more silt;—because it comes from mountainous country? Yes. The land off which it comes is more loamy and richer. The water from the North Arm has a different colour from that coming down the South Arm. You see the two waters mixing when they meet. The water from the North Arm is thicker, and carries more sediment. I wish to add to my evidence in reference to the suggestion that the people below Broadwater might be affected by the construction of the weir, that there is at present a relief outlet to the sea for flood-waters, at a place a little below the junction of the Broadwater and the river. At that point when the flood-water rises a certain height, there is an outlet for it.

Reverend John Robert Fagan, Roman Catholic priest, Coraki, sworn, and examined:—

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426. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Three years and two months. I was six months at Lismore, and the rest of the time at Coraki.
427. I believe you have some figures as to the disastrous effects of floods in the district? Yes. I have prepared the following statement:—

I purpose to show, in as few words as may be consistent with clearness, that the large area of land within reach of the flood-waters of the Richmond River is, by its own intrinsic value and richness, so full of future possibilities that Government should take immediate steps to prevent any serious obstacle to its complete development. It is admitted by all who are cognizant of the geography of the Richmond River district that floods have checked the progress of this part of

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of the country. No doubt farmers and dairymen forget in the prosperity of the last two years the reverses and almost ruin of past years; but if it take them a few good, successive seasons to make up for the losses sustained in one season by one flood, and if their whole existence must be passed in making good this year the calamitous effects of last year's flood, where shall we find progress, or happiness, or stability?

1. The great increase in the population of the district is a sure test of its resources. Even the Coraki district, the population of which in 1895 was 1,361, has now a population of 1,672. What should it be if the vast tract of eligible land running from the back of Coraki towards Myrtle Creek were thrown open for selection or divided up into farms?

2. Although the main river from Ballina to Lismore is only 61 miles in length, yet the total number of miles of navigable water for droghers is 177. This calculation is based on the following data:—Ballina to Coraki, 38 miles; Coraki to Lismore, 23¼ miles; Coraki to Irvington wharf, 28¼ miles; Bungawalbyn to loading-place, 20½ miles; Sandy Creek, 6 miles; Dungarubba Creek, 7 miles; Tuckombil Creek, 7 miles; Wilson's Creek, 7 miles; Leicester Creek, 5 miles; Terania Creek, 4 miles; Empant Creek, 18 miles; Terom Creek, 9 miles; Duck Creek, 4 miles; total, 177 miles.

In the South Arm to Tatham 14½ miles are navigable for ocean steamers and barges. In the Bungawalbyn, 13 miles are navigable for ocean steamers and barges.

Along the banks of these 177 miles of navigable water, and for miles inland, is to be found some of the richest land in New South Wales, suitable alike for agriculture and dairying, most of which, however, in time of flood is useless and unprofitable.

3. The following tables will show what great strides both farming and dairying will take if spared the evils of a flood:—

In the years 1896–97, the area under cultivation was as follows:—Lismore district, 9,461 acres; Casino district, 1,781 acres; Coraki district, 3,152 acres; Woodburn district, 998 acres; total, 15,392 acres.

In the years 1898–99 and 1899–1900, the number of farmers engaged in agricultural pursuits was:—

	1898–99	1899–1900
Lismore district	607	846
Casino ,,	366	391
Coraki ,,	186	282
Woodburn ,,	187	194
Total	1,346	1,713 (increase, 367).

The approximate area of dairy farms in acres on 1st November, 1897, was:—Lismore district, 61,455; Casino district, 19,754; Coraki district, 20,090; Woodburn district, 3,750; total, 105,049 acres.

The number of registered dairies in the limited area of the Richmond River electorate was, on 1st January, 1896, 8; on 1st June, 1899, 320; made up thus—Casino, 139; Coraki, 120; Woodburn, 61; total, 320. For the Richmond electorate (Ballina and Lismore), on 1st June, 1899, 1,208.

The number of milking cows was as follows:—

	1896	1899
Lismore	7,006	14,756
Casino	588	6,706
Coraki	237	3,367
Woodburn	491	3,019
Total	8,322	27,848 (increase, 19,526).

In the year ending 31st July, 1899, the amount of butter manufactured, and its value was:—

Lismore	1,702,000 lb.	£72,250
North Lismore	806,000 ,,	32,400
Casino	374,164 ,,	15,000
Coraki	151,267 ,,	5,042
Woodburn	188,160 ,,	7,056
	3,221,591 lb.	£131,748

* Few months only.

The above statistics give only a part of the produce of the district watered by the Richmond. Farming and dairying are only in their infancy, and they prosper, and we are apt to think they will ever go on prospering. Unfortunately the next big flood will turn this smiling Paradise into one vast valley of tears and misery, and farmers and dairyman will either be ruined or must begin a hard up-hill struggle to retrieve their losses.

From the districts watered by the Richmond River the North Coast Company takes in a good season 50,000 bags of maize, or 200,000 bushels at 2s. 6d. = £25,000. But so complete is the ruin of the crops in flood time that not only is there no export of maize; but the Company has to import from Sydney.

As the dairying industry is but of recent growth it has so far only suffered from partial floods. A big flood would mean an incalculable loss. We may gather some idea of it from the following calculation. In the Lismore-Ballina and Richmond River electorates there are 1,208 registered dairies. Let us say that 408 of these dairies are beyond the reach of flood water. There remain 800. Very few people will deny that, as things are at present, the average loss to each farmer would mean at least £200; for a flood means not only the loss of the monthly cheque while the flood lasts, but the ruin of the grass for four or five months after the flood has gone down. His calves die, and his entire herd is impoverished for the remainder of the year. His crops, of course, all go. If then we multiply 800 by 200 we have the enormous loss of £160,000. This amount, big as it seems, will be thought ludicrously small by people more at home than I am in these matters.

I have not had the time to canvass the business and tradespeople of Lismore, Coraki, and Woodburn, and get a fair estimate of the losses they suffer during flood time. But when it is remembered that in Lismore the flood water rises as high as 3 feet in the shops, and that all business is suspended for weeks, we can gain a fair estimate of the loss caused to our business people by a big flood. I believe I am not exaggerating in saying that £200,000 is but a meagre estimate of the damage that one big flood would cause to the districts from Lismore to Woodburn. And as the population increases, so will the losses be greater. We deem it, therefore, imperative that the Government should relieve this otherwise happy and rich district of its only curse. It seems incredible that the intelligent, prosperous, and energetic population of the Richmond River should have submitted so long to the indignity of being ignored by each successive Government, and it seems still more incomprehensible that the Government for the time being were blind to the rare opportunity they had of securing to themselves the lasting gratitude of the voters of three electorates, in return for an act of justice.

428. In your various interviews with the people of the district, have you ascertained their views as to the desirability of their contributing in any way to the cost of this scheme;—have you gauged public opinion on that subject? I have up and down the river. Personally, I may say that I am against the principle brought forward by the Government, and I think some of the brainier men of the district are of that opinion, too. It would seem to us that this should be undertaken by Government as a national work, because whatever outlay the Government makes upon it, the district itself amply refunds, as the more money the Government spend on this district in the development of its resources, the more money will be brought into the country.

429. I suppose the Government, and the people who have advanced this idea, look upon it as an ultra means of relief; we can understand the river improvements and similar work being carried on by the Government; but this is something in the nature of an experiment and an ultra means of relief;—I suppose that is really what induces them to make the offer, because, as Mr. McFarlane pointed out a little while ago, in every approach to the Government that position has been taken up and the residents have agreed in a measure to contribute to the expense? The hands of those who are opposed to the principle

principle of contribution, or who would have opposed it in those days, are tied by those promises; they should never have been made, in my opinion.

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430. That is really one of the elements of our inquiry, and why we have pursued the matter as we have done? Although I am not a farmer, I have as much stake in the country as others. I am one of them, and I take an interest in the country; and I think the people should stand out and refuse to pay a penny on general principles. Of course, this is only my view. Although I advance this view, I should be one of the first to contribute my mite if the people agreed to contribute anything.

431. You have not told us what the people think whom you have come across? The people I have come across are willing; they are not very eager. They seem to have been entrapped—just as in the Tuckombil business—and there being no escape they have to surrender, like Cronje in a hole in the Modder River. Rather than be looked upon as inferior men, they will nobly stand by their promise. That is the general feeling in all these districts—that they will stand by any reasonable arrangement.

John Storey, representative at Coraki of the North Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited), sworn, and examined:—

J. Storey. 9 Mar., 1900.

432. *Mr. Watson.*] What is your occupation? I am at the present time the representative of the North Coast Steam Navigation Company on the Richmond. I was formerly a master mariner.

433. You have had considerable experience on the river and on the coast generally? Yes; I have been a resident of the Richmond River for fifteen years.

434. Have you taken note of the condition of trade in the district both before and after the high flood? Yes, very particularly.

435. How do the two states compare? The decrease in the exports after a heavy flood is immense—in fact, they are reduced to nil. After the 1893 flood we had little or nothing but empties to carry back in our steamers. Of course, the people have to live, and there were a few imports, but no exports.

436. In what lines would the falling off at that time be most noticeable? At that time the principal industries were maize and sugar-cane. The maize was all destroyed, except a little on the high ground above Casino, and on any other high land there was, which was very little indeed. The sugar also suffered very heavily; but sugar does not suffer half as much by flood as other industries; cane stands the water better. I suppose our output of sugar would be reduced by heavy floods probably about 25 per cent.; but the maize would be reduced 90 per cent; and, of course, maize is the principal commodity. Poultry is a very important matter on the rivers. The poultry industry keeps the farmhouses pretty well, and with no maize there is no poultry. After a flood the farmer has to sell his poultry, because he has nothing for them to eat. Of course, an end is also put to pig-breeding and pig-rearing, which is another industry here.

437. Would that condition of things obtain for a considerable time after a flood? Until the next season's crop. It would, of course, cripple the people for years. They would not get over it for years—many of them, never. That is why such an immense amount of property on the Richmond River has got into the hands of the banks, and why the people generally have got into difficulties.

438. For how long has the dairy industry assumed large proportions here? During the last three or four years.

439. And since that industry has grown there have been no floods of any importance? No. The 1893 flood was the last serious one we had, and dairying did not start for some time after that. But what, to my mind, urges the necessity of some relief from floods more than ever is this fact: that with sugar-growing disappearing, as I am sorry to say it is doing to some extent, we are now coming to the time when we must depend on maize and dairying, and, with maize and dairying together, when the next big flood comes the farmer, who, with his land under sugar and maize, would lose £10, will then lose £15 or £16, or even more. The losses in the district generally will be very much heavier than was the case before dairying was introduced.

440. From your calculation they are likely to be half as great again? Fully so.

441. That is owing to the greater loss that would probably take place in cattle? Yes. January, February, and March are our flood months. A January flood is not so disastrous as a March flood. Under the dairying, a March flood will be most disastrous, because in a few weeks the ground gets cold. After a heavy flood, with the water lying on the ground perhaps for a week, or even weeks, the ground will be dead, and after the water goes away there will be no growth in the grass until the following August. There is no doubt that after a big flood the output of the butter factories at Coraki and Woodburn will be nil for three or four months, and in the case of the Lismore factories and the Byron Bay factories the output will diminish, I am certain, by 25 or 30 per cent.

442. Is Byron Bay affected by the flooded area? Yes, to some extent. The factory is at Byron Bay, but it is very largely supplied from the Richmond River. Even farms away out on the South Arm, between here and Casino, have sometimes supplied milk to the Byron Bay factory, and many other dairymen about the Richmond River have sent their milk by railway. I think I am safe in saying that one-third or more of the butter manufactured at Byron Bay comes from the Richmond River district.

443. And from land subject to flood? Yes; the land above Lismore is subject to flood—Wilson's Creek and those lands—and dairying will be checked very severely by flood.

444. And, of course, there is the additional cost of feeding your stock during the time the grass is not growing? Certainly; in many cases the farmers would have to import feed for their stock. But, independently of that, there is another big indirect loss—the loss of cattle. There are thousands of cattle lost in consequence of floods. After the flood is over the farmer loses a great many cattle by starvation. Take the price of cattle at the time of the last big flood. From the year 1887 to 1893 you could buy a good milch cow for £3, and now you would have to pay £8; so that if a man loses a lot of his valuable herd it will be a serious matter. The herds in the Richmond River district in another year or two will be second to none in the Colony, and if a man loses one-third of his herd, with cows ranging in value from £8 to £34—because milch cows have fetched £34 lately—it will be very serious. If he loses the same number of cattle he will lose nearly three times as much money. The records of my office will show that, after the 1893 flood, there was no export of produce, or, at any rate, that the export was reduced by 90 per cent. That occurs after any of the big floods.

445. That state of things continues for some time after the flood? Yes.

J. Storey. 9 Mar., 1900.

446. Could you furnish us, in a tabulated form, with some figures showing the exports in flood years, as compared with those in ordinary times? Yes.

447. Prior to taking up the management for the steam company you had some experience on the river as a master mariner? No, not on this river. I travel all over the river at least once a month by steam launch.

448. It has been suggested—I think by Mr. Darley—that the most effective and certain way of dealing with floods and their prevention in this river, would be to go to work systematically and clear the river channel—get rid of the shallows and cut out the extreme bends, and so on—in preference to any such scheme as that now under consideration, having in mind always the possibility of a reduction in the volume of flood-waters allowing the silt to deposit? I can only speak as an amateur, and not as an engineer or expert. I should certainly say that, independently of the proposed canal, it is absolutely necessary that the obstructions in the river—the reefs that cross the river in various places, and also the flats—should be cleared. At the same time it is equally necessary that the proposed canal should be made.

449. You think that the clearing of these reefs and other obstructions would not alone afford sufficient outlet for flood-waters? While acknowledging that that work would do a certain amount of good, I feel certain it would not give the relief we want.

450. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you would like to say? I heard some gentleman giving evidence to-day with regard to the difference in the flood-waters at various times at Broadwater and at Lismore. I can corroborate Mr. Yabsley in his statement that it takes fully forty-eight hours—I myself would put it down at fifty hours—for the flood-waters to reach Broadwater from Lismore, with a rise of 15 feet at Coraki wharf, and 28 feet at Lismore, there being, of course, a good stream in the river, I went down to Broadwater in one and three-quarters or two hours, and when we got down there there was no trouble at Broadwater at all. That shows that while there might be a tremendous run in this part of the river, there would be no obstruction to the flood-waters going across Tuckian. When we left Coraki the wharf was submerged; when we got to Woodburn the water was just going over the wharf, and when we got to Broadwater the wharf was not covered at all. I can also vouch for the truth of another statement by Mr. Yabsley—that for the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours, the flood-waters coming down here go up Bungawalbyn Creek, fill up the enormous area of flat land at the back. The quantity of water going down to flood the lower river would be nothing to speak of, until those back lands were all filled. We had from 6 feet to 10 feet of water about a mile or two from here, out at the back. The back-water in a high flood comes as far as the next street to us. So that there is no doubt that the water going across through the canal, if it should be constructed, would relieve the North Arm, and I consider it would get away from thirty-six to forty-eight hours quicker than if it went round the other way. If the conditions were in any way favourable, a great quantity of it would be at sea before we would get the flood-waters here.

451. Do you endorse the opinion of former witnesses that for the relief of minor floods it is advisable that the weir should be cut down lower than 12 feet above low-water mark? I am of opinion, as an amateur, that 12 feet would be too high. I think it ought to be lower; but, at the same time, I for one would not attempt to dictate on that point, or limit the height. I think it is a matter for the engineers.

452. I am not looking at it from the engineering point of view, but as a means of relief to the district; from what we gathered from former witnesses, it is possible that this height of 12 feet may not afford relief from the smaller and quickly-rising floods;—do you think it would be so? I think that even at 12 feet the weir would, in the case of the big floods, from which we suffer most, render invaluable service. At the same time, I should like to see it lower. There has been very little said about the South Arm. The greater part of our maize comes from the South Arm, between here and Irvington; and with regard to the silting up of the North Arm, through too much water going over the weir, the South Arm drains a great deal more country than the North Arm; so that even although all the water of the North Arm went over the weir the water coming down the South Arm would, in my opinion, be quite sufficient to keep the river clear between here and Ballina.

453. At any rate, between here and the Broadwater junction? Yes. We have not had a flood now for six years—we have had freshets, but not a serious flood. I do not think the river has suffered by not having a flood. I think that the ordinary ebb and flow, with an occasional small fresh, which, perhaps, would not go over the weir at 12 feet, is quite sufficient to scour the river without a big flood. There was a fresh in the river last July, and the water was 5 feet 3 in. over the top of the Tuckombil weir. That, I think, was a relief to the flooded country between Coraki and Woodburn, as it caused the water to flow off the land more quickly. To the people of this district, the reduction of a foot in the height of a flood means, perhaps, the saving of their crops, because, at certain stages in the growth of the maize, if the water only reaches the bottom of the cob, and does not go any higher, it does not do nearly as much damage. The farmers would thus save all their crop. But if the extra foot of water comes it covers the cobs and the crop is gone. I should like to say something in regard to the lower part of the river. There seems to be an idea—perhaps it is well founded and perhaps it is not—that water going down through the proposed canal will flood the lower river. I firmly believe, from the experience I have had that, instead of being damaged, the farmers on the lower river will benefit pretty well to as great an extent as we shall. The water will get away to sea much quicker. The escape from the Tuckian will go down Broadwater with great force, and, as it rises, will escape through the drain opposite Goat Island, giving an outlet to the sea, I suppose, within a mile. Even if the water did rise, which I do not admit would be the case, it would have greater force, and would get a bigger channel out. That outlet to the sea is the safety-valve of the river in heavy floods.

Samuel Cook, grazier, Tucki Creek, sworn, and further examined:—

S. Cook. 9 Mar., 1900.

454. *Chairman.*] Having read Mr. Darley's evidence as to the effect of the drains made by Mr. Henderson in connection with the Tuckian Swamp, will you kindly explain exactly what did take place with regard to those drains? About twelve or thirteen years ago, when the drains were first dug—I think they were about 3 ft. 6 in. deep in the mouth of the creek—the water at high-water followed up the drain for pretty well half a mile, but it did not overflow. The cattle have been grazing there ever since. You can ride over any part of it now. The tide does not overflow.

455. But if the drain had the effect of letting the water in on to the land, what was the use of making it? It did not let the water in on to the land, but only into the drain itself. When Mr. Henderson cut the drain to a depth of about 3 ft. 6 in., and that was when I saw it first, the tide at high-water came up the drain, but it did not get on to the land.

456.

456. Then is this statement incorrect: "Instead of draining the swamp he lowered the whole surface of the swamp, and really let it down below high-water mark"? I have been over it at all times—at high-tide and low-tide—and I have seen the cattle grazing over it, and have myself ridden over it, and walked over it, and I never saw any water on it, except at flood-time. S. Cook. 9 Mar., 1900.
457. Did it let the tide in on to this land? Up the drain, but not on to the land.
458. It is stated in Mr. Darley's evidence that Mr. Henderson spent about £5,000 upon the work, and then abandoned the place;—why was that? He told me himself that the drains cost him 11s. a chain. I do not know the extent of them, but I am doubtful whether he spent £500.
459. Did he tell you why he abandoned the country, or do you know why? I think he had property in Queensland, and had to go and look after it.
460. *Mr. Watson.*] Did he sell it to somebody else? No, he still owns it; he has it leased now.
461. So that it is not abandoned in the full sense of the term? No; no portion of it is abandoned.
462. *Chairman.*] Could you say whether the drains were a success or a failure? They were a success. During a number of years before the land was drained, I often tried to cross it on foot and could not do so, and since then I have ridden across the drained portion on horseback.
463. That would be at ordinary times? Yes; and once over the whole after a long drought.
464. In what state are the drains now, have they got much into disrepair? No; they are in a very good state.
465. *Mr. Watson.*] You say you were over a part of the swamp through which the drain goes before it was drained? Yes.
466. You would have a fair idea of its height then, as compared with high-water and low-water? Pretty fair.
467. And you have been over it since frequently both on foot and horseback? Yes; over the drained portion.
468. Is there any marked difference in the elevation of the general body of the land? Yes; it looks lower because it is trampled down by the cattle. There is a good surface coating of grass on it whereas, as formerly, it was covered with rushes to a height of 6 or 8 feet, and the cattle got amongst that.
469. One gentleman told me that before being drained it was peaty, like a sponge filled with water, and the withdrawal of the water allowed it to be trampled down to a more solid mass, and therefore it is now lower than it was previously, although still not below tide-level;—is that correct? Yes.

George William Sharp, farmer and dairyman, Wyrallah, sworn, and examined:—

470. *Chairman.*] What are you? Farmer and dairyman, living at Wyrallah, about 8 or 9 miles above the proposed weir. G. W. Sharp. 9 Mar., 1900.
471. Would you like to make a statement? I desire to say a few words to strengthen the argument in favour of lowering the canal at the off-take. I may say that on last July, when we had what Mr. Storey calls a fresh, the water was right up to the top of the banks opposite the Wyrallah creamery—you might almost say running over it. At the same time, the back-water—for I suppose it is water that breaks over the river further up, I think at South Gunderimba somewhere—caused the water on the main road, between Coraki and Lismore, to be clear over the top of the posts. This would be half a mile this side of the Wyrallah turn off. The whole of the country was under water. There was a depth of 6 feet of water right behind my place, and deep water right through to Pelican Creek.
472. What height is the bank at your house above low-water? I think it is somewhere about 22 feet, or perhaps more.
473. How much would it be at the weir? I could not say.
474. The 1893 flood at the point where you lived is marked as 25 feet? Yes. I was living at Woodburn at the time, and that was the highest flood we had experienced for twenty-one years.
475. Then you say that this flood, of which you speak, in July last, was within three feet of that? Yes; I believe so.
476. And yet down here at Coraki it was only a fresh;—the South Arm water was not up, I believe? In 1890 I was down the river collecting Census returns, and I was on the creek near Goat Island, which goes out from Broadwater. In the flood of 1890 the water broke through to the sea, and ten days later when I went round collecting the papers, there had been a heavy sea with a gale which had driven the salt-water right into the river. That shows that a canal could be very easily opened there.
477. Did you have a look at the water when it was going out? It was running out pretty freely.
478. Could you give the width and depth? On one side there is a steep bank, and on the other the land is pretty flat. The whole of the country at the back of my place is flooded before the water breaks over the bank of the river. That water comes in on to the flat through some small creeks.
479. It is proposed near Baxter's place to put a weir, the height of which would be 9 feet below the bank;—do you think that height of weir would take off the water sufficiently to relieve you up there? The proposed weir would relieve us to a certain extent, but not so much as if it were lower. The water is on the back farms two days before it is at the top of the river bank. We have to drive our cattle away, perhaps two days before the flood is up. The water cannot get off those plains while the river is swelled.
480. At what height of flood would it commence to fall into these back creeks you mention, or get over the land adjoining? It would start to run in, I think, at about 12 feet of a rise.

Samuel Baxter, farmer and dairyman, Tuckurimba, sworn, and examined:—

481. *Chairman.*] What are you? Farmer and dairyman, living at Tuckurimba, close to the site of the proposed weir. I wish to endorse the statement made by former witnesses that it is desirable that the sill of the weir should be reduced by 3 or 4 feet, in order to make it effective for the purpose of dealing with ordinary floods. S. Baxter. 9 Mar., 1900.

SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, 10 *MARCH*, 1900.

[*The Sectional Committee met at "Murray's Hotel," Woodburn, at* 11·30 *a.m.*]

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq. | JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

William Gollan, dairy-farmer and grazier, Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

W. Gollan. 10 Mar., 1900.

482. *Mr. Watson.*] What are you? Dairy farmer and grazier, residing at Woodburn. I have been in the district for thirty-four years.

483. Do you remember the flood of 1870? Yes.

484. In measuring the height of floods, what do you take as your ordinary level? Mean water.

485. Could you give us the height of the 1870 flood at Woodburn? Not exactly. It overflowed the banks for miles round—for, I suppose, 20 miles.

486. Then there was another flood in 1884;—do you remember the height of that? No: I do not know the height of any of the floods except the last one, and that I think was about 8 feet at Woodburn.

487. Was that the one in July last year? No, in 1893.

488. In each of these high floods do I understand that the banks of the river have been overflown for many miles round? In the flood of 1870 about 1,000 head of cattle perished by reason of the long time the water was lying on the ground. The flood went down and rose again, and halfway between Woodburn and the proposed channel for fourteen days there was about 1 foot of water on the land.

489. You know the scheme to take a flood relief channel from the North Arm of the Richmond to the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.

490. What do you think would be the effect on this portion of the river if that scheme were carried out? The work would have a very good effect, because it would allow the water which is at present so long coming down to get away sooner to sea.

491. It would assist it to get sooner to sea? Yes.

492. Do you know the land through which it is proposed to take the channel? Most of it—on this side I know it.

493. Up to Tuckian? Yes. In the flood of 1870 I took a boat with five men across to the foot of the ridges.

494. Did you notice whether there was any current in the flood-water? Yes.

495. In what direction was it going? From the river out to Tuckian Swamp; and down the river, at Robins' Hill, the water was running very strong from Dungarubba across there. There was a rise of about 4 feet. On this side of Robins' Hill also, towards Tuckian, the whole of the area from Riley's Hill to the foot of the ridges was covered with 4 or 5 feet of water, which was running right across into the Tuckian Swamp, and then emptying itself into the Broadwater.

496. Then the direction of the water from Woodburn to Tuckian would be nearly due north? Yes.

497. It is proposed that the weir at the take-off on the North Arm should be placed at a height of 12 feet at low water—that would be about 10 feet above the mean, which you gentlemen here usually take—that would ensure an opening in the bank as at present of about 9 feet by 300 feet long;—do you think that would be sufficient to cause any material diminution in the floods down here? I do not think 12 feet would be low enough. I think about 6 feet would be quite low enough, or 4 feet above high water-mark.

498. That would be 8 feet from low water-mark, or 6 feet from mean water? Yes; because the river would have to rise considerably over the 8 feet or 9 feet before there would be any run. Shallow water does not run very fast, and it would not take much water away, and we should not have the good effects of it.

499. You think there would not be much effect until the water had risen a foot or two above the weir? Yes; it must force itself in there first, and then force itself down the river. I believe the drain should be cut right into the Broadwater. The tide rises there about 2 or 3 feet.

500. Assuming that it would be safe to cut it down to the level you mention, what then do you think would be the effect down here—in what way would it assist you;—assuming that the body of water up to the banks were going through, would that cause a sufficient reduction in the flood-level about Woodburn to be of material value? It would assist very much.

501. To what extent do you think it would assist? I believe we would not have the flood going over the banks at all. The effect of the last little flood in the Tuckombil escape channel convinces me that if there was another outlet near Coraki as proposed, so as not to let that water down here, we would have very little fear of floods coming over the banks.

502. Of course, you would still have a certain amount—that is, the difference between the mean level and the weir, which would be about 6 feet; you would still have 6 feet above the normal level coming down the North Arm to Woodburn, and you would have also the waters from the South Arm coming down; so that you would have to reckon on the possibility of those waters flooding down here;—you seem to think there would not be much likelihood of flood going over the banks at this place from the waters I have mentioned? Yes; I am positive of it.

503. Is there any reason for that other than the mere subtraction of the water;—is there any difference in the times of arrival of the flood-waters from the different arms, or anything like that? There is occasionally, when one arm rises higher than the other. If we had both arms coming down at the one time with a heavy flood, the whole place would be almost swept away.

504. What amount of difference in flood-level do you think the weir would make if you attempted to work it out;—do you think it would make a difference of 6 inches down here or a foot? I think it would make a difference of 3 feet here. That would prevent it from going over the banks then. The flood has been over here 3 or 4 feet.

505. Where does the water first break away from the right-hand bank of the river about here? It goes over the river at different places.

506.

W. Gollan. 10 Mar., 1900.

506. There is a great extent of low flooded country all along the right-hand bank of the river between Woodburn and Coraki, and even further up, is there not? Yes; a great quantity of water also comes down the Bungawalbyn Creek, and floods the place. When it becomes very high it flows over the land at the back and comes out here at the head of the Tuckombil weir.
507. Then, on the left-hand bank we have been informed that in flood-time the water usually breaks over first towards Tuckian about Swan Bay, at O'Connor's place, is that so? Yes.
508. And later on, it breaks over at the head of Dungarubba Creek—it backs up there? Yes.
509. And the whole area between those points becomes flooded with water? Yes.
510. What, in your opinion, has been the effect of the construction of the flood relief channel in the Tuckombil Creek? It has had a very good effect. In the last flood the water was highest here on the Wednesday, and we went down to the Broadwater on the Saturday, and there was no water in that town at all. They give credit to the Tuckombil drain for keeping the place dry.
511. Was it an unusual occurrence for them not to get water in the height of a flood? Yes, it was unusual; they could not understand it until they knew the effects of the Tuckombil drain. A man from Wardell told me that the flood down there was only 3 inches above highwater-mark, so that the effect of the Tuckombil drain must have been very great indeed.
512. Was that a flood coming from all the arms to the river, or was it confined to the Bungawalbyn Creek? It came from all the arms of the river.
513. So that we might term it a general flood? Yes.
514. I understand that the weir at Tuckombil gave most escape to the waters that came from Bungawalbyn Creek? Yes.
515. The water that went through the weir principally came from that creek? Yes, and from the river. That creek empties into the river about 8 or 9 miles up the river, between here and Coraki, and, of course, it would swell the river as well as the back country. At Woodburn the water backs up Tuckombil Creek, and gets over the plains behind, and floods hundreds of acres.
516. It has been suggested that the greater amount of water that went over the Tuckombil weir came not direct from the river, but from the flooded country from the head of Bungawalbyn Creek, right down to Tuckombil Creek, and thence into the weir;—is that likely? Yes; it was running in a sheet over the bank into Tuckombil Creek, and then escaping by the weir to the sea.
517. When I was asking you about the break over on the left-hand bank of the river, you said something about it backing up into the Tuckombil—that is, when there is a general flood? Backed out of the river up the drain. It must be the top of high-water when Bungawalbyn Creek goes over and runs in there. It runs into the river until it fills it, and then it runs over the flats, and the Tuckombil weir is the escape for the backwater when it flows over the flats.
518. Would it not run over the Tuckombil weir before it was bank high? Yes. There are some low places up the creek, and it would be over the banks first.
519. Do I understand you to say that some portions of the bank at Tuckombil Creek are lower than the sill of the weir? I believe that is so in some parts—at the upper end.
520. At those low places, if the water flows over, where would it go to—towards Evans' River? It would remain there until the main river began to fall, and then it would come back to the river.
521. So that it would not be taken away from these low places? Not the whole of it.
522. Suppose it got no higher than sufficient to go over these low places, would it get into Evans' River, or come back to the Richmond River? Some would escape, as long as it was high enough to run over the weir, and the rest would go into the creek and rivers.
523. I am speaking as though there was no weir there? It would come back to the river if there was no weir there.
524. So that the weir has some effect in letting out the flood-waters towards Evans' River, which otherwise would not get there? Yes, decidedly.
525. You say that the effect of the Tuckombil weir has been beneficial as far as Broadwater and Wardell were concerned? I received my information from a man at Wardell.
526. What was the effect of the Tuckombil weir as far as the district immediately above it is concerned—that is, Woodburn and further along the right-hand side, between Woodburn and Coraki? It lowered the water very much. I believe that is what kept the river within its banks last time.
527. Do you remember the flood of 1893? Yes.
528. That was slightly higher than the one last year? The flood of 1893 was the highest we have had here since 1870.
529. In 1893 the weir was not working? No.
530. Last year it was? Yes.
531. Was there any improvement in the condition of any of the farms—that is, as to being flooded—last year as compared with the previous time? Yes.
532. How much land was there out of water that was previously submerged? There must have been a great quantity; I could not say exactly how much.
533. Do you know of any instance yourself that you could quote? I know that in 1893 you could not go up the road on horseback; the water was right over the horse's back.
534. And in 1899 what was its state? In 1899 it was just as dry as it is now. A good deal of the effect of the flood of 1899 was owing to the "Iron Gates" being open, which allowed the water to get right away.
535. That is below the weir? Yes.
536. But in connection with the same channel? Yes; just on the sea.
537. Those gates, as they are called, have been widened, and consequently more water can get away? Yes.
538. Still all the water that would go through those gates in flood-time would go over the weir? Yes; except it went over the banks as well. It might go over the banks here.
539. Have you seen any of it go over? Not since the weir was erected.
540. Previous to that? Yes; it used to go towards Evans' River. It is 5 feet deep between here and that drain now. We used to get the cattle across there. The water used to run across where the bridge is, and we could hardly cross it with a horse; but it was then shallower more in this direction.
541. That was then originally a natural flood channel from the Richmond to Evans' River? Yes; I believe it was an outlet for some time.

W. Gollan. 10 Mar., 1900.

542. You know that one phase of this matter is as to the manner in which the work should be paid for; I understand that the people of the district have indicated their willingness to pay the cost of the work, or at any rate interest on the cost; I should like to know whether any attempt has been made by the people here to estimate the probable area that would be benefited by the work—that is, the probable area to which you might properly look for some payment in respect to it;—do you know whether that is so? No, we do not know.

543. The people here have made no such attempt? No. At one time we were making a kind of an estimate. We thought about 80,000 acres would be benefited; but that area is considerably larger than that. At that time we did not go past Lismore, and we know now that it would be necessary to go up to Eltham, about 10 miles further on, and also to Casino. The whole of the country up there would feel the benefit of the scheme.

544. The South Arm as well as the North? Yes; I suppose it would benefit the South Arm just as much as the North Arm.

545. Assuming that 80,000 acres was the area affected, do you think the benefit likely to be derived would be sufficient to make it worth the while of the holders of that land paying between them, say, £1,500 or £1,800 a year? Yes, I believe so.

546. As an insurance against the extreme floods? Yes. We are all willing to assist the Government in the matter. We are all willing to pay our share—the farmers hereabout; I speak of myself and others—provided it is under the betterment system, so that all men pay alike. In regard to the Tuckombil escape scheme, that was not the case.

547. An undertaking was given to pay something towards that work? Yes, but in this way: a Government officer came down and went to one and another round about the place, asking "How much will you give?" and "How much will you give?" and when four or five signed, all the rest were held responsible. Some had nothing to pay, although they got the same benefit. So that we must have it under the betterment system. We are all quite willing to contribute.

548. You think there should be a general contribution rather than isolated instances? Yes.

549. In the case of the Tuckombil weir, have the people who promised to pay a certain amount paid anything? They have not paid anything yet, because the Minister said he would allow the Tuckombil arrangement to stand over until such time as the Tuckian scheme was considered, and then he would couple the two together and include them in a betterment area, and we should all pay alike. That is the last promise we had from the Minister.

550. Over that area of 80,000 acres the benefit would not be absolutely equal;—it would vary considerably with each individual man's case, would it not? Well, I do not know. Every man whose land was subject to floods would be benefited.

551. Is there a considerable area of Crown land in that 80,000 acres? No.

552. It is all private land? There may be some Crown lands, of course.

553. But I mean in the rough estimate of 80,000 acres? We did not go into the estimate of any Crown lands; we simply made a rough guess. In view of the greater extent of land to be benefited, we now think the area would be double that mentioned.

554. On what basis would it be proper to place the betterment—at per acre, or so much per £ on assessment? I should think the payment should be according to the value of the properties held and the amount of benefit derived.

555. The difficulty is for a man to go round and estimate the exact amount of benefit any holder is going to derive from it; in anything of that sort, if you are to have a betterment at all, it must be on rather a rough and ready principle, or else the disputes would be interminable;—do you think it would be roughly arrived at by a contribution of so much in the £ on the capital value or the annual value—that is, practically, instead of so much per acre, so much in the £ on the assessment? Yes; that would do.

556. Is it the case here that some men's land differs very much in value from other men's land—that is, that the actual river frontage is worth a lot more than the land a little behind, and so on—I mean, as it is at present? There are greater improvements; and of course the more improvements you make on a farm the greater its value.

557. Take it in its unimproved condition, does the land within a certain distance of the river differ very much, or is it much of the same value? It does not differ much.

558. Would an acreage tax then be roughly equal all round, say at so much per acre? I think so.

559. I said a minute or two ago that it would be an enormous work to arrive at the exact benefit derived by each individual; for instance, if one man has land flooded to a depth of 2 feet, and another man to a depth of only 2 inches, then there is a great difference in the amount of benefit that each derives? Yes; but generally where there is only 2 inches of water, the land is of a character that no one goes on it.

560. The flooded land is fairly equal in height? Yes; as nearly as you can get it.

561. Once you get back from the bank, the height is the same all over the flat land? Yes.

562. And the depth of the flood would be approximately the same? Yes.

563. Speaking generally, you think the flood area would be easily defined, because of the fact that the land is much about the same height? Yes.

564. Which would you prefer yourself as the basis for such a payment—per acre or per £ on the unimproved value—you know the unimproved value under the land tax—which would you prefer yourself as being most equitable? I have no preference in the matter; we left that solely in the hands of the Department.

565. Is the land below the Tuckombil weir occupied at present—that is, between the Tuckombil weir and Evans' River? Yes.

566. For what purpose? It was taken up for selection. It is not all occupied just now. It is used for grazing.

567. Is it cleared and farmed, or is it mostly forest land and scrub land? Forest land and scrub.

568. Has there been any complaint from the people who occupy that land below the weir about additional flooding, as the result of constructing the weir? No, not the slightest. They considered it a benefit.

569. In what way? Because the widening of the "Iron Gates" took the water away in a night which otherwise would have remained on the ground for a week.

570. That was not the effect of the weir exactly—it was the removal of what is called the iron gates, which is a matter separate from the weir, although assisting the weir? It was done at the same time, and done for the same purpose—to open it.

571.

W. Gollan. 10 Mar., 1900.

571. But if the iron gates had been removed, without erecting a weir, that would have been a bigger benefit to the people below, would it not? I do not know. It would take a large quantity of water away quickly; but the large quantity of water would not be there without the weir to take it in.
572. Is there much of the land between the weir and Evans' River which is affected for the worse by the water being taken on to it through the weir? I do not think so.
573. In that case I understand there has been no channel made for any great distance below the weir? No.
574. It is simply allowed to follow the natural course or depression in the ground? Yes. The last fresh affected some little islands in the place—pulled the saplings out.
575. There has only been a channel made, I understand, for some little distance below the weir? Yes.
576. And from the end of that channel to the Evans' River the water was allowed to find its own way by the natural depressions? There is just a dip-down leading to Evans' River, but it is very shallow. The flood goes over it.
576½. Do you think it would have been any great advantage to have had a channel at a reasonable depth to complete the communication between the two? Yes; it would have been a great benefit.
577. In what way? It would take a much greater quantity of water away.
578. Give it freer egress? Yes. It would take a great quantity of water away, and would be the means of relieving the place very much, if it were straightened and made the same width.
579. You say that if the channel were made it would get a much more direct course to Evans' River than it does now, and get rid of a greater body of water? Yes.
580. That would not encourage a greater body of water to come over the weir, would it? Yes.
581. How do you make that out? Because the drain narrows there. There is a width of 300 feet at the entrance, and about 2 or 3 chains down it narrows into about 60 feet. The same quantity of water that would come in at the entrance could not possibly get out in 60 feet.
582. But, then, where the channel is narrowed to 60 feet the natural surface of the land is below the sill of the weir, is it not? No; about the level of the sill.
583. So that it has not a chance to get away? No; half of it would not get away that would get away otherwise.
584. So that you think the weir would be of greater benefit if the channel were continued further on towards Evans' River? Yes; and if the spoil from the excacation were placed as a training-wall on the north side of the channel towards Evans' River, it would increase the get-away for the water.
585. Coming back to the proposed work, in your opinion the channel, after arriving at the Tuckian Swamp, should be continued through on to the Broadwater? Yes.
586. You know that the proposal as put before us is that the water, after being taken to the edge of the Tuckian Swamp, should be allowed to find its own way further on towards the Broadwater? Yes.
587. To what depth and width, in your opinion, would the channel require to be cut through the Tuckian Swamp itself? I would have it the same width as it is cut in other places.
588. That is 300 feet? Yes. There would be very little cutting into the swamp itself if you went down the lower end, where the banks go across.
589. Under the proposed scheme the weir is 12 feet above low-water; then for 2 miles further on a channel is continued at a depth of 5 feet above low-water, which takes you into the Tuckian Swamp;—when you get into the Tuckian it gradually goes down until you get to 2 feet above low-water;—at that point, where it is 2 feet above low-water, do you think it would be necessary to cut a channel? Nothing further than just a clear watercourse.
590. And that clear watercourse you would continue right on to the Broadwater? Yes, into the Broadwater.
591. Keeping the same width practically? Yes.
592. When you get to the Broadwater there is, I understand, a bank between the Broadwater and the swamp? Yes; it would have to go through that.
593. Would you cut down to the swamp level? Yes.
594. And, of course, the same width? Yes.
595. You think that unless something of that sort is done, there would not be a sufficiently clear get-away for the water? The water would have to rise in the swamp 3 or 4 feet before it would get away. When the water comes from the river that place should be clear ready to receive it, so that it will go away instead of remaining there.
596. But if the bottom of the swamp is 2 feet above low water, and you cut a channel through it into the Broadwater, when the high water comes it will have some water in it? Yes.
597. You do not think that would be any detriment to the scheme? No.
598. So that you think it is necessary to have the channel cut to the swamp level right through? Yes.
599. Between the weir and the swamp there have been various suggestions made as to the channel; one of them was that a mere dishing should be made, with a drain down to this level of 5 feet above low-water in the centre—that is, a drain about 20 feet wide or so—with a view to allowing the flood waters to scour the rest of the channel out themselves;—do you think that would be a success? I do not think it would. I think you would have to clear it right away, because the ground is so sticky that it would not wash away.
600. It is too sticky to go? Yes; that is my experience of the land in this district.
601. The clay below the alluvial? Yes; that is the nature of the soil before you get to Tuckian—across the Lismore-road.
602. So that in your opinion there would be no escape, if the scheme is to be made effective, from cutting the channel right down to a proper depth from the start? Yes.
603. What effect do you think the taking of the flood-waters through the Tuckian from the North Arm and out at Broadwater into the main river would have upon the people about Broadwater, and from there on the other side of the river down past Wardell;—do you think it would have a bad effect? I do not think so, because you would bring the water from the North Arm into the Broadwater. Before that water, under present conditions, could get here, it would, under the proposed scheme, be out at sea. The proposed weir would commence to act forty-eight hours before the water would be over the banks here. It has to travel a long way round to come here.
604. So you think that the people at Wardell and anywhere below the Broadwater would not be prejudically affected by this scheme? I do not think they would.

605.

W. Gollan. 10 Mar., 1900.

605. You think that the water getting away so much sooner would keep the river so much lower? Yes.
606. Do you anticipate that this scheme will only be useful or of assistance in moderate floods, or will it be of some assistance in even the larger and more general floods? I think it will be of assistance in all cases, because it will be the means of taking the water away sooner off the land. If you lower the canal the water from the whole district that is flooded will make its way through the channel, and will be taken away.
607. So that even in a heavy flood it will make some reduction in the amount of water which otherwise would be pent up in the river and along the banks? Yes; I believe that water would go right away.
608. Would that reduction in a heavy flood be sufficient in your opinion to be of any value;—say, there was a lasting flood, which continued for three or four days, would the difference which, in your opinion, the scheme would make, be worth having in a high flood? Yes. We have had a good deal of experience of that in connection with dairying. It is not so much the cattle we lose at the time the flood is up; it is the time that the water lies on the ground and rots the grass. If we had a flood at the end of March the whole of the winter would be before the cattle, and the whole of the grass would be destroyed. The consequence would be that our herds would not come in until the spring, and then would be useless for the incoming season, and a lot of them would die.
609. What do you mean when you say they would not come in? I mean they would not come into use. They would be of no value for dairying until the spring, and then they would be so poverty stricken that they would not be of much value for that season.
610. And you would probably have to buy feed for them? Yes; we should have to keep them alive the best way we could. That is the time when they die, and not just when the flood is at its highest.
611. So that any reduction in the height of the flood would be an advantage in that way? Yes. If the scheme only reduced the flood by a foot it would make a great deal of difference, because there would be some spots that would not be so deep where the water would get away. That is where we are affected the most.
612. I understood you to say that the land was fairly of a height? Yes; but there are creeks and holes in all land. Taking the whole area right along it would be something about the same.
613. In these places, where we are told that 5 or 6 feet of water is running at a time of flood, would there be any water-courses—that is, any land further depressed than the rest or the general run of the land? Yes, holes; they assist to drain the other land if they can get an outlet. They are the natural drainage for the place.
614. So that when 5 or 6 feet in depth is spoken of it does not refer to the whole of the country, but perhaps to a few hundred yards across any one place? No. I should like to say that the people would like the scheme to be carried out that would be most effectual. We do not want a cheap scheme that would not answer the purpose afterwards. If we are going to give this a trial, let us have it whatever the cost is. We do not object to that. We feel so confident that it will be a benefit to the district and the people that we are willing to have the very best piece of work that can possibly be done.
615. You do not think any cheeseparing would be a wise policy in this matter? No.

Alexander Meston, dairyman and grazier, Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

A. Meston. 10 Mar., 1900.

616. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you been a resident of Woodburn? Twenty-four years.
617. And previous to that? I was twenty years on the Clarence.
618. Have you had much experience of floods? Too much.
619. I suppose you know something about the destruction caused by them? Yes; I know it well.
620. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Gollan;—do you generally endorse the statements he has made? There are some minor points on which I differ from him.
621. But do you endorse his evidence generally—first of all, with regard to the necessity for making this flood escape channel? Yes.
622. And, with regard to the Tuckombil weir, he stated that had a good effect during the late small flood;—was that your experience? Yes; I am perfectly satisfied of that. I had a piece of land above the mill, and I had it in crop last year, and it is the first time I ever got a crop off it in a flood. The water only stayed up two days, and before it used to stay up for a week. I attribute that to the weir. The sills were on at the time of the last flood, and now that they have been removed it will be of greater benefit.
623. Have you given the proposed scheme consideration? Yes; I have been thinking of it a good deal.
624. Do you think it a wise proposal? I think it will enormously relieve the river of the flood waters. It shortens the distance some 28 miles to sea, and that is bound to result in relief. The water will run the nearest way to the sea.
625. That will relieve the river from Coraki upwards on the North Arm? Yes; it ought to relieve the South Arm too.
626. First of all, would it relieve the whole of the North Arm above Coraki? Certainly.
627. And how far the other way, from Coraki down the river? It would relieve us all downwards. The water that goes through the channel cannot come here.
628. When you say all the way down, how far do you mean? Down to the Broadwater.
629. Going further down from the Broadwater to the mouth of the river, what effect do you think it would have on that part of the river? The effect cannot be the same as formerly, when the whole of the water went down, because the Tuckombil weir takes off an enormous quantity of water.
630. Would it increase the flooding of the lower part of the river below Broadwater? No; I cannot see how it could possibly do so.
631. I suppose you are aware that some of the Government engineers hold the opinion that it will increase the flooding of the river below the Broadwater? Perhaps they are right; but it is not my opinion, because there is any amount of get-away down there. And another thing, the river in 1893 broke through at Planche's mill, and below that they have never had a flood since. I have a lot of land down the river near Ballina, and I have had no flood there since the river broke through in 1893.
632. Have you a good knowledge of the country about Broadwater? Yes; I know all the country about there.

A. Meston. 10 Mar., 1900.

633. Suppose there is a flood in the river, and it is at its full height at Coraki for a certain period;—how long would that flood take going down the main river until it would be in full flood at Broadwater? In a pretty high flood it goes down at the rate of about 6 miles an hour, so that it would take about five hours to go down.
634. You think a flood would be a full flood at Broadwater five hours after the river would be at its full height at Coraki? Yes; it takes about five hours to get down there.
635. How long do you think the water going through the relief channel would take to get to Broadwater and into the main river at Broadwater? It would not take above an hour.
636. So that the water that went through the new channel would get away before the flood-water coming round by the river could reach there? Yes.
637. I understand you own property below Broadwater? Yes, down at Immigrants' Creek.
638. Are you apprehensive of any damage in the event of this scheme being carried out? Not the slightest.
639. You are quite willing to take the risk? Quite willing, because I am satisfied there is no risk whatever.
640. For the reason you have given—that the floodwater would get away? Yes. It will relieve the lower Richmond, the same as it will here.
641. With regard to the flood escape scheme, the proposal is that the weir on the Richmond River should be 12 feet high? That is too high altogether. You might as well have it 20 feet. That would leave us just where we started.
642. It would relieve you to some extent, would it not;—the bank of the river, where they propose to cut the canal, is something about 20 feet, so that there would be a height of 9 feet? But why not let the water over at high tide?
643. Suppose it were cut down so that the weir would only be some 4 or 5 feet high, would not that have the effect of allowing what we call freshets on to the low-lying lands of the Tuckian Swamp, which otherwise would not go there unless the water rose sufficiently high to overflow the natural banks? No, because these swamps are all under water now when it rains, and it would not matter whether you sent any more in or not. They will take a certain amount, and will not take any more. The swamp would be flooded by rain water before even a small flood going through the drain could affect it. The first thing the rains do is to fill the swamps, and you cannot fill them any higher.
644. You consider that it would not cause any additional flooding by having the weir, say, 4 or 5 feet high? Not a bit, because in cutting the drain, you would have to cut through the banks into the Broadwater, and it would drain the whole country. You must cut through the banks into the Broadwater to let the flood waters off.
645. If the weir were only 4 or 5 feet above, say, half tide, a considerable additional volume of water would go through over and above the quantity under the proposal with the height of the weir at 12 feet? Of course; you would have 8 feet more water.
646. The engineers say that the opening of this new channel would most probably affect the navigation of the river, and, seeing that you propose a further reduction in the height of the weir, so that a less quantity of water will go down the main river, do you think that would affect the navigation of the river? They get the water all the same through the bar.
647. I am not speaking of the bar. The engineers maintain that the flood-waters in the river create a scour which has the effect of keeping the channel clear and deepening it, and they say that if that scour is reduced it will mean the silting up of the river;—have you considered that aspect of the question? I have never known these scours to remove any sand-banks. They have always had to use sand-dredges.
648. And you do not think that the navigation of the river would be affected by a large body of water being taken away through the new channel? No, I do not think so. You would still have Bungawalbyn Creek and the South Arm, which would create scour enough.
649. You consider that the water discharged by the South Arm and Bungawalbyn Creek would create sufficient scour? Yes, and if you saw them in full flood you would think so too.
650. Have you considered the question of cost in connection with this scheme? Yes. There is only one way in which it can be done, and that is under the betterment principle, because if it is done in any other way a few have to pay for the whole lot.
651. If the scheme were carried out, would you be prepared to contribute your share of the cost under the betterment principle? Decidedly, or I would not advocate it.
652. And are the residents to whom you have spoken of the matter agreeable in the same way? Yes, all I have spoken to are agreeable.
653. They are willing to contribute in this way, believing that they will derive considerable benefit by the carrying out of the work? Yes.
654. Taking the whole valley of the river, from the Broadwater upwards, including the North Arm, it would embrace a very large area? Very large. I have no idea how many acres, but it is an enormous district.
655. Would the whole of that large area, in your opinion, be benefited by the proposed scheme? Most decidedly.
656. You said you did not exactly concur with some of the views expressed by Mr. Gollan? It was in reference to what he said about getting through the swamp here, through the Evans' River, to the Tuckombil drain. I do not see that it is of any benefit whatever. The land is so low that the tide goes out over it. Well, if the tide goes over it is quite low enough for all the purposes of flood relief. Neither do I see any benefit in cutting through the Tuckian Swamp, because in a flood it is generally 8 or 10 feet under water.
657. You do not think it would be necessary to cut the channel the whole distance? No.
658. At the Broadwater end of the swamp, is the bank high along the Broadwater? It is too high; it would have to be cut through.
659. How far would it have to be cut from the Broadwater in towards the Tuckian Swamp? No great distance; but I could not tell you how far—a chain or two. It is a mere bagatelle, anyhow.
660. Have you a knowledge of how the rainwater affects the Tuckian Swamp down at the lower end, at Broadwater? It fills up the swamp.
661. So that the rainfall, if it makes a flood, would, by your statement, fill the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.

A. Meston. 10 Mar., 1900.

662. How would the Broadwater be affected when the flood-water came down through the river—in which direction would the flood go from the main river;—would it go up the Broadwater, or would the rain-water be running out the other way into the river? Running into the river.
663. Notwithstanding the flood-water? Yes.
664. You maintain, then, that the water in the Tuckian Swamp, caused by the local rain-flood, would be higher than the flood-water coming down the river? Yes, certainly it would.
665. So that there would be no backing up? No.
666. Have you any knowledge of the drains that have been cut by Mr. Henderson? I saw the drains; they have done a lot of good—drained a lot of country.
667. Is it a fact that they let salt-water into the country there? Salt-water comes up the drain, but that does not hurt.
668. It does not overflow the drain? No.
669. Are these drains still in good order, and still of use? The last time I saw them, three years ago, they were in good order.
670. Do you consider they were of benefit to the locality? Decidedly; they drained a lot of country.
671. Is it a fact that they have rendered land, that was previously of little value, of considerable use? As far as I can see the swamp at present is dry, with cattle grazing on it, where there were no cattle before.
672. And that dryness is caused by the drainage? Yes.

Alexander MacPherson, farmer, dairyman, and sugar-mill owner, Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

A. MacPherson. 10 Mar., 1900.

673. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Swan Bay. I have been thirty-five years in the locality.
674. Do you know the flood escape scheme that is projected? Yes, pretty well, I think.
675. Having listened to the evidence of the last two witnesses, do you generally agree with what they have stated? In most part.
676. Would you state if there is anything to which you take exception? I think that the biggest scheme of the lot would be of the most benefit—that is, No. 2 scheme, with a weir 520 feet long on the crest. I believe that would relieve us in this part.
677. What about the height of the weir;—do you endorse the opinion of the last two witnesses that it should be less than 12 feet? Yes; I do not think it would be of any benefit whatever at 12 feet. I think about 5 or 6 feet is quite high enough for the weir.
678. Will your briefly state your reasons? Because I consider that it is the small freshets that we want to keep off the grass lands. The big floods we have no control over whatever.
679. It is no use trying to cope with those? No; if the drain on the biggest scale is adopted we would only be bothered with freshets afterwards. The big floods would be done away with, owing to that cutting and the Tuckombil drain.
680. You think they would even relieve the district in time of continuous floods? I am almost sure of it. It is the small floods we want to keep off our grass lands.
681. You live over at Swan Bay? Yes.
682. Will you explain how the scheme will benefit the country between Swan Bay and the site of the weir, seeing that the water very often breaks over at the Swan Bay side before it breaks over the river above the proposed weir site? From my place at Swan Bay, near the Elbow, to Dungarubba Creek, I make out that it is something about 7 miles. Below my place, at O'Connor's, I believe a rise of 6 feet 6 inches will take the water over the banks. We call that a bit of a fresh. Before my door there is a bit of a flat, and when the water is over that flat it is going into the swamp.
683. What height is that flat? About 6 or 7 feet; it is the first bank.
684. *Mr. Watson.*] The first bank is 6 feet 6 inches;—the second bank must be higher than that? Yes.
685. How much higher? I could not tell you. The highest flood we ever had here was never over the second bank. From my place to Dungarubba Creek it is about 7 miles. I have seen the water 4 feet over the highest land there—what we call the forest. The whole of this water goes to Tuckian. I always estimated that more water goes through Tuckian than goes through the main river at Riley's Hill. There is a very strong current running to the Tuckian; this water, 7 miles wide, travels at the rate of about 2 miles an hour. Then there is another portion further up the river that is discharged into the Tuckian.
686. Where does the water go over first—down at Swan Bay or at Baxter's, above the weir? I believe in a very high flood it goes over at the weir before it goes over at Swan Bay, because there is a vast difference in the time.
687. That is when it comes down quickly? Yes; a big flood. It goes through Bungawalbyn first, and fills up all the back lands.
688. Do you think that by relieving the land down by Swan Bay of a lot of water that will go through the weir the scheme will prevent all this southern part of the river from being flooded? Yes; and I am more of that opinion since I have seen the Tuckombil drain working. I am certain that the river at my place was 2 feet lower than it would have been but for the Tuckombil weir. I came down at the height of the flood to see it, and the water was fully 6 feet lower at Woodburn.
689. Do you compare that state of things to a similar flood that occurred before the Tuckombil weir was built? Yes; according to the number of feet in Casino and Lismore. In the last flood the river was 2 feet lower at my place than it would have been without the Tuckombil weir.
690. The effect of this channel, if constructed, would be to get the water quickly away from up the river; but it must necessarily surcharge the water from the Tuckian Swamp to the Broadwater—it must put more water in there, must it not? I do not think so.
691. All that quantity of water going through the channel must get into the swamp quicker than it would otherwise do? There is about 7 or 8 miles of water going into the swamp from here, and I do not think the weir will carry more than that. Besides, the water is clear below Broadwater. There is no flood below Broadwater when this water begins to run.
692. You get that water quicker over to the Broadwater through this flood relief channel if you cut down the bank there to about 8 feet. It must get through to the Broadwater quicker than if it had to come round the river? Yes.

A. MacPherson. 10 Mar., 1900.

693. If a flood continues, and you still have water rapidly running through the relief channel, and also coming right down past the Elbow and Swan Bay, would there not be a possibility of a congestion at the junction of the Broadwater with the Richmond River which might spoil the effect of the drain? No; there would be far less water to meet there. It will never get as high down there with the channel as it will without it, because it will go away earlier.
694. When you get to the Broadwater, at the junction of the river, the river then becomes a very wide stream? Yes; far wider than it is up here.
695. Does it overflow its banks there in flood-time? There is one part there which goes straight to the sea.
696. But, otherwise, does it not generally keep within its banks down the lower part of the river? Yes; I never heard of any bad effect at the time of the floods.
697. Is the chief trouble above the junction of the Broadwater and the Richmond River? Yes. In regard to Mr. Henderson's drains, I remember his land before he constructed the drains. It was then impossible to cross that part of the swamp, but after the drains were constructed I saw cattle grazing on them, and the land was much improved. I have seen it for the last ten years. I have been here for thirty-five years, and I have seen a lot of damage done by floods which could have been avoided if right schemes had been adopted for carrying the water away. Until the Government make a scheme which puts everyone on the same footing I do not think the country will ever prosper.
698. If this drain is constructed I suppose it will still be necessary to keep on improving navigation of the river by taking out the curves and looking after the shallows? We want shipping always to come to our doors; but, nevertheless, I consider this work is a great deal before the shipping, because ships can do very little if we have no produce.

John Lang, farmer, near Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

J. Lang. 10 Mar., 1900.

699. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? About 2 miles below Woodburn, on this side of the river.
700. How long have you been in the district? Thirty-four years; I have always lived in this locality.
701. You should know the country about here thoroughly under all conditions during that time? Yes; I know this part thoroughly.
702. Would you kindly give us your views as to the Tuckombil flood escape? When the proposal was made to cut the canal I was rather against it. I have a lot of land down along the Evans' River and the Richmond River here, and the flood had to rise over the bank before it came in upon that land. I thought when the flood escape was made we should be flooded straight away, but I have had reason to alter my opinion through the last threatened flood here in 1899. In 1889, when the flood broke over the bank, we lost a lot of cattle on the selections out at Evans' River; but in the last flood, although it was over the banks in many places, we had no occasion to shift the cattle at all. The difference between the height of the flood of 1889 and that of 1899 was 1 foot. It was 1 foot higher before the Tuckombil escape was made. In 1890 it was 2 feet 6 inches, and in 1893 it was 3 feet higher than in 1899. We attribute the fall in a great measure to the Tuckombil escape. If it had not been for the Tuckombil escape we would have had the water as high as in 1889. The levels I have given are those at Woodburn ferry; they are reliable, because they were measured.
703. Were these floods of any duration? Yes.
704. How long did they last? I could not say exactly.
705. With regard to the flood that occurred when the Tuckombil weir was in operation, how long did that last? Only a day or two.
706. Did the escape seem to keep pace with the discharge of water, or do you think the flood was overtaking it? No; I do not thing the flood was overtaking it.
707. This water does not get away quickly;—does it come to the back of the town? The water is forced through the cutting, and it goes straight into a swamp at the back of the town where it passes the weir, and then it spreads.
708. Does it do any harm there? I do not know that it does any particular harm, but water is allowed to spread over the land, otherwise it would go direct into the river.
709. You think it would be better if there was a straight channel right away through Evans' River? There is no doubt about it, and a wall on the upper side. The dirt coming out of the channel would form an embankment to keep the water out of the back of the town.
710. How far does the water go before it reaches where it gets away quickly;—is the Evans' River a good size. Yes; a good size. It is nearly as wide as the river here.
711. And that river discharges into the sea? Yes; at a distance of about 6 miles from the weir. There are little channels and islands in the river, and you see the trees surging as the current goes down at a great rate. It seems to be washing the islands away. If there were many floods the islands would be cut right away. Otherwise it would not seem to do any damage to the main banks.
712. Those islands would be of no importance? No; they are only slight obstructions.
713. How many feet is the weir now above the sea-level? I could not say. I suppose it is about 4 feet above the creek-level at medium tide.
714. Are you strongly of opinion that it was too high before the sills were removed? Yes; I think it is a good thing that the sills were removed. The effect is to let the water get away sooner. The difficulty is that after the water rises a little above high water-mark here it backs up the Tuckombil Creek and spreads over the swamp instead of going out to sea. It fills up the lower lands above the sea. With the sills off it will get away to sea.
715. And that experience, you think, should be followed in regard to the proposed weir at Tuckian? Yes; I believe that by intercepting the water there a great improvement will be effected.
716. I mean that instead of the weir being 12 feet above low water, as is proposed, you think the height should be reduced? Yes; it ought to be reduced as much as possible. The sooner the water gets over the weir and goes away to sea the better. The more water that goes away to sea the less water comes out over the creeks and the less damage will be done, because there is so much of the water gone.
717. That is, I understand, the point of view from which you desire to give evidence? Yes. In view of the good that the Tuckombil flood escape has done, I think the other scheme must be a benefit.

Thomas

Thomas Casey, farmer, Swan Bay, near Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

T. Casey. 10 Mar., 1900.

718. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Swan Bay, about 3 miles up the river from Woodburn. I have been there twenty years.

719. Is your land lower than the land at Woodburn? Yes; it is lower than the general run of the river bank lands.

720. Will you give us your opinion with regard to the proposed Tuckian weir? I think the weir is too high. I think 4 feet above high water is sufficient. We always find that the small freshets alleviate the condition of the river and the bar better than the high floods. The weir might even be made lower, and, if found necessary, raised afterwards by means of sills as in the case of the Tuckambil escape. It seems a stupid thing to allow 250 square miles, or 163,840 acres of land, to be flooded before giving relief. While the water was within the banks of the river the escape would do the best work. On the other hand, when the water spreads over these 16 square miles of country the escape drain would be of very little use to that body of water. In regard to the damage caused by flood, particularly in connection with the dairy industry, I may say that my cheque for the month of May, 1899, amounted to £18 7s. 1d., while my returns for the month of July, 1899, after the flood, were £5 8s., showing a loss of £12 19s. 1d. in one month. I contend that if the Tuckian escape channel is carried out, and at the level we propose, although I might suffer some loss, a great deal of my land would not be under water, and probably my returns would not be reduced at all in consequence of the flood.

721. The loss you have mentioned was due to that particular flood of 1899? Yes.

722. And your loss would be minimised by the construction of the Tuckian escape channel? Yes. I should like to give a few notes, taken from the diary of Captain Nelson, of the "Electra."—"Tuesday, 22nd February, 1898, water 29 feet at Lismore and standing. Left Lismore for Coraki; water 8 ft. 9 in. above high-water at Coraki wharf, and at Woodburn water 15 in. below the wharf." I may state that I measured the wharf at Woodburn at high tide, and I found that there was only 46 in. of a rise when the "Electra" arrived here in the afternoon, according to Captain Nelson, while it was 29 ft. at Lismore in the morning. Captain Nelson's diary continues: "Went on to Broadwater and loaded sugar; scarcely any rise there." That was the same evening. That is the substance of what I got from Captain Nelson's diary with regard to his experience of that flood. In reference to the Tuckombil escape, from levels taken I find that about 5 chains below the weir the channel is drawn in to a width of 60 ft. I find the banks there to be about 5 in. above the sills, which have since been taken off. That would be 2 ft. 5 in. above the weir at that point. According to that, the flood of last July would only be over the banks for a little bit of that 60 feet. Assuming that there was 4 feet of water running over the sill, there would be only 2 feet running over those banks; so that, practically, there would only be a width of 60 feet for the 300 feet of water going over the weir. It does not give us the benefit we desire. It would be necessary to widen the offtake to the full width of 300 feet right into Evans' River.

722½. But the land that is higher than the weir on the bank does not continue right down to the river? No.

723. How far would it continue above the weir? I suppose it would be about 5 or 6 chains before you would get below the weir.

724. The channel should be taken at least that distance? The channel should be taken at least 300 feet wide for another 5 or 6 chains, until it comes below the level of the weir. It ought to be taken more to the south, so as to go as nearly as possible in a straight line to the head of Evans' River. I would strongly advocate, and I think the people would, perhaps, with the exception of a few, that the width of 300 feet should be continued, so that the tide would come from Evans' River right up to the end of the weir. If the salt water were allowed to come up to the weir, the channel would not require any maintenance, because the salt water would prevent anything from growing. The water would have a clean passage into the head of Evans' River.

725. That would be a pretty expensive job, would it not? No. The spring tides come up the narrow channel which has been already dug out, and if it were continued as I suggest the spring tides would come up to the weir.

726. You say the banks are 2 ft. 6 in. higher than the top of the weir going towards the Evans' River? Yes.

727. Did you notice whether the water was flowing over that when it was in flood;—I believe you saw the water going through the weir? I did not see the flood when it was at its height; but there is evidence of the flood having been over that bank. When I did see it the water had been over it to a depth of 2 ft. 6 in.

728. There was a depth of 5 ft. 3 in., I believe, going over the weir? I did not see it when it was at its full height.

729. Do you know the character of the soil or earth through which it is proposed that the Tuckian Swamp channel should go? Yes; it is somewhat similar to what we call the fox-tail lands on the Richmond River, and that is chiefly a very strong blue clay.

730. Is the land through which the Tuckian channel is to be taken similar? It is of a similar nature to the back land over the bank.

731. Is it possible that the drain that is taken from Tuckombil towards Evans' River was made smaller with the idea that it would afterwards scour out? That was the object, I believe.

732. And it has failed to do that? It has failed to do that, certainly. The last flood did not make the slightest impression.

733. Would you expect, from your knowledge of that class of clay, that it would scour with a flood? Not until I was dead and forgotten for years.

734. It would follow from that, then, that it would be an unwise thing, in your opinion, to calculate upon a scour being sufficient to make a channel from the North Arm to Tuckian? Rather. When the people are in need of the relief just now it would be unwise to prolong the thing until the water would cut away the channel. It would be fairer for the Government, if they are going to carry it out at all, to make a complete job of it at once.

735. If the Tuckombil soil was expected to scour and did not, and it is the same class of clay, it is more than probable it would not scour at the Tuckian? We have the evidence of that here in the Tuckombil escape. The last flood has not made the slightest impression, and we conclude that it would be generations before the scour operated in the case of the Tuckian channel.

T. Casey. 10 Mar., 1900.

736. *Chairman.*] Have you anything to say in regard to the cost of the proposed work? The question has been asked of everybody whether they are satisfied to bear the cost. Well, my conscience and my will are at loggerheads. My conscience says "Don't pay," and my will says, "If there is so much to be saved to you every year, pay," and, of course, I have to fall in with the majority. If I am to save as much in one year as I have shown in dairying and sugar-cane, it is better for me to pay on the betterment principle than to say I will not pay. On principle I would say, "I will not pay"; but it is better for me to say, "I will pay," and save this much money, because I am so confident that I will save it.
737. Is there anything else you would like to state? I would advocate cutting the Tuckian channel right into the head of Broadwater, and of the same width as at the off-take. I should by all means advocate bringing the height of the weir down to 4 feet above high-water; and with regard to the lowering of the weir having the effect of diminishing the scour between the weir site and Coraki, I feel sure that all the time the water was running out at 4 feet, there would be a good current running down to Coraki, and we find that a fresh of 4 ft. 6 in. has a better scour than a flood of 26 feet.

George McLean, grazier, Swan Bay, sworn, and examined:—

G. McLean. 10 Mar., 1900

738. *Mr. Watson.*] Where do you live? Opposite Swan Bay; I formerly lived at East Coraki.
739. I understand you are able to give us some information as to the points at which, in flood time, the water breaks over between Baxter's, above Coraki, and Broadwater? It breaks over first at Rainbow Creek, near Baxter's, a little over a mile below the site of the weir. I lived for years at Rainbow Creek, and the water there runs over thirty-six hours before there is any flood on the back land—before it begins to run into Tuckian. The next place where the river breaks over is at O'Connor's, about 29 miles from the mouth. All the water goes towards Tuckian.
740. Are there any other places at which the water breaks over; does it back up at Dungarubba Creek? It backs up, but it does not go right back to the swamp. It backs up until the water coming from Swan Bay and Rainbow Creek meets it, and then it rushes back behind Woodburn.
741. But the great body of the water, even in the highest flood, makes towards the Tuckian Swamp, that being, apparently, the easiest outlet for it? Yes. I lived out there for years, and was often looking after cattle in time of flood, both on horseback and in boats.
742. Assuming that the proposed channel is made, and the flood-waters taken towards the Broadwater, do you think they will be able to find a way to the Broadwater from the swamp without any guiding? No; I think the channel will have to be cut from the off-take and an embankment made on the southern side, otherwise the water will come over and sweep the whole lot of us away, and we intend to go for damages. We have 1,600 acres in the locality of the drain, and we intend to go for damages if it is not banked up on the southern side of the channel.
743. Can water get out of the Tuckian Swamp on to your land? No, it never does; the Tuckian never does any harm.
744. If the engineers take the water into the Tuckian Swamp, how can it get up on to your land from the Tuckian? It would not come from the Tuckian, but from the head of Wilson's Creek—from near the Tweed, and a long way above Lismore. The water all comes down here from the boundary of the Tweed and from Mount Lindsay.
745. How does it affect you? If you put it into this take-off, and there is no bank on the southern side, it will break over and run down on to the low land.
746. What I understand you to say is that the proposed channel would require to have an embankment on the southern side, between the take-off and the swamp? Through what we call the Tuckian crossing, not all the way to the Broadwater. There should be an embankment to that point, and then a clear waterway to the head of the Broadwater. I heard some witnesses say that there was a bank between the Broadwater and the swamp. I was there some years ago, and was also there not long ago, and to my knowledge there is no bank there. There is a sort of a brush and high weeds that want clearing; but I think the land itself is virtually level. There is no rise there. But there should be an embankment on this side of the Tuckian Swamp, and I think that would save us; but, if that is not done, 1,600 acres of my land will be considerably damaged, whereas it would otherwise be benefited. My brother and I own about 1,600 acres just below the weir site, extending from the river to Woodburn-road. "Duart" is the name of my place.
747. How far is the Woodburn-road from the river? About 2¼ miles in a straight line to East Coraki wharf.
748. What is your opinion on the question of paying for the construction of the proposed work? I do not think we ought to pay for it. Only yesterday I left a cheque in the bank for £34 some odd shillings, comprising £30 for interest on the land, and £4 odd for the land tax. I do not know how much more the Government want from me.
749. We have been assured that the residents are willing to pay something for this relief? There are a good many who are not. I will pay if I have to pay; but I will never sign for it. If I see I am benefited I shall be pleased to pay for it. I do not want anything for nothing. But the Government have hundreds of acres of land which this scheme is supposed to redeem, and have we to pay for redeeming their land.

John Carmichael, blacksmith and wheelwright, Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

J. Carmichael. 10 Mar., 1900.

750. *Mr. Watson.*] What are you? A blacksmith and wheelwright residing at Woodburn. I have been here for thirteen years.
751. I understand you have taken some notice of the various flood levels at Woodburn? With regard to the 1893 flood, I know a property situated about 2 miles south-east of the proposed Tuckian escape drain, and the water from the last July flood was between two and three feet lower than it was in the 1893 flood.
752. Do you attribute that to the Tuckombil escape drain? Yes.
753. Do you know that at Coraki there was a difference of 3 feet? Yes, that would be about four or five miles in a direct line from my place, lower down.
754. It would affect the case very materially if in the 1893 flood the water at Lismore and in the South Arm

J. Carmichael. 10 Mar., 1900.

Arm was very much higher than in 1899, because there could then be no argument in favour of the Tuckombil drain? At Lismore the water was within 4 feet of the height of the 1893 flood.
755. If it was 4 feet lower at Lismore than in 1893, the quantity of water coming down was not so large? It is very hard to say, because there are so many different creeks, and the rain does not all come at one time; at one place it rains heavily, and at another place it is light.
756. You feel convinced that the Tuckombil escape drain has been of material assistance? Yes, quite convinced. In regard to the method of payment for the proposed Tuckian scheme, I would suggest that the betterment area should be made as large as possible, because then the tax would become lighter. There are very few people in the district who would not be willing to pay a little towards the scheme, and the burden would be all the lighter to the people on the flats.

Edward Murray, hotel-keeper, South Woodburn, sworn, and examined:—

E. Murray. 10 Mar., 1900.

757. *Chairman.*] Can you give the Committee any information in regard to the proposed scheme? In regard to the Tuckian, I know it pretty well. I was living there for eight years looking after the stock on Dungarubba station. I think if an embankment is not made from the river to the Broadwater the water will come back here again to the river, and fill all the swamps up.
758. When the swamp gets surcharged you think the water will come back down south? Yes.
759. And you agree with Mr. McLean that a high embankment will have to be constructed on the southern side of the channel, extending from the offtake to the Broadwater? Yes; to McIntosh's Hill. If that is not done, the water from Marom Creek and the other creeks must come over here.
760. When once the swamp got full up to its edges, you think the water would come south again? Yes; because it is about 4 feet 6 inches lower here than it is in the main Swamp.
761. Does the water flow at any speed on that country, or very slowly? Very slowly; it seems to be spread all over the country.
762. An ordinary earth embankment, I suppose, would be sufficient? Yes; I think 5 or 6 feet would be plenty high enough.
763. Do you think there is any possibility of the tide water flowing up this channel? I think it goes up the swamps a little now, but it could not get up the channel very well.
764. How far would it go? I could not exactly tell you; but I know it goes up amongst the grass a bit. There are little bits of arms at the top of the Broadwater, and the saltwater runs up sometimes in very high tide—up amongst the grass.
765. Not every day? I have not been there every day; it is an awkward place to get at. You can only get there in a dry time.
766. Is the swamp itself subject to the influence of the daily tide, or is it only at high tide that the water goes up? I think it is only at high tide. I was never there to observe how the tide worked; I never took that much notice.

MONDAY, 12 *MARCH*, 1900.

[*The Sectional Committee met at Victoria Hall, Broadwater, at* 10·45 *a.m.*]

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (VICE-CHAIRMAN).

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq. | JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Albert Ernest Armbruster, grazier, Tucki Swamp, sworn, and examined:—

A. E. Armbruster. 12 Mar., 1900.

767. *Mr. Watson.*] I understand that you hold, under lease from Mr. Henderson, 1,200 acres of land in the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
768. How long have you been there? I have lived there for three years. Prior to that I lived near the swamp for about ten years.
769. Had you a knowledge of the condition of the 1,200 acres which you now lease before Mr. Henderson's drains were made? I had not.
770. What is the position of affairs now since the drains have been made;—is the land fit for grazing? It is, in anything like a fair season.
771. Take the present season, for how long during this season have you been able to graze upon it? I should say since last spring—since September.
772. Immediately prior to that the land was under water mostly? Yes.
773. And had been so since when? Since the flood of last July.
774. From July to September, then, the land was under water? Yes.
775. From that time the waters got away, and you were able to graze? Yes.
776. Do you think the drains have proved effective to any extent? Yes; they are so in any kind of fair weather, as long as there is not too much rain.
777. They assist the getting away of the water from the swamp itself? Yes.
778. Where do you get the principal quantity of water from at the present time? It all comes from the creeks in the big scrub—Marom Creek, Tucki Tucki Creek, Youngman's Creek, and Gum Creek.
779. Would the flow from all those creeks you have mentioned make towards the land you occupy where the drains are? Yes.
780. That is, it would make there from Tucki Tucki Creek, which empties on the north-west edge of the swamp—then would make over to the eastern part of the swamp, where your land is? Not exactly where my land is; it comes down more by Tuckian Island, shown on the plan.
781. Does it keep on the westerly or the easterly side of that island? On the east side—the right-hand side shown on the plan.
782. Does it come between your drains from Tuckian Island? There is a lot of water that comes down there; there are water-holes there now. But Marom Creek comes on both sides of Cedar Island.

A. E. Armbruster. 12 Mar., 1900.

783. Take Tuckian Island, where does Marom Creek run there—principally towards your drains? Yes.
784. And the same with Gum Creek and Youngman's Creek? Yes; Youngman's Creek comes down there too.
785. And each of those make towards the drains which run through your land? Yes.
786. To what size were those drains originally cut? Some of them were cut 18 feet wide, others 12 feet, and some of them 6 feet.
787. And about how deep? From 3 to 4 feet, I should say.
788. Have they been made larger by the action of the floods? No; I do not think so, not much.
789. Floods have not affected them to any extent? No.
790. Have there been any signs of silting up? I do not think so.
791. They remain much as they were when they were cut? Yes.
792. We have been told that a large quantity of water goes into the Tuckian Swamp from an overflow of the Richmond River above Dungarubba Creek;—do you know if that is so from your own knowledge? I have not been over that way very much.
793. You would know probably the action of the Broadwater? Yes.
794. Have you seen any signs of the swamp being flooded by water being backed up the Broadwater? No; it principally comes from the creeks.
795. Has the current at any time to your knowledge been over the Broadwater up into the swamp? No.
796. It has always been the other way? Yes.
797. Can you say whether the drains have had the effect of letting the tide in on the swamp? I do not think they have. The tide may flow up the drains a little way, but I do not think it goes out on to the swamp.
798. It would naturally follow that where the drains are cut below high-water level the tide would flow up them during high tide? Yes.
799. But you have not seen any signs of the high-tide water spreading from the drains over the adjoining land? No.
800. It has been suggested that if the proposed flood relief channel were taken to the swamp, it would be still necessary to cut a channel of some sort in order to get the water to the Broadwater;—do you think that would be so? Yes; I think it would be necessary.
801. To what extent do you think it would be necessary;—would it be confined to the cutting away of the mere surface growth in the shape of rushes and ti-tree to prevent the water from being blocked, or would it be necessary to cut through the clay bottom? I should think it would be only necessary to make a slight channel—a wide channel, but not a deep one—just sufficient to guide the water.
802. Can you say from the time you have been there, and watching as you have done the effect of the various floods and inundations of the swamp itself, whether Mr. Henderson's drains are an improvement or a detriment? They are an improvement, I should say.
803. They are an improvement to the condition of the land on which you are? Yes.
804. So that, in your opinion, the land without the drain would be worse than it is at the present time? Yes.
805. Do you think it would be fit for grazing, if you had not the drains? I do not think it would.
806. Assuming that the relief channel were carried out as proposed, and the slight channel you have indicated were made through the swamp to the Broadwater, what effect do you think that would have upon the land which you and others may occupy now for grazing purposes—that is, under the present scheme of allowing the flood-waters above 12 feet to go into the swamp first, and then towards the Broadwater—what effect would the bringing of those waters in have upon the land which you and others occupy? I should think it would make the water there rise higher in flood-time, but it would go down a lot quicker.
807. Why do you think that? There would be a better get-away for it. There is no get-away now—nothing to guide the water.
808. You think that the slight channel which would require to be made through Tuckian, beyond merely carrying the water from the North Arm, would also help to drain the local waters out of Tuckian? Yes; I think it would take them down quicker.
809. In your opinion, it would have the immediate effect of raising the flood-level, but the water would get away sooner, and the swamp would be more quickly available for grazing than is the case now? Yes.
810. Temporarily the effect would be bad, but, on the whole, you think it would be rather good than otherwise? Yes; I think it would take the water away quicker.
811. Assuming that the water were merely brought into the swamp, and not taken through by a channel as you suggest, then it would make it worse than ever on the whole? I do not think it would make it worse. It would make it as bad as it is at present.
812. It would not improve it? No; it would not improve it at all.
813. Do you know what it cost to make those drains for Mr. Henderson? I was told he spent £8,000 on the place. I could not say whether that was for draining it alone, or whether it was altogether. He had some high land that took some clearing, and he built a large house.
814. Have you rented that, too? Yes.
815. What rental do you pay now for the property? £50 a year, including the house and the higher land.
816. Could you say how many miles of drains there are? I think there are 8 miles of drains about the place.
817. What would be a fair price for making those drains, taking the average width and depth and allowing for the kind of country through which they go? I could not say.
818. I presume that when you see indications of a flood you remove your cattle from the swamp to the higher land, which is also on the property? Yes.
819. Have you sufficient high land to suffice for the cattle while the flood is on? No; there is not much high land on the place; there are only about 100 acres altogether.
820. The higher land, I presume, would be close to the swamp? Yes.
821. And adjoining the low land in the swamp itself? Yes.
822. Have you ever lost any cattle through the floods? Yes, I have. They were drowned principally in the big floods.

A. E. Armbruster. 12 Mar., 1900.

823. You did not anticipate the flood rising, so I suppose you left them there? Yes; they were principally young cattle that did not come out.
824. Looking at the matter broadly, do you think that your interests as a grazier and lessee of land on the swamp would be affected by the construction of the proposed channel? I do not think so.
825. And from that I assume you are prepared to run the risk if anything happens from the construction of the drain? Yes.
826. The scheme as proposed is to erect a weir above Coraki, with a height on its crest of 12 feet above low-water mark; that will allow a given quantity of water to get over in flood time; assuming that the weir were reduced in height from, say, 8 feet above low-water mark, that would mean another 4 feet in height of water escaping through the weir into the swamp;—do you think that would have any bad effect upon yourself and other lessees? I do not think it would.
827. While it would mean, of course, more water going into the swamp? Yes; there would have to be a canal cut to carry it through.
828. If the channel were cut right through the swamp, you do not think it would be affected by it? No.
829. You think the water would go right through—that instead of spreading over the swamp it would follow the channel to the Broadwater? Yes.
830. I gather from what you have said that, in your opinion, whichever scheme is adopted, or whatever height of weir is made, there will still be a necessity for some slight channel through the swamp proper, from end to end of the swamp, to guide the water? Yes.
831. Otherwise there would be a spread all over the swamp itself by the water taken in? Yes.
832. So, with that channel made, you do not think it is a material point what height the weir is, so far as your interests are concerned? No.
833. Are there any other lessees or owners who use the swamp for grazing purposes? Yes, Mr. Lovett, further over from me again, has about 1,300 acres.
834. Is his land about the same level, or higher or lower, than yours? I should say it was a little bit higher towards the top end.
835. Are there any on the western side, towards Coraki, from your place? I think over about Tuckian there is Mr. MacPherson; he is the only one I know on that side.
836. These other settlers carry on grazing during the months of the year which are suitable? Yes.

William Frederick Armbruster, farmer, Meerschaum Vale, sworn, and examined:—

W. F. Armbruster. 12 Mar., 1900.

837. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Meerschaum Vale, at the north-east corner of the Tuckian Swamp.
838. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you been residing in the locality? Twenty-two years.
839. You have heard the statement made by your brother respecting certain drains on the property which he leases? Yes.
840. Do you bear out that statement with regard to the good these drains have done to the land by carrying the water away quickly? Yes, I can say they have done an enormous amount of good.
841. Did you know this particular country before the drains were cut? I did. I have been all over it.
842. Will you state what was its condition before the drains were cut? It was impossible to take a horse through it. You could only cross it on foot.
843. For what reason? It was too boggy, too wet. There were patches of dry land at places—rises or small ridges.
844. And, excepting for those ridges, it was too wet? Yes.
845. For grazing purposes? Yes.
846. When the drains were cut you noticed a great improvement? Yes, a great improvement. I have ridden a horse, in fact galloped a horse, all over the swamp, where, before the drains were cut, a horse never trod.
847. These drains, I believe, were afterwards deepened; but when they were cut at first they had a good effect in taking away the surface water? Yes.
848. What reason was there for deepening them? It was Mr. Henderson's intention, I believe, to both deepen and widen them.
849. So as to carry off more water? Yes.
850. With regard to the salt water, do you know how high the tide rises, say, where the drains enter into the Broadwater? About five years ago I was in Wardell, and we had a very high tide there. The water was all over the low-lying lands between Wardell and Tuckian, and at that time the water was only running up the drain to a quarter of a mile.
851. You mean that the salt water only followed the bed of the drain, and did not overflow? Yes; it went up about a quarter of a mile.
852. So that it would not be a fact, if anyone so stated, that the salt water runs into the swamp by overflowing the drains? Not on this end of the swamp. I am confident it never went in on this end of the swamp. I could not say about the other end of the swamp. I am speaking of the drains.
853. During your residence there you had some experience of floods that have occasionally visited the district? Yes.
854. Even without a general flood, do the local rains have any great effect in creating a flood on the swamp? Yes; there is about 7 feet of water on the swamp before the river starts to rise.
855. You consider that the swamp is filled with the local rain? Yes, the rain coming from Marom Creek, Gum Creek, and Youngman's Creek.
856. What additional rise would a high flood, such as that of 1893, cause on the swamp;—you say that the local rains would make a rise of 7 feet when the swamps would be considered full: how much additional rise would a high flood, such as that of 1893 make? I could not say exactly, but very little, as far as I could see.
857. Do you know the locality where it is proposed to cut the escape channel—I am speaking now more particularly of above Coraki? No, I do not know that locality, except just by riding through it. I am not well acquainted with it personally.
858. It is proposed to construct a weir there to the height of 12 feet above low-water;—what is your opinion as to the effect which the cutting of this channel would have on the land you were just speaking of? I think the lower the water the quicker the water would get away.

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859. It would also get in quicker, would it not? Yes.
860. Your brother said that it would raise the water higher in the swamp and would also have a beneficial effect by letting it away quicker;—is that also your opinion—that is, irrespective of the height of the weir? No; I do not see how it could raise the water in the swamp, because the swamp is flooded from the hills around and not from the river. The backwater is very little, and only in a very high flood has any effect whatever on the swamp.
861. Reducing the height of the weir, according to that theory, would not affect the height of the swamp? I do not think so.
862. Are there occasions, within your knowledge, when the river rises to a considerable height after local rains? No; we usually get the heaviest rain down near the coast before we get it inland.
863. So that, in your opinion, the swamps would be full before the flood-waters of the river could reach them? Yes; I have always noticed that the swamp is full first and there is 7 feet or 8 feet of water in the lowest places.
864. Have you a good knowledge of the swamp in flood time—say a high flood such as that of 1870 or 1893;—have you a distinct recollection of being in this particular locality during one of these record floods? Yes; I have pulled over the swamp in a boat.
865. Have you noticed the direction of the current in any part of the swamp? Yes; the current seems to draw in from a north-east direction on the eastern side and to come from Lismore and Coraki on the other side.
866. When the local rain fills the Tuckian Swamp, where does it first get vent—does it run in any particular direction? Yes, it appears to be all making down to the Broadwater Bay.
867. Have you noticed a flow down the Broadwater caused by the overflow of the swamp—any current in the Broadwater? No; I have not been in the Broadwater at such a time.
868. If it flows into the Broadwater it is natural to assume that it runs through the Broadwater into the main river? When it reaches the tide in the Broadwater the current ceases.
869. Have you noticed at flood time the Broadwater backing up in the direction of the swamp—that is, the flood-waters backing up to the Broadwater and discharging into the swamp? No, I have not. I have been right down to the mouth of the Broadwater, and all along, in a boat, and have never seen any indication of the Broadwater backing up.
870. Was that at very high flood? Yes; all the rubbish and logs seemed to be going out into the bay.
871. Would that indicate that the surplus water was getting an outlet in the bay? I have noticed that when the current coming from across the Coraki side and the current off the range on this side meet in the river, they cause a sort of eddy, and the rubbish and logs rest there.
872. Is your land on the swamp? I have a small portion of the swamp on my land. My farm runs right along the side of the swamp.
873. You are not much affected by the swamp;—you have plenty of land without it? Yes; but if the water comes down, it starts to break over the creeks into my farm before it reaches the swamp.
874. Is there much settlement round the swamp? Yes; there are free selectors all the way round, with small holdings.
875. I suppose people are living on the different holdings? Yes; dairying on the land all round.
876. Have you a good knowledge of the settlers living round there? Yes, I know them all between there and Wyrallah.
877. I suppose they are pretty well aware of the proposal to cut this channel? Yes.
878. Did you hear any objection raised by them as to its having the effect of flooding their property? All the men I have spoken to on the matter have favoured the scheme.
879. They are willing to run any risk of additional flooding? Yes.
880. Do the settlers along the swamp clearly understand how it is proposed to make this cutting—that is, to cut a portion of the bank above Coraki for a distance of 2 miles from the bank of the river, to let the water go into the swamp, to find its way from there to the Broadwater without any defined channel;—what is your opinion about that? I think that would not improve the swamp.
881. Do you think it would be necessary to make the cutting the whole distance? I think so.
882. Assuming that that channel is cut with a weir, say, 5 or 6 feet high in place of 12 feet, do you remember numbers of freshets that come down the river that do not overflow the land? Yes.
883. And which would be sufficiently high to enter this large swamp if the weir were reduced to the lower level mentioned;—would not that have the effect of flooding the swamp, when, under present circumstances, no flood would take place? I do not think so, because the swamp is not flooded by small freshets like that; it is flooded from the creeks. It is not the river that floods the swamp; it is the creeks.
884. But you say that the local rains at high flood make sufficient water to overflow the swamp? Yes.
885. Say there was only a small flood or freshet, which would only have the effect of raising the river from 8 feet or 10 feet at Coraki, coming down from Lismore on the North Arm; thus under existing circumstances would not overflow the the river bank there, and, I understand, would not overflow the river bank between Coraki and Broadwater; consequently this water would not go into the swamp; but if the cutting were made with a weir only 6 feet or 7 feet high, that water would go through the weir into the swamp—would that have any injurious effect? I do not think so; because it would get away so much quicker than if it simply backed into the swamp again after the rain ceased. I do not think it would have an injurious effect.
886. Would it not cause more water in the swamp? I could not say.
887. Your contention is that, if it brought the water in, it would take it out quicker;—but I am putting forward a case where in the present circumstances it would not go into the swamp at all, but would go round its natural channel—I am only speaking of freshets? I am aware it is impossible to prevent flooding on the swamp in big floods; but what is required is to get the water away after a flood. It is not possible to prevent a flood on the swamp.
888. Do you think it would be wise to reduce the height of the proposed weir at Coraki? I do not think it would injure the swamp.
889. *Mr. Watson.*] That is with the channel right through? Yes.
890. Do you know the Broadwater near where the proposed channel would enter it? Yes.
891. Is there a high bank there;—has the Broadwater Creek a bank higher than the swamp? Yes; there is

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is a slight rise all along the creek in places, and in some places it is level, and the water can get away.
892. How high would that be, say, at low water at Broadwater at the present time? About 3 feet.
893. It would have 3 feet of a bank? Yes.
894. High tide would pretty well cover it? In places; it may break over at different places in little valleys.

John Byrne, farmer and hotelkeeper, sworn, and examined:—

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895. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? Opposite where the Broadwater junctions with the main river.
896. You are acquainted with the proposed scheme? Yes; I have heard of it.
897. You understand thoroughly what the proposal is? I understand the principal part of it. I do not know the lower part of the ground; I have never been on the place.
898. But you understand the scheme? Yes.
899. Do you approve of that scheme or not? I do not approve of it.
900. Will you give us your reasons? I think we will be flooded out on several occasions, when otherwise we would not be flooded, and we shall have a higher flood occasionally than ever we had before. The water will come down so much quicker. I have a record of the floods since 1870. I have been thirty-one years on the river.
901. The contention of those who favour the flood relief channel is that by constructing the weir on the river near Baxter's place, the water will be taken quickly across to the Broadwater, where it will pass away rapidly, without affecting the lands below? It will affect the lands below, because when rain comes we always have a heavy storm on the beach, and the river runs up. There is no chance of the water getting out until the storm eases off.
902. Will you describe the working of the Broadwater in flood time? At the commencement of a flood the current runs up the Broadwater. I have taken boats up there, and have hardly had to pull. In the flood of 1870 there was a great current up there, and the Tuckian water broke out. That would be within 2 feet of the floods highest level.
903. Where did it break out? In the Broadwater. I could see the colour of the water. I was pulling in a boat in the river.
904. Was that during the time a heavy gale was raging on the coast? A heavy gale was raging all the time for four days, and it rained, and it rained a very long time in the 1870 flood; but the gale was not heavy all the time—not as heavy as it was first of all.
905. Was that current up the Broadwater caused by the river being driven back at high tide? It was the force of the main river water that caused the flood at Broadwater.
906. Was that caused by the heavy flood on the coast? It was, with the run down as well, both together. The heavy weather on the coast prevented it from getting out. As soon as the weather eases off the water begins to fall.
907. How long did that water run up the Broadwater? Until the flood rose to about 2 feet of its height, which was 8 feet 6 inches. It was not very high tide, but it was high water.
908. Did it remain at that stage? It rose at the rate of about 1 inch to the hour in the first instance.
909. How long did it stop at the 6 feet 6 inch level? It did not stop at all; it was continually rising.
910. Until it got to the 8 feet 6 inch? It might ease off a little according to the tide. If the tide were running out it might ease off, and then it would rise again.
911. And still go on running up the Broadwater? No, I do not think so.
912. When it got to the 6 foot 6 inch level, then, instead of continuing to flow up the Broadwater it began gradually to run outwards? Yes.
913. And then it continued to keep on running out? Yes.
914. So that it is only at the early stages of the flood that you have noticed the flood water running up Broadwater? Yes.
915. When you get to the junction of the Broadwater and the river, is there any confusion of water there—any eddies? Not at the junction. There is an eddy lower down at a hill opposite my place, but not opposite the Broadwater.
916. Does that eddy lower down help to block the free egress of the water? The eddy does not. There is a hill there, and there is no get-out for the water which at flood-time is confined between the two hills—my quarry and the hill on the other side. I suppose the distance between the two hills is about 40 chains.
917. At the early stages of the flood is your land submerged? When the flood rises about 2 feet there is water on part of my land.
918. Do you think that instead of the water brought down by the proposed flood-relief channel getting rapidly away, it will accumulate at the junction and have the effect of flooding the land opposite? Yes; I am quite satisfied it will
919. You told us what would happen to your property as a resident on this part of the river; do you think the same would happen to the properties of other people in the locality? Yes; to all the properties on the lower river from here down.
920. Would the place where we are now be flooded? No; this place would not be flooded at the height of the flood, though it was flooded in the 1870 flood and the 1893 flood; the ground was covered.
921. But it would not take place in an ordinary flood, and with this drain? Not in a slight flood; but in 1870 it flooded, and in 1893 I had the flood over the top of my fences.
922. *Mr. Watson.*] Then you have a lot of swampy land? It is good cultivation land; it is all cane land.
923. Is it not indicated as a swamp on the map—low-lying land? It may be so indicated on the map. There is not one bit of that ground, that is put down as swampy, but what is good cane land.
924. It is good land when the water is off it? It is land that will stand as much water as the land where we are now, unless it comes to a flood.
925. *Chairman.*] Is there much land near you or below you that would be affected in the same way as that described by you? All the land from my place down to Ballina is nearly about the same. Mine is higher than some of the other land. After you pass Wardell it is nearly all low land; a foot over high tide will go on some of the land.
926. You hardly contend that when the river widens out, as it does when you get below the Broadwater, the effect of the proposed scheme would be to flood the properties right down to Ballina? Yes, I do, because the bar is not nearly so wide now as it was at one time.

927.

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927. I believe you have a record of the floods? Yes. In 1870 the height of the flood was 8 feet 6 inches; on July 21st, 1889, the full height of the flood was 7 feet 8 inches; on August 8th, of the same year, it was 6 feet 10 inches; on March 13th, 1890, it was 9 feet 6 inches; on February 15th, 1892, it was 6 feet; and in 1893 it was 9 feet 10 inches. I am giving the height of the flood at Broadwater. Since 1893 we had a rise of 2 feet, and we had a fresh in October last, which was only 1 foot 6 inches at the very outside.
928. Was your property flooded during all these floods? Yes, to a certain extent. In the 1893 flood I lost £500 worth of cane—25 acres of as good sugar-cane as was grown along the river.
929. It does not seem to matter much whether you get any more water or not, you are always flooded? I am not done yet; I can grow sugar-cane yet.
930. You seem to have chosen rather a damp spot? I do not see how I can better myself, or how I can keep the floods away. If the water from the drain were to come down I would suffer a great deal more.
931. Do you know Goat Island, at Boundary Creek? Yes.
932. In the 1870 flood did the water break over that island? I could not say. It was all a bush then but it must have been on part of it.
933. I do not mean on to the island but into the sea? No; it did not break into the sea.
934. Do you know at what height the flood was running when it broke through in 1890? I think it was at its top level. I do not suppose it rose more than 6 inches after they cut the channel in 1893. In 1893 when the flood had risen from about 9 feet above high-water some local residents went with shovels to assists the channel by cutting a track in the sand to let the water run through.
935. *Chairman.*] Are there any other residents in the locality who take the same view as yourself with regard to the proposed scheme? I think they are all about of the same opinion judging from that meeting which we had down the river, and which was unanimous.
936. Where was that meeting? At Wardell. There are four others waiting to give evidence. I should like to say that the best cane is grown on this lower land, and consequently it is of greater value.
937. *Mr. Watson.*] The contention of the people who are in favour of the proposed channel, is that under present conditions the water comes down the river from the North Arm, the South Arm, and Bungawalbyn Creek in one mass, and as much of it as can do so gets through the gorge below Dungarubba Creek, and the balance, when it gets above a certain height, falls towards Tuckian and down through the Broadwater—do you think that is so? No. The water from the two arms has no more effect down here than the water from only one arm would have. We shall get all the water from the canal, which will come down suddenly.
938. It is further contended that the water from the North Arm, which the proposed relief channel would convey to the Broadwater would get away towards the sea at least a day earlier than the water by the South Arm and Bungawalbyn Creek? I cannot see that, because the river will be rising with the tide and the water will not be able to get out.
939. How far would the water coming by the proposed channel have to travel as compared with the water coming round by the main river? About a third of the distance.
940. And the presumption is that it would travel very much quicker? Yes.
941. If it came quicker would it not be possible that in a small flood all the water would have got away to sea before it would otherwise have arrived at Broadwater? No. If that canal had been made when we had the last rain in the summer there would have been a flood all over my place. The water would come down so quickly. It only takes five hours to get to the canal from Lismore.
942. I understand that you would only get a small proportion of that water—that is, all of it that was at Coraki, or just above Coraki, above the 12-foot level—and of course the bottom part; that is, the deep body of the river up to 12 feet, you would get later than you would get that which was above the 12-foot level? But the water above the level of the proposed weir would be travelling at a faster rate. When once the river got above that level it would travel at a faster rate, and consequently be liable to flood down there.
943. *Chairman.* Suppose the weir were cut down to 8 feet about low-water mark, that would make things worse for you? Yes.

Thomas McFadden, hotelkeeper, Coraki, sworn, and examined:—

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944. *Mr. Watson.*] I believe that until recently you were a resident of the Broadwater district? Yes; from 1883 to 1898.
945. And owned some land here? My wife owns a large farm on a point between the Broadwater and the main river, southerly. It is the point between the left-hand bank of the river and the right-hand bank of the Broadwater.
946. And touching both frontages? No; it is within about 7 chains of the frontage to the Broadwater. There is one farm about 7 or 8 chains between me and the bank of the Broadwater.
947. Is that high land? No; it is all inundated except about 1½ acres.
948. And has been flooded in high floods? Yes; in high floods, and partly in low floods.
949. You know the proposed scheme to take a channel into the Tuckian Swamp from the North Arm? Yes.
950. How do you regard that? I regard it favourably, because I claim to be one of the first originators of the scheme. It was partly through my instrumentality that it was laid before the Department some years ago.
951. What do you think of the effect of it? I think it will give us the relief we want. It will minimise the floods to a certain extent.
952. When you say that, do you speak as one owning land near the Broadwater, or above? Both above and below. I believe it would minimise the floods. If I did not think so I would not be in favour of it. This farm at Broadwater is one of the most valuable farms on the river.
953. Taking it for granted for the moment that it would relieve the people above Dungarubba Creek, how would it relieve the people down at the Broadwater? The North Arm is the first arm that is flooded, because we generally get our rains with north-east and north winds; therefore, as the North Arm lies nearest to the wind point, we generally get the North Arm water down first. In one flood that I remember the Casino Arm rose to a greater height, but that was only on one occasion, and on that occasion it was a north-west wind. Strange to say, the only floods we ever had of any consequence from the Casino Arm came

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came with a north-west wind, which naturally caused a heavy fall of rain on that arm. My opinion is that if this drain were constructed, the North Arm being always the first to rise, we would get the water much sooner to Broadwater, where there would be a straight line to the sea, and the water would be running out at least two days before it would come down in the ordinary way. Another great factor in the matter is the Bungawalbyn Creek. The North Arm water coming down forces itself up Bungawalbyn Creek for some considerable time—two or three days. The Bungawalbyn country includes a very large area of watershed, and is of a low-lying description, so that the water does not come down so quickly from the Bungawalbyn side as it does from the North Arm side and the South Arm side. The water coming down both the North and South arms runs up Bungawalbyn until the water from the watershed of Bungawalbyn meets it, and it is then forced across to the south side of Swan Bay into the head of Tuckombil Creek.

954. So that your contention is that at present there is a massing of the water? Yes. My contention is that if the proposed drain were cut it would relieve the North Arm to a very considerable extent, and would also relieve the Bungawalbyn water, and so on right down the river.

955. You heard the evidence of Mr. Byrne? Yes.

956. He stated that in the early period of the flood he had noticed the water running up the Broadwater —that is, the back-water from the flood—towards the Tuckian Swamp? Certainly. It runs up all those creeks when the river commences to rise—the Dungarubba Creek, the South Creek, and the other creeks.

957. Every creek right up the river, including Bungawalbyn? Yes.

958. How long does that continue, say in the Broadwater? It continues in the Broadwater until the water rises from 3 to 4 feet.

959. If that takes place in the early part of a flood, would not that water meet the water coming down the proposed channel, and block it from getting to the sea? A good deal of the water coming through the channel would come down before the river rose. That is my contention: that the water from the proposed canal would come down before the river here had started to rise, and would be out to sea before we would otherwise get the water in its usual course.

960. So that your contention is that though the back flood-water goes up the Broadwater at the present time before the local swamp-water comes down from Tuckian to meet it, if the proposed channel were made the water from the North Arm would be running down for some considerable time before the Broadwater started to back up? Before the river would rise here sufficiently to back up. That is, provided the weir was at a sufficient height. I do not say it would at the proposed height, but if the weir were lowered it would.

961. What do you consider would be a proper height? About 6 or 7 feet. It takes that rise in the North Arm before the water backs up these watercourses and creeks.

962. That is, the bulk of the creeks and watercourses which it would back into from below the proposed weir at the take-off? Yes. That would cause all the low-lying lands at the back of those watercourses and creeks to be flooded. My opinion is that the weir should be lowered to about 6 or 7 feet. That is about the level to which the water would rise before the low back lands would be inundated from the creeks and watercourses.

963. Assuming that you had a high tide down below the Broadwater, with an easterly gale forcing the sea-water in, and supposing this water coming up the Broadwater met the water from the proposel channel, would that have the effect of backing it up to any material extent? Yes, to some extent; but before venturing an opinion, I should like to know the fall from the take-off at 6 feet to ordinary tide-level. I am certain that high tide would not have a very material effect in stopping the water from coming down with that flow.

964. I understand that though you have lived at Broadwater for thirteen years you have been in the district much longer? I have been in the district since 1863, and I have permanently lived here since 1868. But I have been living right round the district for different periods, and I am thoroughly acquainted with every creek that flows into the river, and all the arms, right up to the source.

965. We have been informed that the flood-water from the river, after it reaches a certain height, breaks over at O'Connor's, near Swan Bay, and also near the proposed weir, and again at Dungarubba Creek, and that a certain amount of that water between the proposed weir and Dungarubba Creek flows in high-flood towards Tuckian, and thence to the Broadwater? That is correct. I have seen cedar logs floating from Swan Bay right in towards the Tuckian Swamp and to the head of the Broadwater.

966. If the proposed channel were to end where it reached the swamp, would the water from the channel be likely to flow back towards Swan Bay? No. There would be too much of a flow from Swan Bay and too much of a flow from the proposed off-take. It would never come back towards Swan Bay; it would be more inclined to come into the Tuckian Swamp near the drains—north-east towards the lower end of Henderson's drains.

967. You think there would be no probability of its flowing back, for instance, towards the land of Mr. McLean? No.

968. Taking a line from the proposed weir to Dungarubba Creek is there a watershed running along there? Yes.

969. A slight watershed? Yes; and inclining all into the Broadwater.

970. Could you indicate to the Committee the rising land which forms a divide between the Tuckian Swamp and the main river—that big bend of the river running from Coraki to Dungarubba? It runs roughly speaking, about 2 miles south of the proposed channel.

971. I understood you to say that although the water in a high flood flows from that rise towarks Tuckian, when the water began to recede on the northern part of the line indicated the water would continue to fall towards Tuckian, while on the south of it the water would go back into the main river and come down the main channel? That is correct.

972. Have you any idea how high that rise would be above the rest of the flood—say above the swamp where the proposed channel enters it? I should not think it would be more than 3 or 4 feet.

973. Do you think that would be sufficient to prevent the waters from the proposed channel running back towards the elbow or Swan Bay, if they were once taken into the swamp? Yes.

974. Do you know the drains constructed by Mr. Henderson in Tuckian? Yes. The first time I saw the Tuckian Swamp was in 1869, and I had a good idea of it, because I was cutting timber all round that edge of it, and used often to go down to it. I think from 1869 to about 1886 it had never been fired. It

was

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was one mass of weeds and rotten vegetation. About 1886 it was fired and burnt completely off. That was before the drains were constructed.

975. When were the drains constructed? I think about ten or eleven years ago.

976. What was the condition of the swamp, prior to the drains being constructed? It was perfectly useless. In fact I went one day to try to get a drink of water—that would be in about 1872—and there was a long piece of timber, about 8 or 9 feet long, something like a fishing-rod, and I stuck it into the swamp, and I could just put it right down to the bottom. Since the drains were constructed, I have been on exactly the same spot, and you could take a horse dry over it.

977. Therefore the drains have effected a considerable improvement? Certainly.

978. Have you noticed them frequently since they have been made? Yes; I have been there several times at different periods. I have not been there for two years, but up to two years ago I was there frequently.

979. Did you ever notice the drains at high-tide? Yes; I have been up the drains with a boat at high-tide.

980. The tide runs up the drains for some distance? Yes; for about a mile and a quarter in some cases.

981. Did you ever see the tide get over the adjoining land from the drains? No; the tide never gets over through the drains.

982. It will go through them, but not on to the land? No.

983. Do you know whether the tide runs into any part of the swamp outside of the creek? I never saw it, and I never heard of it—not since the drains have been constructed.

984. Do you know what the drains cost? Mr. Henderson came down and asked me to get him the men to construct those drains. The contract for the first mile was let at 11d. per cubic yard. After that he found out that the men had earned so much money that he reduced the price to 7d., and gave them another mile, and after that the same men did the rest of the work for 4d.

985. How many miles of those drains would there be? I could not say.

986. A good number? Yes; I should think, from guesswork, about 9 or 10 miles.

987. And we are told that they varied from 18 feet to 6 feet? I am only acquainted with the large drains.

988. Could you form any idea roughly, or have you been informed, as to what was the total amount spent on it? No.

989. We were told it was something like £8,000? I am certain they did not cost that much.

990. Were there any other forms of expenditure that Mr. Henderson was going in for that might account for a large sum? He went in for a lot of experiments in fruit-trees and grape-growing, and I can believe that he spent £8,000; but not on drains. From the way he lived, with no income from the land, and considering the amount of money he expended on the drains, I would not be a bit surprised to learn that he got through £8,000 while he was there.

991. How long was he there? Six or seven years, or perhaps a little more.

992. Then he leased the land? Yes.

993. Did the improvement in the condition of the land around the drains to which you refer extend for the whole distance between them, or only for a short distance? Between them, and outside of them as well.

994. How far would it extend outside of them? Walking along the drains for some distance, it would appear to extend a mile or a mile and a half in some places.

995. Could you say whether the surface of the land between the drains sank any considerable distance after the drainage? It might appear so; but to my mind it was not the case. When the dry reeds and other growth were burnt off there was left a kind of stubble—a peaty rise. When the cattle had been on it for some time they trampled this down, and made it firmer, so that the ground had the appearance of being lower; but I do not think the actual surface was made any lower.

996. At any rate, it is still above the influence of the tide? Yes.

997. As to the channel itself, do you think it would be necessary, with your knowledge of the swamp, to cut a channel through to make some provision for the water? Yes; it would be necessary to make provision.

998. Through the swamp? Yes, right through.

999. We have been informed that when you get to Boadwater Creek, where the channel junctions, there is a bank a little higher than the rest of the swamp? Yes.

1000. Do you think that would require to be cut through? Yes; everything should be made clear right through to give the water a proper get-away.

1001. What depth do you think it would be necessary to take it in the swamp itself? I do not think it would be necessary to go very deep. I do not think it would be advisable to go lower than the top of high tide. If the small bunches of grass and similar vegetation were left, the water would have to filter through; but if the channel were clean like a roadway, the water would run straight through, and get into the Broadwater much quicker.

1002. And still require a cutting through the bank on the immediate edge of the Broadwater? Yes; I have never been at the exact place where it strikes the Broadwater; but I know that about there there is a low bank. Further up the Broadwater Creek there is a bank, and I think it will be the same a little below.

1003. Then your clear opinion is, taking the scheme as a whole, that, instead of having any prejudicial effect on the people about the junction of the Broadwater and below towards Ballina, it would rather improve their prospects in times of flood? Yes, that is my opinion.

1004. Speaking as the landholder in both places? Yes.

1005. I understand that at one time you lived opposite Goat Island, where the breakaway took place in 1890, towards the sea? Yes, I lived there for four years when I first came to the river. That was in 1870, at the time of the flood.

1006. Did it break over in 1870? No.

1007. When was the first occasion? In 1890.

1008. Did you observe it in 1890? Yes; there was not much of a breakover in 1890. In 1893 it broke considerably more than it did in 1890.

1009. Were you on the spot when it broke over, or did you go there after it had broken over? I went immediately

T. McFadden. 12 Mar., 1900.

immediately after to see the result. I asked two or three of the residents to go out with some shovels, and cut some of the sand away, and next morning I went out to see the result.

1010. What was the result? It was running about 3 or 3½ chains wide. I could not say how deep. I got one of the best divers we had to swim out into the centre with a long-handled shovel and dive down, but he could not touch the bottom. I reckon it must have been from 16 feet to 20 feet. The man swam out with the shovel and put it down in front of him, and dived down, and he could not touch the bottom with the shovel.

1011. You say that in 1893, when the people gave it a start, there was a considerable body of water going through? Yes.

1012. Has the channel since silted up? Yes, it silted up a few weeks afterwards.

1013. So that it is not likely that any breakover would occur there now until the flood got to a good height? To about the same height as it did before, unless it was assisted.

1014. It would not have any effect in relieving the people from a low flood? At present, no.

1015. What did you make the height of the water at Coraki above low-water to the top of the piles at the wharf? 14 feet 6 inches.

Edwin Collard, grazier, Dungarubba, sworn, and examined:—

E. Collard. 12 Mar., 1900.

1016. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Dungarubba, about 1 mile south of the middle of the proposed Tuckian channel.

1017. You understand the proposed scheme? Yes.

1018. Do you approve of it or not? I do not. I believe if the proposed scheme is carried out it will flood me and a great many others in less than half the time we are flooded now.

1019. Would you explain how that would happen? The water would be brought in so much sooner. At present we get no flood there until the river breaks over the banks. If the river is brought in 10 or 12 feet sooner it stands to reason we will be flooded so much earlier.

1020. Would that take place even if the proposed channel were dug from end to end? Yes; it would cause the water, where I live, to rise a great deal higher. It would meet the heavy sea and it would flow over the river.

1021. It is proposed by the Department to take the channel only to the edge of the swamp; the weight of evidence is that it would be necessary to have the channel dug right through, from the weir to the Broadwater, making the southern side of the channel a considerable height;—do you not think that the water would get rapidly through that channel and into the Broadwater and away without either overflowing on the south side of the channel or backing round on to your property? No; there is absolutely no fall. I have seen a number of floods there, and have had considerable losses from them; but even in the last flood, in July, there was not any perceptible current.

1022. Which way does the flood approach your property? At the present time it comes from Swan Bay; that is the first flood I get.

1023. If it comes from Swan Bay, the idea is that this channel will prevent a great body of water coming down in the direction of Swan Bay and coming up towards you;—it will take it quickly over to the Broadwater and shoot it into the main river, and get rid of it, and so avert the very flood which now affects you—what do you think of that? I think it will bring it about two days sooner.

1024. Why do you think so, if, instead of letting it come round the river and come up that way, it is taken right away to the Broadwater? If it could be got away from the Broadwater I should be satisfied, but it would not get away from the Broadwater.

1025. In time of flood what is the working of the water at Broadwater? For several days the water backs up at Broadwater until it meets a heavier body of water at the other end, and then, of course, it runs back.

1026. Did you hear Mr. Byrne give his evidence? Yes.

1027. Do you agree with him as to the working of the water at the Broadwater? Yes.

1028. Do you know that slight ridge of 3 or 4 feet that Mr. McFadden spoke of a little while ago, about 2 miles south of the proposed channel? Yes; it is almost imperceptible.

1029. Your place is between that and the proposed drain? Yes.

1030. And you are afraid that the water will run along the channel, get into the Broadwater, and then back up again in between that ridge and the drain? Yes.

1031. Do you know the difference of level between the Tuckian in its normal state and when the flood-water goes on to it? It varies in depth. I have seen at places 9 feet of water. I suppose there would be an average of from 9 to 10 feet in flood time.

1032. That would be a local flood? No, a big flood.

1033. I mean the beginning of the flood? It would be from 5 to 6 feet then, before the flood waters got into it. I mean the flood-waters from the river. The local water would come from the creeks and the rain.

1034. It is proposed by the Department to make the weir 12 feet above low-water level; the residents say it should be only 8 feet; the flood-water cannot get in there until it comes up to 8 feet or 12 feet level;—how would that affect you? The lower the weir the sooner I should be flooded. I think it takes a rise of about 15 feet now to get over the bank.

1035. The top of the weir would be 7 feet above the bottom of the Tuckian Swamp;—do you think a sufficient body of water would go through there to fill up the whole of the swamp to a sufficient extent? Yes, with the other creeks that run in as well. We have not only the river to contend with, but the creeks as well. They fill the swamp before the flood comes, and if the river is added to that it will make it a serious matter.

1036. Do you think, then, from your observation of the Broadwater that, instead of the channel offering a speedy exit for the water at the commencement of the flood, it will have just the contrary effect? Yes, that is my opinion, because the water backs up. The country is very level; there is absolutely no fall.

1037. What height has the water to rise in the Tuckian Swamp before it affects your property? I suppose it would be 6 feet high before it came on to my ground, but I cannot say exactly.

1038. Do you get flooded by local water before the water from the river comes over towards you? No; I am never flooded until the river comes. At about 8 feet the swamp would flood me.

1039.

E. Collard. 12 Mar., 1900.

1039. Are there any other people besides yourself who would be affected? Yes, a great number of people.
1040. Are they of the same opinion as yourself? I think a great many of them are.
1041. Do they object? I think they are against it.
1042. You think this would do you damage, and I suppose if it did you would want compensation? It would do me damage by bringing the flood on quicker. It might take it away quickly; but at the same time the damage is done, and many a flood would reach me then that would not reach me now. Small floods do not reach there.

MONDAY, 12 *MARCH*, 1900.

[*The Sectional Committee met at the Commercial Hotel, Wardell, at 3 p.m.*]

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq. | JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

William Anderson, farmer, near Wardell, sworn, and examined:—

W. Anderson. 12 Mar., 1900.

1043. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? Between Broadwater and Wardell, on the right bank of the river.
1044. How long have you been in the neighbourhood? Over twenty years, farming all the time.
1045. I believe you desire to make a statement? Yes; I have been a resident of the Lower Richmond for over twenty years, and have seen a good many floods, and the damage done by them. I will give the heights of floods at my place since 1889. In that year there were two floods; the first was on the 31st February, and rose to a height of 7 feet 8 inches, and the second was on the 8th August, and rose to a height of 6 feet 10 inches. On 13th March, 1890, there was a flood with a rise of 9 feet 6 inches, on the 6th April, 1892, there was a flood with a rise of 7 feet 6 inches, and on the 15th February, 1893, there was another with a rise of 6 feet. On the 20th of the same month the highest flood of all occurred; it rose at Lismore 34 feet, and at my place 9 feet 10 inches. It took five days to rise, and it broke out to sea behind my place. In the flood of January, 1894, the rise at Lismore was 23 feet 6 inches, and down here 2 feet. In January, 1895, there was a rise of 27 feet at Lismore, and no rise down here, but only a fresh in the river. On 4th February of the same year there was a rise at Lismore of 29 feet; there was little or no rise down here, on account of there being a calm sea, which allowed the flood-waters to get out freely. In regard to the proposed Tuckian escape canal, I am under the impression that if carried out it will do us farmers down here an injury. My reason for thinking so is that it will bring the Lismore rise in flood-time too close to us. It is like bringing the hills closer to us. Where the rush of water came from in the last two floods shows very plainly that we escape some of the Lismore floods by allowing the water to take its natural course. It is a noteworthy fact that all the floods on the lower end of the river have been caused by stormy weather from the east and north-east. These storms cause rough seas outside, backing up the water in the river. I am not in favour of the Tuckian canal scheme.
1046. By that you mean that the floods down at this end of the river are caused by the sea action referred to? Yes.
1047. Has your observation been that the water backs up the Broadwater? Yes.
1048. At what stage of the flood do you notice that? At an early stage. I have had a terribly heavy pull to the Broadwater, and when once I have got into the Broadwater the current has taken me up the Broadwater.
1049. How long would that inflow go on? I was never up at the top of high flood; but I have had occasion to go up there about middle flood. When it was flowing in at the top of the flood I could not say when it would stop.
1050. The idea of the proposed canal is, as you rightly suppose, to cut off the water just above Coraki, and shoot it quickly over into the Broadwater. The contention of those who are supporting the scheme being that by arriving quickly at the Broadwater the water would come down there before the Broadwater, and that portion of the river at its junction and below it would be in a state of flood, and that it would get out to sea quickly;—what do you think of that? My experience in the lower end of the river is that when a flood comes on it it generally starts raining and blowing, and there is a storm along the coast for about three days before it subsides. If the water from the channel were to come down quickly upon us while the storm was raging we would be flooded. By the time the storm is subsiding the Lismore waters begin to come down upon us to get out to sea; but if they were coming down when the storm was raging they could not get out at all. That is my experience on the lower Richmond.
1051. In the earlier part of your statement you said that with regard to the highest flood in 1893, it took five days before it began to rise down at Broadwater? Yes.
1052. Do you argue from that that is a kind of safeguard for you down here preventing it from coming upon you too suddenly? It comes gradually. I look upon it in this light. Up the river I have been told that sometimes the river rises at the rate of 3 feet an hour. At my place I have never known it to rise more than 2 inches an hour, or an inch, or inch and a half an hour.
1053. Can you describe to us what was the state of affairs in high flood in 1893 with regard to the surrounding land here;—was it all submerged? It was all covered except just at a place where my house is.
1054. Do you remember at what stage of the flood the water first began to affect you most? When it rose about 6 feet.
1055. How long was that after the flood started up at Lismore;—five days? About five days.
1056. What is the height of the banks here above high-water? I could not tell you. In places up my way the salt-water gets over the road. The very high spring tides come over the metalling, especially on the lower part of John Byrne's property.
1057. *Mr. Watson.*] It would not be to any depth? No, not to any depth; but it comes over the metal in places, and, of course, the bank rises and falls as it comes along.

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1058. *Chairman.*] When this part of the country gets flooded, does the flood water remain on the land long, or does it drain off quickly? It drains off very fairly after the flood subsides; most of it goes down with the flood.
1059. Still it does injury to your land? It does great injury.
1060. What are the chief crops about here? Sugar-cane.
1061. No other crops do so well as sugar-cane? I have had twenty years on the Richmond, and I have never got a crop of maize. Of potatoes I never get what you might call a crop. I get a crop of sugar-cane, but no other crop.
1062. Do you know the Broadwater well up to its junction with the Tuckian Swamp? Yes; I have been all through it. I know all about the drains through the Tuckian Swamp. I have pulled through them.
1063. How is it that portion of the swamp that is drained by Henderson's drains affected each tide;—does the tide-water flow up there? The tide-water flows up to the foot of the hill. I have pulled right up to the top of one of Henderson's drains. That is about two years ago.
1064. Are the drains about the same now as they were then? They were getting filled in when I was there with weeds and rubbish. When Mr. Henderson was there he kept them very clear, and there was no trouble to get up.
1065. Could you tell us whether the salt water overflows the banks of the drains and gets on to the swomp itself? I never saw that; and I went up there with very high tides.
1066. Did you know that portion of the swamp before Mr. Henderson's drains were made? No.
1067. Would you be able to form an opinion, from your knowledge of the locality generally, whether the drains were of advantage in draining the swamp? Undoubtedly they were; because Mr. Henderson told me himself that before he reclaimed it by the drains not a beast could go on it in that part, and after it was drained it got firmer and the cattle could go on it and graze over it.
1068. When you were up there about two years ago, could a person ride or walk about over the land between the drains? Yes.
1069. That was the result of the drains? Yes.
1070. It has been said that the cutting of those drains was the means of letting the salt water right on to the land—that is not your experience? No. I have been on those drains at high tide and middling tide, and I never saw the salt water get out of the drains.
1071. How deep were the drains when you saw them? About 5 feet in places.
1072. Why did Mr. Henderson give up the place himself, do you know? That I could not tell you.
1073. It seems strange that if the place were improved by these drains, and he having expended such a large sum of money, that he should let the place now for a nominal rent and clear out? He is a man of independent means, and I think he got tired of living there.
1074. With regard to the flood-relief channel, if instead of bringing the water with a rush on to you at the head of the Broadwater, the drain were made to the edge of the swamp, and the water allowed to be distributed gradually over the swamp area do you think that would injure you? It would not injure us to such an extent if the water were allowed to come broadcast; but I should think it would injure the residents around there, because I should think they would then often get a flood when otherwise they would not.
1075. It would injure the swamp and the land near it by bringing water upon it which it would not otherwise get; but it would not bring the water with such a rush upon the people down here? No; I do not think it would.
1076. Is the swamp of much value for grazing purposes? I believe it would be the best in the Colony if you could keep the water out.
1077. Then, instead of putting more water on to it, your idea is that it should be relieved of it? Yes.
1078. *Mr. Watson.*] Probably if it were not flooded once in a while, it would not be so good for grazing? I think it would. It contains a great deal of decomposed matter, and it is grand grazing country when you get the water off. It would carry an enormous number of cattle.
1079. *Chairman.*] You are a very old resident of the river and I suppose you recognise like most people that these floods are a danger to the whole country and an injury to the farmers;—have you ever thought out any other means, yourself, of relieving the overflow of the river to the extent that takes place in flood-time? The only means I have ever thought of as likely to relieve us at the lower end is to continue the Tuckombil escape up as far as Bungawalbyn, and take the Bungawalbyn water into Evans' River. But I cannot see the force of letting the water out at Coraki and putting it into the river here. If you could let it out up there, and put it into the sea somewhere else, it might be a relief to us.
1080. From the Broadwater down to Ballina does the river overflow its banks generally in flood-time? In anything like a rise, with a rough sea outside, it does.
1081. Have you seen the Tuckombil weir? Yes.
1082. Did you see it the time it was working? No, I was not up there, and the sills have been removed since I was up last.
1083. Have you formed any opinion as to whether, if the proposed Tuckian channel were constructed, it would affect the scour of the river between the site of the weir and, say, the junction of the Broadwater? I reckon that the scour leaving that part of the river it must shallow.
1084. The withdrawal of the flood waters would lead to a shallowing? Yes. I am under the impression that if the water were let through by the proposed canal, it would cut another canal out behind me, where it broke out before, at Boundary Creek. Where it broke out before there had been a watercourse in olden times, because when they scoured the sand out there were clay banks on each side.
1085. *Mr. Watson.*] How do you reckon the relief channel would have any effect on that? It would shoot the water out to Broadwater, straight across the lower end of John Byrne's farm, leading to the old outlet to the sea behind us, and take a weak spot there.
1086. Is it not a fact that at very high flood a large quantity of water from Dungarubba Creek, right away to Coraki, goes across country into the Tuckian? Yes.
1087. And then drains out through the Broadwater? Yes.
1088. When that is the case, and the water is so high in Tuckian, why does it not cut open Boundary Creek? The only time that it did cut it open was in 1893.
1089. *Chairman.*] But that water, you say, would have a gradual outlet and not a rush, such as would be caused by the channel? Yes.
1090. Yours is cane land? Yes.

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1091. What is the extent of your cultivated land? About 103 acres of cane-land.
1092. If a flood came on that land to such an extent as to injure your crops, what would be the extent of the damage—how much per cent.? I could not tell you, but I reckon it would be my living anyway.
1093. How long would the injury last? It would affect the entire crop if the water got over it.
1094. How long would it be before you could expect to get another crop of the same value? The second year; because all the floods occur in the winter time, and the cane would not grow again by cutting down.
1095. In which of the floods of which you have given us the various heights did you lose your cane altogether? I never lost it all; there was some high ground. But in every flood I lose a little.
1096. I understand you to say it would spoil your crop altogether? Unless on the very high ground.
1097. Of the 103 acres how much is on land where the crop would be absolutely lost? I do not suppose there would be over 50 acres.
1098. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Do you know the country through which the proposed channel is to be cut? No, I do not know that part of it.
1099. Do you know the effect that floods have on it? No; I know it covers the Tuckian Swamp.
1100. A number of witnesses have suggested that the height of the weir should be reduced some 5 or 6 feet;—what effect do you think that would have? I think it would bring a great deal more water down upon us.
1101. Would that cause a higher flood in the Tuckian Swamp than if the height of the weir were left at 12 feet? I do not know. The Tuckian Swamp before the flood comes is generally full.
1102. What fills it? The rain off the hills; there are several creeks leading into it.
1103. The local rainfall fills the Tuckian Swamp before the flood comes? Yes.
1104. In the event of its being full by local rain, would the overflow of the river in time of flood increase that? I should think it would.
1105. To what extent? I could not tell you; it would spread more.
1106. To what depth would the flood raise the swamp over and above the point to which you say the swamp would be filled by the local rainfall? At the time I was there when the local rainfall overflowed the swamp there was about 4 feet of water on it where cattle were grazing the day before. I never saw a flood on it; that was the local rain.
1107. In the event of that channel being cut, what difference would it make in this respect: At the present time if a freshet came down—what we would call a half flood—which would not overflow the banks, would that water get into the Tuckian Swamp? I do not see how it could, unless round through the Broadwater.
1108. But would the rain-water that caused this half flood fill the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
1109. So it would not make any difference? No.
1110. It would not make any difference whether this channel were opened or not, even in the case of a half flood, seeing that the Tuckian Swamp would be already filled;—is that so? Yes.
1111. Have you observed whether in flood-time the flood-waters back up the Broadwater—that is, the water running up the Broadwater? I went with the flood-water up the Broadwater.
1112. Where does it go? It spreads over the Tuckian.
1113. You told us that the local rainfall fills the Tuckian? So it does, but I never saw it in a flood. When a flood is coming it might not be full.
1114. You have seen the water back up the Broadwater? Yes.
1115. Then it is your opinion that the water goes into the Tuckian Swamp? It must go in somewhere there at the head of the Broadwater.
1116. Would that be the actual flood-water coming down the river, or would it be the tide caused by the rough weather outside? It is the flood rising. Of course the tide works up too. The tide works up the Broadwater when there is no flood at all; it goes right up the Broadwater, and right up through those drains.
1117. You said in your evidence that the cutting of the proposed channel would have the effect of causing additional flood-water at Broadwater, and I understand below Broadwater? That is my opinion.
1118. Have you noticed how long it takes a flood to come from Lismore to the mouth of the Broadwater? In my experience it takes forty odd hours.
1119. What is your reason for thinking that the water going through the channel would cause additional flooding below Broadwater? Because it would come on us so much quicker by coming through the proposed channel, and it would perhaps meet a rough sea, because it is generally blowing and raining from the east, with a sea outside at flood-time. By letting a rush of water down upon us when a storm is on here the effect must be that the water cannot possibly get out: it must cause a bigger rise here.
1120. It has been stated in evidence that the water coming through this proposed cutting would pass through the Broadwater, and be out at sea before the flood-water could come round in the usual course of the river;—is that your opinion? No.
1121. Your opinion is that the meeting of the two waters—that coming by the main river and that coming by the escape channel—would cause an additional rise? That is my opinion.
1122. Have the floods been destructive below Broadwater? I can speak for myself; I have lost a good bit by them.
1123. Is the land generally low and subject to floods? Where there is good cane land, from which in good seasons we could get a good crop, the floods have destroyed the cane.
1124. An additional rise in the river would naturally cause greater destruction? Yes.
1125. In the event of the proposed scheme being carried out, I believe it is proposed that the residents should contribute their share according to the benefit derived;—would you be willing to contribute in that way? I would not.
1126. You say it would cause additional flooding on the land below Broadwater;—in the event of damage being done, I suppose you would put in a claim for compensation? Yes; and a good big one, too.
1127. Summing up the matter, you believe it would be a mistake to carry out the proposed flood-relief channel? I am not in favour of it all.
1128. For the reason that it would cause additional flooding in the lower river? Yes.
1129. You would not be a contributor to it if carried out? Not unless I was forced to.
1130. And if you suffered damage you would put in a claim for compensation? Yes.
1131. *Mr. Watson.*] From what you say it would seem that your contention is that anything which allows the water to come down quicker, so that it would meet the rough water which usually accompanies these floods, would be a detriment to you? Yes.

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1132. Then any widening or deepening of the river above you would be a detriment too from that point of view? I do not know that it would be much of a detriment.
1133. It seems now, from what the other witnesses have said, that there is a big block of flood-waters just below the mouth of Dungarubba Creek, at a gorge between Riley's Hill and Alley's Hill; if that gorge were widened and deepened it would shoot the water down faster? It would.
1134. It would be a good thing for the people up above? Yes.
1135. And how would it affect you? We would get a little more of it.
1136. Is there any point below you think that should be touched first with a view to letting the water out? The channel below wants deepening—the mud banks removed—I mean a little above Pimlico.
1137. But any widening or deepening of the river up above at the contracted point would be detrimental to you? I should think we would get more water, but not so much as by the Tuckian Swamp.
1138. You think you would get more injury from the proposed channel bringing the water down the Broadwater than you would by the removal of portion of the obstruction at the gorge below Dungarubba Creek? I do.
1139. *Chairman.*] Are there others in the locality who share your opinion in objecting to this scheme? I believe so. I was appointed by a public meeting, held at Wardell, to give evidence against the proposed scheme. On the eastern side of the river, between Wardell and Broadwater, there is a considerable amount of low-lying land which is occasionally flooded by water coming in from the ocean, and that occurs at the same time as the heavy floods, when easterly winds are prevalent. When I first came to the district, this land was well protected from the inroads of the sea by a high sand ridge; but, subsequently, gold-digging along the coast took place and that caused breakages in the sand ridges, thereby letting in the sea. Now that the gold-mining has been discontinued the bank is forming again, but very slowly, after every flood. This occurs at intervals along the coast, between Broadwater and Ballina.

James Gould, farmer, near German Creek, sworn, and examined:—

J. Gould. 12 Mar., 1900.

1140. *Mr. MaFarlane.*] What are you? A farmer, residing near German Creek.
1141. How long have you resided there? About fifteen years.
1142. You heard the evidence given by Mr. Anderson with regard to the additional flooding that would be caused by the cutting of the proposed channel on the lower Richmond below Broadwater? Yes.
1143. What is your opinion with regard to Mr. Anderson's evidence? I think it was in the main correct.
1144. Do you think that the proposed channel will have the effect of causing additional flooding on the lower Richmond? Yes; I think so.
1145. Have you observed the action of different floods since you have been a resident? Yes.
1146. You know the Broadwater pretty well? Yes.
1147. Have you observed it during flood time? I have not been on the spot at flood time.
1148. Therefore you cannot say what action takes place there—whether the flood-water backs up the Broadwater or not? I know, as a matter of fact, that it does.
1149. How did you ascertain? I have not been on that side of the river at flood time, but I have been on the river and noted the water as the flood-water met the tide.
1150. Was that tide caused by the rough weather outside? The natural outflow at the heads is not so great when a gale is raging on the coast.
1151. And the meeting of both waters you contend backs up in the Broadwater? Yes.
1152. Do you know the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
1153. Is the greater part of it subject to flood? Yes; the swamp itself is always full at flood time.
1154. How does it get flooded? There are two creeks, one a large one and the other not so large, that empty into the swamp from the mountains—from Rous and Alstonville—and help to fill it.
1155. Does this water completely fill it? It is not like a glass that can take no more.
1156. Is it so full that it begins to overflow and find an outlet into the river? It is almost on a level with the river in flood time.
1157. Is that caused by the local rain flooding? Yes.
1158. Do you know the proposed scheme of flood relief just about Coraki? Yes.
1159. What effect do you think that would have, first of all, on the Tuckian Swamp in flood time? I think it would have the effect of raising the height of the water in the swamp considerably—that is, by the amount of water that comes from the weir, and no more.
1160. It will cause additional water, which will raise it above what the rainfall leaves there? Yes.
1161. What effect would it have below Broadwater and in the Broadwater? It will intensify the flood in the river.
1162. Can you give any specific reason for that? The quantity of water in the swamp from natural sources will be added to by the amount of water coming over the proposed weir.
1163. That holds good as far as the Tuckian Swamp is concerned; but as regards the river below the Broadwater, you stated just now that it would cause the river to rise higher? Yes, by the amount of water that comes over the weir. The natural flow has always come out of the swamp into the river.
1164. I want you to point out how this scheme, if carried out, would cause a rise in the river below Broadwater? Instead of following the natural channel, which would take a great number of hours, by going across the Tuckian Swamp as proposed, it will come down to the river in a shorter time.
1165. But it would mean less water coming by the main river;—any water going through the proposed channel would, to that extent, lessen the quantity of water that would otherwise go along the main river? Undoubtedly.
1166. By allowing the water to come down in a shorter space of time, do you think the proposed channel would have a material effect in causing an additional rise down the river? Yes. The gale starts with rain, as a rule. The water in the river does not get away at its normal rate. The water coming down from the upper part of the river into the lower, while the gale is raging, will naturally cause it to overflow its banks here, and we shall have a flood.
1167. What then? If the water comes down the natural channel, the gale has subsided before the up-river water reaches the lower river, and we escape.
1168. You contend that, owing to the greater length of time in coming down the river by its natural channel, the gale has subsided, and this water is allowed freer egress to the sea;—is that so? Yes.

J. Gould. 12 Mar., 1900.

1169. And that would not happen if the water came down in a shorter space of time? It would not happen, because if there was a gale blowing, and the water came down while the gale was raging, we should have a flood, and without it we should have none.
1170. Is the land you occupy subject to floods? No; it has been flooded.
1171. You mean it is only subject to high floods? Yes.
1172. And you object to having the floods higher still;—is that the reason you are objecting to this scheme? Yes, I should object.
1173. It is proposed that the height of the weir at Coraki should be 12 feet;—would a reduction in the height of the weir do any damage in the Tuckian Swamp, or would the additional amount of water that would be allowed to go through cause any damage below Broadwater? The lower the weir, the greater the flood on the lower Richmond.
1174. The lower the weir the greater your objection to it, I suppose? Yes.
1175. How is the feeling of the residents generally with regard to this scheme—I mean those whom you have come across? Totally opposed to it.
1176. For reasons similar to yours? Yes.
1177. Do you know the Tuckombil escape? Yes.
1178. What is your opinion with regard to that? I think it is a very good work.
1179. There has only been a small flood or two since;—is it correct that it has not materially diminished the flood-waters? I think it has materially diminished the flood-waters, and that it is capable of doing still better work.
1180. In the event of any proposed scheme for flood mitigation, would you favour extending that work rather than carrying out the Tuckian scheme? I would.
1181. Have you anything further to add? With regard to Mr. Henderson's drains through the Tuckian Swamp, though I do not know anything about the drains at flood tide or at high spring tides, I may mention that the spring tides that Mr. Anderson referred to are really not the spring tides at all. They seem to be what are termed tidal waves; they have only occurred about four times in about fifteen years.
1182. *Mr. Watson.*] That is, those that have gone over some of the land here about Broadwater? Yes. The difference between a flood here and a fresh is only a few inches.
1183. The floods only rise a few inches altogether? A few feet.
1184. What is the highest rise you have had here? I have never measured it, but I should say about 3 feet above ordinary tide. When the river is 30 feet at Lismore the banks here are able to carry the water well; unless there is a gale raging on the coast they can carry that to sea when it comes down in its ordinary course. But if it came—or the greater part of it—through the short cutting as proposed there would be a flood on the lower river as well as on the upper. With regard to the improvement in the bends of the river, my opinion is that the effect would be so little that it is not worth talking about.
1185. If the improvement suggested were carried out and the river deepened and widened, would that have any effect? I should think it would have practically no effect whatever on the land.
1186. It would not be so injurious in its effect as the proposed channel? No.
1187. If the proposed weir were constructed an ordinary freshet which would not do you any harm otherwise would do you as much harm here as a flood without the weir? Yes.
1188. At that rate, the lower the weir is constructed the more often the damage would occur? Yes.

Patrick Baker, farmer, sworn, and examined:—

P. Baker. 12 Mar., 1900.

1189. *Mr. Watson.*] What are you? A farmer, residing between here and Broadwater, on the right-hand bank of the river.
1190. How long have you been in the district? Over thirty-three years.
1191. And you have had an experience of all the floods during that period? Yes.
1192. Has your land been under water in most of the floods? Yes.
1193. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Gould; do you agree generally with that evidence, as far as its bearing on the proposed scheme is concerned? Yes, I do.
1194. I take it, therefore, that you yourself are opposed to the scheme? I am opposed to the scheme.
1195. What, in your opinion, would be the general effect of bringing the water through the proposed flood-relief channel, down towards the Broadwater, and into the main river? I reckon that during my experience of over thirty years, we have had just enough to do to hold our own, with the water coming in its natural course, and if you run the water on to us much quicker than it comes at present, as we have no banks here fit to take it, it must come over our banks and destroy us. I also wish to point out that we are in a level country, and have not a hill of any description to put a beast on, or to shift our cattle to, and if this water comes quickly on us, we reckon that both ourselves and our cattle will have a narrow squeak to escape. On the other hand, when the water comes round its natural course we can shift our stock. We take the rise of the water as it comes slowly on us, and we say to ourselves, "we will shift our cattle somewhere." If you run that water quickly upon us, we shall only have time to shift ourselves and clear, and leave the cattle to look after themselves.
1196. Do you think that the flood would rise quickly if a fresh from the North Arm were brought down to the Broadwater more quickly than under present conditions? Yes; I can see nothing to stop it, from my experience of floods on the river for the last thirty years.
1197. Then you contend that it would not only raise the water here to the level of a fairly high flood, but would also raise it more quickly? Yes, it would give us no time to escape.
1198. At what rate does a flood here generally rise? If a gale is not raging, and the flood comes at its natural pace, it only rises at the rate of 1 or 2 inches an hour.
1199. If there is a gale raging outside does it rise more quickly? Undoubtedly.
1200. How fast would it rise then? It is continually rising on us. As a rule the Lismore water does not reach us while the gale is raging.
1201. You said the flood would rise about 1 or 2 inches when there was no gale, how fast would it rise with a gale? It would rise considerably. That is, if the Lismore water happened to meet the gale; but as a rule it does not.
1202. Has it sometimes done so? Very rarely has it met the gale. The gale has generally subsided by the time the Lismore water has come on us, and then it takes an easy course away. On the other hand

my

P. Baker. 12 Mar., 1900.

my objection is this: It is proposed to take a channel through a new country—the Tuckian. It is a place full of rubbish and such like. That water will come down more quickly, and whenever there is a low bank it will flow over carrying with it a quantity of rubbish, and our crops are behind that bank. Three feet of water might not hurt my crop so much; but run in a lot of rubbish and logs, and my crop has no chance to escape—it is levelled to the ground.

1203. On your land do you go in for more than cane-growing? I have gone in for maize and potatoes, and dairying—a little of everything.

1204. In any trouble caused by floods, you would probably lose cattle too? I would be at the loss of what I have got.

1205. Would you also lose cattle, besides injury to cane and other crops? Yes; the cattle would be in as much danger as the crops. I have not a place to stand them on. There is not a hill between this and Ballina, on the eastern side, to stand a beast on for safety. Generally the punt cannot work, and there is not a Government reserve here you could put a beast on unless we paid, perhaps, more than its value.

1206. How high is your land above high water-mark, taking every day high water? I suppose it is 3 feet or 4 feet over high water.

1207. Is that much the same as the rest of the land roundabout? Much the same. Wherever the lowest spot is the water will rush in the quicker, and wherever it rushes in, and the crop is behind, the crop must go.

1208. Do the people about here seem to regard the recurrence of floods as inevitable, or do they see any way of coping with them in the future? I cannot see any way of coping with them.

1209. It has been suggested that the enlargement of the Tuckombil flood escape would have some effect in helping the people down here;—do you think there is anything in that? There may be a little in that. I have no doubt it is a big help to the surrounding people about Tuckombil.

1210. Do you think it is any help down here;—will it have any effect in preventing too much water from coming down here over your land before it gets to sea? I do not know that it does us a great deal of good.

1211. The chief trouble you seem to have here is the backing up of the water by the gale—I mean combined with a flood? Yes, combined with a flood.

1212. You seem to think that if there was a moderate flood up above, and if it was accompanied by an easterly gale, you would probably have the water over your land? It might come over my land; but it might come only gradually. It would not get over at the commencement of the gale, for we would not have the water; but a little of it might get over at the end of the gale. As soon as the gale subsides it draws back off my land and into the river on the way out. It draws back; it does not go over with a rush.

1213. Did you ever have water over your land when there was no flood in the river? No, never.

1214. So that it is when the gale acts in conjunction with the flood that you have floods? Yes; I would be likely to catch it then; but that very rarely occurs. At present when a gale is raging, by the time the flood-water from Lismore and the hills reaches us the gale has subsided, and the water coming down has some chance of getting out; but if that water is brought down upon us more quickly by the Tuckian escape channel, and strikes us during a gale, we shall have one of the biggest floods ever known in this part of the world.

Edward Barrett Hollingworth, labourer, Wardell, sworn, and examined:—

E. B. Hollingworth. 12 Mar., 1900.

1215. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a labourer, residing at Wardell. I have been here twenty years.

1216. You have a knowledge of the whole river, and you understand the proposed scheme? Yes.

1217. What do you think its effect would be? I think it would be beneficial to the river as a whole—to the majority of the people.

1218. I suppose we are all agreed that it would be a benefit to the people above the site of the proposed weir;—will you explain how it will benefit the people lower down? I will explain my experience. In the 1870 flood, four days after it was at its height in Lismore, I started, on Friday, with two other men from Broadwater. We went across to Dungarubba Creek, right up towards the swamp, and out across about just above the weir site. We passed on the right of the hill there. We crossed the river on to the plains and went up to Wyrallah. I wanted to go around to Gundurimba, but they were frightened we would get stuck, so we went into the river, and from there up to Lismore. That was on Friday. On Sunday we came back with the owner of the station. We came down to McKenzie's, between Coraki and the weir. The water was not running over above the weir. It was running over at Rainbow Creek on the Sunday. From there we came across country to the head of Dungarubba Creek. We were in a boat with six people. There was from 4 feet to 14 feet of water across, and a pretty good run.

1219. Which way was the current? Straight across from west to east, to the upper part of Dungarubba Creek. It was breaking down in that direction to the river. There was an immense lot of water on the lower part—more than on the upper part; the water was deeper as you came down towards the Dungarubba Creek. On the Friday the highest land about Dungarubba was about 18 inches; the pigs were standing on their hind legs against the trees. When we returned on the highest parts of the land there was about 4 feet of water. If you cut a channel from the proposed weir site into the swamp the water will get away so quickly that it will benefit all the country above Dungarubba Creek and all the country on Tuckombil. It will not have any effect on the people at Broadwater and Wardell and down the river, unless they have a north-east or east gale. If that is coming up, naturally it will back the tide up. There is always a tide, flood or no flood, and raises the water very quickly here. But my impression is that if the proposed escape channel is cut, the water will get away into so many more places. There are such a lot of low places in the swamp that the water would not get down here any quicker. The water would not flood this part any quicker than if it came round the river, although part of it would come down so much quicker.

1220. We have had various opinions about this channel;—the Department proposes that the channel should be cut to the edge of the Tuckian Swamp, and the water allowed to spread itself out and go away by degrees down the Broadwater;—on the other hand, the people up the river who want the work done say, "That will be no good—our object is to have that channel cut right from the weir site to the head of the Broadwater, so as to get it quickly on to the Broadwater";—which do you think is the better plan of the two? To cut the channel all the way.

E. B. Hollingworth. 12 Mar., 1900.

1221. You have heard the evidence given by the other witnesses here to-day, who stated that the trouble at the Broadwater part of the river occurs at the early stage of a flood when it meets an easterly gale;—they think that this water, being shot quickly on to the Broadwater, meeting the incoming tide with a gale, will cause a submergence all about Wardell and in this part of the river? According to my experience, I do not think it will have any effect on it whatever, more than it has at present. The effect on the river here depends on the escape at Ballina.
1222. Their evidence is that it does not get the escape there, and you say the gale backs it up? I do not think it will affect Wardell at all.
1223. You do not think it will affect Wardell one way or the other? No, neither Wardell nor any part of the river between Broadwater and Ballina.
1224. You think the stream is sufficiently wide there to take the extra water? Yes.
1225. Does your experience agree with that of the other witnesses, that it is in the early part of a flood that the water begins to run up the Broadwater as a rule? Yes; it runs up when the tide runs up. As soon as there is sufficient water to start a run, it runs there the same as it runs in the river until it is backed up—the same as it is backed up on the plains by a gale down here. Until that occurs, until every place is full, including Coraki Plain and all round that district, it will run, and it is a good scour too. It takes you all your time to pull a boat against it.
1226. Do you think the training-wall and the partial breakwaters at the Heads are improving the outlet to the river or otherwise? I think they are improving it.
1227. Some people say they have narrowed it, and it does not let the water out so quickly? I do not think a gale has the same effect on the bar. It does not shallow it up so much. There is greater force to carry the water than if it were spread across a mile and a half. It has now only got a small channel to go out of, and it goes out with greater velocity.
1228. *Mr. Watson.*] In reference to the gorge below Dungarubba Creek, where there are some rocks, would the cutting of that wider and deeper to a reasonable extent have any serious effect upon the flood? I think there is plenty of vent there for any water.

Timothy O'Keeffe, farmer, German Creek, sworn, and examined:—

T. O'Keeffe. 12 Mar., 1900.

1229. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Are you a landowner? Yes, I hold a conditional purchase.
1230. How long have you been residing at German Creek? About twenty-seven years.
1231. You have had some experience in floods during that period? Yes.
1232. Do they cause much destruction in your locality? Yes, to young corn and grass.
1233. Is your land mostly agricultural land? Yes.
1234. I suppose you have heard something about the proposed flood relief scheme? Yes.
1235. What is your opinion with regard to it? I think if the Tuckian scheme is carried out it will damage the Lower Richmond.
1236. What do you call the Lower Richmond;—from any particular point? Say from the Broadwater down.
1237. You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Baker;—do you endorse their view of the case with regard to the increased flooding of the Lower Richmond which would result if this proposal were carried out? Yes.
1238. For the same reasons that they gave? Yes.
1239. You heard them make statements also about the higher floods being caused by rough weather at the Heads;—is that your opinion too? Yes.
1240. That the flood-waters in conjunction with a gale cause the floods on the Lower Richmond? Yes.
1241. Will you give us your reason for believing that the proposed channel would cause additional flooding on the lower river? On account of the height of the flood. Now that the breakwater is constructed the entrance is not so large. An easterly gale coming in at the entrance, and stopping the water from going down, would raise the height of the flood here considerably. It has not half the outlet it had before the breakwater was started.
1242. You think the breakwater had something to do with it? Yes.
1243. By making the channel at the entrance narrower? Yes; the water now has not the same outlet.
1244. But would not that have the effect of raising the height of the floods independently of the proposed scheme? Not so much as if the Tuckian Scheme were carried out.
1245. It has been suggested that the flood-water coming through the proposed channel would come down more speedily to the Broadwater, and would find its way out to sea before the flood, taking the ordinary course, could arrive at Broadwater, so that the two waters would not meet;—is that your opinion? No; I do not agree with that at all. I cannot see it.
1246. Do you suffer much from floods? Not a great deal, unless the flood comes when the young corn is not strong, and then it may kill it.
1247. Is it maize that you grow? Maize and cane.
1248. A flood has not such an injurious effect on a cane crop, has it? No.
1249. Is your land above flood reach or partially so? It is partially so.
1250. There is some that the flood never covers? Yes.
1251. How do you regard the proposed scheme;—would you like to see it carried out? No; I would not.
1252. You object to its being carried out on the ground that you believe it will be injurious to the farmers and others on the Lower Richmond? Yes.
1253. Are you well acquainted with the Broadwater? Not very well.
1254. Have you noticed it in flood-time? No; I was never up past Wardell in flood-time.
1255. How high does the river rise in a high flood at your farm above ordinary high-water mark? I have not taken the measurement, but I should say about 3 feet.
1256. That covers most of the banks of the river right down, I suppose, and is considered a high flood? Yes; it is a pretty high flood.

TUESDAY, 13 *MARCH*, 1900.

[*The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Ballina, at* 10·15 *a.m.*]

Present:—

The Hon. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (Chairman).

John Christian Watson, Esq. | John McFarlane, Esq.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

William Webster, Mayor of Ballina, sworn, and examined:—

W. Webster. 13 Mar., 1900.

1257. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a licensed victualler, residing at Ballina, and also Mayor of the town. I have lived at Ballina for ten years, and I have been in the district for forty-seven years.
1258. Are you well acquainted with the Richmond River and the surrounding country? Yes.
1259. And know that it is subject to heavy floods occasionally, causing great damage? Yes. As a boy I put in a great deal of time on the Dungarubba Station.
1260. Having looked at the wall map, you are acquainted with the proposed flood relief channel which is to start a little above Coraki? Yes.
1261. From your long acquaintance with the river and the effects of floods, and so on, would you kindly state whether that is a desirable work to carry out? I think it is very desirable, with a view to minimising the losses by flood on the Richmond River.
1262. I suppose all are pretty well agreed that the upper portion of the river, above the site of the proposed weir, would be benefited by the construction of the proposed channel? Yes, I should think so.
1263. The point of difference, or doubt, arises after we pass the weir site;—what do you think would be the effect of constructing that weir, as regards getting the water away at the Broadwater? If the channel were cut right through to the head of the Broadwater, and not only half-way, I have not the slightest doubt it would keep the water from overflowing on the low land, and if it did overflow, it would drain off again very quickly.
1264. You think it would get rid of that water rapidly and send it into the Broadwater and to sea before the whole of the country became flooded? I do.
1265. Are you sufficiently acquainted with the working of the water at the Broadwater at a time of flood to say whether there is, or is not, enough flow up the Broadwater? I could not say.
1266. Take another point of view: The putting of that water into the canal and bringing it by a short cut through the Broadwater to the sea must necessarily reduce the force of the water in its natural channel down past Swan Bay and the Elbow and past Woodburn up to the junction of the Broadwater with the Richmond River? Yes.
1267. It must reduce the quantity of water that would ordinarily come there? Yes.
1268. What effect do you think that would have on that portion of the river? I could not say whether it would be detrimental or otherwise.
1269. Have you thought of this point of view: By interfering with the natural course of the river and relieving that tortuous part of the river from a large body of water which otherwise would go there, might not the effect be to shallow up the river? Yes; I have.
1270. What do you think? I really could not say, because, since the sill has been lowered at Tuckombil, a great quantity of water that would come through by this scheme must necessarily go out to sea by the Evans' River.
1271. Since the weir has been erected at Tuckombil I think there has only been one test of its working? Yes, and it has not been a very severe one.
1272. So that we have nothing exactly to guide us as to what the result of the diversion there would be? No.
1273. From your ten years' residence in Ballina do you think you could tell us whether at the start of a flood with easterly weather this part of the river has an inset;—whether the rough sea helps to prevent the water from getting rapidly out to sea? The heaviest flood I have seen occurred in July, 1890. It started with north-east rain, and when the river was in full flood the gale turned round to the east, and without a doubt all the low lands from here to the quarry and on the main road were under water.
1274. Was that after the breakwaters were constructed at the Heads? They had just started a little on the north side. I do not think there was anything put into them. There was certainly not enough work done to make any difference.
1275. You were going to say something about the gale and the rough weather? We had a very strong easterly gale. It started with a north-east wind, and when the place was in flood it worked round to an easterly gale.
1276. Did that easterly gale have the effect of backing the water up over Ballina, and up the river? It was not so much over Ballina, it was on the low lands up above. The town was not so bad. I have seen the town worse with a salt-water tide.
1277. How long after the commencement of the flood did that overflowing of the low lands here occur—next day, or when? It was some considerable time after; I could not exactly say—perhaps the best part of a week. It had ceased raining.
1278. Has your experience of the river been that it takes a long while after the flood is at a great height at Lismore before it reaches the Broadwater? Yes; that is my experience.
1279. Two or three days generally? Yes.
1280. And if that water could be got more readily to the sea, do you think it would prevent all those lands from Swan Bay, and the Elbow from being flooded? I do; and not only that, but it would give us a much longer scour here, which is a thing we want very much for the harbour works.
1281. How would it give you a longer scour? We would get the water so much quicker, and it would be kept up with the South Arm and Bungawalbyn Creek.
1282. With regard to the works at the Heads—the training-bank inside and the two breakwaters—has your experience shown that those have been of advantage to the place? I think anyone who will speak the truth will say that they have done more good than most people anticipated,

W. Webster. 13 Mar., 1900.

1283. In giving you a more reliable entrance? Yes. There is only one difficulty, and when that is removed we will have a splendid entrance. I refer to the bank of indurated sand, in the channel this side of the training-wall on which the Department are now working. The improvement that has taken place in this river is marvellous.
1284. Since the two breakwaters have been partly constructed have you had any delays in the arrival and departure of steamers such as formerly occurred? No; not within the last twelve months. It is only lately since the breakwaters have got up to a certain point that we have begun to feel so much benefit from them. We used not to have the depth of water on the bar that we have now; it has not been less than 12 feet for a long time.
1285. It was suggested by some of the witnesses up the river that the narrowing of the entrance by the construction of the breakwaters was reducing the opportunity of flood-waters getting out through the Heads;—do you think that is the case? I think that the deepening of the channel and clearing the spot, as they are doing, will make up the difference, if not more.
1286. And enable the water to get out quickly to sea? I think so.
1287. And, I suppose, the narrowing of the entrance will also reduce the force of the waves and their effect in driving the water inside up the channel? It is a matter of commonsense, that the channel being narrow makes it a great deal safer than when it was three-quarters of a mile broad with a heavy sea running into it.
1288. You are the owner of farm-land at Lismore, and also between Fishery Creek and Immigrant Creek? Yes.
1289. You have no fear of your land being flooded near Ballina? Not the slightest. I do not think it will run as much risk of being flooded if this work is carried out as it did before. Of course, we may be flooded sometimes all the same.
1290. Will you state why you do not think floods will injure you? I think that in a great many cases we will get the weight of the water from the North Arm out of the way by means of the proposed channel before the other water comes down, and should a heavy sea come up afterwards it will not do the same amount of damage as it would otherwise do.
1291. Then I take it that on the whole, as a resident of the Lower Richmond, you are favourable to the proposed scheme? Yes.
1292. In this part of the river there is no unanimity of opinion in regard to the scheme, some are for and some against it? Yes.
1293. Has there been any meeting of the Municipal Council to consider the question? No; it has never been made the subject of a resolution of the Council.

Joseph John Lewis, master of the tug "Protector," sworn, and examined:—

J. J. Lewis. 13 Mar., 1900.

1294. *Mr. Watson.*] How long have you been at Ballina? I suppose it is about fifty-one years since I came here.
1295. For how long have you been master of tug-boats here? On and off for the last seven years. I was on the boats before that.
1296. In any case, you have been about the entrance to the river for a considerable time? Yes, all my lifetime.
1297. You knew the state of the river before the harbour works were started? Yes.
1298. What was it then? Very bad.
1299. What were the chief difficulties that vessels going in and coming out had to encounter? Shoal water.
1300. Where? On the bar first, and afterwards on the crossing.
1301. What depths were they able to get then, as a general rule—say, first on the bar and then on the crossing;—I mean before the harbour works were started? As a general rule, the depth was from 8 ft. 6 in. to 9 feet on the bar, and on the crossing I have seen it as low as 6 ft. 6 in.
1302. Was that at high or low water? At low water.
1303. That refers to the bar also? Yes.
1304. That was usually, I suppose, or was it only occasionally? That was usually. When the sailing vessels were here first they had to wait for the spring tides to get across.
1305. Vessels drawing how much would have to wait? They did not draw any more than 8 or 9 feet, and they would have to wait for spring tide.
1306. Would you occasionally have deeper water than that? No; it went on for a long time.
1307. What impression did floods make on the state of the crossing and the bar prior to the harbour works being started? They used to clear it out for a short time.
1308. How much impression would a big flood make? A big flood would deepen it, I suppose, to 12 or 14 feet on the crossing; on the bar I have seen it as deep as 21 feet. That was on the south channel, when the bar broke out to the southward.
1309. Were there two channels on the bar in those days or only one, or was it a shifting channel? It was a shifting channel.
1310. To deepen it to the extent you have just mentioned in those days would it require a very heavy flood—what would be looked upon as a heavy flood up the river? Yes, it would. Sometimes we would get a short flood, and the water would come down quickly in a heavy rain. That would run much faster than a higher flood would with not so sudden a rainfall.
1311. So that, even in those days, the more sudden the flood from the upper reaches, the more concentrated the big bulk of the water, the better was the effect on the scour at the crossing and the bar? Yes.
1312. Where the flood was only gradual—that is when only one portion of the upper river, say one arm of the upper river was flooded at a time—the effect would not be so great on the scour? I do not know; it would depend upon how long the flood would run.
1313. If it ran very many days it would have more effect than otherwise? Yes.
1314. You have also had experience of the condition of the entrance to the river generally since the harbour works have been entered upon? Yes.
1315. What has been the effect of those works? They have had a great effect.
1316. A good effect? Yes; you can see an increasing effect every month.

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1317. What is the depth now? Fifteen and a half feet on the bar, and 11 feet 6 inches on the crossing at middle tide. I sounded it the other day coming up.
1318. Do you know what it is at low tide? I do not know what the rise and fall was the day before yesterday; I sounded it then, and I suppose the rise and fall is not above 2 feet.
1319. Then 11 feet 6 inches at a medium tide would mean 9 feet 6 inches in a low tide? I am speaking of high tide.
1320. What would that mean at low water? I suppose about 9 feet 6 inches.
1321. Would there only be 2 feet between high and low water? Yes, when I sounded it.
1322. That would mean 9 feet 6 inches at low water? Yes.
1323. That would be a difference of about 2 feet on the crossing as compared with what it was previously? Yes.
1324. It would seem, then, that the effect of the harbour works has been greater on the bar than on the crossing? The effect of the training-wall is to stop the water from going through. It digs a hole out between the two walls—the cutting, as we call it—and throws it ahead. That is my opinion.
1325. What part do you now regard as the crossing—below the middle wall, that is on the bar side of the middle wall, or is it near where the wharf and crane are, connected with the harbour works? Above the wharf and crane—that is where I took the soundings. You can get 12 and 13 feet there; as you go along it gets deeper. There is just a small ridge that the water fills up going through the gap.
1326. Is not the channel and crossing now in a sort of transition state;—the Department, I understand, are endeavouring to divert the channel, and while that endeavour is being made the inner works are not looked upon as permanent? No; this other channel has improved wonderfully—what they are working at now.
1327. The northern channel? Yes.
1328. Do you think it likely that when the full effect of the training-wall is felt on the inner harbour a greater depth on the crossing will result? I do not think there will be any crossing.
1329. You think it will be scoured right away? Yes; I do not see anything to stop it.
1330. That is, when the channel has been taken from a southerly course to a more northerly one, and a full flow of the water takes effect down there? Yes; I have no hesitation in saying that. It is going to be a fine place, and there will cease to be a crossing there, because you can see every day the rush of tide that is getting through there now.
1331. Then when the inner works are completed, in your opinion there will only be the bar to contend with in future? Yes.
1332. What do you think will be the position so far as the bar is concerned;—do you think there is any possibility of its being shifted further out beyond the influence of the breakwaters, or will it disappear—I mean to a reasonable depth? I think it will be a reasonable depth right out.
1333. At the present time vessels coming in, I understand, keep to the northward of the entrance, following the northerly channel, and then, as they get near the entrance, they come a little southward and get into the channel? Yes.
1334. That is because the bar immediately opposite the entrance is shallow, is it not? Yes.
1335. Can you offer an opinion as to whether, later on, with the works in a more complete state, it will be possible to take a direct course towards the entrance, and avoid that northerly detour? I think the channel will go more south and strike on the north breakwater and shoot outwards.
1336. And avoid the necessity of going up northerly towards the beach that now exists there? Yes.
1337. With the possibility, if any accident happens, of being driven on to it? Yes.
1338. So that, in your opinion, the works, so far as they have gone, have been a decided success? Yes.
1339. Do you understand the proposed Tuckian flood escape scheme? Yes.
1340. What effect do you think it will have upon the state of the bar and the crossing, and upon the river below Broadwater, as far as scouring is concerned? I think there will be rather too much scour out. The water will come down a lot quicker.
1341. Assuming that the portion of the North Arm flood-waters that will come down the escape channel gets into the river before the balance of the water, would not that have the effect of spreading the flood over a greater period—that is to say, a little of it would come down earlier, and the balance would come down later; if it worked in that way what effect would it have on the scour? It would be hard to say. The same water would come down either way, but it would not come down so quickly.
1342. In your opinion the effects of the scheme would not be noticeable, as far as the bar is concerned? No.
1343. Do you think it would in regard to the inner works—the crossing, the river inside the bar, and up to the Broadwater? It would keep that clear.
1344. To a greater extent than now? No; I do not think it would make any difference whatever. The same quantity of water has to come down.
1345. Is it an advantage or a disadvantage, in your opinion, as far as scouring is concerned, to have all the water in a lump, or a little at a time? All in a lump.
1346. If the channel as proposed brings the earlier flood-waters from the North Arm sooner into the main river than they could get there by going round the other way, that would have the effect of bringing the water piece-meal instead of in a lump? Yes.
1347. It would seem from what you say that you do not think it would be so good for scouring purposes that way? No; I do not think it would.
1348. Taking the other portion of the river between, say, Coraki on the weir side and Broadwater, what effect do you think would follow on that part of the river from the taking away of a portion of the North Arm waters? I believe there would be more silting up.
1349. It is claimed by those who favour the scheme that a moderate fresh has just as much scouring effect in the river as a heavy flood—do you agree with that? No, I do not; because I reckon that any water that comes down through Broadwater would back up the other water to a certain extent, and you would not get the run.
1350. If flood-water came through the proposed channel to Broadwater, it would have some effect in blocking up the waters coming down the river proper to Broadwater, and would stop the run to some extent? Yes.
1351. But the people there say that the water through the proposed channel will get away to sea before the other water gets to it—having a shorter distance to travel, and a greater fall, it would get ahead of the

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the other water? When we get floods we generally have a very heavy breeze here, and it is only once out of a hundred times that we do not have a heavy sea to back it up.
1352. And that sends the waters up from the entrance to the river and backs it up? Yes.
1353. And you think that would minimise the chance of the water from the flood relief channel getting away to sea before the other water came on top of it;—on the Broadwater there is too much spread, and the water coming from the river would not be enough to fill it sufficiently to force the tide away? No, not the first of the flood.
1354. Then you disagree with those who say that a moderate fresh would be as good for scouring the river proper, or the upper part of the river, as a flood? Yes.
1355. Do you think there is anything in the statement that when once the flood-water gets above the banks the scour in the river almost ceases? No.
1356. Have you noticed whether the navigation of the river has been improved after a flood—I am not speaking of the entrance, but above Broadwater? Yes, I think it has.
1357. We were informed by some of the witnesses further up the river that the river was in a worse state after a big flood than previously, is that your experience? No. The fine weather we have had lately shows that the river is worse as the result of continued fine weather.
1358. How long is it since you have had a fresh or flood? There was a small flood in July last.
1359. And the river latterly has been worse than for some time previously? Yes.
1360. Because of the lack of floods? Yes.
1361. Have you endeavoured to distinguish between the effect of a moderate fresh and a heavy flood; the contention higher up was that a moderate fresh would scour the river quite as well as a high flood;—have you ever noticed the condition of the upper river, or the river above Broadwater, first, after a fresh, and next after a flood, with a view to comparing the effects of the two? When you get a fresh it is a very strong run.
1362. Would you get as good a scour from that as from a big flood? If you get the run of water, I believe there is a better scour from a big flood on the river above Broadwater.
1363. So that, in your opinion, any subtraction from the flood-waters above would cause a lessening of the scour in the river proper, and a consequent addition to the silting up? Yes.
1364. Is there any other point you think you would like to mention from the point of view of a tug-master? I know that our harbour works are doing a great deal of good. Within the last twelve months I have not been getting the work I used to get. The vessels can now get in and out without the assistance of the tug.
1365. Have you noticed the effect of the various floods on the inrush of the tidal waters—the running in of the tide? In a heavy flood the incoming tide is stopped occasionally by the flood-water higher up the river.
1366. Could you tell us at what height of the river, at any point, say, above Broadwater, the incoming tide stops running in a flood? When the flood reaches a height of 10 feet at Woodburn, in my opinion it stops the inrush of the incoming tide. A week after a high flood has reached its highest at Lismore the incoming tide will have been stopped running up.
1367. So that we may take it from what you have said that you do not think the scheme would be a wise one from the standpoint of keeping the river and the river entrance clear and fit for navigation? I think it would not be any improvement whatever.
1368. Do you think it would be any detriment—any drawback? It will be a detriment from Broadwater up.
1369. That is from a navigation standpoint? Yes.
1370. You mean up the river, from Broadwater to the weir? Yes.

John Guy Bagot, timber merchant, Ballina, sworn, and examined:—

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1371. *Mr. McFarlane.*] I understand you resided at Broadwater for some time? Yes.
1372. How long? Since 1881.
1373. Do you know the locality well? Yes.
1374. Have you had any flood experience? Yes; we have had a good deal of flood experience in that locality.
1375. Do you know the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.
1376. I believe most of that is subject to floods? Yes; it is all subject to floods.
1377. Do you own property on the Broadwater? Yes.
1378. How is that affected by the floods? Very little; it is mostly high land. The damage the flood used to do us was in sweeping sawn timber away which we had near Broadwater.
1379. Which is the highest flood you have had there since you commenced to reside at Broadwater in 1881? The 1893 flood.
1380. There was also a high flood in 1890? Yes; there was very little difference between the two.
1381. Taking these two floods, have you noticed a run of water at Broadwater? I have, and noticed it very particularly.
1382. In which direction does the current run when the river first commences to rise? It always runs from the river into the Tuckian Swamp.
1383. Would that have the effect of filling the swamp? Yes; it also runs up from the effect of the flood-waters being blocked at Byrne's Point, on the Broadwater, owing to the narrowing of the river there.
1384. Have you noticed how far up Broadwater the current would be running upwards? The Broadwater extends a little over a mile above us, and then the swamp starts. When once it gets into the swamp the current is destroyed—it spreads.
1385. Have the local rains any effect in filling the swamp before a flood takes place in the river? Yes, some effect; but they only flood it locally, not enough to cause a current in the Broadwater.
1386. You would call the swamp full after a local rainfall? They would be full in themselves.
1387. But more could be put in them by a rise in the river;—a flood in the river would raise them higher? Local rains would put, say, a foot of water on the swamp; any water after that would be caused by flooding from the main river.
1388. How much water would the flood of 1890 and the flood of 1893 put in the Tuckian Swamp, speaking in a general way? Approximately speaking, about 7 feet of water.

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1389. That would be 6 feet in addition to the local rainfall? Yes.
1390. Have you noticed how high the river would rise when the backing-up would take place;—would it rise to the full height of the river? To about half-flood. We have to watch that very particularly, because as soon as the river breaks over its banks from the North Arm and at Buckendoon a very strong current sets in down the Broadwater—almost as strong as the river.
1391. Can you account for that? It is caused by the flood-waters breaking over the banks higher up the river in two or three places.
1392. Where would these places be—near Swan Bay? I have not seen the river breaking over on the North Arm; but I know it does. I have seen it breaking over at Buckendoon. It breaks with a very strong current in the direction of the Broadwater and Tuckian.
1393. When the river overflows the banks up the river it has the effect of filling the swamp, and the water then runs in an opposite direction to Broadwater back into the main river again? Yes.
1394. Have you considered the scheme under consideration—that is, for cutting a channel, with a weir, some 4 or 5 miles above Coraki, and letting the water from the main river into the Tuckian Swamp? Yes; I have taken a great deal of interest in it.
1395. What is your opinion of that scheme;—do you think it would have the effect of relieving the upper river? Yes, decidedly.
1396. You are speaking now of Coraki and upwards? Yes.
1397. Do you think it would affect the river below Coraki to Broadwater? Yes; I think it would relieve that also by reducing the height of the flood.
1398. By the proposed new channel? Yes; I think it would reduce the height there.
1399. With regard to the river between Broadwater and Ballina, what affect do you think the carrying out of the new channel would have at flood-time? I think it would raise the height of medium floods, but would lower very high floods.
1400. Have you any particular reason for that contention? Only this, that these very high floods do not come all at once; they are really three or four freshets, one on top of the other. In 1890 we had a freshet; then it stopped raining, and the water stood still, or perhaps lowered a little. Then it started raining again, and on top of that freshet we had another freshet which raised the water still higher again. At that time it did not stop raining altogether; but it steadied, and the river stood still, and, as far as I recollect, went down a little. Then it started raining again, and we had a big flood then right on top of the lot.
1401. That would mean that the river was in high flood for how many days? It extended over a fortnight; but the big flood extended over seven or eight days. It was rising four days and falling again about the same number of days. With regard to the effect of raising these smaller floods, if the proposed channel were cut it would allow the water down quicker, instead of the water, as at present, wandering all round the country by Woodburn. It would have the effect of raising the water in an intermediate flood; but the water getting away would leave room for the next fall of rain.
1402. *Chairman.*] You said a little while ago that at the commencement of a flood the water always ran up the Broadwater. The object of this scheme is that at the commencement of a flood a quantity of water should be shot across the Tuckian Swamp into the Broadwater;—would not the water that was being shot into the channel over to Broadwater be blocked, seeing that it would be met by the in-running water which you said a little while ago was always running up at the commencement of a river flood? We would not have that up-current; instead of coming all round the river it would go direct through the Tuckian.
1403. You mean that the water through the channel would get down before even the early part of the northern flood would back up the Broadwater? Yes. I presume something would be done with the reef opposite Byrne's property immediately below the Broadwater. In my opinion that is greatly the cause of the up-current in the Broadwater.
1404. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Would the lower portion of the river be materially damaged by an increase of the flood-waters, if the proposed channel were constructed? I fail to see how it could be.
1405. You stated that in low floods you thought there would be a higher rise? But it would be within the banks.
1406. And, therefore, not destructive? Yes; that is, if it were not blocked too much by the reef.
1407. Have you considered this point: Suppose a flood continues at a great height for twelve or fourteen days; there would be water continually running through the proposed channel, if constructed, and water running down the main river at the same time;—would not the water in the main river meet the water running through the proposed channel? Of course it would; but we must remember that there would not be so much water coming down the main channel, and Tuckombill escape would carry off a portion.
1408. But would not the South Arm and the Bungawalbyn waters be running in also after that length of time, with the river at a great height? I stated just now that most likely the rain would cease falling. It would stop suddenly, perhaps, for a short time.
1409. Even supposing it were stationary, if it kept a certain height would there not be a current in the river? Yes.
1410. And also through the Tuckian channel? Yes.
1411. That would show that the water was getting away towards the sea? Yes.
1412. With all these channels running full at the same time, do you think that would have a greater tendency to cause a rise in the river below Broadwater than in the case of a small flood? Yes; that is what I stated—the intermediate flood would be higher.
1413. I understood you to say a small flood would be higher? Even a moderately high flood would be higher.
1414. Would that mean any serious damage to the residents on the lower river? No, I think not; because, even in very high floods, the water is barely over the banks at Wardell.
1415. How high does the flood rise, say about Wardell? About 5 or 6 feet.
1416. Would that be considered a high flood? Yes; at Wardell it would—or about 7 feet would be a high flood.
1417. It has been stated that on the lower river the greatest amount of destruction is caused by the rough weather outside the Heads in conjunction with a flood;—is that your experience? Yes; the rough weather would make a great deal of difference.
1418. Do you know the exact locality of the proposed Tuckian channel? Yes.

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1419. It is proposed to construct a weir to a height of 12 feet above low-water;—a number of witnesses have said that that height should be reduced so as to allow a greater body of water to go through the channel;—what is your opinion with regard to that? Naturally, if it were reduced it would allow more water to go through; as far as getting rid of flood-water is concerned it would be better to reduce it.
1420. Would it not have the effect of flooding the low land in and around the Tuckian Swamp by letting the water in at a much earlier period than would otherwise be the case? Certainly; but if there is much rain about it is flooded now.
1421. To the extent of about 1 foot of local rain, I think you said? Yes.
1422. Suppose a rise of 8 feet at Coraki would allow the water to go through the channel, it would soon raise the water in the Tuckian more than a foot? Yes.
1423. Would not that cause some damage to the low lying country there? It might on the outer edges of the swamp.
1424. There are settlers, I understand, right round the swamp; would it not damage their holdings, and cause an additional depth of water? To a slight extent it would; but once there is a foot of water there that land might as well be covered by 6 feet of water, except as far as cattle are concerned.
1425. Would a foot cover the whole of it? No.
1426. An additional foot again might cover a larger area? It would, of course; it would do damage to some extent.
1427. Do you know the drains known as Henderson's drains? Yes; I know them well.
1428. Did you know the country before they were constructed? Yes.
1429. What was its condition then? I have tried to get into the swamp, and found it impossible to do so anywhere.
1430. What prevented you—the water? The boggy state of the swamp, and the water to some extent.
1431. When the drains were constructed had they a good effect? Decidedly; in reasonably dry weather.
1432. Had the cutting of the drains the effect of drying up the swamp? Yes.
1433. Previous to the cutting of the drains was the swamp used for grazing purposes? No; it was impossible to get into it at all.
1434. It was a waste? Yes.
1435. After the drains had been cut could the land be utilised for grazing? Yes; in reasonably dry weather only.
1436. It must be very low country? Yes; very low.
1437. Did you notice that these drains were deepened some time after they were cut? Yes; Mr. Henderson who cut these drains had them widened and deepened afterwards.
1438. Had that a good effect—did they carry away more water? Yes; I think it improved them.
1439. Did you notice at any time the salt-water following these drains up from Broadwater? No; I never saw any salt-water in them. I have seen the water very slightly brackish at the lower end of the drains. The cattle always drink out of them.
1440. Did you notice whether any of the exceedingly high tides, caused by rough weather on the coast, overflowed the land in that locality? They did slightly, but not nearly as badly as a week's rain would.
1441. I suppose an ordinary spring tide would not cover them? Well, it might run up a short distance from where the drains would end.
1442. Mr. Henderson lived on the property for some time, did he not? Yes.
1443. He spent a considerable amount of money carrying out improvements? Yes.
1444. Was that expenditure remunerative? Decidedly not, I should say.
1445. He has leased the land now to some other party? Yes.
1446. Do you consider that the expenditure on the drains has resulted successfully? Only in dry weather. That is where Mr. Henderson's object was defeated—owing to the immense rainfall we get here; sometimes the drains could not cope with the rainfall.
1447. Are you in favour of carrying out the proposed channel in the interests of the district? Yes.
1448. It has been proposed that the residents should contribute to the cost under the betterment principle—that is, those who are benefited;—do you think that would be a wise proposal, and one that the residents benefited by the work would be likely to agree to? On the whole, yes; of course, provided the betterment principle was applied to all public works.
1449. Do you think it would do to shoot this water into the swamp without taking it right across into the Broadwater? I do not think it would do much harm. It goes there now; it might as well go there at once.
1450. I mean it is proposed to stop the drain at the beginning of the swamp, and it has been suggested by many witnesses that the drain should be cut right through to Broadwater? It will be better to cut it right through at a moderate depth, I think. Even if it were only cut part of the way it would be better than not going there at all.
1451. Would you describe the banks of the Broadwater? The Broadwater, commencing at its junction with the Richmond River, is bounded on its northern side, for a distance of about 2 miles, by ti-tree and mangrove growth, which is almost level with the water. Then, for a length of about a mile, the banks and land at the back are fairly high. You then come again to low mangrove swamp, which continues right to the Tuckian Swamp. On the southern side of the river, commencing at the junction, there is a low mangrove swamp for about a mile; then there are good banks 4 or 5 feet high, with hills behind, for about a mile and a half. After that you get into low swampy land again up to the Tuckian Swamp. Between the two high banks the Broadwater narrows into a kind of gorge.
1452. You see on the map the red lines showing the channel at the head of the Broadwater;—what is it like there—is there a bit of ridgy land there? No, there is no ridge at all.
1453. Coming to McPherson's Island, shown on the map, is there a bit of a bank there that would block the water? No, no bank whatever. The high tide makes over there.
1454. Is there nothing to prevent the free egress of the water into the Broadwater? Yes, there is; there is a mangrove and ti-tree growth, but nothing in the ground itself.
1455. Down towards the lower end of the Broadwater it appears that there are low banks on either side, just the mangrove and ti-tree growth;—if this drain were constructed, and the water conveyed quickly from the weir site over to the Broadwater, and from the Broadwater to the river, do you think there would be any possibility of flooding the land on either side of the mangrove swamps at the eastern end of the Broadwater,

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Broadwater, which otherwise would not be flooded? Yes, to a slight extent; it might spread over where the main river is running. Of course, a high tide almost comes in there; and, as I said just now, it is of a swampy nature; but just a short distance back—only a few chains—there is a ridge. That is high land, and no harm would happen to it.

1456. Is the lower mangrove land occupied? It is taken up.

1457. But not cultivated? It is not cultivated at present. It has been cultivated.

1458. Would that be apt to be flooded? Yes, it would be flooded; it is now.

1459. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you know McFadden's farm on the right bank of the Broadwater, near the main river? Yes.

1460. Is there any bank or high land between his farm and the Broadwater? No; the land, I should say, gradually fell from his farm to the Broadwater. There is a gradual slope, because his farm is fairly high.

Robert Adie Fraser, Pilot and Harbour-master, Ballina, sworn, and examined:—

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1461. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you held your present position? Ten years.

1462. Do you remember the condition of the Richmond River bar when you first became pilot? Yes.

1463. What was its condition? Very poor.

1464. What do you mean by that? Shallow water, shallow bar, and trouble with crossings inside.

1465. What depth of water would there be at that time, first on the bar and then on the crossing? In time of freshets we used to have 12 feet; but the average is about 8 feet.

1466. I mean at ordinary times? The average would be 8 feet.

1467. Would that apply to both the bar and the crossing? The crossing is 7 ft. 6 in. A fresh used to relieve us for the time-being.

1468. Are these depths at high tide? Yes.

1469. Is it part of your duty to take soundings? Yes.

1470. Had the harbour improvements been commenced at that time? Yes; the north wall had been made for a short distance.

1471. During the course of constructing the harbour works, have you noticed any marked improvement coming up to the present date? Yes.

1472. What is the condition of the bar at the present time? I am reporting 13 feet at high-water, but I have got more than that; I have got 12 feet at low water.

1473. How much would that be at high-water? We have about 15 feet at high-water.

1474. At the present time there would be 15 feet of water on the bar? Yes.

1475. How long has it continued at that? Ever since July last. That was when we had the last fresh. There has been no change since.

1476. Has there been any shallowing from July up to the present time? Nothing to speak of.

1477. There has been no detention to steamers coming to and going from here;—they have been regularly trading? Yes; at high and low water they come in and go out.

1478. What is the present condition of the crossing? The depth is 12 feet at low water; we have no crossing now.

1479. You gave us the depth of the crossing ten years ago;—I want to know what depth of water it carries now? Twelve feet.

1480. Does that mean for any length of time back? Since July last year.

1481. It keeps pace with the bar then? Yes.

1482. With the improvements being carried out, do you think the depth of water on the bar or the crossing will continue to increase? I have no doubt of it.

1483. You feel certain? Yes.

1484. It is proposed to carry out the breakwaters a considerable distance further? Yes. The south wall has given us the biggest relief since we started. We have had far better results since we started the south wall. They have been working at it since May last night and day.

1485. Do you remember the width of the channel before the harbour works were commenced? Yes.

1486. The carrying out of the breakwaters has naturally confined it and made it much narrower? Certainly.

1487. What effect has that caused; I do not mean with regard to giving a greater depth of water, but with regard to the rough weather;—has it made the bar smoother? Certainly; the deeper the water the smoother the bar.

1488. Has the effect been to reduce the tides caused by rough weather? Yes.

1489. That is inside the bar? Yes; since the channel has been made narrower we get more water into the river.

1490. In your opinion that makes higher tides? Yes, and lower tides.

1491. The water runs in faster and gets away faster? Just so.

1492. You have noticed floods occurring in the river during the ten years you have been here? Yes.

1493. Will the narrowing of the channel have any effect in preventing the run of water out to sea? Certainly not.

1494. You do not think it will prevent the flood-water running out? No; the channel takes away twice as much water now as when I came here, because then we only had 7 feet or 8 feet of water; but now we have 15 feet. Therefore, we take away more water.

1495. The channel would be much narrower, would it not? Certainly; but that would give us all the better scour on the bar—it would take away more water.

1496. Have you noticed the effect that floods have on the bar;—do they cause the channel to be deeper—create a scour, and leave deeper water afterwards? Certainly.

1497. What creates the greater scour—a high flood or a moderate flood? The bigger the flood the better for us.

1498. The bigger the flood the greater the scour and the greater depth left afterwards? Yes.

1499. You know the channel up the river, I suppose? Yes.

1500. Are there obstructions in the shape of sand-banks? Yes; I just know the river by going up and down. It is not under my jurisdiction; but I simply go up and place buoys there. I do not go up working the river. I know where the obstructions are.

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1501. If the proposed scheme is carried out a considerable body of water must go through the escape channel to Broadwater, instead of round by its natural course; therefore, that part of the river between Coraki and Broadwater will not have as much water passing down as if the channel were not cut. In your opinion, how would that part of the river be affected with regard to navigation? I should think the tendency would be to silt the river up. The fact of taking so much water away from the river between Coraki and Broadwater would tend to silt the main river up by reason of its not having the full force of water.
1502. Your contention is that the greater the force of water or the higher the flood the better the scour, is that so? Exactly.
1503. Are there are many difficulties in the river between Coraki and Broadwater? Yes; there are the Woodburn flats.
1504. Do you know what is the depth of water on the flats at Woodburn? Eleven feet at high water.
1505. Proceeding further down, where would the next obstruction be? I do not know of any other flat besides that, except certain places where there are rocks. There are rocks opposite Riley's Hill.
1506. What depth of water do the steamers now trading here draw? We have had them here this last month drawing 11 feet 6 inches.
1507. How do they manage to negotiate the flats? They only come to Ballina.
1508. I mean proceeding up the river? They would not do well with more than 10 feet up the river—from Ballina up.
1509. If there happened to be much silting of the river, there would have to be some dredging to keep the channel clear? It would require a lot of dredging, no doubt.
1510. And, in your opinion, the proposed flood-relief channel would have the effect of causing the river to silt between Coraki and Broadwater? Yes. I think it would naturally silt the main river up, because we always live in the hope of getting a flood to clear our rivers by scour. There is always a certain amount of sediment coming down the river, and if you take water away from the main river as proposed, there will not be the same scour.
1511. The sediment that comes to the weir by the river will be more inclined to continue in the river, owing to the force of the water being diminished by the outflow into the channel? Yes; the sediment will naturally stop in the main river and silt up.
1512. With regard to the proposed escape channel, do you think it would have the effect of relieving the upper river from floods? I should think it would relieve the country there.
1513. And for the same reason it would have the effect of relieving the country between Coraki and Broadwater from floods? Yes; it would take the water away from that lower country.
1514. Take it away quicker? Yes; it would take it away quicker too.
1515. How do you think it will affect the river between the Broadwater and the heads? I do not see that it would make any difference to it; the only thing is that we would get the water quicker.
1516. Coming quicker, would it make any difference in the height of the rise? I do not think so, because it would come down gradually—it would not all come from one direction. This water would be down before the water in the main river.
1517. Have you noticed the length of time it takes a flood to come from Lismore to Ballina? About forty-eight hours. If there is 30 feet of a rise at Lismore, we may look out for it down here in forty-eight hours.
1518. Say it is at its full height at Lismore, what time would it be at its full height at Ballina? I should say in about three days. We would feel it here in forty-eight hours.
1519. How high would the river have to rise at Woodburn before it would stop the flowing tide at Ballina? I would not like to say, because I never studied that point. I have always taken Lismore.
1520. What rise at Lismore would it take to make a flood sufficiently high to stop the flow of the tide? From 15 to 20 feet at Lismore.
1521. After rising that 15 or 20 feet at Lismore, how long would it be before you would have the effect of it here at Ballina to stop the incoming tide? About three days.
1522. From the time you got an announcement that there was a high flood at Lismore—say 30 feet—and from the time it reached its highest point there, how long would it be before the river would get so much effect at Ballina as to prevent the inflowing tide? Forty-eight hours. It is not exactly the Lismore water that we have here to stop it. There are many other creeks which bring water down, besides that which comes from Lismore. We have Immigrant's Creek, the South Arm, Bungawalbyn, and many other places that bring water to us before the Lismore water comes here.
1523. *Mr. Watson.*] When there is a general flood, I understand you to mean that the incoming tide is stopped to some extent before the high flood from Lismore can get down? Yes; perhaps a couple of days.
1524. *Mr. McFarlane.*] After you are aware that there is a flood raging at Lismore, and it has reached a very high point—about forty-eight hours after that you notice it stops the inflowing tide? Yes.
1525. *Chairman.*] Do you regard that portion of the river between Coraki and the Broadwater as the part of the river in which the scour should not be interfered with? I certainly say it should not be interfered with as far as the navigation of the river is concerned; it should be kept at liberty for the navigation of the river. I am of opinion that the proposed cutting will cause a certain amount of silting up which cannot be afforded in the present state of things. I am not against the cutting all the same; I am simply saying what I think would be the result of it. I think the cutting would relieve the lower country, but might affect the navigation of the river between the two places mentioned.
1526. When the flood-waters get below the Broadwater, they meet with some obstruction to their free egress, do they not? I cannot say they do, unless they take over the banks.
1527. Is there not a shallow place called Blackwall flats? Yes.
1528. Would not that offer some obstruction to the ready outflow of the flood-waters? Certainly it would; the flood-water generally scours that and relieves it.
1529. But does it scour the indurated sand, of which those flats are mainly composed, or simply the silt lodged on top? The silt lodged on top of the indurated sand. The indurated sand cannot be removed by any water passing over it.
1530. Those flats are extensive, are they not? They are. I should think about three-quarters of a mile from Wardell.

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1531. They extend right across the river? The shallow water extends right across.
1532. There is no channel on either side? No. The channel is greatly deepened by dredging; that has not been done, I think, for the last four years.
1533. There is another point just below Broadwater where the channel of the river seems to be contracted a little by a reef—I think they call it Long Point, opposite Byrne's Hotel? Yes.
1534. Do you think that offers any serious obstacle to the flood-waters getting away? I think the flood-waters coming from the Broadwater would go right over the reef.
1535. Do you mean over the reef and continue down the river, or over the reef towards the land opposite? Over the reef towards the land opposite.
1536. The reef would have the effect of turning it in that direction rather than allowing it to go down the river? Yes.
1537. Do you think that the water running through the proposed channel, combined with the water from the Tuckian Swamp itself, flowing together down the Broadwater, would stop the force of the main river current to some extent, and that the tendency would be that the water coming down the Broadwater from the proposed channel would strike against the reef at Byrne's, and from there go on to the land on the seaward side of the river? Yes.
1538. It would be a bit awkward for those people? The scheme would be injurious to those people near Byrne's, owing to the two waters meeting.
1539. If that reef were removed, do you think the water from the proposed channel would then come down the river? No doubt it would help; but I do not think it would be much good.
1540. There would always be a danger of the water going on to the land on the ocean side of the river at that point? Yes.
1541. There is another contraction apparently on the river at Alley's Hill;—do you think that contraction has much effect in keeping back the flood-waters from up above? I do not think so.
1542. What is the width at that point? I should think the width would be about 40 feet down below Alley's.
1543. Does a good depth continue right through that contracted channel? Yes, in the channel; but you must not go out of it; it is very narrow.
1544. Would you not think it would have some effect in damming back the water, seeing that from that point upwards the water in very high flood all seems to go towards Tuckian? That is because the country is so low.
1545. Do you think the removal of the reef on the point opposite Alley's Hill would have any effect in assisting the escape of flood-waters from above? I should think it would.
1546. And in this way assist the more rapid scour of the river below? Yes.

William Edmond Kemp, Acting District Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, Ballina, sworn, and examined:—

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1547. *Mr. Watson.*] You have been here only a short time on this occasion, I understand? Yes; I have been here a little over two months.
1548. But you were here previously? I have been here on three previous occasions, amounting in all to seven and a half months.
1549. Could you tell the Committee what is in contemplation at the present time in connection with the harbour works—what is intended to be done? The breakwaters are intended to be extended, as shown on the plan, to a length of 1,500 feet beyond what they are at present. The inner portion of the wall is more in the nature of a training-wall. There will be somewhere about 3,000 feet of actual breakwater on each side.
1550. Where the channel comes between them, will the two breakwaters be eventually about 3,000 feet in length? Yes.
1551. And then, in addition, there will be a training-wall? Yes; what I call the middle wall.
1552. The object of that being to concentrate the water on the northern side, with the view of keeping the navigable channel as near the northern bank of the river as possible? Yes; and get as straight a run through the entrance as possible.
1553. At present I understand that inner training wall is not in full operation? There is an opening about half way along its length, about 200 feet wide, for the purpose of allowing steamers to use the southern channel.
1554. The hope is that, eventually, the northern channel will scour sufficiently to permit of the closing up of the opening in the inner training wall? Yes. As soon as the bank of indurated sand is cut through by the dredge.
1555. Where does that bank lie? Opposite Norton-street, and about a mile inside the entrance to the harbour.
1556. What has been the result, so far, of the works undertaken—what effect have they had on the channel and the entrance? Their effect has been to bring about a very great improvement both on the bar and on the crossing. The crossing is a few hundred yards inside the entrance, close to the end of the middle wall.
1557. Do you think the works are having the effect anticipated? Yes, there is no doubt about it.
1558. So that there will be no disappointment in respect to them? No, I do not think so.
1559. Are there any indications that the more northerly channel is being deepened by the tidal action outside the training wall? Yes; below the indurated sand there has been a very great improvement.
1560. What depth is that bank of indurated sand? It varies from 5 feet down to 14 feet, where we are now working on it.
1561. You are now working on it with a view to its removal? Yes.
1562. What depths do you anticipate having—first on the bar, then on the crossing, and the bank of indurated sand? I think after the works are completed there will be from 18 to 20 feet on the bar and crossing.
1563. And you are deepening the bank of indurated sand to how much? At the present time we are going down to about 17 or 18 feet with it.
1564. Eventually, I suppose, you will have it in harmony with the depths of the outer work? Yes.
1565. How long do you think the works now in progress at the entrance will take to complete? I think about five years.

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1566. But you will not have to wait till that time for a larger measure of benefit from them, I suppose? No. A great deal depends on the floods in the river.
1567. Further up the river there are works also in progress in the way of deepening and assisting navigation? We are removing the reef at Woodburn at present.
1568. Is that rock formation? It is of a very mixed character. It is pipeclay and rock mixed up together.
1569. Are there any other shoals up the river that you have mapped out as being points for working? There are five or six different places where we have had soundings and borings taken with a view to the removal of obstructions. The first one is below the Broadwater, opposite Mr. Byrne's property, about 15¾ miles from the entrance, opposite the junction of the Broadwater with the Richmond.
1570. Is it proposed to remove that reef? Yes.
1571. That does not extend right across the river I understand? I may say generally that none of these rock obstructions are very bad obstructions to navigation at present; there is a fairly good channel to a depth of about 9 feet at all of them. The next one is about 17½ miles from the entrance, in the Humbug Reach. The next is at Woodburn, which we are already removing. The next above that is about 28 miles from the entrance—that is, below the Buckendoon wharf. The next is about 34¾ miles from the entrance, at a place called Newby's Hill, just above Bungawalbyn Creek. The next is in the North Arm, a little above Coraki, about 39 miles from the entrance.
1572. Have you had any opportunity of observing the effect of the flood relief channel constructed at Tuckombil? I was here when the flood of July, 1899, occurred. I had observations taken of the flow of the water over the Tuckombil weir, as regards the height over the weir and the period for which it was running over. On the 9th July, 1899, the water rose to the present level of the sill—that is, the top of the stone work. The Tuckombil flood relief channel consists of a weir and flood-channel from the Tuckombil Creek to Evans' River. The take-off for the flood-waters of the Richmond is at the town of Woodburn, the course of the flood-waters being from Tuckombil Creek over the weir, passing through some low-lying lands into Evans' River, and thence to the sea.
1573. What height is the weir above low-water mark? Five feet above low-water at Woodburn; that is the present level.
1574. At the time when you had the observations taken I understand there were wooden sills above the top of the existing weir? Yes; 2 feet high.
1575. Those have since been removed? Yes; they were removed just after the flood I speak of.
1576. During the observations you made they were in position and blocking the water to that extent? Yes.
1577. Would you give the Committee the result of your observations? On the 9th July, 1899, at 8 p.m., the water rose to the level of the present crest of the weir—2 feet below the then existing sills. On the 11th, at 6 a.m., it rose to the height of the existing sills—that would be 7 feet above low-water. At 1 p.m., on the 12th, it was 4 feet over the sills; at 5 p.m., on the 12th, it was 5 ft. 3 in. over the sills; at 11 a.m. on the 13th, it had fallen to the top of the sills; on the 17th, at 6 a.m., it was down to the crest of the present weir.
1578. Was the weir acting to its full capacity, considering the height at which the flood was? Yes; there was no obstruction whatever to the get-away.
1579. We were informed, by a witness at Woodburn, that the land, some 4 or 5 chains below the weir, was 2 ft. 5 in. above the level of the weir, or 5 inches higher than the sills that were there during the flood; and further, that as the escape drain below the weir was only 60 feet wide, as against 30 feet on the weir itself, there was not sufficient get-away for the water that passed over the weir;—did you see any signs of any detention in that respect? No; the water had a free escape the whole time. In fact, it was considerably lower just on the seaward side of the weir than it was above.
1580. Indicating that it was acting to the fullest extent possible at that time? Of course, the sills being on at that time, there would be very little of that bank above at that period.
1581. With the removal of the sills, the proportionate height of the bank some distance below would be increased? Yes; but there is such a very large escape from the surrounding country that I do not think that would have any effect whatever.
1582. That is below the bank of which the witness spoke? Yes.
1583. The draw from the lower land beyond the bank would be sufficient to take the water through the 60-feet channel just as quickly as it would go over the weir? Exactly.
1584. Because, immediately below the weir there is a fall, as it is? Yes, there is a big fall.
1585. Can you say whether that comparatively narrow channel through the banks, of which you are speaking, was left with a view to relying upon the scour to make it wider? I believe it was. I had no personal acquaintance with the scheme at the time.
1586. Have you seen any indications of that bank scouring away through the action of floods? No; there is no indication on the ground at present.
1587. Do you care to offer an opinion as to what measure of relief to the flooded area above that escape channel afforded by its existence? I think there is no data whatever on which anyone could give an opinion on the subject. Although that was a comparatively high fresh at Lismore and at Bungawalbyn Creek; the South Arm was not in big flood at all at the time.
1588. So that from that standpoint it would be a partial flood? Yes.
1589. Did you notice the direction from which the water was flowing towards the weir? The whole of the water which went over the weir came from Bungawalbyn Creek and from Tuckombil Creek.
1590. And not from the main river? No; the water was running into the main river during the whole period of the flood.
1591. Of course, it is to be assumed that the existence of the weir resulted in a certain amount of water going to sea through Evans' River which otherwise would have gone down the main river? Exactly.
1592. But, so far as the weir was acting on the occasion when you saw it, it had no chance of proving its effect in respect of relieving the main river itself? In taking away water from the other creeks it must relieve the main river to a certain extent.
1593. What I meant was relieving it from water coming down from above through the main river? It was all water which would have gone into the main river; it must have relieved the main river to some extent.

1594.

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1594. But when you said the water was coming from Bungawalbyn Creek you did not mean *via* the main river, but coming across country? Coming from Bungawalbyn Creek at a point some distance south of its junction with the Richmond. The water coming from Bungawalbyn Creek above its junction with the Richmond was going over the weir.

1595. When the water was 5 feet 3 inches over the sills at the weir, was it also over the surrounding country west of Tuckombil Creek? Yes.

1596. So that, as far as relieving from flood the country in its immediate vicinity is concerned, the weir did not make any alteration? This country was still flooded, but not quite to such an extent as it would otherwise have been.

1597. You are aware of the proposal to take a relief channel from above Coraki into the Tuckian Swamp? Yes.

1598. Have you looked into that matter yourself at all? No; I have not gone into the question by calculations or in that way. I have only just a general idea of it.

1599. What effect do you think that would have—first, upon the navigation of the river; and, secondly, upon the scour necessary to complete the works which you have in progress down at the entrance? As far as the river between the proposed weir and Coraki is concerned, I think it would have a very bad effect on the channel; because the weir would take off a large quantity of water from the North Arm which otherwise would come down the channel to Coraki, and on some occasions the water from the South Arm would be running in an opposite direction, towards the weir, backing up through the North Arm to the weir, with the result that the flow of water in that part of the channel would be very slow; in fact, at times it would be simply dead water. Therefore, the whole of the silt which came down into that part of the river would remain there.

1600. That is down to Coraki;—then going on from Coraki to the Broadwater? From there I think the water from the South Arm and the other creeks—Bungawalbyn Creek and Sandy Creek—would be sufficient to keep the channel fairly well scoured to its present depth.

1601. Suppose the proposed relief channel works in the way that some people anticipate by bringing a certain amount of water into the Richmond at Broadwater earlier than the other flood-waters would reach it;—what effect do you think that would have upon the works at the entrance? I do not think it would make any difference whatever to the entrance.

1602. When you get that far the quantity will not be great enough to make any difference? You would get the whole of the water there at one period or another.

1603. And would it make no essential difference at what period you got the water? I do not think there would be enough difference in the time of the arrival of the water to have any effect.

1604. So that from the point of view of navigation it would seem that the only objection in your mind to the proposal is with respect to that portion of the river between Coraki and the weir? Yes.

1605. Which is about 4½ or 5 miles long? That is so.

1606. But in that part of the river you think it would do an injury, and the river would require dredging? Yes, it would require dredging after each flood.

1607. Can you say whether the existence of the Tuckombil relief channel in its present state, had any effect on the action of the last flood—any influence upon the river scour? That is the only fresh in the river I have seen, so that I cannot draw any conclusion as to what would have happened in other cases. But there was a very good scour at the entrance at that period of the flood, and it did a very great amount of good to the entrance.

1608. Prior to that flood what was the state of the entrance so far as the depth was concerned? It was not so very shallow; but the crossing was very narrow and crooked, and the scour had the effect of straightening it as well as deepening it considerably to a greater width.

1609. It has been suggested by some of those in favour of the scheme that a moderate fresh in the river is just as effective, from a scouring point of view, as a very heavy flood;—do you think there is anything in that contention? I think there is a certain amount of truth in it. I think that the water, so long as it is confined to banks does more good in equal time than a very high flood.

1610. Does it seem to lose speed when it gets away from the banks for miles? Yes; the water in the river, I think, does not actually flow so fast at those times.

1611. I understand that you were for a considerable time in charge of works on the Hunter River carried on by the Department? Yes; I spent twenty years in the Hunter River district.

1612. And amongst other things you carried out a flood relief work there? Yes.

1613. Where was it? It was just at the lower end of what is called Horse-shoe Bend, near West Maitland.

1614. What did the channel consist of? The channel at that place was about 150 feet wide.

1615. And across a neck in a bend in the river? The channel we cut was about 700 feet long and up to about 150 feet wide, speaking from memory.

1616. And approximate to the width of the river at the point where you started? Yes.

1617. It was across a bend in the river? Yes; very similar to the Figtree bend on the Richmond.

1618. You cut that down to what width? We only cut it a certain part of the way across, when the flood of 1893 came and cleared out the rest of it down to about summer level in the river.

1619. What was the effect of that flood channel upon the river immediately below? It filled up the whole of the original channel to within about 4 feet of the top of the banks of the river, where formerly there was a depth of water of about 7 or 8 feet, and the height of the bank was about 20 feet.

1620. Your experience then on the Hunter would bear out your present contention that the effect of making the proposed flood channel would be to increase the liability to silting between the proposed weir and the junction with the South Arm? I think so. Of coure it would not have as great an effect as it had in the Hunter, because in this case the weir is 12 feet above low-water.

1621. There is always a certain amount of flow remaining in the North Arm below the weir; but the tendency would be in the direction of silting, you think? Certainly.

1622. Do you think, having navigation in view, that the amount of silting in that section of the river to which you refer would be sufficiently serious to make it weigh against any possible benefit that might otherwise arise from the scheme? I think so.

1623. Do you think the expense of keeping the channel open there would be likely to be very great? I think it would be very considerable after each flood.

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1624. I suppose it would take your Department some time to dredge out the whole of that if it were silted? Yes, it would take a long time. I should like to say that as soon as the weir ceased to operate, and the North Arm, therefore, began to regain its usual course at a height of about 12 feet above high-water, that body of water would begin to scour at least some of the silt that may have been deposited.
1625. Would the deposit of silt, assuming it to have been made in that section of the river, occur equally along the 4 or 5 miles, or would it only occur at particular points where the current crossed? It would occur chiefly below the weir; and then, after passing each bend, I would expect a deposit of silt.
1626. Assuming everything else in connection with the scheme to be satisfactory, and all other objections met, would that probable result be sufficient in your mind to cause its rejection—leaving everything else out of account for the time-being? I certainly think that it would double the cost of the scheme, taking the interest on the money, and the yearly expenditure incurred for dredging as a basis.
1627. You think as much money would require to be expended each year for dredging as would amount to the annual interest on the cost of this scheme? Yes.
1628. The natural consequence of silting to any extent in the way you suggest would be to seriously impede navigation? Certainly.
1629. Even with dredging, it would take some time before silt could be removed in all cases, I suppose? Yes.
1630. And that would have an injurious effect upon the people further up the river than the proposed weir, who expect to be relieved by the removal of flood waters? Yes.
1631. So that it would seem that the people above the weir, who expect to be benefited by the removal of the flood waters, have to choose between two evils—either suffering occasional flooding or running the risk of having their navigation seriously impeded? Yes.
1632. It has been suggested that, for the purpose for which it is intended, the weir will not be sufficiently effective at a height of 12 feet above low-water, and some of the witnesses have recommended that it should be reduced by about 4 feet, making it about 8 feet above low-water;—what is your opinion on that proposal? I think that every foot you take off the height of the weir would increase the silting between the weir and Coraki.
1633. And increase proportionately the expenditure between those points? Yes.
1634. Would there be any point in connection with that escape channel at which it would be unsafe to further reduce the weir in height from the point of view of the scour in the portion of the river between Coraki and Broadwater, leaving out the small portion of the North Arm spoken of? No; I think that the South Arm and the Bungawalbyn Creek waters would keep that open to its present depth.
1635. Practically without any assistance from the North Arm? Yes.
1636. So that the effect of lowering the weir would be only felt between the weir and Coraki? Yes; I think so.
1637. Would you care to express any opinion on the general effect of the weir from the point of view of flood prevention, either above the weir itself, on the North Arm, or from Dungarubba Creek towards the weir? I think in a moderate flood it would improve the get-away of the water from the North Arm.
1638. Would that be beneficial, do you think, in the same kind of flood to the people below the weir and towards Dungarubba Creek—that big bend? No; I think it would increase the liability to flood in that direction. I think it would increase the liability to flood on the Tuckian side of the small dividing ridge between Tuckian and Dungarubba Creek and over towards the southern side of the proposed channel.
1639. For what reason? At present the water which floods the land adjoining Tuckian, on the southern side, has to come from the river and back up Broadwater into the Tuckian Swamp, and the proposed scheme would have the effect of making a direct channel from the North Arm on to that country, causing a greater flooding than would otherwise be the case.
1640. If the scheme were carried out, do you think it would have any effect on the land below the Broadwater in the way of increasing the liability to flood? I am talking at present about a moderate flood. I do not think it would make very much difference in the lower river in a moderate flood.
1641. And in the case of a high flood? I think in a high flood the proposed channel would make very little difference, indeed, in the way of reducing floods.
1642. Towards Lismore? On the whole river.
1643. What reason do you give for that? I think that the main river and the Broadwater in a high flood are already charged with as much water as they can carry.
1644. Would it have any effect in relieving the people above the weir towards Lismore, even in a high flood? I do not think it would in a very high flood.
1645. Is that because, when the flood gets to a certain height, the weir would then simply back water, or hold water that was backed up and not running? It would simply be a part of the flood channel from the Broadwater back to Lismore.
1646. In that high flood do you think the lower river—that is, from the Broadwater towards the entrance—would be likely to be detrimentally affected? I do not think it would to any great extent.
1647. You think there is sufficient get-away down there? I think there is. I do not think any more water would require to be taken down than is taken down at present.
1648. To some extent it would be taken down more gradually than at present, would it not—that is, a certain amount of it would go down a little earlier? Yes; there would be a little that would go down slightly earlier.
1649. So that whatever difference there might be, presumably, would be in favour of it getting away? It would be very little. The early part of the flood does not get away quickly. As you have heard this morning, the flood tide runs up the river for at least a week after the flood begins to rise at the head of the river.
1650. So it is only after that that the river begins to discharge properly—the river gets the mastery of the tides? Yes.
1651. And up to that time you think that any water coming through the proposed channel, and ahead of the main flood, would not get away? It would not get away at all quickly, in proportion to what it would afterwards. Of course, there would not be the same proportion of water to come out.
1652. Assuming that the channel were filled, there would only be a comparatively small portion for the lower river to discharge if it were all coming down? Yes; it would not be very great, still it would take all the longer to go out. I would point out that these escapes from the river to the ocean would tend to prevent the lower river rising much higher than it has yet done.

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1653. Do you think there is any material danger to be apprehended from the existence of these high flood channels towards the ocean, through which the flood broke in 1890? There is no doubt that if they break out to any great extent they will have to be protected.
1654. So as to prevent the possibility of their becoming permanent openings? Yes.
1655. Is there anything else you would like to state? In view of the fact that the level of the Tuckian Swamp is about 5 feet above low-water, and that evidence has gone to show that there is usually 7 or 8 feet of water in it prior to the flood breaking over the North Arm and from Swan Bay, and as the weir is only 12 feet above low-water mark, it seems to me that the water in the swamp, before the weir commences to run, will be on a level with the crest of the weir itself, which, I think, will allow little chance of rapid relief, and will raise the flood level in the swamp so as to flood the adjoining land to a greater extent than previously.
1656. Do you think that the raising of the flood level in the swamp by a foot would add to the force with which it would contend with the waters in the Broadwater? Yes. Every foot you raise the swamp would tend to throw more water out through the Broadwater.
1657. So that there will be an inclination for the water to come in to force other water out in the front of it? Yes; but the whole of the water has to pass the narrow points on the river below the Broadwater, such as that opposite Byrne's. I think the whole thing resolves itself into this: that, unless the water were raised immediately below the Broadwater, there would be no possibility of getting a greater quantity down to the entrance. The only way to deal with this or any other river subject to flood, is to start at the entrance and work upwards, removing obstructions as you go.

Thomas McDonnough, Surveyor, Harbours and Rivers' Branch, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

T. McDonnough. 13 Mar., 1900.

1658. *Chairman.*] You are at present engaged on the Richmond River, and have been here for three years? Yes.
1659. Have you prepared any data in connection with the proposed Tuckian Swamp? I did the survey for that channel and the swamp scheme contemplated at that time.
1660. Will you tell us the height of the present river banks at the proposed weir site? 21·12 feet above low-water at Woodburn.
1661. And the height of the weir above low-water? The crest of the weir is 12 feet above low-water. It is 8 feet where it abuts on the river, taking the same level.
1662. What is the height at the bottom of the proposed channel at the weir end? Five feet above low-water mark. The channel is level from the weir into the swamp.
1663. What is the height at the bottom of the channel at the point where the Department proposes that it should stop;—about 2 miles from the weir? That is 5 feet also.
1664. So that there is no fall in that part of the channel? No.
1665. Suppose the channel were constructed right through from the weir to the head of the Broadwater, what fall would the flood-water have in the channel from end to end? Four feet, taken to the level of the mud at the bottom of the head of Broadwater.
1666. In what distance? It would be a little less than 5 miles.
1667. Will you describe the state of the Tuckian Swamp at its junction with the head of the Broadwater? It is all mangroves right round, and it gradually changes into reeds when you get back a couple of hundred feet, and the reeds get so thick that the water does not flow much further in ordinary weather. The salt-water does not get much back on to it on account of the growth of weeds.
1668. But it is affected by the ebb and flow of the tide? Yes, it is for some distance back.
1669. The tide flows right on to it? Yes.
1670. About how far back? When I was there it did not go more than about 500 or 600 feet; but I could tell from the level that it would go a mile away if the reeds were burnt to give it a chance—they choke it.
1671. What is the rise of tide at the head of the Broadwater? About 4 feet.
1672. It is not extraordinary tides, but ordinary tides that get into the swamp to a certain extent? Ordinary tides would not get far—perhaps just spill over. The spring tides could go a mile, but they do not go more than 500 or 600 feet. If the growth were burnt off they would go much further.
1673. When it is spring-tide, and the swamp is full of water up to that high tide, would the water then flow down the Broadwater;—I mean the water through the proposed channel? It would while it was higher than the tide; but in places where the tide got up to the height of it it would not.
1674. Do you think that with a spring-tide that spring-tide water would run up the proposed flood-relief channel? Yes; if there was a channel it would conduct the spring-tide right up the channel, as long as there was not too much flow of water to resist it.
1675. How far above the bottom of the channel would it flow;—the short end of the channel? It would not get into the 5-foot level channel—that is a foot above high tide.
1676. If a channel were cut through the swamp, it would flood that channel? Yes.
1677. But the tide-water would not get into the short channel of 2 miles long adjoining the weir? No.
1678. *Mr. Watson.*] In fact it would not extend beyond the swamp? No; unless you deepened the channel.
1679. *Chairman.*] Do you know the drains made by Mr. Henderson? Yes.
1680. How does each high-tide affect them? The spring tides spill over the bank, and go a little distance.
1681. And does every tide run up the drain? I could not exactly tell that, because when I was there, there was always water running out. It was a wet season, there was never any salt-water there, but I made it my business at spring-tide to find whether it did go over the ground.
1682. Was that water running over the adjoining land, or was it running out through Henderson's drain? It was running through the drain. It spilled into the drains off the swamp.
1683. That would indicate then that the surrounding land was above the tide effect? Yes; above the tide then. Some of this ground is above spring-tide too. The bulk of the ground is in what appears to be a kind of basin.
1684. Do you think those drains of Henderson's were effective in draining the land? Only to a certain extent. I do not think they were a complete success, or anything like a success.

T. McDonnough. 13 Mar., 1900.

1685. But would you go so far as to say that they injure the land by letting salt-water in that would not otherwise go there? I would not say they are an injury, but I think they caused it to subside a couple of feet.
1686. They are good in dry seasons? Yes. While I was there they were no good for seven months; the land would not feed anything.
1687. It was a wet season? Yes; it was only now and again the cattle could get on to the land.
1688. You say they are only a partial success? Yes.
1689. As a means of getting rid of flood-water, they are really of no use? No; he has not tapped the creeks with them, for one reason; they were only intended to drain his own ground.
1690. You know the head of the Broadwater; it has been stated that there are ridges or banks there;—is that the case? There are no banks at the head of the Broadwater, where channel is shown on the map as joining the Broadwater. It is all flat.
1691. So that there would be nothing to prevent the water flowing that way? Only a belt of ti-tree. Some distance of thick ti-tree is the only obstruction. The timber is rather thicker there than it is further back.
1692. Would the ti-tree grow in water? Yes.
1693. Is it usually on land a little higher than the surroundings? No; mostly with a sounder bottom.
1694. The presence of the ti-tree might lead someone to believe the land was a little higher? Yes; looking from a distance you would think it was higher ground.
1695. How is the Tuckian Swamp flooded? Partly from the creeks draining into it, and partly from the water in the early stages of the flood backing up the Broadwater, and later on, when the flood breaks over the banks, it spills into it from a number of other points—from a point at Baxter's, from Swan Bay, and from Dungarubba Creek. The water from those points finds its way into the swamp, and that seems to change the current, and the water then runs down.
1696. Have you ever seen the water flowing up the Broadwater? Yes, in the 1898 flood.
1697. At what stage of the flood was that? It did not get very high there.
1698. How long had the flood been rising in the river up above? It had been rising at Lismore for a couple of days. But it was not high there; it was only a very moderate flood at this end.
1699. And then the water was running up the Broadwater? Yes, only just backing in; there was not a very strong current.
1700. Where was that water coming from that was running up the Broadwater? It was all water that was coming down the main river. The main river was a couple of feet over high-water, and it backed up. It is only at the beginning of the flood that water runs up the Broadwater, and at the later stages of a flood it flows back.
1701. Seeing that the object of the proposed channel is to relieve the early stages of a flood from the upper river, would the water running up the Broadwater at the early stages lower down prevent the escape of the water through the channel? It would not prevent it at that height, because the waters would not be up as high as 12 feet.
1702. There would be plenty of fall for the water to get away in the lower river? Yes; it does not get up as high as 12 feet in the Broadwater, except in extremely high floods.
1703. You heard Mr. Kemp give figures about the ordinary state of the swamp;—that there was 5 feet of water in the swamp above low-water mark? In some parts.
1704. Do you agree with him that you get a rise of 7 feet over that 5 feet in flood-time? You would not get it from back water.
1705. From any cause? I do not think you would get it until the flood broke over.
1706. Would you care to express an opinion on the scheme? It would be somewhat out of my province to give an opinion as to whether the scheme would be effective or not.
1707. You have some flood-levels? At the western end of the Tuckian Swamp, near the proposed channel, the following are the flood-levels:—In 1890, 13·80 feet above low-water; in 1893, 14·2 feet above low-water. On the eastern side of the swamp, near the Broadwater, the levels were: in 1890 flood, 12·58 feet; and in the 1893 flood, 13 feet.
1708. At what stage of the flood were those levels taken? At the top of the flood; they took the highest level. I also have the levels taken near Broadwater mill, where the Broadwater empties into the main river. In 1890 the level was 12·34 feet; and in 1893, 12·75 feet. Again, below the junction, near Boundary Creek, 2 miles lower down, the levels were: in 1890, 11·17 feet; and in 1893, 11·23 feet.
1709. Do those figures point to the conclusion that there is a backing-up or congestion of the waters at the junction of the Broadwater with the river? They have that indication. The following levels were taken at the Broadwater, just above the junction of the river:—In 1870, 11·03 feet; in 1887, 10·55 feet; in 1889, 11·07 feet. The flood-levels at the off-take or weir site were: in 1893, 22·31 feet; and in 1870, 22·06 feet; they told me that the flood-level in 1890 was the same as that in 1893. Data showing the various levels during the flood of 1898, from the Broadwater upwards to Lismore, and to Irvington on the South Arm, are indicated on the flood diagram produced, copy of which is in the Public Works Department, Sydney. The figures cannot well be conveyed except by diagram. The ridge of land referred to by Mr. Kemp and other witnesses as extending parallel with, and about 2 miles south of, the relief channel, does exist. The highest point I got in that direction was 9 feet; but I am not sure that that was the highest part of the ridge.
1710. Do you agree with Mr. Kemp that, if you put a quantity of extra water into the swamp, with a 2-mile channel, there would be a risk of its overflowing the land? I should think it would increase the height of the swamp. The water is about 8 feet higher in the North Arm than it is in the swamp. If you let the water of the North Arm on to the swamp it is pretty sure to raise it a bit. It would suit the man on the North Arm to get the water away from his place, but it might not suit the other fellow. My observation with regard to the rock obstructions in the river has been that, at flood time, there is a backing up of water—a block or chocking in some places. I notice that, particularly at the reef just below the junction of the Broadwater and the river, and also at other places further up the river.
1711. Has your observation of the river enabled you to say whether any interference with the scour might have a prejudicial effect as regards silting up? It is pretty hard to tell, and I do not think my opinion is worth very much on that particular point.
1712. There are certain sand terraces near Boundary Creek, and it is said that gold-mining there has been the

means

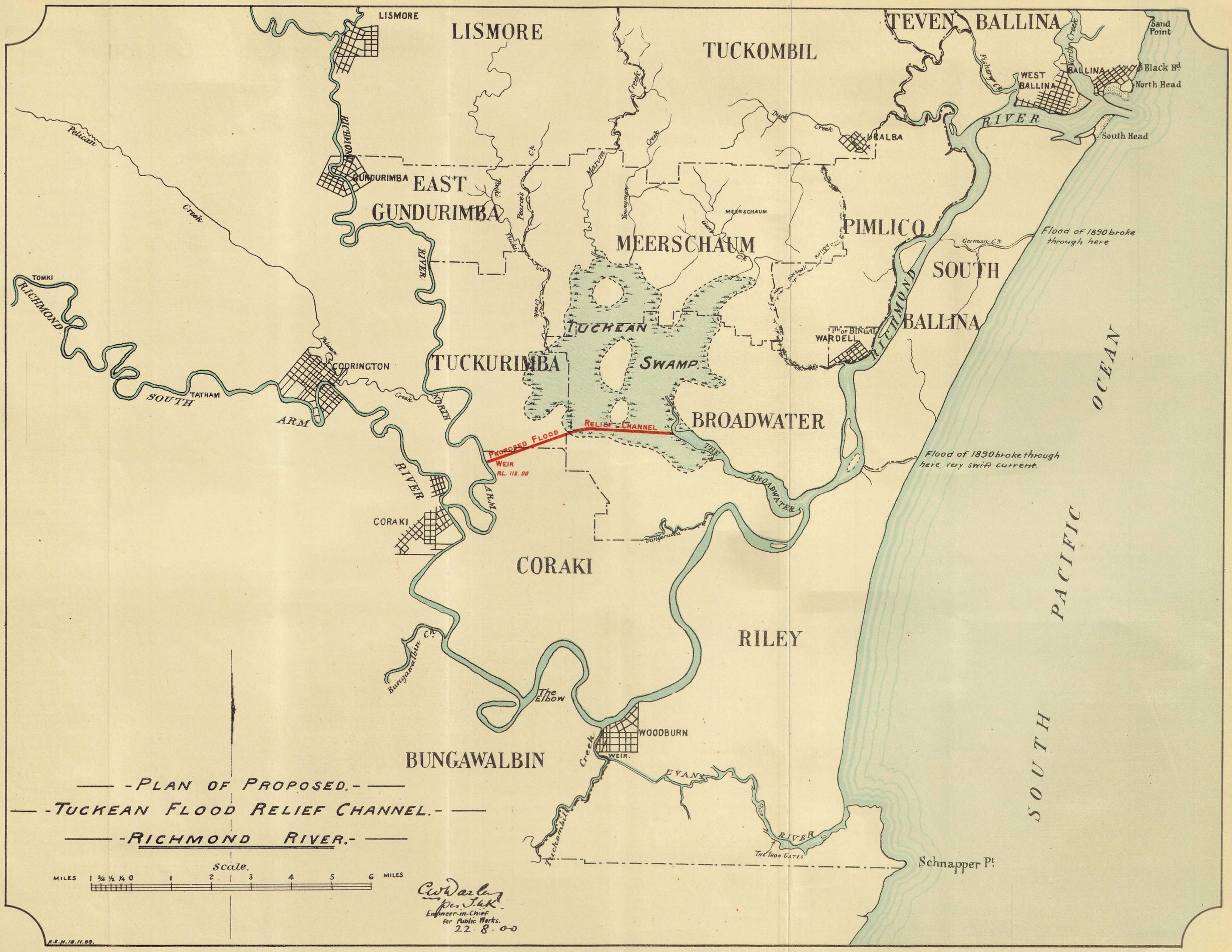
T. McDonnough. 1 Mar., 1900.

means of causing the sand to be distributed over the land? I examined those terraces, and I think the disturbance referred to is due to natural causes, because the same thing has occurred lately in other places along the coast. It may have been assisted slightly by the operation of the miners, but I think it is chiefly due to natural causes. In other places the sand has been washed away much more than at the place near Boundary Creek. I shall prepare and furnish to the Committee a tabulated statement showing the state of the floods in the Richmond River during the period from the 23rd to 25th February, 1898, giving the varying heights and the estimated discharge. The figures will be taken from the diagram already referred to. On the first day of the flood of 1898, namely, the 22nd February, I observed that the flood-waters broke over the bank at Baxter's, above Coraki. About two days afterwards I was at that part of the river known as Swan Bay, and I was told that the water had been up level with the banks, but had not broken over, and I saw no indications of its having broken over. When I returned it was level with the bank, about 10 ft. 6 in.

1713. When it broke over at Baxter's were you able to see how far it went over the bank—whether it went right on to the Tuckian, or where it stopped? I traced it right down to the swamp—it was only a dribble. At the bank it might have been a foot deep. On the occasion of this flood there was not much water, comparatively speaking, going down the South Arm, and the flood was backing up Bungawalbyn.

[One plan.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.



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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND PLAN,

RELATING TO THE PROPOSED

WHARFAGE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37.

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee,* 26 *June,* 1900.

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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The Honorable PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD
The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

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JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esquire.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esquire.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esquire.

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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

WHARFAGE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, and the Public Works Acts Further Amendment Act of 1897, 61 Vic. No. 6, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is expedient the proposed work should be carried out, and they recommend that the new wharf be extended northward a further distance of 100 feet; and, in accordance with the provision of sub-section IV, of clause 13, of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

THE PROPOSED NEW WHARFAGE.

1. In 1887–1888 the Government constructed at the south-west corner of Woolloomooloo Bay wharfage having a frontage of 433 feet, known as the Admiralty Wharf, then intended for the use of the Imperial naval authorities; but, in consequence of wharfs and stores being constructed on Garden Island, it has since been used for general shipping purposes, principally in connection with the Gulf line of steamers. It is now proposed to lengthen this wharf by 100 feet, and construct a new one 500 feet long adjoining the Admiralty Wharf, but placed 60 feet further from the shore line, and extending northwards along the site at present occupied by the Health Board's quarantine depôt, and some old boat-sheds and other similar structures, as far as Robinson's ladies' baths.

The face of the wharf would be about 2 chains from the present shore line, in order to obtain the requisite depth of water—28 or 30 feet—the space thus provided being ample for the erection of cargo sheds and offices, and for a 66-foot roadway and a 12-foot footpath. The reclamation, it is explained, would also allow for an addition of over three-quarters of an acre to the Domain if that should be necessary. No portion of the Domain frontage would require to be excavated or disfigured in any way; the rock face which exists there now, and the iron railing enclosing the Domain areas would remain untouched. When completed the new wharf would be capable of accommodating the largest of the vessels now visiting the port of Sydney.

ESTIMATED COST.

2. The estimate of cost is £23,000, which includes £1,800 for re-erecting suitable buildings in connection with a quarantine depôt, which it would be necessary to provide in some other locality.

DEPARTMENTAL

Departmental Reasons for the Proposal.

3. On the question of the necessity for additional wharfage accommodation, it is urged by the Department of Public Works that the growing shipping trade of the port of Sydney, and the phenomenal and rapid increase in the size of the vessels trading here, make it absolutely necessary to provide further and more suitable berthing space. The existing private wharfs, it is pointed out, are not fully adapted to the requirements of modern steamships, and the Government wharfs are eagerly sought after and fully occupied, while fresh applications for berthing space are being received continually. But the more immediate cause which renders necessary the early construction of the proposed wharf is said to be the dangerously congested condition of the ferry passenger traffic at Circular Quay, which arises from the berthing of the large steamers of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company at the head of the Quay in close proximity to the ferry jetties. It is regarded as imperative in the interest of public safety that these steamers should be removed from their present berth at the earliest possible date, and as there is no vacant berth at the existing Government wharfs suitable for them, it is necessary to construct a new one, which it is now proposed to provide at Woolloomooloo Bay.

Witnesses Examined.

4. In view of the reasons given for the proposed new wharfage, the Committee examined the manager of the North Shore Ferry Company, and a representative of the agents of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company, as well as the necessary official witnesses. Evidence was also obtained from the Acting-Chairman of the Metropolitan Land Board, with regard to the tenure upon which the baths in Woolloomooloo Bay are held, and to steps taken by the Board for providing public bathing accommodation in another locality; from the Parliamentary representative of the electorate of which Woolloomooloo Bay forms part; and from the Director of the Botanic Gardens and the Domain, to ascertain whether the proposed wharf would interfere to any extent with the use of the Domain for public recreation. Witnesses, who, on various grounds, objected to the proposal, were heard; and the evidence in the Glebe Island Improvements inquiry, on the subject of wharfage accommodation in Sydney harbour, given by the chairman of the Sydney Wharf Association, the general manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the late Collector of Customs, and the manager of the Wharf Association, was made an addition to the proceedings.

Necessity for the Wharf.

5. The evidence as to the necessity for the wharf is strong. The statement that applications for berths are continuous is somewhat beyond what is actually the case, but, including the necessity for finding a berth for the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers other than at the Circular Quay, the Manager of the Government Wharfs has received four applications, which he is in some difficulty to comply with satisfactorily. Three of these are mentioned in the Committee's Report relating to the inquiry respecting the proposed Improvements at Glebe Island, two of which, it is there pointed out, may be met by an extension of the wharfage in Woollomooloo Bay. On the eastern side of the Bay the wharf at the northern end is being extended 200 feet in order to make the existing berth long enough to accommodate two large steamers, and it is believed by the wharfage authorities that these two berths will be leased by the agents of the White Star line of steamships; at present they are under offer to the agents, and the matter is in abeyance pending the result of a reference to the owners. Should the White Star steamers take only one berth, the other may be used by San Francisco mail steamers of a newer and larger type than those now coming here, which are expected to arrive during the present year, or it may be taken by the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers if they should prefer the eastern to the western side of Woollomooloo Bay. If neither of those companies should take the new wharf on the eastern side some other steamers are certain to avail themselves of the accommodation offered there. The Wharfs Manager does not doubt that vessels will be readily forthcoming for both this wharf and the new one now proposed on the western side of the Bay, and, judging from the advantages to steamers berthing in

in Woolloomooloo Bay, as compared with what is obtainable at other wharfs in the harbour, except those at the Circular Quay, there is much to support his view. The Norddeutscher steamers are peculiarly circumstanced. They are very large cargo and passenger carrying vessels, and competitors with the other ocean-going steamers of similar type which trade regularly between Sydney and Europe. All these steamers berth, if possible, at the Circular Quay, as the wharfs there are the nearest to the centre of the city and to most of the wool warehouses, and are most easily accessible. Intending passengers have no difficulty in going there to inspect the accommodation on any vessel, and the Quay is recognised as the fashionable centre of the European passenger traffic. It is therefore not surprising to find that while the agents of the Norddeutscher line admit that the movements of their large steamers have caused some inconvenience to the ferry traffic, they are reluctant to leave the Quay. To remove to Woolloomooloo Bay, they say, would place them at a great disadvantage. Under the circumstances the agents of the Norddeutscher Co. do not favour going to Woolloomooloo Bay, but they might be willing to berth some branch boats there, which are expected to arrive during the year to open up trade with the South Sea Islands. The large steamers they would like to have remain at the Quay, but failing that they mention the alternative of lying in the stream and lightering cargo. It was suggested that if the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company do not accept the proposed berth, the difficulty could probably be met by transferring the German-Australian boats from Circular Quay to Woolloomooloo Bay. This company's boats carry cargo only, and would suffer no inconvenience by leaving Circular Quay. A transference northward could then be made of the China boats and of those of the North German-Lloyd, thus securing the necessary space for ferry traffic at the head of the Quay.

The North Shore and other ferry traffic at the Circular Quay is increasing rapidly, and, as it increases, the interference caused by the steamers berthing at the wharfs becomes more serious. The complaints take the form of both delay to the traffic and risk to the ferry-boats and their passengers. The delay is occasioned chiefly when the steamers are coming into the wharfs; the risk is brought about by colliers lying alongside the steamers, and thereby narrowing the course of the ferry-boats. The North Shore ferry-steamers run two or three five-minute trips, and the remainder trips of a ten minutes interval, from half-past 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night; and shortly the time of running at these intervals will be extended to from a quarter past 5 a.m. until midnight. The Manly, Watson's Bay, Neutral Bay, and Mosman's Bay steamers also run to and from the Quay, and recently the Balmain and other ferries have been added to the list. The fact remains, and is here emphasised, that the occupancy of the south-western corner of the Circular Quay by large steamers is undesirable, and, as it causes both inconvenience and delay, requires to be remedied.

Objections to the proposed wharfage.

6. Three witnesses appeared before the Committee to protest against the construction of the proposed wharfage, one of them, the Director of the Botanic Gardens and the Domain, and the others two Members of the Legislative Council. The objections put forward were chiefly that by taking any portion of the water-frontage of the Domain the area set apart for public recreation is encroached upon and injured as a pleasure resort; that the operations of shipping at wharfs in Woolloomooloo Bay interfere greatly with the peace and comfort of residents in the vicinity; and that if the present proposal be sanctioned it will be followed by others of a similar character until the whole of the water-frontage of the Domain, as far as Mrs. Macquarie's Point, has been appropriated.

Decision arrived at.

7. The Committee find that the construction of the wharfage already carried out in Woolloomooloo Bay has been justified by the large increase in the shipping trade of the port of Sydney during the last ten years, and that up to the present the wharfs have produced, in rents and wharfage dues, a satisfactory return on the cost of construction, notwithstanding that this has been loaded to a

considerable

considerable extent by the cost of expensive land resumptions. Every berth for large vessels is either under lease or in frequent occupation, and there is no reason to doubt that the proposed additional wharfage will be taken up by one line of steamers or another as soon as it is ready. No place within the harbour offers a better site for long broadside wharfs, and that kind of wharf, which is the most convenient for large vessels, does not, with the exception of one instance, exist among the private wharfs in Darling Harbour. Next to the Circular Quay the most convenient place in Sydney Harbour for shipping is Woolloomooloo Bay, and the objections to additional wharfage raised in the Glebe Island improvements inquiry, by those witnesses whose evidence is published with that taken in the present inquiry, do not, in the main, apply to what is now proposed.

The principal objection to the present scheme is the aesthetic one, that by appropriating in the manner proposed a portion of the water-frontage of the Domain, the natural beauty of the place is seriously injured, and the advantages of the Domain as a public park thereby reduced. There may be some weight in this objection, but the public have made no protest against the proposal, and an inspection of the site selected for the new wharfage will show that in this instance, at any rate, such an objection is somewhat far-fetched. Sentiment must sometimes give way to utility. Woolloomooloo Bay is unmistakably established as a shipping centre, and this small addition to the well-constructed wharfs already there cannot possibly have the effect on the Domain predicted by its opponents. The objections of those who complain of the noise, &c., from shipping berthed at the wharfs on the eastern side of the Bay, where the objectors reside, do not apply to the proposed site which is removed from the residential portions of the Bay. It must also be observed that the frontage forming the site of the proposed new wharf is already taken up by structures far less desirable than a wharf for shipping,—including a quarantine depôt and deporting jetty for the most virulent diseases,—and that the locality would benefit by their removal.

Something was also said during the inquiry of the interference with the bathing facilities in Woolloomooloo Bay which the new wharf would cause. But the evidence taken in the matter of bathing, and the condition of the present baths, indicate that the Bay is not now a very desirable place for bathing purposes, and that to meet requirements in this respect the construction of a large and well-appointed public bath in Farm Cove has been recommended by the Metropolitan Land Board.

Resolution Passed.

8. Looking at the proposal in all its aspects, the Committee are of opinion that the additional wharfage should be constructed, and that the advantage arising from it will be very much increased if the new wharf be extended a further 100 feet, beyond Robinson's ladies' baths. The decision of the Committee is contained in the following resolution taken from the Minutes of Proceedings of February 2, 1900:—

> "Mr. Levien moved,—'That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed construction of about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out; and the Committee recommend that the proposed new wharf be extended northward a further distance of 100 feet.'
>
> "The motion was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, and passed."

W. J. TRICKETT,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Sydney, 27th April, 1900.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WHARFAGE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

FRIDAY, 19 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You produce a Departmental statement showing the particulars of the proposed works on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes; it is as follows:— R. R. P. Hickson. 19 Jan., 1900.

WHARF, WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

THE proposal before the Committee was referred by the Legislative Assembly for its consideration on the 22nd December, 1899, in the following terms:—"That it be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works to consider and report on the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney."

The history of wharfage accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay begins in the year 1865, when the then existing circular wharf at the head of the bay was proclaimed. It was not, however, until 1885, twenty years afterwards, that vessels of any considerable size, or carrying general cargo, began to berth there. It was soon found that the wharf, to be of real service, would require to be straightened and cargo sheds erected thereon—both of which improvements were effected. The San Francisco line of mail steamers was the first regular line of vessels to use this berth and it continued to do so for about two years.

Applications for additional berthing accommodation then began to come in, and, with the view of providing same, the Government, about the year 1890, resumed the land, at that time known as the Challis estate, lying on the eastern side of the bay, and other adjacent lands reaching northwards as far as McQuade's property. On these resumed lands the Department constructed two wharfs of 236 feet and 372 feet in length, respectively, which were at once taken up by Messrs. Dangar, Geyde, & Co., for the use of their line of vessels. A further extension northwards, using up the remainder of the resumed lands, was recently completed, forming a wharf 840 feet in length, which accommodates such huge steamers as the "Medic," "Afric," &c.

Coming back to the head of the bay, the Government had, during the years 1887–1888, built a wharf extending from the south-west corner a distance of 433 feet northwards alongside the Domain. This wharf, generally known as the Admiralty wharf, was intended for the use of the Imperial naval authorities, but the construction of wharfs and stores on Garden Island rendered it unnecessary for their requirements. It was, however, at once made use of by the Gulf line of steamers.

The proposal now submitted to the Committee is the lengthening of this Admiralty wharf by 100 feet and the construction of a new wharf 500 feet long (which will be a continuation of the Admiralty wharf, but placed some 60 feet further from the shore line) extending northerly, and finishing short of Robinson's Ladies' Baths, without disturbing same.

In order to obtain the requisite depth of water (28 to 30 feet) the face of the wharf will have to be constructed some 2 chains from the present shore line, and there will therefore be ample room for the erection of cargo sheds and offices, and for a 66-feet roadway and 12-feet footpath. The reclamation will also allow for an area of over three-quarters of an acre being added to the Domain, if necessary, and no portion of the frontage will require to be excavated or disfigured in any way.

The site is at present occupied by the Health Board's Quarantine Depôt, some old boat sheds, and other rookeries, and is altogether an unsightly portion of the bay frontage. A suitable site will, of course, have to be provided elsewhere for the Quarantine Depôt, but, as there are several such available, no difficulty will arise on that score.

When completed, the new wharf will provide a berth capable of accommodating the large-sized vessels which now visit the port. The estimated cost of the scheme is £23,000, which includes a sum of £1,800 for re-erecting suitable buildings in connection with the Quarantine Depôt.

Respecting the question of the need for this proposed addition to the existing wharfage accommodation in Sydney Harbour, there can be no doubt. The growing shipping trade of the port and the phenomenal and rapid increase in the size of the vessels visiting it, make it an absolute necessity to provide further and more suitable berthing space. In Sydney, as in the shipping centres of the United Kingdom, it is found that docks, wharfs, and jetties constructed only seven years ago are now out of date. The existing wharfs belonging to private owners are in most cases mere jetties, unprovided with cargo sheds, of inconvenient access from the landward side, and altogether unsuitable to the requirements of modern steamships. The Government wharfs, on the other hand, whether in Darling Harbour, Circular Quay, or Woolloomooloo Bay, are eagerly sought after and are now fully occupied, while fresh applications for berthing space are being received continually.

But

R. R. P. Hickson. 19 Jan., 1900.

But the more immediate cause which renders necessary the early construction of the proposed wharf is the dangerously congested condition of the ferry passenger traffic in Circular Quay. This traffic, owing to the opening of the Milson's Point to Hornsby railway and the notable growth of all the North Shore suburbs, has greatly increased during the last three or four years, and has consequently created a demand for a much more frequent and rapid service between Circular Quay and the North Shore. Comparing the month of December, 1899, with December, 1896, the ferry company has increased the number of trips run between Circular Quay and North Sydney by 57 per cent. In December last, 8,386 single trips were run, as against 5,316 in December, 1896. During the greater part of the day the service is run at ten minutes' interval, and at one time in the morning at an interval of five minutes; and as nineteen trips each way have to connect with the trains at Milson's Point, it will readily be seen that any obstruction to the ferry steamers means a serious interference with a very important passenger traffic. The Government recognises that this large traffic demands every consideration, and that every possible facility should be provided for conducting it with safety and punctuality.

The chief ground of complaint and the principal source of danger in connection with the ferry passenger traffic arise from the German mail steamers being berthed at the head of the Quay and in close proximity to the ferry jetties. These mail steamers are of great size, and their passage to and from their berthing-place frequently occasions delay and danger to the ferry boats. It is imperative, therefore, in the interests of public safety, that they should be removed from their present berth at Circular Quay at the earliest possible date. There is no existing vacant berth, and the only suitable berth that can be provided for them within a reasonable time is the wharf now submitted to the Committee. The owners themselves, I am informed, desire such a change, inasmuch as they anticipate a speedy increase in the number of their steamers requiring to use the same wharf and for which no space can be provided at Circular Quay. A wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay will satisfactorily meet their requirements.

The total expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with Woolloomooloo Bay up to December last has been...	£366,324 13 5
of which there was paid in respect of land resumptions the sum of	224,856 11 6
leaving as the cost of reclamations, excavations, dredging, wharfs and cargo sheds, &c., the sum of ...	£141,468 1 11

TUESDAY, 23 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, sworn, and further examined:—

R. R. P. Hickson. 23 Jan., 1900.

2. *Chairman.*] At the last meeting of the Committee you produced a Departmental statement with reference to the proposed addition to the wharfage on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.

3. *Mr. Shepherd.*] How do your Department gather information in reference to the necessity for additional wharfage accommodation? From Captain Jackson.

4. I suppose he is considered about as good an authority as we have? I think so.

5. We have evidence before us to the effect that there is no necessity whatever for additional wharfage accommodation? So I understand.

6. Several men in a good position, and who ought to be well informed on the subject, give us that information? So I understand.

7. Of course, we have to rely entirely on the information we receive, as we have no personal knowledge of that phase of the question? All the Department do is to erect the wharfs; we do not know anything about the working of them.

8. Pretty well the whole of the Government wharf accommodation in the harbour is already in use? Yes.

9. Large ships are now becoming very common, and require a different kind of wharf from the ships we had a few years ago? Yes.

10. It is absolutely necessary to have side wharfs where vessels can load and unload without difficulty? Yes.

11. It is considered very dangerous to berth many of these large ships at Circular Quay on account of the largely-increased ferry traffic? There is a certain amount of danger; but the delay to the traffic is the chief thing to be provided against. The large boats generally leave on Saturday morning about 12 o'clock, and that is one of the times when there is the heaviest passenger traffic on the ferries. I happen to be living over on that side myself, and on two occasions I was kept waiting for twenty minutes. If I had had to catch a train it would have been a serious matter. There is at present a great inconvenience to many persons.

12. Is it intended, in the event of the ferry traffic increasing to a much larger extent, that the whole of Circular Quay shall be given up to it? I do not think there is so much inconvenience so far as the vessels on the other side of the Quay are concerned. The P. & O., the French boats, and the Orient boats are fairly well out of the line of the ferry traffic; the greatest amount of ferry traffic is from Milson's Point and Lavender Bay jetties, and that traffic is not affected at all by the boats on the eastern side of the Quay. It is the vessels berthing on the western side which give rise to the inconvenience.

13. You think with proper management it would be quite possible to continue the use of those wharfs? I think so, with a smaller class of vessels. The German boats might be taken away, and the others might remain as they are. It would be quite possible then to carry on the ferry passenger traffic as it is.

14. It is estimated that the proposed additions at Woolloomooloo Bay would afford ample accommodation at present? Yes.

15. You are aware of the scheme for the improvement of Glebe Island? Yes.

16. If we take the proposed accommodation at Glebe Island in addition to the wharfage additions at Woolloomooloo Bay, it would probably afford more accommodation than would be required for some years to come? Captain Jackson is the best person from whom you could obtain information as to what accommodation is required.

17. *Mr. Watson.*] Is it a fact that the German boats are rather desirous of bringing about the suggested change in their berths from Circular Quay to the proposed wharfs at Woolloomooloo? So I have been given to understand by Captain Jackson.

18.

R. R. P. Hickson.
23 Jan., 1900.

18. The length of the wharf they now occupy, we were told in connection with another inquiry, is 512 feet? I think that is about the length.
19. The wharf you propose to give them at Woolloomooloo Bay is only 500 feet long? Yes.
20. Do you think that length would be sufficient in view of the rapidly-increasing size of their boats? I do. There will be more accommodation in that 500 feet at Woolloomooloo than in the 512 feet at Circular Quay, because they are not able to overlap at the Quay at all; whereas at Woolloomooloo they can overlap, the wharf being 60 feet out.
21. The proposed wharf will be 60 feet further into the fairway than is the Admiralty wharf? Yes.
22. And at the other end there will be the ladies' baths, so that there will be nothing to interfere with the overlapping in that direction? Nothing.
23. Do you know the length of the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats? I could not say from memory.
24. I observe that another boat is coming out even larger than those already coming here;—it is stated she will be about 2,000 tons larger, and probably she will be longer? Yes; but I think the proposed wharf will be amply long, on account of the way in which it is proposed to build it.
25. Have you any means of ascertaining whether any of the land resumed in connection with the various schemes from time to time at Woolloomooloo Bay has been resold or leased by the Government for other than wharfage purposes? No; you would have to get that information, I think, from the Treasury; the leasing and selling of that land would be done through the Treasury.
26. How do you make up the total of £224,856;—does that include the sum which has been voted for land resumption? That includes the amount paid for land resumptions.
27. *Mr. McFarlane.*] What is the total length of the wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay at the present time? Including the jetty, 3,197 feet. I am including both sides of the jetty.
28. What is the length of the jetty? 262 feet on one side, and 260 feet on the other.
29. The proposed cost of the wharf by itself is £23,000? That is including provision for the new quarantine station.
30. Will there be any more difficulty in carrying out the proposed wharf than was experienced in carrying out those already constructed there? No.
31. It can be constructed at a similar cost in proportion to its length? Yes; and in proportion to its width; there is great width in this case.
32. It is stated that the congested state of the shipping at Circular Quay is one of the principal reasons for the construction of the proposed wharfage? That is the main consideration.
33. The present shipping at Circular Quay interferes with the ferry passenger traffic? Yes.
34. Would not that traffic be considerably reduced if a bridge were constructed to North Shore? It would be reduced to some extent; but I do not know that it would be largely reduced. The more accommodation you give, as a rule, the more traffic there is. A great number of persons would use the bridge, no doubt; but a great number would also continue to use the ferry.
35. Surely the bridge will have the effect of reducing the number of boats plying? No doubt there will be some reduction for a time.
36. Would not persons naturally prefer to cross by the bridge? I do not know. When you are crossing in the boat you get a nice breath of fresh air after confinement in your office. Of course, a bridge would affect the ferry traffic to a certain extent.
37. *Mr. Levien.*] Will there be any accommodation at Wolloomooloo Bay for the harbour steamers? No proposal has yet been made in that direction.
38. I suppose there would be plenty of accommodation there if required? I think so. I do not see why they should not use the jetty for that purpose; it is not of much use for large over-sea vessels such as are coming to the port now. It could be utilised for such a purpose as you suggest. At the same time, I am not aware that there has ever been any demand for it.
39. *Mr. Dick.*] It has been stated incidentally, in connection with the inquiry of the Committee into the proposed works at Glebe Island, that the German Company propose to reduce the inconvenience to traffic at Circular Quay by getting their boats in and out by a different method;—have you heard anything of it? No; I do not see how they can possibly do that.
40. We are told that, instead of swinging the boats into the Quay, it is intended to tow them in stern first, parallel to the wharf? They will still have to drop their anchor as usual towards the middle of the stream. If they could dispense with that, what you suggest might be practicable. The inconvenience arises not only in connection with the going in and coming out of the steamers, but also in connection with their loading and discharging. Steamers of considerable size lie alongside the other boats when they are at the wharf, and there is often no room for the ferry boats to get in and out. I noticed that on one occasion they had to go to the other side of the landing-stage.
41. Do they always drop anchor when out in the middle of the stream? All the big steamers going to the Circular Quay do that.
42. *Dr. Garran.*] They could still drop their anchor, even if they were towed in stern first? Yes.
43. *Mr. Dick.*] I notice that the proposed new wharfage accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay does not run parallel with the Admiralty wharf? No.
44. In the case of any vessel overlapping the Admiralty wharf, what would one of the Gulf liners lying at the Admiralty wharf do in the event of her being ready to go out? There is 60 feet of projection in the proposed new wharfage, and the Admiralty wharf itself will be extended.
45. Some of the boats are 60 feet wide? But not in the bow.
46. But, even with the projection of 60 feet, how could a vessel wishing to clear out of the Admiralty wharf get out if a big vessel lying at the proposed new wharf were overlapping? The vessel at the new wharf would have to move ahead a little. She would have to be moved the length of the overlap.
47. Is the projection inevitable from the physical features of the bay? It is not absolutely inevitable, but it is a desirable mode of construction. If you carried out a parallel line you would encroach upon the Domain, and you would also get into very shoal water. The removal of the rock, which would be necessary, would also be expensive.
48. With the echelon system of wharfs at Circular Quay it is not necessary to move one vessel in order to free another? I think not.
49. *Dr. Garran.*] In connection with the proposed wharfage, you are going to attain a depth of 28 feet? Yes.
50. Have you that depth at the existing wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes, on the eastern side.

R. R. P. Hickson. 23 Jan., 1900.

51. At the whole of the wharfs on the eastern side? Yes.
52. But you have not that depth at the Admiralty wharf? No.
53. What is the depth there? It runs to about 22 feet.
54. What is the depth at the head of the bay? There are from 15 to 16 feet alongside the jetty. There are about 20 feet on the western side, and from 26 to 27 feet on the eastern side of the jetty.
55. The American steamers used to lie where there is a depth of 27 feet, I suppose? Yes.
56. In connection with the inquiry into the Glebe Island proposal, Captain Jackson said he had always been strongly in favour of increasing the wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay, and he said also that it always formed part of his plan to construct a tunnel through from Circular Quay to Woolloomooloo Bay, under the Domain, through which the electric tracks could run, so that the passenger and the ordinary traffic would be on a level, going from one side to the other;—do you see any engineering difficulties in the way of that proposal? No.
57. The tunnel would be through sandstone all the way, I suppose? I think so; most of the way.
58. You could not give the remotest guess what it would cost? No.
59. It would be an immense addition to the convenience of the wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay? A great addition.
60. It would make communication between the two bays very handy? Yes.
61. I suppose some proposal of the kind will have to come hereafter as part of the general scheme of wharfage? It would certainly be of great assistance.
62. It would tend to keep down any excessive charge for cartage down to Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes, assuming that there were a roadway in addition to a tramway.
63. Captain Jackson looks forward to this tunnel as an integral part of a scheme in the future, and I am asking you as an engineer whether you see any difficulty in the way? There is no great difficulty. It is merely a question of money.
64. Do you know anything about the depth of water further along the Domain, where it is proposed to make the wharf;—if you were to continue the wharf in a straight line to the point, would you have the same depth? I think so, although I would not like to say definitely without seeing the Admiralty chart. I think the wharfage could be continued in pretty well the same depth of water.
65. The construction of the proposed wharf is almost a suggestion for the making of another in the same direction, when it is wanted, and so on until the point is reached? Yes.
66. The probability is that the construction of the wharf now proposed will mean the prolongation of wharfage eventually to the point? Yes; unless the lovers of the Domain are too strong and stop it.
67. But the lovers of the Domain do not go into the water there except for their bath? No; but there has been a strong feeling that we should not take any of the frontage at all.
68. Are you aware whether the Metropolitan Land Board has already had under consideration the question of the baths of Port Jackson? Yes.
69. Do you know whether they have come to any definite conclusion as to the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay? Not to my knowledge. I have not seen their report upon the question.
70. There will be room at Farm Cove to which to transfer all the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay, if necessary? Yes.
71. It will be quite possible to make ornamental baths there;—they would not in any way spoil the beauty of the Gardens? That is a matter of opinion.
72. There is already one bath in connection with Government House at the Cove, and that is not a very beautiful object? No.
73. But the baths at the Cove need not necessarily be ugly in construction? No.
74. The baths at Farm Cove will be equally accessible to the people of the city as are the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay? They would be rather more accessible than are the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay.
75. Supposing the projected railway of Captain Jackson were made underneath the Domain, would it not be easier to have a station somewhere near the gates of the Domain at which passengers could alight in order to go down to the baths at Farm Cove? Yes.
76. So that the one scheme could be hooked on to the other? Yes.
77. I am asking you these questions with an eye to the future, because in sanctioning a scheme like this one has to look to what the consequences may be;—if we get rid of the whole of the bathing appliances at Woolloomooloo Bay we shall force the bathers to go somewhere else, and one has to consider their comfort and convenience of access? As far as the baths are concerned, Farm Cove would be an admirable place; the water is clean, and the baths would be more convenient to the greatest number of people.
78. *Chairman.*] In your statement you say that reclamation will allow of an area of over three-quarters of an acre being added to the Domain, and no portion of the frontage requires, as you say, to be excavated or disfigured? The throwing out of the wharf to get a certain depth of water will necessitate a certain amount of filling in behind. We shall get a space more than we require for wharf purposes, and part of the space filled in could be added to the Domain. You would get an addition of nearly an acre to the Domain. The space added will vary from a few feet to 20 and 30 feet in width.
79. Suppose the wharfage were extended towards Lady Macquarie's Chair, the proposal to add to the Domain would admit also of a level road being constructed in the direction of Lady Macquarie's Chair from Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.
80. Vehicles would not have to come down to the end of Palmer-street, go up an incline, and then come down again, but they would have a level drive all round the edge of the Domain? Yes; there will be room enough for a level road at the back of the wharf outside the Domain railing. The road would run where there is water now.
81. And there would still be ample room left for the proposed wharfage accommodation? Yes.
82. The proposed wharfage terminates abruptly up against the ladies' baths? Yes.
83. Will not that very much interfere with the baths; it will not only destroy their privacy, but will place them in a sort of corner without any scour, where they will be subject to the set in from the north-east winds;—the place will be rendered very undesirable as a bathing-place, will it not? My own opinion is that the proposed wharfage will spoil those baths.
84. It will place them in a very cramped and undesirable position? Yes.
85. That being so, and there being some doubt whether 500 feet is sufficient for the proper utilisation of the proposed wharf, would it not be well to take in another 100 feet;—you would then have accommodation for the largest ships likely to come here? The first Departmental scheme proposed to do away with

with the baths, but there was a strong cry raised against that, and the scheme was stopped. I myself certainly think it will be better to make a longer wharf, and take away the baths. R. R. P. Hickson. 23 Jan., 1900.

86. From whom did the objection to the scheme come? Chiefly from persons who did not want the Domain to be interfered with in any way.

87. As far as one can see, the ladies' baths could be shifted right alongside the men's baths, with proper provision for privacy;—the baths would then have the advantage of purer water? Probably the best place to put them would be at Farm Cove.

88. You think that a more effective way of making a wharf for the purposes of the large ships likely to visit the port will be to take in the space now occupied by the ladies' bath? I do.

89. At the end of your statement showing the total amount expended upon the wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay, the land resumption is stated at £366,324;—has any credit been allowed for land to the south of Cowper wharf, reclaimed by the Government and resold? I could not say, but the Treasury or the Lands Department could give you that information. I do not think that land enters into the statement at all, either by way of debit or credit. There was merely a filling-in; no land, I think, was purchased.

90. Perhaps you could discover the revenue resulting from the sale of the land and the account to which the amount is credited? I will endeavour to do so.

Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

91. *Mr. Watson.*] You know that Mr. Hickson has made a statement to the Committee with respect to the proposal before us? Yes. C. W. Darley. 23 Jan., 1900.

92. It is in consonance with your details, I presume? Yes.

93. Will you describe to the Committee what it is intended to do in regard to the engineering aspect of the question? A part of the proposal is to extend what was formerly known as the Admiralty wharf. A portion of that wharf was built some years ago, in connection with the Naval Station at Garden Island. A part of the original agreement made with the Imperial authorities was that the Naval authorities should be given a wharf and store on shore, with a certain amount of space. Subsequently an agreement was come to between the Colony and the Imperial Government, under which large stores were erected at Garden Island, with a certain amount of extra wharfage. Everything was concentrated there under the supervision of the naval authorities, and they then gave up what was known as the Admiralty wharf, and it was converted into mercantile uses by the Treasury. The proposal is to extend that wharf 100 feet in a northerly direction, and to give good berths there for large ships. It is proposed then to go out in an easterly direction, at right-angles to the extension, for a distance of 60 feet, and to make in a northerly direction a further extension of 500 feet, giving a new berth. The chief object in going out 60 feet is to put the wharf out beyond a projection of rock, and to get deep water. We find, by experience, that whenever we have to remove rock in front of a wharf, to get a depth of water, it is a long and tedious process; and if we can cover the rock with a wharf we find it is cheaper to do so in the first instance. The proposal will not seriously inconvenience the inside berth. There is a similar case at the Circular Quay, where the berth at the south end, on the eastern side, is overlapped in the same way by the Orient boats; still it is not found an inconvenient berth for shipping.

94. The Admiralty wharf would be 523 feet long—actually longer than the proposed new berth? Yes.

95. That is a tied berth, whereas the new berth would be free? Ships can project at both ends at the new berth if desired. A ship 550 feet in length could berth at the proposed new wharf very comfortably.

96. Is it now becoming the practice for new vessels to have hatches right astern and in the bow, and will they not require wharfage provision in connection with those hatches? I do not know that that is the case in the very long boats, although they are going ahead so fast that they may build them that way in the future. As a rule, at present, boats which are over 500 feet in length have not hatches right in the bow or astern. Those hatches are to be found in what are called cargo tramps, but they are a shorter class of boats.

97. Do you know whether the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers have hatches fore and aft, such as I have mentioned? I think not.

98. Is it the case with the Liverpool White Star line? I could not say. It is the boats of the "Langton Grange" class which have hatches right forward and aft.

99. Is it not the case with steamers of the Federal line? They are not very long boats, I think.

100. It is stated by Mr. Hickson that the proposed new wharf is intended primarily for the convenience of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company; would it not be well to ascertain whether it will suit them in respect to the get-away from the hatches; if they have to overlap for any considerable distance, and if they have hatches well forward and well aft, it will be doubtful whether they can use the wharf with their existing boats? No boats which they have hitherto sent here have had the hatches right forward; they have used only the central part of the wharf. Changes, however, take place very rapidly, and there is no knowing what kind of vessels they may send here.

101. Do not the German steamers lighter at the extreme end;—I think I have seen them taking in wool from lighters at the extreme afterpart of the vessel? They might take in wool there for the after hold; but I do not think they have any hatch right down by the stern.

102. Do you get a mud bottom by taking the wharfage 60 feet out into the fairway? We get clear of the rock at 30 feet.

103. The proposal will necessitate filling in behind the wharfs? Yes.

104. What depth will you require to fill in;—the shore gradually deepens as it goes out, does it not? Yes; the average depth is not more than 10 feet.

105. You would have an average of from 15 to 20 feet of filling? At the deepest point we should not have more than 10 feet of filling at low water. The average would be about 5 feet of filling at low water.

106. Do you propose to bring the filling from Glebe Island? We should put in a backing of stone immediately at the back of the wharf with material from Glebe Island. The other filling will cost us practically nothing. If we put up a notice to the effect that we will accept filling we can get the work done in a few weeks. For many months we had an average of from 300 to 400 loads of filling at Darling Island

C. W. Darley. 23 Jan., 1900.

Island every day. The great difficulty is to stop the people from bringing it. Woolloomooloo Bay being so much nearer to the town, if we were to put up a notice for filling, the place would be filled in, I dare-say, in a week. We got about 20,000 loads of filling in a few weeks for the wharfs at Circular Quay.

107. You would not take rubbish, of course? No; it would have to be sound excavation. Just now there is a great deal of building going on, and there are plenty of foundation excavations available. We shall put in a frontage of good rubble stone—in other words a dyke-wall—at the back of the wharf, and the filling will be put in at the back of that.

108. Private people have a difficulty in disposing of the spoil? Yes; they have to take it a long distance sometimes.

109. You do not anticipate any trouble whatever in getting it? None whatever.

110. The wharf will be of the usual timber construction? Yes.

111. With shed accommodation? Yes; somewhat similar to that on the eastern side of the bay.

112. Do you propose to put any additional shed accommodation upon the Admiralty wharf? We have two sheds there; but I daresay Captain Jackson will apply to have the northern shed extended.

113. Have you any details of the cost of the proposal? The timber wharf will cost £9,850.

114. Is that inclusive of the extra 100 feet addition to the Admiralty wharf? Yes. Then, including the wall, the masonry, and the whole of the earth filling at the back, which I have put down at the sum of 1s. per yard—we shall not have to pay for it, but I am allowing for contingencies—that will cost £4,250. Then there are the road formation and drainage works. That includes the road metalling, the kerbing and guttering, and the surface drains, and an asphalt footpath—a total of £1,725. Then a cargo shed 350 feet long by 45 feet wide, with offices, urinal, &c., will cost £5,000, and water supply and lighting £375. The reconstruction of the buildings for the Quarantine Depôt is a work for which I have put down £1,800, making a total of £23,000.

115. Where do you propose to erect the quarantine buildings? I do not think it has been definitely settled; three or four sites have been proposed by me, and proposed to the Health Board.

116. You do not think there will be any difficulty in getting sites? None whatever. One site which can be made available—and I know the Health Board is in favour of it—is near Miller's Point, upon some Crown land there.

117. At the extreme end of the Point? Yes.

118. Have the Health Board been consulted as to the advisableness of moving the buildings from their present situation? They have been informed that the space will be wanted for wharf purposes, and certain sites have been suggested to them. There has been a good deal of correspondence on the subject; but the matter has been allowed to remain in abeyance until it is really decided that the buildings shall be removed.

119. Is the Quarantine Depôt used merely in connection with the conveyance of goods to the Quarantine Ground? It is used as a receiving depôt for goods going to the Quarantine Ground, and the space is also required to keep an ambulance, because when the Quarantine Station is in quarantine they put their depôt in quarantine. A steamer communicating with the Quarantine Ground must go backwards and forwards, and must come within her fenced space in quarantine. In a case like that which occurred in the city a few years ago, when there was an outbreak of small-pox, a number of men were required for disinfecting purposes, and rooms were required for these men, as a sort of barracks, where they could live practically in quarantine. The men disinfect various places, and then return to their quarantine quarters. The ambulance is also established there. All that they have at present is an old cottage dating back to the early days of the Colony, in which a caretaker is living. There is also a stable there, in which a horse is kept, and a coach-house for the ambulance, and a disinfecting-room, in which they can put a cab for disinfection. When a small-pox patient has been conveyed in a cab the cab is taken to the station for disinfection. What brought the matter forward a few months ago was that money was set apart for extra accommodation. A number of cottages were to be built upon the Quarantine Depôt, in which the men employed were to live, and tenders were called for. The proposal was to erect cottages upon the present site, and designs were got out by the Government Architect. When the tenders were going through the Reference Board, the matter was first brought under my notice, and I suggested the propriety of not putting up the buildings pending the removal of the present buildings for wharfage purposes. The Minister consented to hold the matter in abeyance, so that, fortunately, that money was not expended. The tenders had been received, but the deposit money was returned. At present the whole matter is in abeyance. I have put down a sum of £1,800 for the erection of new buildings, but that amount would be more than sufficient to replace the buildings which now stand on the ground.

120. Would it be a wise thing to place this quarantine station among a thick population such as you have at Miller's Point? I do not think the population there is much thicker than it is at Woolloomooloo at present.

121. Would it not be possible to pick out a landing-stage near the city which has not so many people living in its vicinity? There is chiefly wharfage at Miller's Point. There would be no population very close to the proposed station.

122. But there would be population immediately behind the wharf? So there is at Woolloomooloo Bay.

123. Not nearly so close, I think;—besides, it is doubtful whether the sanitary conditions are as good at Miller's Point as they are in other parts of the city;—it is an old part of the city? But the new sewerage has been extended to it. No diseases are kept at the station; it is merely a disinfectant station. The site at Miller's Point is one among several others which have been suggested.

124. I suppose that aspect of the question will be considered before the matter is decided? That is a point on which Dr. Ashburton Thompson could speak.

125. How does the estimated cost of the proposed additional wharfage compare with that of the work you have done round the bay, per 100 feet of wharf to be made available? I think it will be much cheaper than the wharfs on the eastern side, if you load them with the land resumption. Apart from that the cost will be practically the same.

126. We must leave the land out for the time being? Then the cost will be about the same.

127. Did you get a mud bottom on the eastern side? All but a little bit of rock, which we had to remove.

128. We were informed incidentally in connection with another inquiry that it was proposed to extend the new wharfs on the eastern side of the bay? Yes.

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129. Can you give the Committee some idea of what is proposed there;—I understand that the latest addition on the eastern side is 840 feet long? It is proposed to make that nearly 1,100 feet long.
130. Would that involve much in the way of resumption? The matter is in abeyance at present. Certain proposals have been made to the owners of property there, and they have submitted an offer permitting the Government to carry out the work under certain conditions. The matter is now under consideration. The owners of the property did not ask for money, but they asked for a certain area of reclamation. We are making an estimate of what it will cost. If we can see our way to make the reclamation, they will give us a little corner piece of land we require. If we do what they want, they will forego the loss of water frontage.
131. Judging by the pencilling you have just made upon the plan, showing the area of land you require, and the area which the owners of the property require to have reclaimed, they will not be getting more than they will be giving up? Yes; they will be getting nearly half an acre, and they will be giving up 27 perches. Those figures are subject to correction; I have not yet looked into the details.
132. It is estimated that, with that proposed extension, the wharf on the eastern side would be made long enough for any two of the large steamers coming to the port? Yes; the idea is that there should be two large berths. At present we have given up 550 feet of that berth to the White Star line.
133. That would leave about 300 feet for any other vessel requiring a berth? Yes.
134. That, it is estimated, is not sufficient? Just so; we want to lengthen it to make practically another berth.
135. Do you think it would be advisable to remove the ladies' baths and to extend the proposed wharfs on the western side further in that direction? I should have liked to do so; but there was so much outcry against touching the baths that the proposal was cut short. My opinion is that the ladies' baths in that position are very objectionable; it is a very dirty corner. I have not been into the baths myself; but from what little information I have gained, I think very little use is made of them.
136. You would favour an extension of the wharf in that direction? Yes; an additional 50 feet would be enough. The wharf would then be 550 feet in length.
137. That would take in the whole of the ladies' baths? Yes.
138. What would be the additional cost? Say, £1,000.
139. Would that wharf then be long enough for the German boats? Yes; 500 feet would be long enough for them, but they may be bringing out still larger vessels in a short time; I am thinking of the future.
140. If the baths remained in their present situation they would be affected by the presence of large steamers at the wharf—that is to say, there would be no scour to keep them clean;—they are dirty enough at present; but they would be still worse with steamers lying at the proposed wharf? They certainly would not be improved. My own opinion is that they should be removed. It is not at all a suitable position for baths.
141. *Mr. Dick.*] Is it absolutely necessary that the new part of the wharfs should not be parallel with the old Admiralty wharf? If you made it parallel it would mean the removal of a great deal of rock, and would postpone the date of completion of the work considerably.
142. The angle of projection from the Admiralty wharf is 60 feet in length? Yes.
143. Supposing it were made 120 feet? That would increase the difficulty of getting into the inner berth.
144. There would be no advantage gained then by the echelon construction? No. The object of the projection is to cover the rock. I am looking forward also to the contingency of wharf extension towards the point. We do not know what changes may be brought about in regard to the baths on that side of Woolloomooloo Bay. It is not the best place for baths, and it may be that a more suitable place will be found, that property can then be turned to better use, and the Government may think it advisable to extend the wharfs in that direction. I have put out the proposed new wharf at such an angle that it can be extended right along, still keeping clear of the rock.
145. If you maintain the direction of the new wharf, and it were thought desirable later on to extend it for a considerable distance, you would persist in getting further away from the present shore line, and be encroaching still further upon the waters of the harbour;—is that desirable? We should not encroach to any serious extent upon the harbour. The wharf would be practically parallel with the shore. The line would just touch the fence of Robinson's baths.
146. You think the best use has been made of the site, so far as the physical features are concerned—that is, to avoid the rock? Yes.
147. What is underlying the idea of adding another 100 feet to the Admiralty wharf? To make it serviceable for larger shipping.
148. Would it be available for large shipping if the new wharf were occupied? It would be only about 400 feet long as it now stands.
149. But under your present proposal it would be about 500 feet long? Yes.
150. Will there be enough water alongside for a vessel 500 feet in length? We can make the necessary depths by dredging.
151. There will be no necessity to remove any rock? No.
152. Suppose you had a vessel 500 feet in length at that wharf and another vessel at the proposed new wharf, overlapping, how would it be possible for the vessel at the Admiralty wharf, to get out, supposing she were loaded first? If the other boat were overlapping she would have to move ahead a little. The same thing takes place at Circular Quay every day. The inside berth there is overlapped by the Orient boats, in an aggravated form; besides, it would have to be a very large steamer, indeed, that would overlap the berths at Woolloomooloo Bay. Overlapping could take place at the other end; but there is no German boat coming here at the present time which would overlap at the Admiralty wharf end.
153. We are informed that German boats 2,000 tons larger than those now coming here are likely to visit us? I fancy they are widening the beam of the vessels rather than increasing their length.
154. It is, apparently, a necessity of the conditions of the spot that the awkward angle cannot be avoided, except at great expense? Quite so.
155. *Dr. Garran.*] You can make three new wharfs in prolongation of the proposed wharf, upon precisely the same principle? Yes.
156. And keeping the same line? Yes.
157. And, as far as you know, with the same depth of water? Yes.

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158. Seeing that you can get a rock bottom there, why do you prefer piles to concrete? We are having regard to the time occupied in construction.
159. Would the expense of concrete be much greater? I should explain that the work at Woolloomooloo Bay is looked upon as an urgent matter. The wharf is required to admit of the removal of the German boats from Circular Quay as soon as possible. If the wharf there were made of concrete it would take a much longer time in construction.
160. But would it be more expensive? The first expense would be greater, but when worked out in detail I daresay it would be found cheaper in the end.
161. I understood you to say that, in connection with the work at Darling Island, you preferred concrete, because you had a rock bottom, and that you preferred piles at Woolloomooloo Bay because you had a mud bottom;—it appears that at this particular site you have rock? I do not know whether the rock at this particular point is shelving or not; I have not examined it, nor have I had borings taken to ascertain the nature of it. At Darling Island the rock is pretty well level; but the rock at Woolloomooloo Bay may be shelving. I went into that question in connection with the wharf at Circular Quay. I thought of putting in a concrete wharf there, but I found that the rock dipped at a sharp angle into a great depth of water, and I would not undertake a concrete wharf there because I thought it might slip bodily off.
162. If you were putting down piles in such a case at Woolloomooloo you would go into the rock some way, I suppose? Where the rock comes up we let the piles in 4 feet.
163. The other piles, I presume, will remain in strong mud? Yes; we always get clay overlying the rock.
164. It is not soft mud? No; it is strong tough clay.
165. *Chairman.*] Independently of the engineering aspect of these questions, I presume you are frequently about the harbour? Yes.
166. One of the chief questions put forward in Mr. Hickson's report upon this scheme is the immediate necessity for it, in view of the congested state of the ferry passenger traffic at Circular Quay;—have you noticed that? Yes.
167. Especially on the western side of the Quay? Yes. The North Shore ferry is so close to the German berth that the ferry-boats are frequently very much inconvenienced when the German boats are coming in or going out.
168. When the German steamers are being berthed they generally turn them right round on to the Quay to get them stern in, so that they may start straight away when they go out? Yes.
169. That is the main cause of the inconvenience? Yes.
170. Do you think it is very advisable that these German boats should be removed from that corner of the Quay? I certainly think the large vessels should be removed from there; the berths should be used for smaller vessels.
171. Vessels of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons could be accommodated there without inconvenience? Yes.
172. Whereas vessels of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons create great inconvenience? Yes.
173. Mr. Hickson also states in his report that wharfs constructed seven years ago are out of date in shipping centres of the United Kingdom;—is that the fact? That is the fact, in some cases.
174. The wharfs in use about seven years ago, while suitable for the size of the ships of that day, are not suitable for the increased size of the shipping of to-day? Exactly; the ships have taken a sudden start in the direction of length. Ship-owners suddenly rushed into ships of much greater length. I think it is brought about chiefly by the Germans. They have an ambition to own the largest ships, and immediately English builders construct a large ship the Germans think they ought to go one better. The increase in the size of vessels has been very sudden indeed. The length did not increase rapidly up to five or six years ago, but about then the vessels began to take great strides in length.
175. Is it also the fact that the private wharfs are in most cases not provided with cargo-sheds on the wharfs themselves, and that the wharfs are not very conveniently situated for the storage of cargo? That is so, in many cases.
176. Do you think that is one of the reasons why the Government wharfs are preferred for large ships? Partly on that account, and partly because the Government wharfs have better access; the approaches to many of the private wharfs are very inconvenient.
177. There seems to be a demand for the freer use of the jetty system of wharfage;—is not that a system which can be dealt with only when you have a great width of space from shore to shore, giving ample room for the moving of ships? I do not think the jetty system would be found convenient for large ships. You cannot get the sheds opposite the ship unless you have a great width of jetty, and in that case the cargo would be apt to get mixed, particularly if you had a vessel loading on one side and another vessel unloading on the other side. There would be great confusion. The large ships get their cargo out with such rapidity that they require a great deal of space. If you go down to Woolloomooloo Bay when one of the White Star boats comes in you will find they unload their cargo very rapidly indeed. They not only cover the whole of the wharf and shed, but a large space at the back of the wharf is also a mass of cargo. I was astonished at the rapidity with which they get the cargo out. The carriers could not take it away quickly enough. They have a number of hatches going, and there are hydraulic cranes all over the ship; the cargo can be tumbled out at a great rate, and it is impossible to get it carted away fast enough. If such a ship were unloading at a jetty she would have to stop her unloading from time to time. In the case I speak of, the carriers had access in all directions, but still the drays could not get the cargo away fast enough. The reclaimed land for a width of 200 feet was a mass of cargo; it extended right back to the rocks.
178. Do you regard the proposed wharf as a really good and useful work, likely to be a profitable addition to the wharfage at Woolloomooloo? I think it would be a most desirable addition.
179. From its position so near to the city and one of the main streets it is likely to be one of the most desirable wharfs at the bay, especially for passenger traffic? It would certainly be the very best wharf in the bay. I should say it would be very much sought after.
180. Taking the height of the Domain at the back of the wharf, do you think the wharf would be likely to interfere with the Domain as a pleasure resort? Not in the least. The proposed buildings would be more sightly than the old rookeries under the Domain at present, and the Domain fence would be straightened up.
181. And, instead of any space being taken away from the Domain, some space would be added to it? Yes;

Yes; we really shall have more land than is actually wanted for wharfage purposes, and a strip could be added to the Domain and planted with trees. The proposed buildings for the Quarantine Depôt were on a level with the Domain. C. W. Darley. 23 Jan., 1900.

182. How long do you suppose it would take to carry out the work? I should think it would certainly take six months.

183. Certainly it could be done within twelve months? Yes; if we had a good contractor we could finish the work in six months.

WEDNESDAY, 24 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

John Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs, made an affirmation, and was examined:—

184. *Mr. Levien.*] How long have you been in your present position? A little over fifteen years. J. Jackson. 24 Jan., 1900.

185. Mr. Hickson, in the Departmental report concerning the proposed wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay, says:

> Applications for additional berthing accommodation then began to come in, and, with the view of providing same, the Government, about the year 1890, resumed the land at that time known as the Challis estate, lying on the eastern side of the bay, and other adjacent lands reaching northwards as far as McQuade's property. On these resumed lands the Department constructed two wharfs of 236 feet and 372 feet in length, respectively, which were at once taken up by Messrs. Dangar, Geyde, & Co., for the use of their line of vessels. A further extension northwards, using up the remainder of the resumed lands, was recently completed, forming a wharf 840 feet in length, which accommodates such huge steamers as the "Medic," "Afric," &c.

Do you agree with him that there is need for additional wharfage accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.

186. I suppose you have furnished information to the Department as to the need of the proposed accommodation? I always make application to the Treasury.

187. Why did you ask for accommodation in this instance? Because I had not sufficient accommodation for the present applicants.

188. You are satisfied, then, that there is every need for the proposed wharfage? Yes.

189. Mr. Hickson, in his report, says:

> Respecting the question of the need for this proposed addition to the existing wharfage accommodation in Sydney Harbour, there can be no doubt. The growing shipping trade of the port and the phenomenal and rapid increase in the size of the vessels visiting it, make it an absolute necessity to provide further and more suitable berthing space.

Do you agree with that statement? Yes.

190. What is your opinion of the site? I think it is a splendid site for wharfage.

191. Would you be inclined to extend the wharfage beyond the limits now proposed, taking in the ladies' baths? I think the berth should be 600 feet long at the least, and I will give you a reason for it. Suppose a vessel is only 550 feet in length, it is always wise to leave a little space in addition so that lighters can come in when the vessel is discharging. A large quantity of the goods have to be put into lighters at the berth, and if the berth is only the length of the vessel there is no berthing accommodation for the lighters.

192. Mr. Darley said yesterday he would favour a suggestion for increasing the length of the wharf;—you are in agreement with him? Yes; a berth now-a-days should be not less than 600 feet in length.

193. In anticipation of larger vessels coming to the port? Yes.

194. Mr. Hickson says, also, that the more immediate necessity for the proposed wharfage lies in the dangerously congested state of the ferry traffic at Circular Quay;—you think that is a strong point in favour of the proposed works? I do.

195. What company do you think would take up the proposed berth? The Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company will take two berths. I think their mail steamers are prepared to go to Woolloomooloo if berthing can be provided there for them. In March and in August I think they will have two branch lines of the size of the "Carlsruhe"—that is 5,000 tons. One branch, I understand, will run to Hongkong, and the second to Samoa.

196. Do you think there will be sufficient depth of water, when the berth has been dredged, to accommodate the largest vessel? Yes.

197. What do you think of the locality itself? There is only one drawback for mail steamers, and that is the approach for passengers.

198. What is the objection? The passenger liners prefer to be all in a cluster. I spoke to one of the representatives of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company about the matter, and he said that if a line of steamers were at Woolloomooloo Bay passengers inquiring for berths would have to be sent a considerable distance from their office, which is in Bridge-street. There is no means of conveyance there.

199. Is there not a line of 'buses running to Woolloomooloo Bay now? From King-street; but intending passengers would have to go from Bridge-street to King-street to get a 'bus, and that no doubt would be a little inconvenient.

200. Are not the offices of the company centrally situated? They are in Bridge-street.

201. I suppose they would continue there? I should think so.

202. I suppose they could put their offices in a more central situation if they chose? The same thing holds good in regard to the offices as in regard to the berths. All the mail steamship offices prefer to be close together.

203. Do you not think that objection is rather a slight one? I do not see why they cannot do as some of the American shipping firms do, and that is, have conveyances of their own.

204. I suppose the passengers themselves prefer to see the vessel rather than the plan? They generally prefer to see the vessel.

J. Jackson. 24 Jan., 1900.

205. What rental do you expect to obtain from the proposed berths? If the Norddeutcher-Lloyd Company went there with their boats I do not think I could ask them the rental I could ask at Circular Quay. I daresay I should receive about £5,500 a year for 600 feet.
206. *Mr. Watson.*] Would they take the whole of the 600 feet? They want 1,000 feet. They want accommodation for two branch lines of steamers, and that, in addition to the accommodation they require for their direct line, would mean considerably more than 1,000 feet.
207. *Mr. Levien.*] They are prepared, at all events, to pay for 1,000 feet? Yes.
208. What would you expect to get for the 1,000 feet? I should expect to get £3,000 a year in lieu of the tonnage dues, and I should expect £5,000 a year for the wharfage inwards and outwards.
209. £8,000 a year in all? Yes. From this one line of steamers at the Circular Quay I get close upon £6,000. That would be £2,080 rent, and the balance for inward and outward wharfage. Their vessels bring between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of cargo.
210. There would be plenty of room for drays and trollies at the back of the proposed wharfs? Plenty.
211. It would be quite as convenient for loading as is the accommodation at Circular Quay? Yes, quite.
212. To what length would you feel inclined to construct the wharf if the matter were under your own control? I would put up 1,100 feet.
213. Do you think it will interfere with the beauty of the spot itself? No, because the wharfage would be right under the cliffs. It would project a little into the water, and would not touch the Domain at all. In fact, I think that land would be added to the Domain, and there would be a level road under the cliff.
214. What class of ships would berth at the proposed wharf? The Federal line of steamers from New York, and Houlder's line. If we get the Norddeutscher-Lloyd steamers there, the new San Francisco line of steamers will berth at the Quay. If the Norddeutscher-Lloyd steamers do not go there, the San Francisco line will have to go there.
215. Would you sooner have the broadside wharf or the jetty system there? Jetties are of no use for the class of ships with which we now have to deal. They were all right fifteen or twenty years ago, when the old sailing ships were coming to the port, and when they could discharge cargo at their leisure; but in these days of competition ships must have despatch. Some of the German boats discharge out of eight hatches.
216. You have been advocating this increased wharfage accommodation in consequence of the numerous applications for berths which have been made to you? Yes.
217. You have read the evidence of Mr. Knox and of other gentlemen in connection with the Glebe Island Improvement inquiry? Yes.
218. They say that no further wharfage accommodation is needed? I quite admit that there is plenty of wharfage accommodation in Sydney, such as it is, but it is not suitable accommodation. It is adapted to sailing vessels, and to a small class of steamers, but it is totally unsuited to the modern large-sized steamers. The Wharfage Association must know that themselves. What they now say was said ten years ago. As a matter of fact, I said it myself.
219. The modern appliances make despatch much quicker? Yes; I can give you a case in point. If the "Surrey" had not berthed at Woolloomooloo, as she did the other day, she could not have got her cargo out in time to take the troops on board. She worked night and day, and discharged over 6,000 tons of cargo in three days. She discharged out of all her hatches. I cannot be certain to the hour, but I think the time was about three days.
220. There is plenty of room at the back of the proposed wharf to admit of the rapid discharge of cargo? Yes.
221. There would be quite as good access to Woolloomooloo Bay as there is to other wharfs;—there are four or five distinct means of access to the bay? Four, I think.
222. That would facilitate the cartage of goods from the wharfs to the city? Yes.
223. Would the price be affected? No; it has not been affected as a matter of fact.
224. Do you think that if the proposed wharfage were made stores would be likely to be erected at the bay by the merchants of Sydney? I think so.
225. In the immediate vicinity of the wharfs? Yes.
226. There is plenty of land available there for the purpose? Yes; I notice that an English company have purchased a piece of land on the eastern side, adjacent to the wharfs.
227. A number of old rookeries could be removed and stores could be advantageously substituted for them? That must come in time I think.
228. The whole of the wharfage accommodation from the point downwards on the eastern side has been filled up and is constantly in use? No wharfage is constantly in use. The wharfs may be slack one week, but in another fortnight they will perhaps be quite full.
229. You regard the wharfs at Woolloomooloo as a splendid asset of the Government? I think they will be one of the best they have.
230. There is a certain fixed return? Yes, and it is all cash.
231. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Have you received any complaints from the different ferry companies which have steamers plying between Circular Quay, North Shore, Neutral Bay, and other places, as to the delay to their traffic consequent upon large steamers coming into and leaving Circular Quay? Yes; from the North Shore Ferry Company. A certain amount of delay is inevitable when the large steamers come in if they are swung at the head of the cove; but it would be obviated in a large measure if the steamers were turned round outside the cove, and brought up stern first.
232. Has the delay ever come under your own observation? Yes, I have often noticed it.
233. Your opinion is that the shipping traffic is too much congested at the Circular Quay? Yes.
234. Hence the necessity for finding accommodation elsewhere for the larger ships? Yes.
235. You believe that to be absolutely necessary? I do; I have pointed out to the Treasury that all the picnic boats should be removed from the cove also; that, I think, has been approved of.
236. If the proposed North Shore bridge were constructed, that would take a large amount of the traffic? I do not think so.
237. Would not a large number of persons use the bridge? Yes; the ferries might be affected for a time, but I do not think they would be permanently affected, on account of the increased traffic.
238. There would still be a necessity for ferry steamers? Yes.
239. Woolloomooloo Bay is the best site available for additional wharf accommodation? I am sure it is.
240. Would you prefer it to the proposed site at Glebe Island? Decidedly.
241. For what reason? It is far more convenient to the city.
242. You think that the proposed wharf would be immediately taken advantage of by the shipping companies? There is not the slightest doubt of it.

J. Jackson. 24 Jan., 1900.

243. If this wharf is constructed at Woolloomooloo, would there be the same necessity for the proposed additional wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I think so. I am not speaking of the requirements of this year or next year. I am looking ten years hence. When large steamers come here, as they are doing from time to time, you cannot make berthing accommodation in a day; it is as well to be prepared for these things.
244. You think the amount proposed to be invested would be a good investment in view of the anticipated return? I myself would be prepared to give the Government £5,000 a year for the wharf.
245. The shed accommodation and the proposed wharf would be a great convenience? Yes; I may say that the sheds on some of the old wharfs are too near the water's edge. They are only 20 feet from the edge of the wharf. It is proposed in this case to make the shed 30 feet away. It would be better to have it 40 feet away, if possible.
246. To give increased facilities for the discharge and loading of cargo? Yes.
247. It would also enable the sorting of cargo to be better carried out? Yes.
248. I believe that some confusion now obtains in that respect? Not so much at the public as at the private wharfs.
249. You do not believe in the erection of jetties? Not for the discharge of cargo.
250. It is not so costly to erect jetties? No; but there is always a trouble with them.
251. It takes a ship longer to discharge or load at them? Yes; that is one reason why they are objectionable. The carriers have a difficulty in getting down to them for the goods.
252. There will be ample facilities for the approach of drays and trollies to the proposed wharf? Yes.
253. It will be an improvement on the existing state of things even at Circular Quay? Yes; although there has been a great improvement on the western side of Circular Quay. The trays back up to the side of the wharf; they do not go on to the wharf at all.
254. There is not so much delay at the Circular Quay now as there is at the private wharfs? No.
255. Is the delay at the private wharfs due to the jetty system? I could not say from personal experience, because they are intercolonial wharfs; but I have seen some of them so blocked up that it has been hardly possible to move about among the goods.
256. Do you think Woolloomooloo Bay will be a suitable place for jetties? No; you could not move large steamers there if there were jetties.
257. You are strongly in favour of the proposal of the Department? I am.
258. You do not think that the inconvenience of the proposed wharf, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, will prove any hindrance to the leasing of it? No; I think that is an objection the companies themselves will get over.
259. You do not think the inconvenience of the locality would lead to passengers preferring to travel by a line of steamers which did not berth there? No.
260. Still there will be an inconvenience? Yes; but people get used to these things.
261. *Mr. Dick.*] You feel satisfied that there is a demand for more wharfage accommodation for Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.
262. On what facts do you base that conclusion? A good many. There are three lines of steamers now which I am unable at all times to berth—the Federal line, Houlder Brothers, and the San Franciso line. They have to take their chance of getting berths.
263. Do not Houlder Brothers say that the wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay were not suitable for them;—were they not offered a berth on the eastern side of the bay? That must be the fault of the stevedore; it cannot be the fault of the wharf.
264. They state, I believe, that the berths on the eastern side of the bay do not suit them? I have never heard that from anyone. They are, without exception, the best wharfs in the city. There are, as I was saying, three lines of steamers for which I have no berth, but through accident I have been able to berth them in between, as it were. If the "Persic" had come here I could not have berthed them. Owing to an accident I was able to berth the two last New York boats on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo. There will be a new San Francisco line of steamers out some time this year. They also want a berth. The Norddeutscher Lloyd Company will undoubtedly have to be removed from the Quay, and it is possible that the San Francisco steamers may go there.
265. Has there been a proposal to shift the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats further up the Quay instead of removing them altogether from it? There has been a proposal of that kind, but it could not well be carried out. It would be a very costly affair. You would have to turn out the China boats and the German Australian line of steamers, and accommodation would have to be found for them elsewhere.
266. But would not that get over the difficulty arising from the fact that large liners like to congregate together? I do not think so. The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers are getting too large for the cove. Having regard to the ferry traffic, I think their continuance there would be dangerous.
267. Are they the only offenders in that respect? They are, practically.
268. Yesterday we had evidence to the effect that all vessels which berth at the cove put out an anchor as they are coming in, and I presume that the anchor would be to some extent a source of obstruction to the traffic—perhaps almost as much as the vessels themselves; that is, while they are mooring? That inconvenience would not last more than three or four minutes—while the anchor was being dropped. I never heard of any complaint on that score. The ferry steamers would not go on either shore close to the spot where the anchor would be lying.
269. Where would the anchor be lying? It would be dropped 200 or 300 feet out from the wharf. It is dropped partly to heave the steamers off when they are going out. By that means they also get the stern out, so as not to injure the propeller when the engines are started.
270. If you remove the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamers from that corner of the cove you would let the wharf to another line of steamers of smaller size? Yes.
271. Would the difference in size make any great difference to the interference with the ferry traffic? Yes. There is a big difference in that respect between a steamer of 3,000 tons and a steamer of 10,000 tons.
272. Could you tell us how long it would take one of the big German boats to swing into position at the opening of the cove, and to get alongside? It would depend a good deal upon the weather; but, on the average, I should say it would occupy an hour.
273. Would the ferry traffic be inconvenienced during the whole of that time? Only while the vessel was at the head of the cove; but I myself have seen the ferry traffic stopped for about three-quarters of an hour. The steamers are timed to leave the Quay at 12 o'clock on Saturdays, and only last Saturday I

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saw one leaving; she had two steamers, one at the stern and the other at the bow, and the line was right across the North Shore Ferry Company's boats, and they could not get either in or out. Then, when the big steamers are coaling at the wharf, they have a collier on each side. They are about 60 feet in the beam, and the collier on each side would make another 60 feet—making in all a projection of 120 feet. You cannot have that without a considerable amount of inconvenience to the ferry traffic.

274. You gave Mr. Levien some details of the rent you expect to obtain from the wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay;—in connection with a previous inquiry you said that the charges you levied were fixed by law? Yes.

275. How do you reconcile that statement with the statement you made to-day;—you said you did not think you could get more than a certain amount at Woolloomooloo Bay, whereas you could get a higher amount at Circular Quay? At Circular Quay all the mail boats lease the wharfs. Under the law tonnage dues are charged. In lieu of charging the ships the tonnage dues the Government have seen fit to charge them so much rent, so that they may have the exclusive use of the berths at all times. The rent would total up to about £300 or £400 a year more than if the vessels paid the tonnage dues. Besides that we charge wharfage on all goods, inwards and outwards, at a schedule rate. The amount I have given is, of course, approximate. It depends on the amount of cargo a ship brings in, and the amount she takes out. In 1898 I totalled up the revenue I had from the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats, and I think it was £5,580—that was for wharfage, and the rent in lieu of tonnage dues. I could not charge quite as much rent at Woolloomooloo as I charge at Circular Quay. If they took the wharf at Woolloomooloo I could not expect the company to pay £400 or £500 over the tonnage dues. I should regard Woolloomooloo as in a second class compared with Circular Quay, and I should be satisfied if I got £100 more than the tonnage dues. I think that would be fair.

276. How do you levy the wharfage dues on these wharfs? Under a schedule to the Act. On a bale of wool there is a charge of 8d. inwards and 4d. outwards. In the case of merchandise—drapery, for example—there is a charge of 9d., and one-half outwards; upon iron there is a charge of 1s. 8d. inwards, and one-half outwards, and so on. Ironmongery has a special rate, and hardware has another special rate.

277. Going back to the total charge to be levied at the wharf at Woolloomooloo, your first statement made a difference of about £2,000 per annum? That is only approximate; of course a great deal depends upon the cargo a vessel brings. I am taking approximately the cargo which the vessels have brought in in previous years.

278. Have you offered any opinion to the engineers of the Public Works Department in regard to the shape of the wharfs they are going to build? I have not seen the plans since the alteration.

279. What was the alteration? It was proposed originally to carry the wharfs on in a straight line, without any projection.

280. How do you think the present proposal compares with the old one? I think it will be cheaper, because they will get into deeper water, and save the blasting of the rock, and instead of taking anything from the Domain they will add to it.

281. You prefer the amended plan then? Yes.

282. You do not anticipate any difficulty in getting boats into and out of the Admiralty wharf when the new wharfs are occupied? None whatever.

283. You are strongly of opinion that the proposed wharfs should be made longer than 500 feet? I think the length should be nothing less than 600 feet. Of course 500 feet would be better than nothing.

284. What have the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats between hatches? They are 525 feet between the perpendiculars.

285. *Dr. Garran.*] I gather from what you have said that the suggestions for new Government wharfs have generally come from you? Yes.

286. You report to the Government when you find that your applications are more than you can accommodate? I do.

287. Were all the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay built at your suggestion? Yes. In fact a portion of the land there was resumed at my suggestion. I recommended the resumption of the Challis estate.

288. Even now that you know the large amount that that resumption cost, you think it was a wise course for the Government to make it? Yes.

289. Notwithstanding that it cost more than you thought it would? Yes.

290. You think your advice was good? Yes; I am very glad I gave it.

291. You told me in connection with a previous inquiry that you had three applications that you could not satisfy? Yes.

292. To-day you have a further application from the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company—making four altogether? Yes; that is including the accommodation for the branch line.

293. This single wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay could not accommodate the branch line as well as the main line? That is true; but as the Committee are aware the White Star line have the refusal of the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay up to the 11th February. I do not know whether they will take it or not. If they should not take it, then if that wharf were lengthened by 200 or 300 feet it would be available for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company and their branch line.

294. Supposing the White Star liners do not take that berth they will practically leave you altogether, because you have no other berth at which you could accommodate them? That is so.

295. They would have to go to Smith's wharf, or to some other private wharf? Yes.

296. Then you would have two berths available? Yes.

297. And if this proposal were added that would give you three berths? Yes.

298. Would those three berths meet your present requirements? Yes.

299. If the White Star liners went to Smith's wharf you would put the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats at the new wharfs, and the two other boats on the eastern side?

300. So that this one new wharf would meet your present requirements? Yes, because if the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats left the Quay we could put the smaller China boats where the Norddeutscher Company's boat now is, and we could put the San Francisco line where the China boat now is.

301. Could you put two boats where the Norddeutscher Company's boats now go? No, only one. If I were to put any large steamers there we should still have the nuisance to the ferry traffic.

302. There is only comfortable room there for a moderate-sized steamer? Yes.

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303. The proposal to extend the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay would give you a length of 1,100 feet? Yes.
304. It is a very great convenience to have a uniform broad-side wharf instead of having your wharfage broken up? Yes.
305. Because in that case you can put there either one very large steamer or two moderate-sized steamers? Yes. A straight wharf is the best. The echelon wharfs were good when we knew what the size of the vessels would be.
306. But if the vessels outgrow the echelon wharfs you are blocked? Yes.
307. If the Orient or P. and O. steamers got a little longer you would find even the accommodation at Sydney cove inconvenient for them? We are lengthening the P. and O. berth now.
308. Suppose the whole of those steamers were to grow 50 feet longer, would you not have a great deal of trouble in getting them out of the echelon berths? Yes; if 50 feet were added to the Orient Company's berth it would be quite short enough. They have now only 380 feet.
309. So that the berths at Circular Quay, however suitable five years ago, may be found too short five years hence? Yes.
310. A continuous berth, therefore, is on every account desirable if you can get it? Yes.
311. Looking at the new wharf now proposed, does it not strike you, as a man of common sense, that if once we make that wharf we are bound to go on and make another one next to it? I think it is very likely.
312. You are already proposing that the wharfage accommodation there shall be 1,100 feet in length, and you say that the Norddeutscher Company would take the whole 1,100 feet, so that you would not have to go begging for a customer, even if you doubled the proposed length of the new wharf? No; I have a customer already.
313. So that the wharf we are considering might be doubled, and yet you would have no trouble in getting revenue for it? No.
314. You said you thought you could get £5,500 from it? Yes.
315. The cost, supposing it to be rightly calculated—and Mr. Darley does not think the estimate will be exceeded—will not be more than £24,000; therefore, the £5,500 would give the Government a very handsome return? If the Government would put up the wharf I should be very glad to give them £5,000 for it.
316. There is no such wharf at present returning such interest on the outlay? No.
317. Is it not the first time in wharf construction that a scheme has been put forward showing a return of 10 per cent? Some of the wharfs bring in 10 per cent.; but others bring in very little.
318. The wharfs on the other side of the bay are weighted with the enormous cost of the land resumption? Yes.
319. On the western side the project would have no such load? No.
320. Then do you not think, looking to the facts, that wharfage can be made there so cheaply compared with the anticipated revenue, and having regard to the beautiful frontage, giving you a continuous line of 1,500 feet, that it is almost certain the construction of this one wharf will lead to the construction of other wharfs beyond it? I should think it would in time.
321. So that the whole question of the æsthetic objection, on the ground of spoiling the Domain, is raised now? Yes.
322. We shall take away the water frontage; that is the only drawback there will be? Yes.
323. People on the bank above, instead of looking down upon the water, will look down upon the wharfs? Yes.
324. They have been in that position in regard to the Admiralty wharf for some time? Yes, for fourteen years.
325. In that case a piece of the Domain was actually taken for the wharf, was it not? I believe so; but I am not sure.
326. In the case of the new wharf, you do not propose to crib anything at all? No; on the contrary, land will be added to the Domain.
327. If these large companies had the choice to-morrow of taking the proposed wharf or a wharf of equal length at Darling Island, which do you think they would prefer? The wharf at Woolloomooloo.
328. There is no doubt about that, you think? No. They could not go to Darling Island to discharge inward cargo.
329. Whereas the proposed wharf will do, in a sort of way, for both import and export? Yes.
330. I suppose that at present very few ships shift from one wharf to another? Very few; there is no necessity for it.
331. There is no trade you know of in which the ships leave the import wharf and go to another wharf for export? No; except that sometimes they go to the Pyrmont wharf to take in coal.
332. That is, to take away a full cargo, and to load up their bunkers? Yes.
333. You are referring to ships which are chartered to take away the Metropolitan Coal Company's coal? Yes.
334. Ships go there because it is the only place where there are cranes? Yes.
335. If we want to increase the wharfage accommodation of Sydney by first-class wharfs, this western side of Woolloomooloo Bay is the only available place? Yes.
336. And it would be the most economical and profitable place? Yes.
337. And you think the project means the inevitable continuation of the wharf for another 1,000 feet? Yes, in time.
338. The time will not be far distant, if you say that already there is a demand for double the wharfage proposed? No doubt the demand is there.
339. You have spoken of the difficulty of passengers getting down to Woolloomooloo Bay;—if your scheme for a tunnel from Circular Quay to the bay were carried out there could be a penny omnibus running? Yes; and the electric tram would also be a paying line.
340. I suppose you could work the tram round at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay in just the same way as at the Circular Quay, thus creating a new terminus? Yes.
341. And that would get over the difficulty? Yes; and I do not think the tunnel would cost very much.
342. Have you ever had any calculation made? Since I was here last I have estimated the cost roughly at £30,000; that would be for a tunnel a mile in length, and 50 feet wide.

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343. That would accommodate a road as well as a tramway? Yes; a double road for drays, and a double line of tramway. An engineer made the estimate for me.
344. Suppose it cost £30,000;—if we added another 1,000 feet of wharfage, at the cost now proposed, the total cost of the scheme would be £100,000? Yes.
345. Do you think the scheme would be worth that expenditure? I do.
346. The three wharfs, supposing your estimate is correct, would give a gross rental of £15,000 a year? Yes.
347. That return upon the outlay of £100,000 would be a very handsome one? Yes; private investors do not get such a return.
348. And it would make the scheme a complete one? Yes.
349. If we had these three wharfs, in addition to the Darling Island wharfs, you would not be coming to the Government complaining you were short of accommodation? I do not think we shall be short of accommodation in my time.
350. We should be as well supplied with Government wharfs as any port in the world? Yes; and you must remember that private wharf-owners will also see the necessity of making alterations to their wharfs.
351. They are hampered by space and other difficulties, and cannot do much more than they are doing now? Not in the bight between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point.
352. It is possible for only the Government with their magnificent frontages to make any great difference in the accommodation provided? Yes.
353. You think this accommodation might be provided on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay, and that with the Darling Island wharfs added we should then be superabundantly supplied? Yes; for some years.
354. If the German Company would take the proposed wharf doubled, I suppose it could be constructed quickly? Yes, I think so.
355. And the other wharfs might be left until they were wanted? Yes.
356. You think that in time there will be a demand for them? There will no doubt be a demand for them.
357. What width of roadway do you provide behind the sheds? Sixty feet.
358. Would that be for drays? Yes.
359. You would not put the drays between the shed and the wharf? No.
360. The wharf, then, would come in for cargo? Yes.
361. Would there be anyone to regulate the drays going there? There is always a wharfinger on the wharf.
362. And the draymen must obey his orders? Yes.
363. Do not the drays, as a rule, go there? Yes; it has been most difficult to get them off.
364. Then the goods would practically go in at one side of the shed and be taken out at the other? Yes.
365. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Do you consider the proposed addition of 600 feet on the western side would make the wharfage equally valuable to that on the other side? On the other side you would be able to get two berths; on the western side you would get only one.
366. Your estimate of revenue for the 1,140 feet is £8,000? Yes.
367. The expenditure of £23,000, however, on the western side would be a good investment, you think? Yes; for the frontage occupied by Dangar, Gedye, last year I had a revenue of about £4,000. Two berths would be about 550 feet.
368. Allowing 60 feet for a roadway and 12 feet for a footpath, what additional depth would there be to the water's edge in the case of the proposed wharf? From the front of the shed to the edge of the wharf there would be 30 feet, and the shed would be 45 feet in width.
369. Is the roadway at the back intended to communicate directly with the shed;—will drays be able to unload from the roadway directly into the shed? Yes.
370. There will be openings into the shed from the road? Yes; all along there will be sliding doors.
371. It will not be necessary to cut anything down on the Domain side? No, I think not.
372. Has the proposal to extend the wharfage beyond the point now proposed been considered? Not that I know of. I asked for 900 feet at first.
373. It is proposed to construct the additional wharf in the same way that the Admiralty wharf is constructed? Yes. I may mention that nearly all the wharfs at Pyrmont are not built upon land which has been resumed; they are all built outside of the resumed land, and the land is being used by the Railway Department. I do not think it is fair that the wharfs should be debited with lands used by that Department.
374. Do you think it probable that the ferry traffic will increase? I do not know much about the ferry traffic.
375. In the event of that traffic increasing very much, I suppose that the inconvenience at the Quay will be felt much more than it is now? It is felt very much now at the south-west corner.
376. *Mr. Watson.*] What would you receive from the berth at the Circular Quay now occupied by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company in the event of their leaving? I suppose I should get about £3,000.
377. What revenue do you now receive from the Admiralty wharf? It is difficult to say. I could not give you particulars as to that special berth; it is used for sailing vessels as well as steamers. The Gulf line go there to discharge and load.
378. It is only a short berth at present? It is over 400 feet—you could not call that very short.
379. *Chairman.*] The Government proposal is that the wharf shall give at low water a depth of from 28 to 30 feet;—do you think that sufficient for the largest steamer that would come here? The depth should not be less than 30 feet.
380. Twenty-eight feet, you think, is not enough? No; there must be a depth of 30 feet.

Thomas Summerbell, Manager, North Shore Steam Ferry Co., Ltd., sworn, and examined:—

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381. *Chairman.*] You have been a captain in the merchant service for many years? I was engaged in the coastal service for about eight or nine years.
382. You know the port of Sydney very well? Pretty well.
383. *Mr. McFarlane.*] How long have you been employed by the North Shore Ferry Company? On Friday next, exactly twenty-one years.
384. You have a good knowledge of the shipping trade of the harbour? I think so.

385.

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385. Extending back how long? I should say about thirty years.
386. How many steamers has your company? We run from twelve to fourteen steamers daily.
387. They ply between North Shore and Circular Quay? Yes; and to Lavender Bay, Neutral Bay, and Mosman's Bay.
388. They ply at frequent intervals during the daytime between those places? Yes.
389. How many other ferry companies are there plying between Circular Quay and other places in the harbour? There is the Manly Company and the Watson's Bay Company. There are a number of other boats that go to the Quay, besides these boats.
390. What number of steamers have those companies? I could not say exactly, but I think the Manly Company are running three or four boats, and the Watson's Bay Company an equal number.
391. Is the passenger trade large, speaking generally? I cannot speak for the other companies, but the traffic of the North Shore Ferry Company is increasing rapidly.
392. Is it likely to increase? I think so; I know that we have difficulty in getting boats ready fast enough to meet the increased demand.
393. You have been increasing the number of your steamers at frequent intervals? Yes.
394. When did you make your last increase? About two and a half months ago. We have another steamer of the same size which will be ready in about six weeks. She is getting her machinery on board now.
395. You expect a further increase in the traffic? At the rate we are going on now, certainly.
396. Would the construction of a bridge to the North Shore interfere with your traffic? I can hardly say. I know my board never occupied their mind in a doleful way with the prospect of a bridge.
397. Perhaps they have thought that a bridge would never be built? I do not think that is the case.
398. I understand that complaints have been made by some of the ferry companies as to some of the larger steamers trading to the bay impeding their traffic? Yes.
399. Does that occur frequently? Yes; and while they are lying at the wharf they have colliers both inside and outside, and they also cause a great deal of inconvenience.
400. A great deal of delay? I cannot say that they occasion great delay—the delay is occasioned chiefly when the steamers are coming in; but when the colliers are lying alongside the steamers at the wharf, we have a good deal of trouble in navigating our steamers with safety. When the steamers are coming in they take charge of the whole place, so to speak—they stop our traffic altogether for a time.
401. Every time they come in? No; sometimes they come in better than at others. I say nothing as to the handling of them, because I think they are handled well.
402. The delay must be pretty frequent if it occurs nearly every time a big steamer comes in or goes out? The delay is not so great when the steamers are going out, but when they are coming in they interfere with us a great deal; and their colliers are also a constant source of trouble.
403. What would be the average length of delay when they are coming in? They delay sometimes one trip, and sometimes two.
404 Do these delays occur in a busy part of the day? Yes; that is the worst of it.
405. What is your busiest period? From half-past 8 in the morning till 1·10 o'clock, and then again in the afternoon from 4 until half-past 6 o'clock.
406. At what time do the large steamers leave? Generally between 12 and 1.
407. That would not be a very busy part of the day, would it? Pretty busy, because residents of North Shore are then going home to dinner, and it is necessary for them to return quickly. We run at present ten-minute trips from half-past 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night; but immediately our second new boat comes on we shall be running the trips from a quarter past 5 in the morning till 12 o'clock at night. Two or three of the trips are five-minute trips.
408. What line of steamers do you principally complain of? The German steamers.
409. Do the other steamers get in your way? Sometimes the Japanese steamers do when they are slewing round, but nothing to speak of.
410. The report of the Public Works Department as to the proposed wharfage, contains this paragraph:—

> But the more immediate cause which renders necessary the early construction of the proposed wharf is the dangerously congested condition of the ferry passenger traffic in Circular Quay. This traffic, owing to the opening of the Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway and the notable growth of all the North Shore suburbs, has greatly increased during the last three or four years, and has consequently created a demand for a much more frequent and rapid service between Circular Quay and the North Shore. Comparing the month of December, 1899, with December, 1896, the Ferry Company has increased the number of trips run between Circular Quay and North Sydney by 57 per cent. In December last, 8,386 single trips were run, as against 5,316 in December, 1896. During the greater part of the day the service is run at ten-minute intervals, and at one time in the morning at an interval of five minutes; and as nineteen trips each way have to connect with the trains at Milson's Point, it will readily be seen that any obstruction to the ferry steamers means a serious interference with a very important passenger traffic. The Government recognises that this large traffic demands every consideration, and that every possible facility should be provided for conducting it with safety and punctuality.

Does that correctly describe the state of affairs? Yes. There has been an immensely increased traffic during the past two months.
411. In view of the congested state of the traffic it has been deemed expedient to remove a portion of it elsewhere? I understand that.
412. Suppose there were wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay, would they be as suitable for the German steamers as the present wharf at the Circular Quay? I do not say that Woolloomooloo Bay would be the best place for them, but if they were removed anywhere from the Quay that would suit us.
413. Supposing that the German line were moved from the Quay other steamers would probably take their place—the wharf would not be allowed to remain idle? I do not know about that; we thought that it would be left clear.
414. Suppose smaller steamers of 2,000 or 3,000 tons were berthed there, how would that affect your traffic? What I am about to say may appear ludicrous, but I can assure you that smaller steamers give more trouble than do big steamers. I have seen our wharfs taken charge of entirely by a small steamer; her lines have gone across us in every way.
415. Would it not take less time to bring in a steamer of 2,000 or 3,000 tons than one of 10,000 tons? Not always.
416. But generally? I have seen small steamers give more trouble than big ones.
417. Then it would not lessen your difficulty if the larger steamers were removed and smaller ones were put

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put in their place? The difficulty is that if we want to run a second boat we cannot get her in. I think the place ought to be left quite clear. On Anniversary Day we shall want to run two boats. We were going to reduce the trips on that day, but we find we cannot do so. We expect that there will be a big steamer there, and that will still further increase our trouble.

418. What suggestion do you make to remedy the evil? I do not think any steamer should go to that corner at all. The North Shore Ferry Company are building large boats—one coming into use now is licensed for 896 passengers, and another for the same number, and they are 150 feet 6 inches long. We want that corner of the Quay for the berthing of our boats.

419. At present a considerable rental is being paid for the use of the wharf by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company;—if no other line of deep-sea ships were allowed to berth there do you think the North Shore Company would be likely to take the berth? I do not think it would answer our purpose to go right in there, but I could not say definitely.

420. What size of steamers do you suggest should be allowed to occupy the berth? I do not think the Government should lease it at all.

421. *Mr. Dick.*] The Government at present receive £5,000 a year from the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company? I daresay.

422. We are informed that the whole of the ferry companies in the cove pay only £1,500 a year? I think that is a mistake; we ourselves pay £1,000 for our wharf—No. 1 Jetty.

423. You will see that from the Norddeutscher Company's wharf the Government receive more than they do from all the ferry companies put together? Yes.

424. Do you think the ferry companies would be prepared to make good the loss from the Government if they were to throw the Norddeutscher Company's wharf idle? That is a question I could not answer.

Richard Entz, Chief Clerk, Weber, Lohmann, & Co., Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. Co., sworn, and examined:—

R. Entz. 24 Jan., 1900.

425. *Chairman.*] You are the representative of Weber, Lohmann, & Co., the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company? Yes; I am chief clerk of the company.

426. *Mr. Dick.*] You have heard the evidence of the previous witness? Yes.

427. It seems that the size of the vessels you berth at the Circular Quay interferes occasionally with the ferry traffic which plies from the head of the Quay, and with a view to remove that interference it is suggested that new wharfs should be built at Woolloomooloo Bay, at which your vessels could be berthed;—could you offer an opinion as to the way in which your firm would view such a proposal? In the first place, I must tell you that our firm are not at all anxious to leave the Circular Quay if there is any chance of our being allowed to remain there. It would mean the loss of a good deal of prestige. If the P. and O. Company and the Orient Company were also removed to Woolloomooloo Bay, we should not mind going there so much; but we are a passenger line, and one of the chief objections to Woolloomooloo Bay is the approach to the place. The passengers would not take the trouble to walk from our office down to Woolloomooloo Bay to look at a ship.

428. It is important from your point of view that you should remain at Circular Quay, since it has become fashionable for the large passenger liners to berth there? Yes. We should be regarded, I am afraid, as a second-rate line for some years to come if we were to go to Woolloomooloo Bay. If we were a cargo line, it would be quite immaterial to us.

429. We have an official statement to the effect that your company desire the change suggested? I must deny that that is the case.

430. We are informed that your owners desired such a change, inasmuch as they anticipate a steady increase in the number of large steamers requiring to use the wharf at the Quay? Mr. Weber told me about the minutes of some meeting at which he was asked whether he would be agreeable to make the change, and he informs me that he said nothing to the effect which you now suggest. We require more accommodation than we have at the Quay, because we shall have branch steamers coming here during the year; but for our mail steamers going to Europe we should still prefer the Quay. We would berth our two branch steamers at Woolloomooloo rather than go anywhere else.

431. Then the statement that you are willing to go to Woolloomooloo Bay with your large steamers is not correct? No.

432. Do you think you could be accommodated by being berthed further up the Quay? If one wharf could be made where the E. and A., and the German-Australian steamers are berthed, I think we could be accommodated.

433. You admit that on account of the size of the vessels coming to your wharf and leaving it they must disorganise the ferry traffic to some extent? Yes; but that can be avoided if the harbour pilots received instructions to turn our boats outside the Quay, and bring them in stern first. I do not think we interfere with the traffic any more than do the Messageries or the Orient Company's boats. We should be quite agreeable also to moor our vessels at certain hours, avoiding the busy part of the day for the ferry traffic.

434. It was suggested yesterday that the putting out of your anchors into the cove interfered with the traffic as much as it was interfered with by the boats themselves? If the ships were brought in stern first they could drop their anchors when going astern. It is the fact of their lying broadside off the Quay which stops the ferry traffic.

435. Do you not think it is necessary to keep the boats well out into the cove in order to drop their anchors? I do not think so.

436. You think the difficulty could be removed, first, by choosing a quieter hour for the mooring of your vessels, and also by slewing them outside the cove and bringing them in stern first? Yes.

437. Where would you swing the vessels? Somewhere near Dawes' Point.

438. Would that interfere very much with the traffic in the fairway? I do not think it would interfere with it at all.

439. It has been suggested that your having two colliers, one inside and the other outside of your vessels when they are moored at the wharf, is another source of interference? No doubt that interferes with the traffic to some extent, but that would be avoided if we were to go out into the stream to coal. It would be inconvenient, but it could be done. I suggested to Captain Jackson that we should do so, and that the Government should make us some allowance to compensate us for our outlay in that respect.

440. You think that the greater part of the difficulty could be removed, then, by a rearrangement of matters, without your removing from the Quay? Yes.

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441. Have you ever considered the question of taking your wharf further up the Quay? So far we have seen no chance of getting one there. There is not sufficient length at any of the wharfs.
442. The Government would have to alter the wharfs to admit of your going there? Yes.
443. Would shifting to Woolloomooloo Bay be a great blow to your company? We should consider it so.
444. It would strike a blow at your passenger traffic? It would influence it considerably.
445. It would not interfere with the cargo traffic? Not in the least.
446. You know that the San Francisco mailboats occupied a berth at Woolloomooloo for two years? Yes.
447. It did not make much difference to them? But we are afraid it would make a great deal of difference to us. Persons going to America must go wherever the American boat is lying; but in the case of persons going to Europe there are three other mail boats lying at the Quay, and we should be disadvantageously placed if we were at Woolloomooloo Bay.
448. Have you considered any plan by which the difficulty could be avoided? We have considered, as an alternative to going to Woolloomooloo Bay, remaining in the stream and lightering our cargo.
449. What is the term of your present lease? We have a three years' lease; but there is a clause giving the Government the right to revoke it within three months at any time. We received notice of revocation in December last, and our lease will, therefore, expire at the end of February, or the beginning of March.
450. Your main objection to removal to Woolloomooloo Bay is that if you shifted there the other liners would have the advantage of fashionable wharfs? If there were other lines of mail steamers there we should not mind so much. The approach is also bad.
451. Do you think that in any other part of the world you would object to accommodation such as is offered to you at Woolloomooloo Bay? The locality has not a very good name. Of course, if in two or three years time, other lines of steamers were lying there, we should not so much mind the change.
452. When you say that the approach is bad, what do you mean? It is a considerable distance from town, and we could not expect steerage passengers to take a cab from our office down there. They would not take the trouble; they would rather look at other boats which were handy. Then, if we were at Woolloomooloo Bay, communication between the officers of the ship and the office would also be difficult.
453. You have had an opportunity to look at the plan of the proposed new wharf? Yes.
454. How would the length of 500 feet suit your vessels? We should not go to Woolloomooloo Bay at all unless we could accommodate two ships there. We shall have steamers coming out this year 570 feet in length, and our branch boats will be 435 feet in length. Altogether we shall want over 1,000 feet to accommodate them.
455. Then a berth of 500 feet will be useless to you? Yes.
456. You would not rent it? No.
457. Would you take a berth of 600 feet? Yes, if there were another berth of 500 feet close beside it.
458. Suppose the new wharf were made 600 feet in length and the Admiralty wharf were extended to 530 feet—that would give you 1,130 feet—would that be a suitable length? Yes; but if it came to a question of our going to Woolloomooloo we would sooner take berths on the eastern side, because there is more space behind the wharf.
459. In the case of the proposed wharf, there will be 140 feet from the water's edge to the back? When you make allowance for everything, including the roadway, I am afraid there will not be a sufficient space. We discharge our cargo very rapidly. At present we have to stop at times because we cannot get it taken away. On the eastern side of the bay there is any amount of space behind the shed, and that is why we should prefer it.
460. *Dr. Garran.*] What space is there on the eastern side? I do not know; I have not measured it, but I know there is a lot of space behind the shed.
461. In the case of the wharf on the western side, there will be 60 feet? I asked Captain Jackson about that yesterday, and he said we should have double the space behind the shed, on the eastern side.
462. I understand that if you can get two wharfs suitable for your purposes, with a total length of 1,100 feet, you will be accommodated? We should much prefer one wharf in a continuous line.
463. If you could not get that, would one wharf of 600 feet and another of 500 feet, close together, suit you? Yes.
464. It is impossible to get that at Circular Quay? Yes; but we could keep our mail steamers at Circular Quay and have our branch boats at Woolloomooloo.
465. Would it be important to have the two boats together? Yes; it would save a good deal of work.
466. But you would rather have them separated than leave Circular Quay altogether? Yes.
467. It is a great advertisement for you to be there? Yes.
468. Because the passenger steamers and the ferry steamers go there? Yes; and a number of persons visit the steamers on Sundays.
469. That is a consideration with all the companies? Yes.
470. You think that is not merely a theoretical, but a tangible advantage? Yes.
471. Foot for foot, you would not give the same rent at Woolloomooloo Bay as you give at Circular Quay? We could not be expected to do so, I think.
472. Not even if there were better room for the drays? No; that would not compensate us for the loss in other directions.
473. Then we are to understand that if this wharf is built by itself your company is not a customer for it—not even for your branch boats? It would not be sufficient, because we should be having two branch boats here, requiring at least 900 feet of accommodation, and we could not have our steamers at three different wharfs.
474. Captain Jackson has suggested that a tunnel should be made from the Quay to the head of Woolloomooloo Bay, and that the electric tram should be extended there, so that persons could go easily from one wharf to another;—would that overcome the difficulty? I think it would to some extent.
475. But it would not get over the absence of advertisement at Woolloomooloo Bay? No.
476. There may be eventually as many steamers at Woolloomooloo as there are at Circular Quay? Yes; but you must bear in mind that we are competing with the Orient Company, with the P. & O. Company, and with the Messageries Maritimes.
477. Of course, at Woolloomooloo there would not be the passenger and ferry boats, and you count a good deal upon them for advertisement? Yes.

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478. Do you think that, on the whole, the plan is a good one? I have not gone into the details at all.
479. The principal fault, you think, is that there is not sufficient dray-room at the back? Not for our big boats, which land 5,000 tons of cargo. We require far more space than there is at Circular Quay to continue discharging our ships. We always have to stop for want of space.
480. I suppose the space which would do for the Messageries or the P. and O. boats would not be enough for you? No, because they do not bring one-third of the cargo that we do. We unload sometimes from eight hatches; we fill our shed sometimes in five hours.
481. At what ports in Europe do your steamers coming here call? At Genoa, Naples, Antwerp, Southhampton, and Bremen.
482. In which one of those ports do they get better accommodation than in Sydney? In none, as far as we know; we have never complained of the accommodation here.
483. Where do you get more than 60 feet of space at the back of a shed into which you unload? I cannot say.
484. Is there a long quay at Bremen such as there is at Antwerp? Yes, I think so.
485. Are there sheds on those quays with plenty of dray-room? Yes.
486. On the whole, for size, for access, and for quickness of discharge, none of the ports you have mentioned is better than Sydney? No.
487. Then you have not very much to complain of at present? We never have complained.
488. *Mr. Watson.*] To what places will your branch liners trade? I cannot say yet.
489. There will be a good deal of transhipping to do here? Yes, that is why we should like to have the steamers as near together as possible. We should like to get three berths close together.
490. Under present conditions at Circular Quay, you could not arrange for that? We admit that our principal object is to remain with our mail steamers at the Quay.
491. You would suffer the inconvenience of the separation of your various steamers, in order to keep one at Circular Quay? Yes.
492. You would rather do that than go round with all your steamers to berth at Woolloomooloo? Yes; if we could not find room at Circular Quay for the three steamers, we should have to find room for two of them elsewhere.
493. *Chairman.*] I should like to put this position to you—suppose the Government absolutely say, "We cannot allow you to remain in that corner of the Quay"—can you point to any wharf in Sydney, public or private, which will suit your requirements? The only wharf is at Woolloomooloo Bay, if it came to the worst; still we would not say definitely that we would go there. If we could not remain at the Quay, we might prefer to go into the stream and lighter.
494. If you were in a corner, you would have either to go to Woolloomooloo Bay, or to lighter in the stream? Yes.
495. Could you name any private wharf in Sydney which would suit your requirements? As far as we know, there is not one which would be suitable.
496. Do you know the wharfage at Darling Island? Yes.
497. Would that suit your purpose? We should not like to go to Darling Harbour; it is out of the way of the passenger traffic. If it were a question of choice between Darling Harbour and Woolloomooloo Bay, we would rather go to Woolloomooloo.
498. Chiefly from the point of view of the passenger traffic? Yes.
499. In connection with another inquiry, the general statement was made that many of the large steamers coming to this port brought very little freight;—that does not apply to your line? I do not think any line brings more revenue than ours.
500. Your ships are always full? Yes. It was said that the Government only derive £5,000 of revenue from us; but that is a mistake; it must be more than that. Since 1897 we have brought much larger boats here. They bring between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of cargo. The revenue must be between £7,000 and £8,000, including rent.
501. It is said that it is proposed to provide wharfage for half empty ships—that would not apply to your ships? No.
502. Do you take away a full cargo? We come here full, and we leave full.
503. In the wool season, I suppose, you take a good deal of wool away? Last year we took 70,000 bales away from Sydney only—more than any other line of steamers.
504. Would Smith's wharf suit you? I do not know enough about it to be able to say, but I do not think so.
505. As a matter of fact the E. and A. Company, which have a considerable passenger traffic, used to berth there, but they come round now to Circular Quay? Their being there would not affect them very much, because persons going to Japan or China are accustomed to going to Darling Harbour; but it would be very hard to take such a line as ours to Darling Harbour, or to any other part of Port Jackson, away from the lines which are competing with us at the Circular Quay. Some arrangement might possibly be made whereby the E. and A. Company could leave their present wharf, and whereby another wharf could be made where the German-Australian boats now berth, and that would give us sufficient length.
506. I suppose you regard your present berth at Circular Quay as about the best in Sydney? We think it is a very good berth.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 25 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Hon. William Robert Campbell, M.L.C., sworn, and examined:—

Hon. W. R. Campbell, M.L.C. 25 Jan., 1900.

507–8. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Council, a native of the Colony, and have been a long time resident in Sydney, residing, at present, at Elizabeth Bay Road? Yes.

509. *Dr. Garran.*] You understand exactly the nature of the project before the Committee? I think so.

510. Have you any objection to offer to it? I object to it strongly in every way; but principally on account of the injury which will be done to the Domain, which, by the wisdom of our forefathers, was given to the Colony. I protest most strongly against anything which would injure, in any way, that splendid park. The wharfage now proposed to be constructed would extend right up to the baths, and the presence of steamers at the wharf will mean the distribution of a great deal of smoke and dirt over a large portion of the Domain, to say nothing of the disagreeable smells arising from wool, tallow, and hides, which will constitute their cargo. Altogether, people walking or driving there will be subjected to a great deal of inconvenience. I regard the Domain as a pleasure resort, and I do not think it should be interfered with by the construction of wharfs. Then, a certain amount of injury will also be done to the harbour, because it is proposed to reclaim a great part of the bay, and that seems to me to be contrary to common sense. In most parts of the world the disposition with a port like ours would be to increase rather than decrease the water area. Besides, it seems to me that the diminution of the water space will render it more difficult for large steamers to get into the bay. It is said, I believe, that the scheme will take no land from the Domain; but the obstruction to the frontage is equivalent to taking land away. You might just as well say that if you place a building in front of a man's property you will not take his frontage away from him. Then, another very serious question is raised in connection with the bathing accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay. It is a most important point. The water there is already dirty enough; but the immediate presence of ships will render it still more disagreeable. In a few years' time the sewerage system will be in full operation there, and the bay will be relieved of a good deal of offensive matter which is now taken into it. The place would then be an admirable place for bathing but for the presence of the steamers which it is proposed to place there.

511. Let us bring your objections down to as practical a point as possible. So far as the area of the Domain is concerned, you admit that the scheme will not take anything from it? No land is taken from it, but the Domain is interfered with considerably. There must be a certain amount of dirt and inconvenience created by the presence of the wharfs.

512. It is proposed to add three-quarters of an acre to the Domain;—you are aware of that, I suppose? I do not think that small area affects the question one way or the other.

513. Your principal objection is that the water frontage will be taken away? That is one of my chief objections to the proposal.

514. But all the western frontage of the Domain will be left untouched? But within the next few years they may propose to take the whole of that. If you give them an inch they will take an ell, and the effect may be that the whole Domain will be shut in by wharfage.

515. You know the Admiralty wharf? Yes.

516. That takes off a bit of the Domain frontage? Yes.

517. That has not been found to be an inconvenience to persons in the Domain? I think so.

518. We have already wharfs and a jetty for steamers at Woolloomooloo Bay, and their presence will necessarily cause some fouling of the water. The building of this wharf will be merely turning "seven" into "eight," as it were. There will be merely the addition of one steamer? The construction of wharfage there ought never to have been allowed. I protested strongly against it when the boatsheds were taken away.

519. You know that Sydney is not only situated upon a beautiful harbour, but that that harbour is essentially well suited for commercial purposes, and that if it had not been for the commercial conveniences afforded we probably should not have got on as well as we have done? We all know that the harbour has been a great aid to our prosperity.

520. Is it not a necessity that a city situated upon a harbour like this should make use of some portion of the frontage for commercial purposes? Of course.

521. Take Constantinople, for example, which is one of the grandest harbours in the world;—have not portions of the frontage been commercially used? It is a very dirty place; we do not want to see Sydney reduced to the same condition.

522. But it is absolutely necessary that some portion of the harbour frontage should be devoted to commercial purposes? Yes, if proper places are chosen.

523. You may not, perhaps, remember that Sydney Cove was at one time nearly as beautiful as Woolloomooloo Bay? I daresay it was.

524. And yet persons built wharfs there? It was in the centre of the harbour, and there where the ships first cast anchor and found fresh water from the stream close by.

525. Do you think, then, that it would have been better if Sydney Cove had not been used for commercial purposes? No; I think it was the proper place.

526. We cannot put any more big ships there? There are Darling Harbour and Pyrmont, and you might also go to North Shore.

527. Surely North Shore is as pretty as the shore on the south side, and you object to the spoiling of the beauty spots on this side? My principal objection is the interference with the Domain. That is largely

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used for recreation purposes, and it is already in existence. It is no argument, to my mind, to say that at one time Sydney Cove was a very beautiful spot. It does not at all affect the question of interference with the Domain.

528. But, as the commerce of the city grows, additional accommodation must be found for the great steamers which come here, and all our merchants, in fact everyone, agree that that accommodation ought to be as near to the business centre of the city as possible;—if you go to North Shore you will not be near that centre? You will be when the bridge is constructed. Besides there is Darling Harbour, and we know that business all gravitates in that direction. It does not gravitate towards Woolloomooloo.

529. Perhaps you do not know that persons connected with shipping matters say that if they were offered the choice of a wharf at Woolloomooloo or Darling Harbour, they would accept a wharf at Woolloomooloo in preference? I do not know that. I cannot remember hearing that anyone has said such a thing.

530. That is the case, because Darling Harbour is not so near the centre of business as is Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not agree with that statement that Woolloomooloo is nearer the centre of business than Darling Harbour. One recommendation at Darling Harbour is that there is a railway right up to the place, whereas there is none at Woolloomooloo, and in order to reach the bay you have to go through some of the streets of the city which are most congested with traffic.

531. Notwithstanding all that, men of business instincts say that, for shipping, Woolloomooloo Bay is preferable to Darling Island, even although there is a railway there? Perhaps that is the opinion of a few interested persons.

532. The evidence is that next to Sydney Cove Woolloomooloo is the most convenient place for large steamers? That is not my opinion, nor is it the opinion of commercial men I know.

533. It is the opinion of those who have given sworn evidence to the Committee? I have not seen their evidence.

534. In a case of this kind we must make some compromise between the æsthetic view and the commercial view? I do not think so.

535. You would make no compromise at all? No.

536. You know that the proposal does not actually diminish the area of the Domain? It affects a large space in the Domain, because you will have a distance of 500 or 600 feet liable to pollution by dirt, dust, and smoke, and by smells of all kinds.

537. The railing of the Government House Domain is not very far from the Circular Quay wharfs, is it? That portion of the Domain is in a different situation. There you are on the lee shore, as it were. On this side you are on the weather shore. The north-easterly winds prevail here for six months of the year, and if shipping were on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay, smoke and dirt would be driven over the Domain.

538. But as regards the other side of the Domain, you might say that there are the westerly winds to bring objectionable matter from the steamers at Circular Quay? Those winds blow only occasionally, and we rely on the north-easters to cool the city atmosphere during the summer months. In that respect Sydney is more advantageously situated than is Melbourne, or any other city in Australia. I think we should endeavour to get as much unpolluted air as possible into the city.

539. While the steamers are lying at the wharves they make very little smoke? If you were to stand on any of the wharfs opposite to one of the steamers you would find that they disseminate plenty of dirt.

540. Have you noticed that any portion of the Domain is in any way polluted by steamers lying at Woolloomooloo Bay? If you sit in the Domain you will see traces of dirt and smoke from Woolloomooloo Bay and from Garden Island. All these places help to injure the Domain, and I do not wish to see any further injury done to it.

541. Do you think smoke from Garden Island enters the Domain? Yes, the soot from Garden Island and from the bay is often to be found in the Domain, and the place generally is made dirty by the presence of steamers.

542. Do you think that if we were to put no more wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay, and were to erect some over at North Shore, that would be equally convenient for the merchants of Sydney? No doubt it will in time, when the bridge is built.

543. Do you think that even when the bridge is built it will be as convenient for ships to berth at North Shore as at Woolloomooloo Bay? It will be convenient for certain classes of traffic; it will benefit the Newcastle traffic tremendously.

544. Is there much goods traffic by railway from Newcastle? The distance is very much shorter to North Shore when you are coming from Newcastle. If you get out at Hornsby, and come down to North Shore you can generally save half an hour.

545. You are now speaking of the passenger traffic;—but do you think goods will come across by railway from Newcastle when they could be brought round by sea at half the price? I think goods will be brought to Sydney by that route in course of time; but there is any quantity of wharfage at Darling Harbour from Dawes' Point right round. The wharfs there are never full. They are not full now, and this is about the best time of the year.

546. It is said that the large steamers cannot be suitably accommodated at jetties in Darling Harbour;—do you think they can be? Yes. If you take the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay, you will find that there have been no ships there since the "Medic" and the "Afric." Some sailing ships go to the wharf nearer in occasionally; but the big ships which go there are very few and far between.

547. You are aware that the wharfage there is under offer to the White Star line. Perhaps that is the reason why it has not been in such frequent use. Although it is not invariably in use the Government Wharfinger tells us that it is necessary to have additional accommodation there for large steamers? I was not aware that the whole of the space was under offer to the White Star Company.

548. Your opinion is that in the interests of the Domain no further wharfage should be erected at Woolloomooloo Bay? Most decidedly.

549. Your objection is to the dirt and smell arising from the presence of steamers and their cargoes, and to the cutting off of the water frontage to the Domain? Yes.

550. You would sacrifice nothing to the commerce of the port? Not in that position. Besides, you would also be curtailing the water space most unnecessarily.

551. We are told that there is ample room in the bay for the manœuvring of vessels—more so than in Sydney Cove? It has not the same width at Sydney Cove.

552.

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552. But then it is not jammed with ferry steamers? I do not think there has been much interruption to the ferry steamers at Circular Quay.
553. The Manager of the North Shore Ferry Company tells us that they are frequently stopped? Of course he is an interested person. He wants the large steamers to go elsewhere.
554. Mr. Hickson and Mr. Darley also say that there are frequent interruptions to the traffic? I do not pay much attention to the evidence of Captain Jackson, Mr. Hickson, or Mr. Darley. They are employees of the Government, and they do what their masters tell them.
555. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You ought to be well aware of the advantages of wharf accommodation from your family associations;—you know that the proposed scheme will not interfere in any way with the area of the Domain, because there will be a roadway at the back of the proposed wharf, and, as a matter of fact, a strip will be added to the Domain? I say that the Domain will be interfered with—the water frontage will be taken away.
556. But there is a steep, rocky bank at the back of the proposed wharf, and people never by any chance go there? Persons are constantly going there. I frequently walk across the Domain, and I see them there.
557. As far as the nuisance from smoke and that sort of thing is concerned, you are not aware of any complaints having been made from residents of George-street in connection with the steamers at Circular Quay? Probably if such complaints were made, they would not be listened to. No one wishes to see the Domain more injured than it is, by the presence of shipping.
558. We are told that there is the greatest difficulty in finding accommodation for large ships? I do not think you can have examined many persons interested in shipping, because I know a large number who will be able to tell you that there is any amount of accommodation for shipping going from Dawes' Point round to Miller's Point, and up Darling Harbour.
559. Witnesses tell us that there is room for small vessels at the piers; but that there is no accommodation for large ships? I do not know how they come to that conclusion; I can only deny the correctness of it.
560. We are told that some of the ships visiting the port are 550 feet in length, and that they discharge from a number of hatches;—if they were at one of the jetties you speak of, they could use only one or two hatches at a time, and there would be a good deal of delay, therefore, in unloading? I do not know of what particular jetty you are speaking; but I should have thought that there were plenty of jetties which could accommodate any ordinary-sized steamer.
561. Evidence has also been given to the Committee showing that the ferry traffic at Circular Quay is very much interfered with by large steamers lying there, and that it is absolutely necessary that berthing accommodation should be found elsewhere for those steamers;—so far as the Committee can form an opinion, Woolloomooloo would be the most suitable place for that accommodation;—it can be provided there at small expense? It is provided at small expense, because you take the Government land for nothing. You give the land to the people on the one hand, and then you take it away from them, and say that it will enable you to construct a public work cheaply; that seems to me to be rather a queer argument. It is very much like the proposal of the Railway Commissioners to take portion of Hyde Park for the railway, because that scheme would be a cheap one.
562. In this case no land is to be taken? But you fill up the frontage with wharfage and sheds; it comes to pretty much the same thing.
563. A roadway will be provided at the back of the wharf, and people who visit the Domain will really have more land than they have there at the present time? The bulk of the additional space you speak of will be in a dirty road. People would not go there for pleasure, or for the health of themselves or their children. I protest against your dumping down these disagreeable surroundings in such a place. Another objection to the proposal is that the wharfage would have no railway communication, and it is not likely that there will be any for many years to come.
564. Can you tell us of any better situation for the proposed wharfage? I would not allow any ships to go to that locality, or to any similar locality. There is any amount of room at Darling Harbour.
565. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You have had considerable experience in connection with the shipping of this port? I cannot say that, but I have had some experience in connection with wharfs. Members of my family were wharfingers some years ago.
566. You have some knowledge of the available wharfage accommodation of the port? I think so.
567. And you think that there is sufficient accommodation for the large ships in the space between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point, and up Darling Harbour? There is any amount of accommodation for large ships where the railway goes at the present time.
568. But in the whole distance between Dawes' Point and Pyrmont Bridge can you name any one jetty which would accommodate one of the large steamers? I have not had time to go into the matter in the short time at my disposal to-day—I cannot say.
569. Do you know of any jetty in that direction which will accommodate a steamer 570 feet in length? I could not say at this moment, because I do not know the measurements of all the jetties. As a matter of fact, you could accommodate a ship 1,000 feet long where the railway has been taken at Pyrmont.
570. I am speaking now of the jetties between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point? I do not know the lengths of all those jetties, but I know there are wharfs there which would accommodate very big ships.
571. Could any one of them accommodate a ship 500 feet in length without putting her to serious inconvenience when discharging her cargo? I daresay there might be some inconvenience, but the Government ought to take possession of the wharfs, and make one big wharf there.
572. At any rate, you are opposed to the construction of wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes.
573. Your principal reason is that the wharfs there would destroy the beauty of the Domain? It would destroy the Domain as a pleasure ground.
574. In what way? I have already said that the Domain is greatly injured by the smoke, dirt, and smell resulting from the presence of steamers at Woolloomooloo Bay.
575. The wharfs at Circular Quay have not the disagreeable effects which you mention, and there are a number of wool stores there? I contend, as regards the wharfs, that they have. You will also have wool stores at Woolloomooloo Bay. What is the use of taking ships there if they are not to load with wool.
576. There will be cargo sheds at Woolloomooloo Bay, but the cargo will be removed almost immediately it is placed there? You know how disagreeable the wool stores at the Circular Quay are at the present time.

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577. Are not the present conditions at Woolloomooloo Bay very disagreeable;—are not they, in fact, more disagreeable than they would be if the proposed wharfs were constructed? No.
578. What class of buildings is there on the spot where it is proposed to construct this wharf? I am not aware that there are any buildings at all.
579. There are some old rookeries, are there not? Not where it is proposed to place the 500 feet of wharfage.
580. You also object to wharfage extension on that side of the bay on account of the interference with the baths? Yes.
581. Do you not think it an objectionable place for baths? No; I think it a very pleasant and nice place to go to.
582. It has been stated in evidence that the baths at the present time are very far from clean? They are quite clean enough for me when I cannot get anything better. Of course, the water is not as clean as you would get it down near the Heads, but it is quite clean enough. The steamers which already go to the bay have done a great deal of injury, but you wish to make the injury worse.
583. Are there not plenty of available places in the harbour where clean baths can be obtained? There are not plenty of available places that I know of. You do not want baths down at the Heads for the people of Sydney; you want them at a place to which persons can walk with some ease. When the sewerage system is completed the water at Woolloomooloo Bay will be quite as clean as at other places in the harbour, down towards the Heads, and the sewerage system will be in operation within a very short time.
584. The Department of Public Works say that the site now occupied by the Health Board for a quarantine depôt is covered by old boat-sheds and rookeries, and that it is altogether an unsightly portion of the Bay frontage? Perhaps Mr. Hickson thinks any building unsightly which has not three stories. I objected, in the first instance, to the removal of the boat-sheds. At the present time persons have to walk to Rushcutters' Bay in order to get into a boat. I do not know of any rookeries on the spot to which you refer.
585. You know how the shipping of the port has increased during the past few years? I know the increase has been very large.
586. Is the increase likely to continue, do you think? I hope it will be doubled and trebled.
587. In view of that probability, and in view of the fact that those connected with the shipping of the port swear that the wharfage accommodation is at present too limited, would it not be desirable to provide increased accommodation? I have already said that in my opinion there is plenty of accommodation at Darling Harbour.
588. Do you think it will be necessary, in the near future, to provide additional wharfs? It may be necessary to do that, but I do not think they should be provided in the eastern portion of the harbour. Why not let the private wharf-owners make the necessary provision? I do not think it necessary that the Government should take up everything themselves.
589. Assuming it to be necessary to make additional wharfage, which would be the best part of the harbour in which to provide it? I think you ought to go as far up the harbour as possible. They are at present using guns which are said to carry 10 miles, and you want your shipping in port protected as much as possible. I am surprised at the Naval authorities going to Garden Island. I should have thought they would have gone as far up the harbour as possible out of the way of shot and shell.
590. You think it would be better for the shipping trade, then, if wharfage accommodation were provided at Glebe Island, for example? I would certainly prefer to go up in that direction to coming down towards Woolloomooloo.
591. You prefer Glebe Island to Woolloomooloo Bay, as a centre for shipping? Yes; the arguments are ten to one in favour of Glebe Island.
592. *Mr. Dick.*] There is a portion of the foreshore at Woolloomooloo Bay, from the end of the Admiralty wharf to the East Sydney Rowing Club's boat-shed, which is not available to the public? It is available; they can walk round there whenever they like.
593. They can walk upon the top of the cliff, but they cannot get down to the level of the water, can they? If they like.
594. The actual foreshore is not available to the public, I understand? As a matter of fact, people go down there and bathe.
595. But, excepting the use of the bathing accommodation, the foreshore is not used by the public? That is true, but it is the very privacy of the place which makes it desirable as a bathing place. It has been used for that purpose for the last fifty years.
596. For all practical purposes the frontage is already taken away from the Domain? It is not taken away at all.
597. But it has been allowed to be occupied by bathing-sheds and boat-houses? It was not taken from the public; it is merely devoted to special purposes.
598. The public cannot use the frontage free of charge? They have to pay of course for the use of the boat-sheds and the bathing accommodation. I think they can bathe at the old Fig-tree for nothing.
599. Even if we could find a more central spot for bathing you think it would be most undesirable to erect a wharf there? I think it would be most undesirable in every way. Besides, I would not take the place away from the bathers; it is convenient to thousands of persons. There is, of course, a good bathing place at Farm Cove, but many persons object to the use of the cove for that purpose.

Hon. Henry Carey Dangar, M.L.C., sworn, and examined:—

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600–1. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Council, a native of the Colony, and have resided in Sydney for a great number of years? Yes, for the last thirty-five years.
602. Since you have been in the room you have made yourself acquainted with the proposal before the Committee? I have.
603. You have read the Departmental statement applying particularly to that portion of the Domain which would be affected by this scheme? I have.
604. Are you in favour of, or against, this scheme? I am against it.

605.

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605. Upon what grounds? I am against it, in the first place, because I have for very many years entertained an unfavourable opinion of the unhealthy competition which has been going on between the Government and the owners of private wharfs. I am also against the proposal because I have from a rather unhappy experience had an opportunity to observe what a serious invasion of private convenience the extension of wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay has been. I have lived for thirty-five years at Potts' Point, and that Point was once the fashionable suburb of Sydney. It is now becoming absolutely intolerable as a place for private residence. I know from personal experience that one can scarcely sleep there at night owing to the noise from the steamers. I cannot do so in my own house. The noise continues throughout the night ever since the big steamers have been in possession of the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay. It is impossible to live there now with any degree of comfort.

606. About how far is your residence from where the ships unload? I should say from 150 to 200 yards. At night-time the noise is very much more easily heard than it is in the daytime. No thought appears to have been given to compensation to owners of property at Potts' Point, although their property has been most terribly interfered with by the extension of the wharfs. I do not mean for one moment to contend that private interests should be considered when we are dealing with public interests, and possibly although it may be bad luck to them the owners of private property at Potts' Point have hardly any ground upon which to make a claim for compensation. They probably would receive none, even if they made a claim; but no doubt serious injury has resulted to private interests from the construction of the wharfs. I am opposed to the scheme, also, because I think the Domain ought to be most religiously protected from anything in the shape of commercial buildings, both on account of the destruction of its picturesque aspect, and also because it has been regarded by the public as one of the most valuable privileges they possess, to frequent the place. Although this plan does not propose to interfere very materially with the actual part of the Domain which is used by the public, still it must, to a very great extent, interfere with their rights so far as the pleasurable enjoyment of the place is concerned. I am opposed to the scheme also on account of its interference with the public baths. Woolloomooloo Bay has been from time immemorial used as a bathing place by those who desire to keep themselves clean. There can be no doubt that the construction of the wharfs would involve a most serious interference with the bay as a bathing place. The sanitary conditions of the bay have not been good for some time. Ever since the firm with which I am only indirectly but not actually connected—Dangar, Geyde, & Co.—who lease the wharfs and stores in the south-east corner of the bay—have been there, one of their captains has complained to me that he has been unable to keep the port of his cabin open at night on account of the stench which arises from the state of the water at the head of the bay. I know that at that very place an attempt has been made by the Government, at considerable expense, to cleanse the waters of Woolloomooloo Bay by taking the sewage out to Bondi, but notwithstanding all that, the evil has been only partially remedied; and any proposal to make the place a larger commercial depôt than it is, must have the inevitable effect of rendering the enjoyment of the baths there almost impossible. We all know what the effect of crowded steamers in a confined place like that must be, so far as the existence of pure water for bathing purposes is concerned. I believe the continuance of bathing places at Woolloomooloo Bay will be absolutely impossible if these wharfs are extended. In connection with the objection I first raised as to the competition going on between the Government and private wharf-owners, I know that the Under Secretary for Public Works, from his statement which I have read, has an idea in his mind that it is absolutely necessary, owing to the increasing trade of the port, that additional wharfage accommodation should be provided; but I think that instead of providing it in the manner proposed by this scheme it would be infinitely better for the Government, instead of carrying on this competition with private wharfs, to resume the best of those wharfs and adapt them to the requirements of the port, instead of building additional wharfs at Woolloomooloo. I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt that if the jetties were used to a greater extent than they are the extension of the wharfs, as proposed, would be found to be altogether unnecessary. I object altogether to the extension of wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay, because I think it ought to be almost a primary condition for any extension that a wharf should be made easily accessible to railway communication. Although there may be some proposition to bring the railway round to Woolloomooloo Bay, that of course could only be achieved with a considerable expenditure of money, and it might be cheaper for the Government to avail themselves of sites which could be more easily connected with the railway system of the Colony. Any proposal to extend a wharf which cannot be made easily accessible to the railways would, I think, be a bad proposal. Every particle of cargo which is at present taken down to Woolloomooloo Bay has to be carted, I need not say, at a very great expense both to consignors and consignees. I think that should have been considered before the Government formulated the idea of building wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay at all. The æsthetical view of the case may not perhaps have much effect upon the Public Works Committee, but having lived in Sydney as long as I have, I have a *bonâ fide* regard for the place, and I think that view is entitled to some consideration. The idea is supposed to exist that, owing to the enormous increase in the size of vessels coming here, and the increase of traffic generally in the port, it is necessary to find additional accommodation somewhere. But having lived here as long as I have, and having a great regard for the old place, I am exceedingly unwilling that anything should be done which is likely to prejudice the reputation it possesses as one of the finest and most beautiful ports in the world. The Domain, at any rate, ought to be most religiously protected from anything of the sort, because I cannot help feeling that if the increase of the trade of the port is going to increase at the rate of the last few years, the Government proposal to make wharfs will not stop at Robinson's Baths, and that the next proposition we shall have made will be to continue them round Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. Indeed, I have heard of a scheme for continuing the wharfs all round Potts' Point into Elizabeth Bay. Whether that is actually proposed or not I do not know. But I can quite imagine that at no distant time a continuance of the wharfage now proposed will be alleged to be necessary in the public interest. I made a few remarks in the Legislative Council when the proposal was first made, and my remarks, in conjunction with the arguments of Mr. Campbell, had the effect of stopping the construction of the wharfs without further consideration. I am hardly prepared to-day to state as fully as I might the objections I have to the proposal, but those which I have mentioned constitute my chief objections. I cannot help thinking that, instead of interfering with the Domain and that part of Sydney, very much increased accommodation might easily be found on the western side of the city—even in Darling Harbour itself. Darling Harbour has, by some natural process, come to be regarded as the commercial part of Sydney, and I have all my life entertained the idea that, instead of building wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay, a drive should have been made all round from Circular Quay and Farm Cove to where the Admiralty wharf now is. It would have been one of the finest drives in the world.

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607. With regard to your first objection—that you are opposed to Government competition with private owners—is not the fact that your firm leasing one of the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay somewhat of a satire on that position? I have no interest whatever in the firm to which you refer. The Mr. Dangar who was a member of that firm is my brother; but, even if I had any interest in the firm, my answer to your question would be that Dangar, Gedye, & Co. never had a wharf of their own; all the private frontages were mopped up years ago, almost before Dangar, Gedye, & Co. had any existence, and they have had to get wharf accommodation where they could. They are merely agents of lines of steamers, and they must take the accommodation necessarily where they can best find it. If the Government were to resume the private wharfs, and would give them the necessary accommodation, they would far rather, I think, take that than the wharf they have at Woolloomooloo Bay.

608. Your statement seems to indicate that there is a necessity for the wharfage at Woolloomooloo Bay, seeing that the firm to which you refer cannot be accommodated elsewhere? No doubt there has been good reason—and it is a reason which should gratify all of us—for increasing the wharfage accommodation.

609. Do you admit, then, that the wharfs already erected and available at Woolloomooloo Bay, apart from their objectionable character as regards private convenience, are necessary? I do not admit that they were necessary there; but I admit that longer wharfs, in consequence of the extraordinary length to which steamers and vessels are now constructed, were necessary somewhere. I do not by any means admit that it was necessary to extend the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay; I think that accommodation could have been easily found elsewhere.

610. Can you say where it could have been so easily found? Having lived all my life on the eastern side of Sydney, I am not as familiar as I ought to be, perhaps, with the water frontages on the western side; but I do not entertain a doubt, from the knowledge I do possess, that wharfs and jetties of necessary length might have been constructed in a great many places on the western side of the city. These could have been more conveniently connected with the railway system.

611. You mean in the direction of Darling Harbour? Yes, and I think the water frontages on the other side of Darling Harbour might have been used.

612. You mean the frontages in the neighbourhood of Pyrmont? Yes.

613. It has been stated to us that the reason why private wharf-owners have not kept up to date in the accommodation for large vessels is that they cannot get a long tenure of their wharfs;—is that your experience—I am referring now to the right to erect a jetty in front of the freeholds? I have not heard of it.

614. Coming to your second objection—the personal inconvenience you suffer by reason of the wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay—are you exceptional in that objection;—have you heard of any complaints? In regard to a house called "Tarpeian," I know that Mr. Willis finds it almost impossible to live there, and I think that in a short time he will have to vacate the house, although I admit he has not told me so. He finds it impossible to get a decent night's rest there.

615. We are told that the owner of "Bomerah" objects so little to the wharfage there that he is agreeable to the Government extending the present wharfage on the eastern side of the bay, a distance of 200 feet, and to their taking a part of his land, if he gets a little bit of land reclaimed? I cannot understand that. The wharfage there has been only lately completed, and a portion has not been used very much up to the present time. But if the "Afric" and "Medic," and ships of that kind go there and work their four winches all night, I am almost certain that Mr. Stephen, the lessee, will soon talk to his owner with reference to his continuance in the tenancy of his house.

616. That is a point of view which has considerable force as regards the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay, but the proposed wharf on the western side is right up against the Domain, where there are no residences. The objection would hardly apply in that case? I admit that the objection would be less, but, as a matter of fact, the wharf at that side of the bay—the Admiralty wharf—has hitherto been occupied by the Gulf line and some sailing vessels, and the Gulf liners, in my experience, do not work at night. I am told that the reason the White Star liners work at night is that they are obliged to do so by reason of the enormous expense attaching to them. They have to carry on their loading and unloading operations in the briefest possible time. The day work is not so objectionable, but the abominable noise attendant upon the working of four winches all night long is, as you can quite imagine, very objectionable indeed.

617. Your main objection is that the Domain should be protected from the advent of commercial enterprise and buildings? Yes; I have a very strong opinion about that.

618. Seeing that this project does not infringe upon the Domain, but adds three-quarters of an acre to it, leaving a road between the wharf and the fence of the Domain a certain width—how would that affect your objection? I freely admit the statement that the portion of the bay which it is now proposed to devote to this purpose is at present covered by buildings which can hardly be characterised as anything else but hovels. I admit that they are neither picturesque nor necessary. I have always felt a great surprise in my mind how anyone could have been permitted to put up such buildings on that site near the Admiralty wharf. There are two or three most objectionable places there, and I think it is very undesirable that they should be retained there. How they came to be there at all I do not know. Some one must have had some friends at court to have been allowed to erect them; and once there I presume they have been allowed to remain. It is not proposed, as far as I understand the scheme, to invade any of the Domain proper, but at the same time, it is proposed to put a shed there, and that will scarcely be picturesque in its aspect, however convenient for commercial purposes. The frontage is at present to a certain extent available to the public, although it is leased to private individuals, and by putting a shed on the frontage you are practically invading the Domain. Access to the water frontage will be entirely cut off.

619. You are aware, I presume, that there is to be an actual addition to the Domain? That does not affect the question very much. What I object to is the placing of the Domain behind the sheds. As to the road, there is nothing picturesque in a drive behind the very best of warehouses. So far as the Domain is concerned, persons there will look down upon the roofs of the sheds.

620. And you do not think that a desirable foreground? I think it a most objectionable one.

621. Your next objection concerns the bathing-places at the bay;—the proposed wharfs will abut right against the ladies' baths? Yes.

622. You stated a little while ago that a captain of one of Dangar, Geyde's ships said that the water at Woolloomooloo

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Woolloomooloo Bay was so objectionable that it was very unpleasant to live on the ships there;—how do you think that that water would serve for purposes of ablution? I am given to understand that the sewage has been diverted since the Bondi sewer was constructed. It would be absolutely unpleasant I admit for anyone to bathe in the water in the corner of the bay to which I refer; the water there is simply filthy.

623. Although the sewage has been diverted into the Bondi sewer, the fact remains that the bay receives a great deal of surface water from the streets, and that does not render the water of the bay very fit for bathing? No. I myself have seen noxious gases bubbling out of the water in the most surprising way, and the stench was something frightful.

624. You said also, I think, that the baths would be affected by the flotsam and jetsam from the increased number of ships in the bay? Most decidedly.

625. You are aware that there are baths at Farm Cove, and that men-o'-war upon which there are frequently 2,000 or 3,000 men, lie at the mouth of the Cove, yet the objection you have urged is not raised in respect of the baths at the Cove? I do not know whether there has been any such objection raised in the case of those baths, but I myself had a very great objection to them being placed there. Frequent objection, however, has been raised to the presence of naval vessels in Farm Cove. It has been stated that their presence there has caused a great deal of inconvenience. There have been most objectionable appearances to which I need not further refer. One reason why the nuisance has not been so bad as it might be is that the vessels are within the influence of the tide. which carries off and renders less objectionable that which would otherwise create a very serious nuisance, and which would be far more objectionable in Woolloomooloo Bay where there is very little tide.

626. Your next objection to the proposal is that any wharfage scheme should be, if possible, connected with the railway system of the Colony? I think so.

627. That cannot be done at once;—it must be a work of gradual progress? Yes.

628. The Government have lately recognised that principle at Darling Island by bringing the railway there? Yes; it is a very convenient place for wharfage for that reason.

629. If the much-talked-of railway into the city should become an accomplished fact, I may state that a corollary of the scheme would be the diversion of the line under portion of the Domain, so as to connect with Cowper wharf;—would that proposal to some extent modify your view? Of course if the wharfs were connected with the railway system my objection in that respect would be removed, but it might be very undesirable in the public interest to incur the cost.

630. Mr. McMahon, who is one of the largest carriers in Sydney, has stated that there is no disadvantage at all attaching to cartage to Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not know anything of that. I admit that the gradients of the roads leading into the bay are often less steep than are some of the gradients down to the private wharfs near Miller's Point.

631. *Mr. Levien.*] With regard to the inconvenience resulting from the noise of the shipping at Woolloomooloo Bay, if the ships were loaded and unloaded by lighter, out in the stream, would there not be very much the same noise? Certainly not; the noise would be very much reduced by the distance. I hope the Committee will not think I am putting forward my own personal inconvenience. Of course the further off the ships were the less the noise would be heard; but it is an unusual thing, except for vessels loading coal, to continue their operations all night long. It means that all the lumpers and stevedores must be paid overtime, and they would be paid half as much again as they would receive in the daytime. I do not know how these big ships do it, but I am told they are obliged to do so.

632. The manager of the German Company told us yesterday that their ships would probably unload in the stream if they could not get a wharf at Circular Quay? There are hundreds of ports in the world where vessels are obliged to load and unload by lighter—where they cannot get accommodation.

633. Have you heard any complaints from persons visiting the Domain of inconvenience from the present position of the wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay? I have heard only of the inconvenience to residents of Potts' Point.

634. *Mr. Watson.*] You laid some stress upon the necessity for having the wharfs connected with the railway system of the Colony;—you are aware, I presume, that the proposal is to devote the proposed wharfage mainly to import purposes? If I may take the case of the "Medic" and "Afric," the wharf on the eastern side was used for both purposes—those steamers took away a large quantity of wool.

635. The evidence in other inquiries of persons connected with warehouses has been generally to the effect that for other than export wharfs, railway communication is not of very large importance—that nearly all the imported goods have to go into warehouses for distribution, and various other purposes, and that, consequently, it would not pay to ship by rail from the wharf or to the warehouse, even if the railway existed. It was also stated as to wool, that it had to be put into warehouses for dumping purposes; so that, with the exception of wheat and meat, it has been stated in other inquiries that railway communication would not be so necessary? I am at a loss to understand that argument when I think that in Victoria every bale of wool and bag of wheat that is shipped comes direct in the railway truck, and is unloaded alongside the ship. We all know the expense of extra handling—whether it is wool or merchandise—it increases the cost to somebody.

636. Take the export of wool first—if it be true, as stated, that the wool is dumped in the city, and not, as a rule, before it is put on the railway trucks, then it must be dumped before it is put on the steamers here, and that would mean taking it off the railway truck, dumping it, and returning it to a railway truck before it is put on the steamer? It would.

637. It would mean the same amount of handling as is necessary under the wharehouse system? Yes. It is the case that wool which has to be dumped is handled as you suggest; but generally there are convenient dumping places to every railway.

638. Do you mean where the wool is placed on the railway, or at the terminus? I know of a great many places where wool is dumped at the warehouses, and a great many others where it is dumped elsewhere. In some cases there is absolutely a connection with the railway. There are dumping sheds at Dangar, Geyde's wharfs at the south-east corner of Woolloomooloo Bay. I know a great many stations which now dump their own wool.

639. That would mean the saving of handling if you had direct railway communication? Yes.

640. Then, as to the export of wool, it is urged that the proportion of the pastoralists who sell their wool locally is increasing each year, and that the wool which is sold locally has to be opened for sampling purposes, and rebaled before it is eventually shipped—that means another handling? Yes.

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641. Do you think the proportion of wool locally sold is likely to increase? Opinion seems to differ very much as to whether it pays better to send the wool to England or to sell it here. It is hardly possible to answer a question of that sort; but I must say that there has been a remarkable increase during the past two years in the quantity of wool sold in the Colony.
642. The tendency seems to be that way at present? It does.
643. As to the import work, it would hardly pay to take case goods by railway from the ship's side to a point opposite a York-street warehouse, and to take them by trolly from that point into the warehouse? I should imagine not. In saying what I have I had in my mind what I have seen in Melbourne, where almost every case is landed on a railway truck.
644. They would require to use a railway, of course, if a ship were loading or discharging at Williamstown? Yes.
645. But all the traffic on the Yarra bank is done by means of drays, is it not? That I cannot say; but I should like to state, and I think it is very pertinent, that I do not think that steamers like the "Afric" and "Medic" could go up the Yarra, or, if they were full, even enter the port.
646. They could not fully load them to go up to Williamstown? No.
647. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You said, I think, that the annoyance resulting from the steamers at wharfs on the eastern side of the bay was not so great in the daytime? No; it is not so perceptible. We are not so sensible of it in the daytime as at night.
648. Of course, the wharfs on the western side would not be a source of annoyance, either by day or by night? I think that if the ships there worked at night the noise would be almost as great an annoyance as we get from the eastern side. Sound will travel a remarkable distance across water in the stillness of the night.
649. There being no residence on the Domain side the annoyance would not be felt there? Not so far as the Domain is concerned; but the sound would travel across the water, I am afraid, to residences on the other side of the bay. The comfort one formerly had in living at Potts' Point has been practically destroyed by the presence of the large steamers at Woolloomooloo Bay. I had no idea, when it was first proposed to put wharfs at Woolloomooloo, that the nuisance could be so great as it is.
650. *Dr. Garran.*] From your occupation you have, necessarily, had a great deal of sympathy with the commercial advancement of Sydney? Yes.
651. You admit that, beautiful as the harbour is, the growth of commerce renders the occupation of the foreshores in some degree necessary, and that that occupation must deface the original beauty of the place? I am afraid it is so.
652. If you compare the shores of Parramatta River now with what they were some thirty or forty years ago, there is a great difference;—the beauty of the place has been greatly defaced by the erection of buildings of various kinds? Yes.
653. Is that not inevitable? I am afraid that to a great extent it is, but I do not see why we should meet what is, to some extent, inevitable until the necessity actually arises. My argument is, that instead of disfiguring the eastern part of Sydney, wharfage accommodation should be given in the other direction.
654. You admit that it was inevitable that Sydney Cove should be utilised for wharfage purposes? I do.
655. You could not have kept it as a reserve? Certainly not.
656. The Cove being full to overflowing, the question comes in—what is the next most convenient place;—we have had witnesses before us who have been questioned particularly on that point, and they say that going eastward is more convenient than going westward, because it is going nearer to the business centre of Sydney? My opinion is that at the present time the capacity of Darling Harbour has not been one-quarter availed of as it might be for commercial purposes. No one can tell me that the eastern part of Sydney is more favourably situated for commercial purposes than is Darling Harbour—it would be preposterous to say so.
657. My personal feeling also was that business men would rather keep to the westward, but the evidence in this inquiry has been the other way? I am astonished to hear it.
658. A question has been put as to whether the owners of shipping, and the agents of large companies, would prefer a wharf at Woolloomooloo, without a railway, to a wharf at Darling Island with a railway, and they have invariably preferred the wharf at Woolloomooloo? I can understand that to some extent. Woolloomooloo Bay is a beautiful refuge for any vessel to lie in. It is much better than the smoky and dirty associations of Darling Harbour. I can quite understand the big steamers preferring to lie opposite the Domain than opposite a stinking wharf, in comparatively dirty water.
659. I do not think they were influenced by such a consideration—they appeared to be actuated by business considerations? Then I confess I do not understand their answer. I am astonished to hear it.
660. You say that Darling Harbour is not one-half utilised;—with the exception of the Government wharfs above the bridge, and the wooden wharfs from the iron wharfs to the bridge, the frontage of Darling Harbour is as much used as it could be, is it not? I do not admit that.
661. Of course the wharfs are not utilised all the year round, but you could not put out more jetties without interfering with the fairway could you? I do not know how that may be, but I can quite understand that it would not do to put out jetties on both sides. But if you extended them from Sydney side there would still be ample room for navigation. The real truth of the matter is that Sydney hitherto has given such splendid facilities to the shipping people that they have been absolutely spoilt. The facilities here are perfect compared with the facilities they get in other ports. In fact there is no port in the world where they are better or more conveniently served than in Sydney. That induces them to come forward and give all sorts of peculiar evidence as to where they would like to be berthed; but we have something else to consider in this matter besides the convenience of shipowners. We should recollect that their convenience is only a secondary consideration contrasted with the convenience of our own people.
662. The agents of the shipping companies admit that we give more convenience than is given in other ports, but what we have to consider is that we have a certain water frontage available, and that, having occupied Darling Harbour to the utmost extent, and Sydney Cove to the utmost extent, it becomes a question of going westward of Darling Island for further accommodation, or coming to Woolloomooloo Bay? I contest that argument at once in this way: We hear nothing about the concentration of ships at North Shore—at Berry's Bay, for instance. Why should ships not go there. There is any amount of frontage there, which at the present time is absolutely waste land, and where there is deep water. The place is now being used by a few boat-builders; but it is practically lost for commercial purposes. Instead of

of invading Woolloomooloo Bay and the Domain, why not erect some wharfs over there? There are hundreds of places on the North Shore where wharfs might be constructed with great advantage and profit. It would be cheaper to lighter from ships there than to convey goods from ships at Woolloomooloo Bay, I think.

Hon. H. C. Dangar, M.L.C. 25 Jan., 1900.

663. All the merchants, and shipowners, and agents of companies lay stress upon their being as close as possible to the centre of business? So far as distance is concerned, I think it would be a shorter distance from North Shore to the centre of business than from Woolloomooloo Bay to that centre.

664. If you unload at Darling Harbour, and put the goods on drays, they can go straight to the warehouse; but if you unloaded at North Shore into a lighter, there would be the additional cartage on this side? I admit that.

665. Therefore, there would be two handlings instead of one? I understand that the North Shore bridge will be an accomplished fact before many years are over. When that bridge is constructed, the cartage from North Shore will not be much greater than, if as great as, the cartage from Woolloomooloo Bay.

666. You would have to take the goods from the ship's side in a dray up a steep incline to the level of the bridge;—having crossed the bridge, the goods would have to be brought down to the level of the stores in Sydney? I admit there would be some inconvenience in connection with the traffic; but in the not very distant future, if the trade of the port continues to increase as it has increased, some of the North Shore frontages will have to be used for commercial purposes.

667. If you were yourself a shipowner, and were offered a site at Berry's Bay, with a bridge across the harbour, or a site at Woolloomooloo Bay, you would prefer the Woolloomooloo site? I dare say I would. But it is the fact, I believe, that one company has built a large warehouse at North Sydney, which is available for wool storage at the present time.

668. Is not most of the wool that goes there lightered across from the railway terminus at Miller's Point? Yes; there is no railway communication with the warehouse, and whether they find it inconvenient or not I do not know; but I know that a large quantity of wool is sent over there.

669. With Sydney Cove and Darling Harbour filled up, we must go to the next convenient place, and all the witnesses agree that the next most convenient place is Woolloomooloo Bay? If they can satisfy the Committee that all the facilities at Darling Harbour and beyond are used up they certainly do not satisfy me. I have lived here a great many years, and have often been round that way, and although I must admit that I am not as familiar with that locality as I am with Woolloomooloo Bay, I cannot imagine, and do not believe, that all the capabilities of Darling Harbour have been availed of to anything like the extent they might be. The Government ought to resume, I think, the private wharfs, and construct there wharfs or jetties at which to accommodate some of the larger steamers.

670. That would involve running out a long distance into the fairway, and we are told that for large steamers jetties are inferior to broadside wharfs? I cannot speak as to that; but in regard to many of the jetties, all that would require to be done, I should think, would be to lengthen them.

WEDNESDAY, 31 *JANUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.	JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.	ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.	JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Alderman Henry Chapman, M.P., sworn and examined:—

671. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Fitzroy Division of Sydney, and you also represent that district as an alderman in the City Council? Yes.

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672. You have long resided in the Colony? Yes.

673. And you have an intimate knowledge of that part of the city which is adjacent to Woolloomooloo Bay? Yes; I have been identified with that part of the city for something over thirty years.

674. *Mr. Dick.*] You have had an opportunity of inquiring into the details of the scheme now before the Committee? Yes. I have seen the plans before the Committee, and, as I live at Potts Point, overlooking the bay, I have an intimate knowledge of the trade of the place, and of the present state of the wharfage accommodation there. I was originally opposed to the proposal to increase the wharfage accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, because I thought that it was intended to take more than 600 feet; but as I understand now that only 600 feet are to be taken I have no objection to the scheme; and, indeed, I look upon it as likely to be beneficial to the district. I have on numerous occasions been asked to try to obtain the removal of the Quarantine wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay, and I am, therefore, very pleased that the proposed scheme will necessitate the removal of that wharf, because it is at present an eyesore, and a great source of complaint to a thickly populated locality. I myself have frequently seen women and children rush out of doors to watch the ambulance vehicles on their way to the wharf, and I think it is undesirable that the wharf should be there. Unfortunately, however, the proposed extension of wharfage accommodation will also necessitate the removal of the only boat-sheds which now exist in the bay, and these sheds are a very great convenience to the public. There is one point in connection with the scheme upon which I am not quite clear. The plan shows a roadway 66 feet wide, and a 12 feet pathway; but I do not know whether it is intended that that pathway shall be outside the premises. If it is on the wharf premises it will be of no advantage to the people using the Domain, because, as the wharfs are often locked up at night, people will not be able to use it at that time; and, if it is outside the Domain railings, it will be only a blind road. Another matter to which I think attention should be called is the height of the sheds which will be erected behind the wharfs. I do not think it would be desirable to block the view of the harbour from the upper portion of the Domain which overlooks that part of the bay, because that part of the Domain is very much used. I have heard a great many sentimental objections against the proposal now before the

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the Committee, but I think that these objections are very much out of place, and that regard should be paid to the facilities which will be given to shipping by the proposed extension of the wharfs. I have lived in the neighbourhood of the wharf for years, and in the past we have had to put up with the rattle and noise occasioned by the discharge of road metal from various steamers—a noise which is much greater than is caused by the unloading of ordinary vessels, because the metal is discharged from a height, and is thrown down roughly. As for the inconvenience caused to residents by the unloading of ordinary vessels, the sound of such operations is music to me. I have often remained on the wharfs until nearly 11 o'clock at night watching the operations, and I have met plenty of other people who live near doing the same thing. I think most people enjoy watching the bustle and excitement.

675. How near is your place to the wharfs? I suppose within a couple of hundred yards.

676. Is it nearer than Mr. H. C. Dangar's house? Yes. He cannot see the wharfs at all; he is right back from them; whereas my house is in Victoria-street, overlooking the wharfs, and I can see every vessel that enters the bay.

677. And you do not experience any inconvenience from the noise made in loading and unloading at night time? No. I know that my family like to see the vessels coming in and going out, and I have never heard any complaints in regard to the matter from the property-owners round about.

678. The constituency which you represent in Parliament is the constituency immediately surrounding the wharfs? Yes.

679. And you have heard no general complaint about the noise from the wharfs? No; not a syllable.

680. And no opposition has been urged against the proposal to increase the present wharfage accommodation? No; you cannot find an empty house around the bay now, so that looks as if the people there are not suffering any inconvenience.

681. It has been urged against this scheme that the smoke and dust from the wharfs will blow over the Domain, and make it anything but a pleasure resort? That is mere sentiment. If they had bays like that in Victoria, they would not consider the sentimental aspect. There they have had to spend thousands of money in making wharfs, while we have wharfage accommodation almost ready to hand.

682. As a rule, when steamers are lying alongside a wharf, they do not discharge very much smoke? You never see any smoke. The donkey engines do not make more smoke than would come out of an ordinary kitchen flue.

683. That part of the bay, which would be occupied by the new wharf, is not much used at the present time? Most of it is occupied by the Quarantine wharf at the present time, and it is fenced off, so that the public have no access to it. On the south side of the Quarantine wharf are Press's and Ireland's boat-sheds, and they unfortunately will have to be removed.

684. The general public will not suffer any serious loss? Only that part of the public which now uses the boat-sheds.

685. Do you know whether new wharfs are required by the shipping? That is a question which I have not studied; but I have seen as many as three or four ocean-going steamers, and three full-rigged ships lying in the bay at the same time, and I have been told that, with better wharfage accommodation, there would be still more vessels there.

686. We were told by one witness that the big wharfs on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay are sometimes unoccupied for months;—is that your experience? That is wrong. There are three ocean-going steamers there to-day—two Gulf liners, and another steamer which is lying at the White Star Company's wharf. Even when there are no steamers there, cargo is being taken down there, and either sent away in lighters to other places, or being got ready for shipment. You rarely see these wharfs when they are not looking like beehives. Of course, it is no great time since those wharfs were completed; it was as much as they could do to get the White Star Company's wharf ready for the "Medic." I have been told that the sewage that enters the bay makes the place offensive, and would interfere with steamers going there; but, as a member of the Water and Sewerage Board, I know that some years ago plans were prepared for pumping all the low-level sewage of Woolloomooloo into the Bondi sewerage system, and the work is now nearly finished, so that it will not be long before that complaint will be groundless. The same complaint, however, can be made about Darling Harbour, but no attempt has yet been made to pump the low-level sewage which enters into Darling Harbour into the Bondi sewerage system, and I know that that work will not be finished for some years; so that the evil will remain for the next five years at least.

687. *Dr. Garran.*] Has your occupation brought you into contact with the business of Sussex-street? Yes; very much.

688. You know the way in which the trade is carried on between the intercolonial and coastal steamers and the Sussex-street commission agents? I do.

689. Do you think that the wharfage accommodation at Darling Harbour is adequate to the produce trade? I do not. The wharfage accommodation at Darling Harbour is of a very poor type. The trade is congested there, because of the keenness of competition, and none of the shipping companies care to move elsewhere, for fear of losing business. Eventually, however, they must move. At one time the Sussex-street trade was done between King-street and Erskine-street; but it has gradually extended, until it now reaches pretty well from Margaret-street to Hay-street. The shipping people try to be as near as possible to the commission agents, in order to save cartage; they put up with other inconveniences in order to do that.

690. We have been told that it is necessary that the wharfs should be near the produce stores, in order that buyers may be able to go down from the stores to the wharfs to inspect produce? Quite so.

691. If you were a producer, would you be willing to go as far as the head of Darling Harbour in order to inspect produce which might be lying there? Not from where I am now; but, if I were in Sussex-street, I should not think the head of Darling Harbour too far away, though I know that the Sussex-street people do. An agent would not think of walking round there with you to look at produce, whereas, if the stuff were nearer, he would go round.

692. The iron wharf at the head of Darling Harbour is said to be too far from Sussex-street to be suitable for a produce wharf? It will be too far away so long as there are nearer wharfs. Nothing would take the produce people there but want of room at the existing wharfs.

693. But, as the trade increases, they must go either up or down the harbour—either above Pyrmont Bridge or into the bight between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point? Going up the harbour you are blocked, first of all, by the Gas Company's premises, and then by the steepness of the frontage, until you get to the wharfs, which are occupied by deep-sea vessels.

694.

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694. But suppose the deep-sea vessels were taken away from those wharfs? Those wharfs would still not be as good as wharfs in Darling Harbour.
695. Wharfs in Woolloomooloo Bay or at Glebe Island would not accommodate the produce trade? Not in the slightest degree.
696. That trade must be dealt with at a point as near as possible to the premises of the commission agents? Yes; you cannot go far away from them.
697. The wharfs at present in use are overcrowded? Yes.
698. And the streets which give access to them are too narrow and steep? Yes.
699. That is a defect in the original laying out of the city which the Corporation has not been able to remedy? We have not had the power to resume and resell.
700. If the Corporation had a general power, such as they have over Moore-street, would that be sufficient? No. We were only empowered to resume sufficient land to make Moore-street; but if we had been able to resume an additional 60 feet on each side, we could have resold the land at a price which would have repaid the whole cost of the work.
701. Do you agree with other witnesses that, for the over-sea trade, Woolloomooloo Bay is better than Glebe Island? Yes.
702. If you were an agent for over-sea ships, would you prefer a wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay to a wharf at Glebe Island? Yes.
703. Captain Jackson suggested the making of a tunnel from the Circular Quay to Woolloomooloo Bay, so that the electric tramway might be brought down there;—do you think that would be an improvement to the city? I do not think that a tramway would be of much use. The tunnel would be very costly, and if communication of that kind is to be given, it must be for the accommodation of the goods traffic, not for the accommodation of the passenger traffic, and a railway would accommodate both. I do not think it would pay to construct a tunnel merely for tramway purposes. If a tramway were required, a branch could be made from the present William-street line, down Riley-street or Crown-street, for probably £5,000 or £6,000; but there is very little passenger traffic down to the wharfs, except on Sundays.
704. An objection to Woolloomooloo Bay is raised on the part of some of the agents of large shipping companies that the place is further than intending passengers will go to look at berths? There is a penny omnibus service right down to the wharf.
705. How often do the omnibuses run? I think every ten minutes. They deposit passengers alongside Dangar, Gedye, and Co.'s wharf.
706. Do you think that Woolloomooloo Bay is as good a bathing-place as Farm Cove;—is the water there as sweet as the water at Farm Cove? There are parts of Farm Cove where the water is not too good, and the same may be said of Woolloomooloo Bay; that is owing to the action of the currents.
707. Are the baths at Farm Cove as accessible as the baths at Woolloomooloo Bay? To people living on the Macquarie-street side the Farm Cove baths are the more accessible, but to people living up towards William-street the Woolloomooloo Bay baths are more convenient. It would surprise you to see the streams of people who go to the Domain baths every morning from Darlinghurst, Potts' Point, and Elizabeth Bay. My balconies overlook Woolloomooloo Bay, and I see everything that takes place there.
708. Have you talked to the residents of the locality about this proposal? Yes.
709. And you have heard no objections to it? No. There was a big outcry when it was thought that there was an intention to get rid of the baths, but I have not heard any complaint against the present scheme.
710. *Mr. Shepherd.*] With regard to the proposed new roadway which you spoke of; if an entrance to the Domain is given at the northern end it will be a great convenience to the public? Perhaps you are not aware that the approaches to all the wharfs are railed off, and at night-time the gates are locked, so that the public could not use the roadway you speak of, supposing it were outside the Domain railings The City Council kerbed and guttered the roadway at the back of the Admiralty wharf, but, in spite of that, when the Government took over the wharf they shut out the public at night-time. So, too, on the eastern side of the bay, the Government have taken Grantham-street, Grantham-lane, and Challis-street, without compensating the Council for its outlay upon those thoroughfares, and they have only allowed 14 feet of roadway in front of valuable property there, so that the people residing there can only approach their houses on foot. I have been five or six years fighting this matter in the interests of the Council and of the local residents, but without effect. The Government have gradually gone back and back.
711. One witness has told us that the proposed new wharf will extend right up to the baths, and that smoke would be distributed from the steamers there over a large portion of the Domain, while the disagreeable smells arising from the wool, tallow, and hides constituting their cargoes would be very objectionable to the people in the neighbourhood—do you think there is anything in that complaint? No.
712. We have also been told that persons living in the neighbourhood can scarcely sleep at night owing to the noise made by the steamers lying on the eastern side of the bay? That noise has never kept me awake, and, as I have already said, I sometimes go down to the wharfs to watch them loading and unloading. The sheds at the back of the wharfs largely prevent any noise from being heard at any great distance.
713. Do you think there is any spot more suitable than Woolloomooloo Bay for the erection of 600-feet of additional wharfage? I do not think there is a more suitable place. Last year I spent a month or two at Manly, and I know that it was not unusual for the steamers to be kept out in the stream for ten minutes or so while big vessels were being berthed at the Quay. Such interruptions of the ferry traffic are a great inconvenience to business people who have engagements to keep. At Woolloomooloo Bay, however, vessels could be berthed without interfering with the ferry traffic at all, because there is no ferry traffic there. Passenger steamers only come into the bay on Sundays, to pick up passengers for Middle Harbour and other places, and at such times there are no big vessels being moved about. I should like to see the present jetty taken away from Woolloomooloo Bay.
714. It is estimated that the proposed new wharf will cost £23,000, and will produce a revenue of something like £3,000 a year; that will be a very good return? As 100 feet of the new wharfage will belong to the Admiralty wharf, I think, you can only charge the new wharf with the cost of 500 feet, which, I suppose, would only be about £19,000.
715. *Chairman.*] I suppose you remember the time when Woolloomooloo Bay was looked upon as altogether too much out of the way to be used by shipping? Yes.

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716. But was it found that directly wharfs were constructed there they were readily taken advantage of? Quite so.
717. Do you also know that the objection that carters would find the approach to Woolloomooloo Bay too steep has been entirely dispelled, and that carriers and others do not mind going to Woolloomooloo Bay more than to Circular Quay? Yes. There is only one pull to get up from Woolloomooloo Bay, and they can either go up William-street, past the Museum, or past St. Mary's.
718. And that is not looked upon as a hindrance to traffic? No.
719. Although a resident on the eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay might object to the noise made by the shipping on that side, he could have no grounds for complaint in regard to shipping in the south-western corner of the bay? I fail to see anything in the complaint. Any man making such a complaint ought to go to some place where he can have 8 or 10 miles of unoccupied country all round him.

Henry Petitt, Harbour Master, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

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720. *Dr. Garran.*] You have been Harbour-master ever since Woolloomooloo Bay has been used for big ships? Yes.
721. You have handled all the big steamers that have gone there? A great many of them.
722. You have handled the largest vessels that have gone there? Yes; I have handled the "Medic," the "Afric," and others.
723. Used you to have any trouble in taking the American steamers up to the head of the bay and berthing them there? No.
724. It is easier to berth bessels at the side wharfs than at the head of the bay? Yes.
725. Taken as a whole, the eastern wharfs are remarkably convenient? Very convenient, indeed.
726. They are more easy to get at than the wharfs in the Circular Quay? Yes, because there is a lot of ferry traffic in the Circular Quay.
727. The water-space, however, is not so wide? The bay is a little narrow between Potts' Point and the old Fig-tree baths.
728. But there is hardly any ferry traffic there? No.
729. Did not the Manly Beach steamers at one time go to a wharf somewhere near the Admiralty wharf? Many years ago they went to a wharf in the south-eastern corner of the bay.
730. They do not go there now? No; there is no regular ferry traffic there.
731. A few passenger steamers go there on Sundays? That may be.
732. But you are not moving large steamers about on Sundays? No.
733. Will the proposed new wharf be as easy of access as the present wharfs? Yes; it will be a very nice wharf to berth at.
734. Will the projection of that wharf into the bay make it difficult for you to berth a ship at the Admiralty wharf? No; but I do not approve of too much water space being taken. If the new wharf comes out 2 chains into the bay, and a vessel is lying at the wharf on the other side, with lighters alongside her, it will not give too much room when you are slewing a large ship, and perhaps have to put an anchor out. I suppose the wharf is to be taken out into the bay in order to provide space for a roadway at the back.
735. Yes. According to the agent of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd there is no wharf in Sydney that will give his vessels the accommodation they require for their cargo? An enormous quantity of cargo comes out of these large ships, so, of course, they require a lot of room on the wharfs.
736. I understand that those steamers have not too much room where they are? No; although their wharf projects 200 feet from the original foreshores of the bay.
737. There would be 900 feet between the front of the new wharf and the wharf opposite;—would that not be sufficient? It would be sufficient for the steamers that now come here; but we do not know what limit will be put upon the length of vessels. The difficulty with Woolloomooloo Bay is that there are always a number of vessels moored to buoys between Mrs. Macquarie's Chair and Garden Island, so that the navigation there is somewhat intricate.
738. You go right into Woolloomooloo Bay before you slew a vessel? Yes.
739. Do you slew at the entrance of the bay or right opposite the wharf? To berth at the eastern wharfs you have to slew in the mouth of the bay, between Potts' Point and the Figtree baths, and keep pushing the vessel as close as you can to the eastern shore, so that her tail will clear the baths. There is a tide-way between Potts' Point and Garden Island, but after you clear it you are in still water.
740. It would be more easy to berth the big German steamers in Woolloomooloo Bay than in Sydney Cove? I do not know that it would, because there is a good wide entrance to Sydney Cove. The large German steamers and the White Star steamers have twin screws, and they also have the assistance of a tug, to keep them in position. In getting the German steamers to their berths they must be brought in very accurately, because the stern has to go into a kind of dock. If there were no ferry steamers at the Circular Quay I would rather berth vessels there than in Woolloomooloo Bay.
741. Because of the greater breadth of Sydney Cove? Yes; and because of the intricate approach to Woolloomooloo Bay. If no ships were lying at the mouth of the bay, I would sooner go to Woolloomooloo Bay than to Sydney Cove, because there is less traffic in the bay than in Sydney Cove.
742. Have you to thread your way through the vessels lying at the entrance of the bay, when coming through between Lady Macquarie's Chair and Garden Island? Yes.
743. If wharfs are built at Glebe Island, will there be any difficulty in towing large vessels from Woolloomooloo Bay to Glebe Island? No; except the difficulty of getting past the men-of-war. It is only the risk that you have in every crowded harbour, where you are taking a vessel along by the aid of tugs alone. Opposite Glebe Island the harbour is at times thickly studded with shipping.
744. There would be no difficulty in getting from Woolloomooloo Bay to Glebe Island? Not more than I have spoken of.
745. Do you think that the ocean steamship companies would prefer berths in Woolloomooloo Bay to berths further up the harbour than Circular Quay? I think that they would prefer Woolloomooloo Bay to Darling Island or to Glebe Island.
746. Because it is nearer to the city? Yes; and more convenient to the agents' offices and to the Exchange.

747.

747. Do you agree with Captain Jackson that another wharf is wanted in Woolloomooloo Bay? I think that another wharf there would be patronised well, and that plenty of shipping would go there. H. Petitt. 31 Jan., 1900.
748. You do not think that it would be a white elephant? I do not. I think it would be well used in the season.
749. It would cost less than £24,000? I think it would be a very good investment.
750. *Mr. Dick.*] We have been told that the ferry traffic in Sydney Cove need not be hampered by the berthing of large mail steamers if these vessels were towed to their berths stern-first after having swung in the stream;—would you recommend that? These large steamers have to be kept out in the cove a certain distance in order to put an anchor down so that they may be hove out to allow colliers to come inside, and in getting the large German boats in you are bound to interfere with the North Shore ferry service. If you had a steamer too near the wharf and the propeller blades caught the piles, the vessel would have to be docked, and that would entail a very great expense. There are three of us who are engaged in berthing these vessels, and we try to do the work with the least risks to the ships, though, at the same time, we are anxious to keep clear of the ferry boats. We cannot always prevent interference with the ferry boats, but the interference never lasts very long.
751. The same witness also stated that the anchor-dropping could be done in some other way? I do not see how that could be done. If you ran a kedge out you would be half across the cove before you got a strain on it. I think an anchor is best. Of course, you could come in head-first, and in that way keep the propellers clear of the wharf.
752. But then you would have trouble in getting out again? No; because the propellers would be clear, and the vessel could back out. The agents, however, say that it is not practicable to work the cargo properly when the vessel is berthed in that way.
753. Has that method of berthing ever been tried? Yes; on one occasion, when a German steamer had been doing duty as flagship at the Anniversary Regatta, the captain told me that, as there was no more cargo to be taken in, the vessel could be brought up to the wharf again head first; but the agents say that generally the arrangement would not be a workable one, and I saw myself that it would prove very inconvenient in dealing with the cargo.
754. But if you thought it advisable, you have authority to say that these vessels should be berthed differently? Well, I think the agents' objection a sound one, and as the Company pays £2,000 a year for the wharf, I think you could hardly require them to berth their vessels in such a way as would prevent them from dealing expeditiously with cargo.
755. *Chairman.*] The other day Captain Jackson told us that it was absolutely necessary to give 30 feet of water at the proposed new wharf? I think 30 feet would be required. The Orient boats draw 27 ft. 6 in., and, although these cargo ships do not, as a rule, draw so much, they load very deep, and it would be cutting things rather fine to make the depth less.
756. You were examined on the 12th instant in regard to the proposed Glebe Island wharfage improvements, and the evidence which you then gave has since been submitted to you for perusal;—have you read it through? Yes.
757. With the slight alterations you have made, that evidence is correct, and may be taken by the Committee and by the Legislature as applying equally well to the present inquiry? Quite so.

THURSDAY, 1 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.	JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.	ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.	JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of Wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Francis Henry Wilson, Chief Clerk, Department of Lands, and Acting Chairman of the Metropolitan Land Board, sworn, and examined:—

758. *Chairman.*] It is proposed to extend the wharfage accommodation in the south-western corner of Woolloomooloo Bay as far as the site of the ladies' baths;—we wish to know from you the particulars of the tenure upon which those baths and the gentlemen's baths to the north of them are held? The ladies' baths originally belonged to Charlotte Robinson. Her executors were Messrs. Wilson, who transferred to Hellings. The lease covers an area of 3 roods 6 perches, and runs from the 1st January, 1895, to the 31st December, 1904, at an annual rental of £20. The Government called upon the lessees to make certain improvements, but as they would not make them, the sub-lessee, Hellings, has applied for a fresh lease of both the ladies' and the gentlemen's baths. F. H. Wilson. 1 Feb., 1900.
759. Do the leases contain a clause empowering the Government to annul them at any time upon giving six months' notice? Yes.
760. Compensation being paid for actual improvements? Yes.
761. A portion of the foreshores as well as the water area is leased? Yes.
762. And access is given to the baths by steps leading from the Domain-road? Yes. The baths are in a very bad state of repair.
763. And have been for some time? Yes; so bad that one Minister, I think Mr. Copeland, ordered them to be pulled down, and new baths erected in their place.
764. Are the Government likely to grant any extension of the lease;—has it been intimated to your Department that the granting of an extension would be undesirable? No.; but as a member of the Land Board, I know that it is proposed to extend the wharfage accommodation for a distance of, I think, 800 feet.
765. Are you holding the matter in abeyance until the question is settled? Yes.

F. H. Wilson. 1 Feb., 1900.

766. There is a distance of at least 200 feet between the ladies' baths and Robinson's gentlemen's baths? More than that. The gentlemen's baths are also held by Hellings, who gave £1,200 for his right and interest in both of them. The gentlemen's baths are in a worse state than the ladies' baths, and about two years ago a great gale blew in part of the structure on the south side of them. They are held under the same lease as the ladies' baths.

767. Why have the Government allowed the baths to get into such a state of disrepair? The Department have tried to make the lessees do something to them, but the tenure is so uncertain that they are unwilling to spend anything upon them. It might happen, if they put down new piles, that six months hence the piles would have to be pulled up again. They want a new lease for twenty-eight years, subject to the Government having the power to resume.

768. If the wharfs were taken right up to the ladies' baths, would not the baths be practically spoilt? I think that they should be taken away. I do not think the water there is fit for bathing in.

769. Have you examined the place? Yes; we went round to every bath in and about the City, and we took the evidence of every expert we could get. We discovered that a large quantity of sewage from the Fish Markets is even now allowed to run into Woolloomooloo Bay.

770. The water is thoroughly impure there? We thought so.

771. And it is your opinion, founded upon the evidence which you have heard, that it would be desirable to remove the baths to some place where pure water could be obtained? That is my opinion, based upon evidence and personal experience. The members of the Metropolitan Land Board visited the baths two or three times—after rain, in fine weather, and on hot days.

772. Then it would be rather an advantage than otherwise, if, as the result of the construction of the proposed wharf, the baths had to go? Yes, if some other bathing-place can be found which will not be too far away for the bulk of the population.

773. Has such a site suggested itself to you? We went all round the harbour, and up every bay on the south side, and we saw a large number of places that would be suitable for the erection of baths. We also went to the North Shore, and round Middle Harbour for miles, and, of course, there are any number of suitable places there if the population were handy. Then we went to Manly and to Watson's Bay. We favoured the idea of making a large excavation close to where Cavill's baths are now moored, into which pure water could be pumped by pumps driven with electricity supplied from the power-house at Pyrmont.

774. Is not the water in Farm Cove tolerably clear? Yes; but when the whole squadron is moored in the cove, the excrement of 3,000 or 4,000 men goes into the harbour there.

775. Do not the men-of-war anchor out where there is a current? Nevertheless in some states of the weather part of the excrement comes into Farm Cove, and it has even found its way into the Governor's private bath. Our idea was to excavate a bath 200 or 300 yards long, and to pump it full of clean water every day.

776. Where would you take the water from? From opposite Garden Island, or from the middle of Farm Cove. Mr. Davis, the engineer to the Water and Sewerage Board, told us that a number of electric pumps would be employed to pump sewage from the low levels, and that similar pumps might be used for filling the bath I speak of,—while the Government might also light up the Domain with the electricity from the wires conveying power to the pumps. I think we have spent four or five months considering the whole question. The excavation would be made on the site of an old reclamation, and would be taken down to low-tide level.

777. Why not build baths out in the cove? There is a lot af drifting matter in the cove which might pollute the water in an outside bath. What rather helped us to the idea was what we saw of the naval baths at Garden Island. They are excavated on the island to low-water level, and can be cleaned out when necessary. This is done about twice a year. There is a good deal of seaweed floating about outside this bath, but very little gets in.

FRIDAY, 2 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

Present:—

THE HON. WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.	JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.
The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.	ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq.	JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Joseph Henry Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens, sworn, and examined:—

J. H. Maiden. 2 Feb., 1900.

778. *Mr. Watson.*] Since the proposal to extend the wharfage accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay has been before the Committee, certain objections have been raised to it, on the ground that it would interfere with the Domain, and the Committee would like to hear your views, as Director of the Botanic Gardens and of the Domain, on the subject? I have been approached by a considerable number of people who view with alarm the proposed extension of the wharfage in Woolloomooloo Bay.

779. Do they think that the work would in any way curtail the advantages which the public who use the Domain now enjoy? Yes. It is thought that this is the beginning of a movement for taking away the whole of the Domain water frontage.

780. Then the objection is not to the proposal under the consideration of the Committee, so much as a fear of what it may lead to? There is an objection to the proposal before the Committee.

781. Is it thought that the Domain will be of less value as a place of public recreation if the proposal before the Committee is carried out? I am not deputed to speak on behalf of any member of the public; but I should like to say, on my own account, that if a large number of ships are brought into Woolloomooloo Bay they must necessarily pollute the waters of the bay, and interfere with the Domain frontage, while the smoke from the funnels of steamers and the various accompaniments of shipping operations there will certainly destroy the comfort of the people using the Domain.

J. H. Maiden. 2 Feb., 1900.

782. I presume that you are aware that it is not proposed to take away from the public any part of the area of the Domain; but rather to slightly add to it? The suggestion that the Domain will not be interfered with by the proposal under consideration is a mere quibble, because the foreshores of the Domain will be damaged.

783. You consider it a matter of importance to preserve to the public access to the water-frontages of the Domain? Yes. Although the manner in which the foreshores of Woolloomooloo Bay are now used might be very considerably improved upon, I would point out that the proposal of the Public Works Committee will fix upon us a certain manner of utilisation for all time, and will prevent me or anyone else from improving the foreshores of the Domain for the recreation of the public.

784. In what way do you think the Domain frontage might be better utilised—by the extension of bathing accommodation there, by reclamation, and tree planting, or how? I might perhaps refer you to some evidence which I gave when under examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works in reference to the proposal to erect new Houses of Parliament, and I would, at the same time, like to hand in my last two annual reports, to show you what improvements are now being made in the Domain. That part of the Domain which fronts Woolloomooloo Bay and the harbour beyond is an ideal spot for public recreation. In the afternoon one can sit there and enjoy the sea breeze and the view without being troubled by the sun, and read his book or his paper with pleasure and quietude, and it has always been my idea that the grassy lawns there should be kept in the best of order, and provided with seats, and, if necessary, shelters for the comfort of the people. As it is difficult to approach the foreshores of the harbour there except by roads coming from the two extremities of the Domain, I have commenced to make little rock-work paths leading down to the water, so that invalids and other persons may be able to get down with facility. I am very anxious to do all I can to inprove the land lying between Mrs. Macquarie's chair and the Admiralty wharf, and I have spent every penny I could scrape together from my slender votes during the last three or four years on its improvement. If, however, the proposed wharfage extensions are carried out, they will very much interfere with the potentialities of the place for public enjoyment. I understand that the proposed new wharf will terminate close to the present ladies' baths. Now, will anyone tell me that the presence of a ship close to baths such as those will not pollute the water in such a way as to interfere with the bathing. A ship is a house, amongst other things, and must necessarily pollute the water in which she floats. I look upon the pernicious proposal before the Committee as the forerunner of a larger proposal which will assuredly very greatly interfere with the enjoyment by the public of the whole of that part of the Domain.

785. Is not that part of the Domain lying immediately behind the site of the proposed wharf so high that the public cannot get access to the water from it now? It is only a matter of time when, if the frontage is not taken away from the Domain, the public will be able to use it for recreation purposes.

786. How could you give the public access to the foreshores there—by making reclamations? Yes, or by putting in steps. A part of the foreshore is held on temporary lease from the Lands Department, and as these leases fall in I shall protest against the renewal of some of them. At the present time, however, my hands are tied, and I am prevented from improving this portion of the Domain. Still, I do not want any steps to be taken which will for all time prevent its use by the public for recreation purposes. The people in the higher parts of the Domain do not want to be compelled to inhale the steam and smoke belched out from the funnels of steamers lying in the bay, nor do they want to hear the noise of donkey-engines day and night. My house is at a considerable distance from the bay, but I know that there are nights when I can hardly get a wink of sleep because of these donkey-engines. All these things tend to destroy the amenities of the place, and to curtail its enjoyment by the public.

787. So long as the leases which you spoke of are in existence that part of the water frontage of the Domain would not be available to the public? The public are to a certain extent restrained from free access to it, in order to provide bathing accommodation.

788. At the present time the public are not without free access to the foreshores of the Domain between the Admiralty wharf and the Sydney Rowing Club sheds? That is so.

789. Then would they be any worse off if that part of the foreshores were utilised for the construction of wharfs? Yes; the present occupation of that part of the Domain allows the public to use the water of Woolloomooloo Bay for bathing and recreation, and each year that water is becoming cleaner and sweeter. The reason why the public have allowed part of the frontage of the Domain to be filched from them is that twenty years ago Woolloomooloo Bay stank so abominably that no one thought he was losing anything; but I am certain that this filching process would not have been permitted of late years.

790. You say that the waters of the bay are becoming cleaner—that is, in spite of the fact that the shipping in the bay has very considerably increased of late years? Although the shipping has increased there has been a decrease in the quantity of sewage poured into the bay of late years.

791. Supposing your worst fears were realised, and wharfs were extended round the bay as far as the Sydney Rowing Club sheds, you would still have all the frontage that you have now;—there would be just as much frontage accessible to the public? No doubt.

792. Beyond your objections from an æsthetic point of view, what other objections have you to urge? My objections are mainly based upon æsthetic grounds. I would point out, however, that in carrying out a proposal such as that now before the Committee the Government are seriously damaging valuable public property. If an ordinary citizen who had a water frontage to his private grounds leased part of it to a shipping company for the erection of a wharf, while he might get a return from the erection of that wharf he would undoubtedly considerably damage the remainder of his property, and that is what the Government will do in this case. Besides, the more ships we have at Woolloomooloo Bay belching their smoke over the Gardens the greater will be the damage done to the Gardens.

793 Ships lying in Woolloomooloo Bay are at a considerable distance from the Gardens? Upon an afternoon like this, with a north-easterly blowing, the smoke from vessels in Woolloomooloo Bay must drift across the Gardens, and it is well known that coal smoke is injurious to vegetation.

794. Extensive wharfs have been erected on the eastern side of the bay, and it is proposed to extend that accommodation for a distance of 200 feet in the direction of McQuade's point, a work which involves the resumption of a small piece of Mr. McQuade's property. Now, although Mr. McQuade is undoubtedly a smart business man, who knows what the value of his property is, he is quite willing to give up that land to the Government free of cost if, in return, he gets a very small piece of reclamation carried out in front of

J. H. Maiden. 2 Feb., 1900.

of his other property? I do not suppose Mr. McQuade would make what appears to him to be a bad bargain, but I do not know that the position of his property is analogous to the position of the Domain in respect to these undertakings, and I would, therefore, rather let my protest stand on its own merits.

795. You object to any extension of the wharfage accommodation in Woolloomooloo Bay beyond the existing Admiralty wharf? Yes; I object to it most earnestly.

796. Notwithstanding the fact that it is not proposed to take away any of the present area of the Domain? I object to the proposal as it is.

797. *Dr. Garran.*] You admit that the public are not allowed access to that portion of the frontage at the present time, but your objection is that steamers lying there would be a greater nuisance than the present buildings? That is only one of my objections to the proposal.

798. Do you find any nuisance occasioned by the existence of the Admiralty wharf? No particular nuisance, but it is a very small wharf.

799. Does the noise from the steamers there keep you awake at night? Only when I am a little unwell. I would not, however, like to speak from a personal point of view. A little wharf creates much less nuisance than a large wharf.

800. You admit that the commerce of the port must be provided for somehow or another? Yes.

801. The witnesses we have had before us seem agreed that Woolloomooloo Bay is the most convenient place for large wharfs;—there must be some compromise between the æsthetic and the useful in these matters? I have found that out already during my management of the Gardens, to my cost.

802. The buildings on Garden Island have defaced the harbour view to some extent? Yes; they are a terrible defacement, especially the shear legs.

803. As the commerce of the city increases we cannot avoid defacing our foreshores to some extent? No; but we should be very judicious in selecting sites for wharfs.

804. The proposal before the Committee is simply to place a wharf where there is now a quarantine wharf, and other buildings;—if the proposed wharf is not made the Board of Health will still keep their premises? The Board of Health wharf might be moved somewhere else, and, though people may say that the frontage should be taken for wharfage accommodation, my opinion altogether differs from theirs. It seems to me that ultimately we may see a line of wharfs stretching right round Mrs. Macquarie's Chair and Farm Cove until the wharfs at Circular Quay are met with. I think, however, that the æsthetic ideas of the people and the requirements of health and recreation should be attended to as well as the commercial requirements of the city.

805. But we must make some sort of compromise between the two claims? Well, so far, the reciprocity has been all on one side. Does not this proposal raise the question whether other available sites have been sufficiently utilised.

806. The steamship companies like to berth their vessels as close to the Circular Quay as they can get; they cannot afford to have their ships far away from the commercial centres? No doubt these people cast covetous eyes on the Domain frontage; but I do not see why they should get it.

807. The Government propose to build the wharf to make money out of it, and by putting it on the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay they are not compelled to resume any land? Exactly.

808. By spending £24,000 on this work they hope to get a revenue of £5,000 a year? Yes; and they could make a lot of money by cutting up the frontage to the Botanic Gardens. There are lots of ways of "raising the wind"; but I object to it being raised by the sale of the Domain frontages.

809. You would still have a large piece of frontage left? Yes; but while all these improvements are taking away from the public estate, I am not able to get a square foot added to the Domain. Ever since I have been in office I have been fighting against the efforts of one person and an other to steal parts of the Domain.

810. Did you object to the placing of Cavill's baths in Farm Cove? I found them there, but I think they are an abominable eyesore.

811. You would object upon æsthetic grounds to the placing of any more baths there? A suggestion has been made to construct submerged baths near where Cavill's baths lie, but I have not formed an opinion upon that project, because I do not know the details of it. I have, however, a very strong objection to the presence of Cavill's baths in Farm Cove. There we have one of the most exquisite sites on God's earth, and we allow a galvanised-iron shanty to float on the water in front of it.

812. Would you object to the construction of baths there if they were architecturally beautiful? I would object to anything of a permanent or temporary nature being placed in Farm Cove. I think that when the proper time comes we can have in Woolloomooloo Bay, by rearrangement of the frontages, splendid bathing and boat-shed accommodation, including a large natatorium, in which thousands of people could congregate to witness swimming feats. When Woolloomooloo Bay has been utilised to the fullest extent, we can talk of other sites.

813. Are you of opinion that the Woolloomooloo Bay frontage is one of the best in Sydney at the present time for bathing purposes? No; but still it is an excellent place, and could be made very much better.

814. You think it should be kept for that purpose? Yes.

815. The proposed wharfs would not interfere with any of the existing baths? It is alleged that it would not do so, but it cannot be seriously argued that a wharf placed alongside a bathing establishment would not interfere with the bathing.

816. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I suppose there is considerably over a mile of frontage from the end of the Admiralty wharf to the junction of the Gardens with the Governor's grounds? I think there is a mile of frontage there.

817. Do you not think that that is a fair water frontage for recreation purposes? I think that 2 miles would be better.

818. Perhaps you would like the whole harbour? I would like more than I have got. Considering the frontage given to Port Jackson by nature, we have allowed the public access to a very small part of it.

819. Could you point to a place more convenient than Woolloomooloo Bay for the erection of wharfage accommodation for large vessels? No, but I take it that the question is one which does not concern me. I come here as the custodian of the Domain, and I am objecting to the proposal before the Committee.

820. When steamers are lying alongside a wharf is any large quantity of smoke being produced? Perhaps not very much, but still there is some, and the presence of any smoke at all in the Domain and the Gardens is a nuisance.

J. H. Maiden. 2 Feb., 1900.

821. You admit that the construction of the proposed wharf would not take from the public any portion of the Domain to which they now have access? I understand that it is not proposed to take any part of the Domain beyond high-water mark, though I see that it is proposed to cut a footpath across the little cricket ground which I have set apart for the use of boys under 15 years of age.
822. The proposal under consideration will actually add three-quarters of an acre to the Domain? It is so stated; but I do not think that that land will be of any use for recreation purposes.
823. *Chairman.*] How many people have spoken to you about this matter? I should think about 100—rather more than less.
824. Visitors to the Domain? Yes. It is a common topic of conversation when people come to see me on other business.
825. They consider that although the proposed new wharf may not be a very great evil, further wharfage extension is to be feared? The great majority of those who have spoken to me hold the views which I have put before the Committee, though I am not authorised to speak for them. There are one or two people who wish to see this scheme carried out, but, in my opinion, they constitute a very small minority. I have expressed the views of a large number of people who are interested in the Domain and in the Botanic Gardens.

James McMahon, carrier, sworn, and examined:—

J. McMahon. 2 Feb., 1900.

826. *Chairman.*] On the 20th January last you attended before this Committee and gave a considerable amount of evidence in regard to the proposed Glebe Island wharfage improvements, and also in regard to wharfage matters generally, and the carrying business of the city? Yes.
827. Does that evidence embody the views which you still hold on those subjects? Yes.
828. The Committee are now considering a proposal to extend the wharfage accommodation in Woolloomooloo Bay, near the Admiralty wharf, by lengthening that wharf by 100 feet, and making a new wharf of 500 feet in length;—do you think that those wharfs will be largely used by vessels coming into the port? I think that they would be used under different wharfage administration. At the present time very little of the shipping comes to Government wharfs. The shipping agents either have their own wharfs, or they have interests in certain wharfs, and the vessels consigned to them go to those wharfs. Latterly, however, some of the big steamers have had to go to the Government wharfs, because there is not sufficient accommodation for them at these other wharfs.
829. How could the Government secure more shipping for their wharfs? By charging tonnage dues on shipping coming through the Heads, and leaving the wharfs open.
830. You think that the site I have spoken of is a good one for wharfs? It is a beautiful site.
831. It could not be better? No; and the wharfs will not injure anyone. I do not think their existence will injure the Domain in any way, because that part of the Domain adjacent to the place you speak of is never used by the public, and is hardly accessible to them.
832. Is there any objection to Woolloomooloo Bay as a site for wharfs, on the ground of difficulty in getting goods away from there? No.
833. As a carrier, do you find it inconvenient to take goods to Woolloomooloo Bay, or to bring them from there? No; even if Woolloomooloo Bay is further from the city than some of the other wharfs, that disadvantage is counterbalanced by the quickness and despatch with which you can load and unload your drays there, because the ships all lie broadside on to the wharfs, and you have plenty of space for your operations. At some of the wharfs in other parts of the city, however, you may be an hour or two before you can load your dray.
834. Is it a drawback to Woolloomooloo Bay that you have to ascend a hill to get from there into the city? I think that Woolloomooloo Bay is easier of access from a point like Macquarie-street than some of the other wharfs are.
835. Do you think that the proposed new wharfs will be suitable for large mail steamers, supposing the berths at Circular Quay are crowded out? Yes.
836. Can you tell us of any better place, or of any place equally good? I do not think there is any better place in the harbour.
837. *Mr. McFarlane.*] Does it cost more to convey goods to or from Woolloomooloo Bay than to or from the wharfs at the Circular Quay? No. I convey goods from one point to another point in the city for the same charge in every case.
838. At some of the wharfs you are considerably delayed in loading and unloading your drays? Yes, as much as two and three hours at a time sometimes. The passage ways to some of the jetties are so narrow that a cart coming down blocks another cart going up. Then, when a vessel is discharging cargo from three hatchways, you sometimes cannot pass from the fore-hatch to get at the cargo put out from the after-hatch, because of the want of room on the jetty. At Woolloomooloo Bay, however, there is any amount of room.
839. You have a good knowledge of the carrying trade? Yes; I have been connected with it for nearly fifty years as boy and man.
840. *Dr. Garran.*] If you have to fetch cargo from Darling Harbour and from Woolloomooloo Bay, the dray that goes to Woolloomooloo Bay will probably get home earlier than the dray that goes to Darling Harbour? Yes, almost always.
841. You are glad to see an increase in the number of broadside wharfs? Yes. There is no difficulty in getting to Woolloomooloo Bay; but it is something like cruelty to animals to get to some of the other wharfs to which we take wool.
842. Then you do not lose money by charging the same rate to Woolloomooloo Bay as to other wharfs? No.
843. So far as your business interests are concerned, I suppose you consider Woolloomooloo Bay a very suitable site for a wharf? Yes. With regard to the objections which have been taken about the quantity of smoke that would blow over the Domain, I would like to say that the smoke at Woolloomooloo Bay will not be any greater than the smoke at Circular Quay, and that is very little.

Charles

Charles Lyne, Secretary, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

C. Lyne. 2 Feb., 1900.

844. *Chairman.*] You remember that during last month Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman of the Wharf Association of Sydney; Edward William Knox, General Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited; James Powell, late Collector of Customs, Sydney; and William Robson Benson, Manager of the Wharf Association, Sydney, gave evidence before this Committee in connection with the proposed wharfage improvements at Glebe Island? Yes.

845. You produce and hand in a copy of the evidence given by those gentlemen upon that occasion? Yes; as follows:—

Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman, Wharf Association, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

T. F. Knox. 16 Dec., 1899.

608. *Mr. Watson.*] You are Chairman of the Wharf Association and Managing Director of the Sydney branch of Dalgety & Co., Limited? Yes.

609. Is the Wharf Association a body of men who merely use the wharfs, or is it a body of men who own them? It is an association of wharf proprietors. Some of them lease the wharfs from other private individuals; but they are either wharf-owners or lessees.

610. I believe that, in addition to being lessees of private wharfs, your firm also leases wharfs from the Government? We have at present the offer of a wharf at Woolloomooloo Bay.

611. At present you have no connection with the Government wharfs? Yes; we discharged two of the White Star steamers there, and we have an offer open from the Government for a few months.

612. The Wharf Association have nothing to do with that—that is purely Dalgety & Co.'s business? Yes.

613. You are acquainted with the proposal before the Committee to construct wharfs at Glebe Island;—it is at present suggested that only the north-eastern portion of the scheme should be gone on with—the portion on the right of the bridge, beginning at the bridge and going right round to White Bay, with the idea subsequently, if necessary, of extending the wharfs from the bridge towards the head of Rozelle Bay;—will you favour the Committee with your opinion of that proposal? Is it with the object of providing for import or export trade.

614. The idea, so we are informed by the Department, is that the accommodation will be used principally for the import trade; the usual wharf appurtenances, in the shape of sheds, will, of course, be erected? I do not think that any further wharf accommodation is necessary. My reason for saying that is that the Government contemplate extending the present wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay on the eastern side by 200 feet. That would give two large berths.

615. In addition to what is now available? Yes. One of the berths is now in the occupation of the White Star line, and if the Government require another berth for another large line of steamers they could utilise the other one.

616. That would be the berth further north? Yes. Probably the White Star line will have the northern berth, because the Government have made a stipulation in their offer to us that we have to take the northern berth, as they contemplate making the addition.

617. I presume the reason why they wish the White Star line to take the northern berth is that the water there could be made deeper with less trouble? They will make it all to 32 feet. On the opposite side of the bay it is proposed to erect further wharfage accommodation to the extent of 600 feet. In addition to that, all the Darling Island wharfs are empty at the present time. They are not all completed, but they are all unoccupied; and with that vast amount of wharfage accommodation unoccupied, and the fact that at the present time, except in the case of very large steamers, the private wharf accommodation is very much in excess of requirements, I cannot see for what purpose the Government require further wharfage accommodation. I do not know how they are going to utilise it.

618. The private wharfs which are not fully occupied at the present time would be suitable for the larger class of vessels? The private wharfs certainly have not full occupation at the present time. As to the class of vessels to be accommodated, I was referring mainly to the deep-sea vessels. I cannot tell you very much about the intercolonial trade.

619. Confining yourself to wharfs for deep-sea vessels, when you say that private wharfs are not fully occupied, do you mean all the year round, or during the busy season—there is a busy season, I imagine, for the wharfs; at other times, do you think there is any lack of accommodation? I can only remember one instance of the Wharf Association not being able to accommodate a steamer—that is, within the last few years.

620. Allowing that there has been one instance, is it possible for the private owners to increase their accommodation for such a vessel? Yes.

621. In what way? Smith's wharf at Miller's Point is a broadside wharf of about 900 feet. It adjoins the Washington wharf, which has a further length of 300 feet. There would, therefore, be 1,200 feet available at Miller's Point alone.

622. Is not that wharfage at present occupied? It is occupied by other vessels which could be sent elsewhere. If a wharf were put there like the Government wharfs, I consider that it would be one of the best sites in Sydney.

623. Is the get-away convenient? It is as convenient as that of any of the wharfs, excepting, of course, the Circular Quay.

624. Would it be as convenient as the Woolloomooloo Bay wharf? Much more convenient to the bonds and to town work, on account of its proximity. The hill is a little bit steep; but I have never heard any complaint on that score. I would just as soon berth a steamer there as I would at Circular Quay or Woolloomooloo Bay. As a matter of fact, we berth at Smith's wharf all the George Thompson line; they are vessels 420 feet long.

625. If you wanted to bring larger boats there you would have to take the Aberdeen line somewhere else? There would be room both for the Aberdeen line and for the White Star line at Smith's wharf if we were the lessees. If I were in the position of Smith's trustees, I should build a 900-foot wharf there. It is the only broadside wharf now in the possession of private owners.

626. As a general rule, would it pay private owners to make broadside berths, having regard to the frontage they have to acquire to enable that to be done? It would pay them certainly if they had the connection. It would certainly pay a firm like Dalgety & Co.

627. Why is it, if there is room for the two White Star lines at Smith's wharf, that it is now proposed to take a berth for the "Medic" and the "Afric," and boats of that class, at Woolloomooloo Bay? Because I could not come to terms with the Perpetual Trustee Company, who are the late Mr. Smith's trustees. I do not anticipate coming to terms with them. At the same time, I look upon Smith's wharf as the best wharf in the harbour.

628. If the White Star line could be accommodated there, I presume the Norddeutscher line could also be accommodated? Yes.

629. There would be room enough? Yes, with alterations to the wharf. The wharf is out of date, and needs improvement.

630. You think that if there were willingness on the part of the private owners to give the necessary appliances, accommodation could be found there for very large vessels? Yes. As an example of increased accommodation, you may take Parbury's expenditure recently in the provision of a lift to take cargo up to the street level.

631. It is stated that a large proportion of privately-owned wharfs, being jetties, cannot give accommodation for quick despatch of large cargo boats—that, it is stated, can best be done by the broadside wharfs the Government have lately been constructing? A broadside wharf certainly offers better facilities than a jetty for the discharge of cargo; but I think the jetties are quite good enough for all the cargoes we have here. If you go down to Dibbs' wharf any day you will see American cargo being turned out at the jetties, and we have heard very few complaints. I have always had a preference for broadside berths for despatch; but it can also be given at a jetty. We have discharged on one side of a jetty and loaded the ship on the other side at the same time, without any difficulty whatever.

632. What would be the width of the jetty you are referring to? About 350 feet long by an average of 50 feet in width.

633. Can you get waggons and drays on to the jetties when the cargo is there? Yes.

634. Even although the cargo be placed on the jetty, it is wide enough to allow the traffic to and fro? Yes.

635. With the increase of late years in the size of vessels, I should think that even a small delay would be a matter of moment to the owners and other persons concerned? It depends very much upon whether the vessel simply comes to discharge cargo or to discharge and load as well. If she comes to discharge cargo and load, you can do as we did in the case of the "Afric" and "Medic": you can do a certain amount of loading at the same time, as well as taking in coal. A vessel like the "Medic" requires 4,000 tons of coal. We put that in one side, and take out the cargo on the other.

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636. Vessels belonging to regular lines which have stated times of departure are not in such necessity as to speed? No. In addition to taking in coal and cargo there is a certain amount of work to be done at the terminal port. The engines, for example, have to be overhauled, and there has never been any complaint, to my knowledge, as an agent, of want of despatch. If there be any complaint it ought to be against the agent; but we have had no difficulty in giving despatch.
637. How do you regard the general tendency of over-sea trade at the present time;—is it going to be more in the direction of large vessels? I think trading vessels have reached a size which is not likely to be exceeded.
638. When you say that, you refer to large vessels such as those of the White Star line? Yes; my reason for saying that is that you cannot build any vessel for Sydney alone. In order to make a vessel to advantage you want to provide for her going to Melbourne and other ports. In the case of Melbourne a vessel cannot go out drawing more than 27 ft. 6 in., and the same applies to Adelaide. So that it is no use exceeeding the present size unless you want to build a vessel for Sydney alone, and that would not answer.
639. You hardly think the trade of Sydney would be sufficient to induce the vessels to come here loaded for this port alone? No; I do not think so, although I should like to see it very much. It is a great pity we cannot bring all the cargo round, as we do in the case of Queensland.
640. You mean by intercolonial vessels transhipping it into larger ones? Yes.
641. Do you think that is economy as compared with the system of vessels calling in? Occasionally.
642. *Chairman.*] Big vessels cannot go up to Brisbane? They cannot go up to Brisbane; but they can go to Pinkenba wharf.
643. *Mr. Watson.*] You do not think the present size of vessels is likely to be exceeded? No.
644. Would that involve the doing away of smaller vessels in favour of vessels similar to those of the White Star line for cargo purposes? I do not think so, because there is a certain amount of work which these boats are not fit for. For instance, you could not put on one of these big boats to go with a coal cargo to the coast of America, or anything of that kind. They are too large carriers. I think the smaller carriers will exist as well as the larger ones, just the same as the smaller ships of other classes are still running against the larger ones. If you sold a cargo of wheat the quantity a White Star boat could carry would be in excess of the requirements of a certain port.
645. Has there not been a tendency lately to develop over-sea shipping more or less into regular liners in preference to the old system of carrying cargo by tramping? I do not remember any line which has come here lately except the White Star line.
646. Is not the Federal line a new one? Yes, that is another.
647. They seem to have got together a number of vessels, and made regular liners of them, while previously the same vessels were tramping? Yes.
648. Do you think there is any advantage in having the regular liners as against tramps; suppose there were an economy in the carrying of cargo, there would be an economy all round with shippers and shipowners;—would the tramp ship have the same chance of gathering in cargo from different holders as would steamers coming regularly? I could not say; I think it is a benefit to have both.
649. It seems that a large proportion of the wharf space now available is quite suitable for sailing vessels, or for a small class of steamers? Quite.
650. Do you think sailing vessels will continue in the same proportion as exists now, having regard to the total tonnage? I think that for general cargo, sailing vessels will have to give way; but for carrying whole cargoes of wheat or coal, sailing vessels will continue.
651. Is that because it is wise sometimes to alter the destination of a special cargo of export goods? There is a good deal of wheat from the other colonies sold for orders which are given in the channel.
652. The vessel is told to await at a certain place orders for her eventual destination? Yes.
653. The eventual destination depending upon the place for which the wheat is sold? Yes.
654. It would not be so easy to arrange for the disposition of a large quantity in one cargo? If a sailing vessel or steamer take a cargo of one commodity she can be diverted, but if either class of vessels take a mixed cargo she sails for a fixed destination.
655. So that it seems likely that any export trade we do will to a large extent continue to be done by sailing vessels and by a small class of steamers? Yes.
656. That would apply, then, to what we are informed Darling Harbour and Pyrmont wharfs are at present intended for—the export of wheat, and possibly, later on, the export of wool? I should like to say, as regards the export of wool, that that will be controlled largely by the position of the stores. Most of the stores are on this side.
657. And at Circular Quay? Yes. I do not quite see how the Government are going to shift the whole of the export business to Darling Island—at all events, in the near future. I understand that they speak of leasing off the land for the building of warehouses, with the object of shipping wool direct from there. A great proportion of wool is now sold in the Colony, compared with what used to be shipped to England for sale; so that for many years to come I do not think Darling Island is likely to be utilised largely for wool export.
658. Even in the case of wool which is to be shipped to England for sale, there is the dumping to be done? Yes. They will have to have dumping appliances at Darling Island; in fact, the whole of the shipping business will have to be shifted there.
659. It has been stated by the Manager of Public Wharfs that he thought there would be a saving in the cost of handling by the transference of the wool traffic generally to Darling Island, and that this would be sufficient to induce the different companies and firms to transfer their business from Circular Quay to Darling Island;—do you think this saving will be sufficient to induce them to give up their present warehouses? No; the reason being that the Railway Commissioners now deliver the wool, whether to Pyrmont, Circular Quay, or Miller's Point, free. It costs the Railway Commissioners about 3d. a bale to deliver. A saving of 3d. will be effected by the Commissioners.
660. You do not think there would be a saving sufficient to counterbalance the removal of the business over there and the practical abandonment of the existing warehouses and stores? I do not think so. I myself do not see any inducement held out to persons to go there. Of course, it would be the better for Sydney generally if the traffic were not interfered with so largely as it is by the wool drays; but you cannot transfer a trade like the wool trade from Circular Quay to Darling Island in a day.
661. Do you think it is likely that the wool traffic, speaking broadly, will increase very largely in the Colony, bearing in mind that the extension of the railway system and the opening up of new districts have brought a great deal of land under cultivation for wheat? I do not anticipate any large increase in wool production for many years to come.
662. You do not think it will increase beyond the point at which it stood prior to the drought? No. We had 60,000,000 sheep then; the number is now reduced to something over 30,000,000.
663. The clip of the largest number of sheep we had—over 60,000,000—was dealt with pretty easily, some from Circular Quay and the other portions at existing wharfs? It was dealt with without any difficulty, as far as shipping was concerned.
664. I take it, then, that in your opinion it is not likely that we shall have to face any great difficulty with regard to the shipping of wool? I am sure we shall not. There are sufficient warehouses and facilities at the present time for berthing a great many more steamers than would be necessary to carry away double the present production of wool.
665. That would be more than the clip of the 60,000,000 sheep a few years back amounted to? Yes; because the sheep cut better now than they used to. There has been an improvement in the class of sheep. What I meant to convey is that you will find any quantity of wharfage available for a great many years to come. I do not anticipate that our imports will increase very largely, in view of the probabilities of duties being put on, and the increased production in the country. I do not see any prospect of a great increase in our imports.
666. There will, you think, be a proportional decrease in the imports following upon the adoption of Federal Customs duties? Yes.
667. You do not think it is likely that we shall continue the increase in tonnage which has been noted during the last four or five years? Not in the tonnage coming to take produce away.
668. We can assume, roughly, that as our exports have not materially increased during that period, owing to drought and one thing and another, the larger proportion of the increased tonnage is due to increased imports? I could not say whether or not that is the case. I do not know what the imports are.
669. The only alternative to that assumption would be that the owners were running a great deal of tonnage without income? You must bear in mind that steamers which go away from here do not carry a full cargo from Sydney. They take a certain proportion from Sydney, and more cargo is taken in at Melbourne and Adelaide.

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670. But any material increase in tonnage coming here would probably point to an increase in the amount of business done, or in the cargo carried? I do not think it is a reliable guide. I do not think you should take the tonnage of steamers as a guide to imports, or you would get astray. Take the "Medic," a steamer of 12,500 tons; she brought only 1,800 tons of cargo to Sydney, and she will appear in the tonnage list as adding 12,500 tons.
671. But it cannot pay to run such large vessels with a small cargo like that? A certain proportion of the cargo, of course, would be landed at Melbourne and at Adelaide. Then the steamer carries 350 passengers, and looks to having a full cargo for Home.
672. With a new line it is quite conceivable that for the first few trips, before trade got into a different groove, there would be comparatively a small cargo? Yes. What I say is more with a view to show that the tonnage coming to the port is no guide as to imports.
673. Putting aside wool, and coming to the export of wheat, I think you have already indicated that a great proportion of the wheat export, assuming that we have any great quantity of wheat to send away, will be done by means of sailing vessels? Yes; or moderate-sized steamers.
674. In either of these alternatives you would not require very large wharfs? No. I cannot see that for the export of wheat we should require any more wharfs, excepting perhaps those at Darling Island.
675. Where there is railway communication? Yes; and you must remember that that wheat export goes only for a few months. I daresay it is all concentrated in a couple of months,
676. It is estimated that the wheat yield this year will be approximately 14,000,000 bushels, and that, it is said, will give an exportable surplus of about 90,000 tons of wheat—about 3,000,000 bushels;—do you think there would be any difficulty in dealing with that quantity at the present time by means of the Darling Island and Pyrmont Railway wharfs? There would be no difficulty in dealing with it.
677. How would you deal with it at private wharfs? If the Railway Commissioners would give facilities to put the wheat into lighters where the railway meets the water at Darling Island, it could be lightered away to the ships at a cost of between 1s. and 2s. per ton. I think that would be preferable to carrying the wheat by dray through the city as wool is carried now. I see no difficulty in coping with 90,000 tons. That would all be removed by lighter from the place where the railway touches the water.
678. It would be taken to regular steamers lying at other wharfs? Yes; or to sailing vessels lying at other wharfs.
679. On the south-east side the wharf is completed, and the railway line goes along for some distance? There is no reason, then, why steamers or ships taking a full cargo of wheat should not berth there.
680. And load direct from the railway trucks? Yes; but if a steamer were taking in a mixed cargo, as is done in the case of the White Star boats, we should prefer to bring the wheat round by lighter to taking the ships round there. It is a big thing to move a 550-foot ship.
681. I suppose that wheat would be a desirable cargo to some extent for stiffening purposes? Yes.
682. So that the big ships would compete for a part cargo of wheat to some extent with the ships that take wheat alone, although the wheat might have to be lightered? Yes; it is a question whether it would be cheaper to take the ships to the wheat, or bring the wheat to the ships.
683. You think that, in the case of larger vessels, it would be cheaper to bring the wheat to the ship? Yes; because we can go on loading other classes of cargo at the same time.
684. Assuming that there is something like a proportionate increase in the production of wheat continued for the next five years, compared with that which has taken place during the past five years, practically doubling the production, that would leave us a much larger quantity of wheat available for export? Yes; at that rate you would have far more than 90,000 tons.
685. Do you think it would be possible to deal with that quantity of wheat from the wharfs being erected at Pyrmont and Darling Island? Certainly.
686. You are of opinion that the provision now being made there is sufficient to meet any probable increase in our export trade for the next five or six years? It would be far in excess of requirements for the next five or six years. With prompt delivery out of the trucks, and by means of lightering, you can shift any cargo cheaper than by dray, and wheat would not have to go into warehouses as would wool. Wool has to go there to be inspected. If you are going to put wool up for sale, you must take it to a warehouse to give buyers an opportunity to inspect it. Wheat could be sampled in trucks.
687. It does not need to be opened for sampling purposes? No. At Lyttleton, New Zealand, I have seen the wheat run right down to the ship's side. It is sampled there, and anything bad is rejected.
688. Wool would require to be dealt with in a warehouse before it was shipped; wheat does not require the same kind of treatment, and can be sent direct to the vessel's hold? There is a growing tendency on the part of growers in favour of selling wool in the colonies as against shipping it to England. I cannot myself see how you are going to divert the business which has been spoken of to Darling Island. I do not see how the wool business is going to be taken over there.
689. Arrangements could be made to take it there but for the vested interests already at Circular Quay? I think that Darling Island in future might be turned to better account if there is going to be a large wheat production such as you indicate. Darling Island would be much better suited to that export than for the handling of wool. It would be desirable to get the wool out of the streets. There is no doubt about that. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co., and Goldsbrough, Mort, already have stores at Pyrmont.
690. Leaving out of account altogether the question whether additional wharfs are necessary, do you think Glebe Island would be a sufficiently convenient place? I think consignees would prefer the delivery of their cargoes on wharfs at Darling Island, Circular Quay, or Woolloomooloo Bay. A ship discharging cargo at Glebe Island would be at a disadvantage.
691. To what extent? To this extent: there would be more expensive cartage to town, and the consignee, if he had the goods dumped down there once, would not have them put there a second time. He would not ship by any vessel going there.
692. Because of the extra expense? Yes.
693. At present all the wharfage charges are made to the consignee? Yes. The wharfage of goods is charged to the importer or exporter, as the case may be.
694. In the case of imports, the consignee has charged on to him wharfage dues? Yes.
695. And he also would have to pay the carriage of goods from Glebe Island, for example, to his store or warehouse at Sydney? Yes.
696. Do you think that pretty well all the goods would be brought to Sydney for opening up and inspection? What else could you do with them. A small quantity, perhaps, might go away direct to the country, but the main portion would come into town for distribution.
697. Is there not among large country houses an increasing tendency to indent goods direct to themselves? Yes; but the facilities are now greater for getting goods out, and consequently men do not lay in the stocks they used to lay in. They are now continually replenishing stock.
698. That would not affect the proportion indented direct to country houses and taken directly from the ship to the railway? My experience is that a very small proportion of the goods which come here goes direct to the railway. A very large proportion goes into the stores in Sydney.
699. What do you think would be the additional cost of conveyance of goods from Glebe Island as compared with Woolloomooloo Bay;—assuming that goods had to be taken to any of the houses in York-street, what would be the difference, speaking roughly? It would be only a certain class of goods which would go to York-street. A great many of the other goods go to Miller's Point or Circular Quay.
700. Could you give us an approximate idea of the difference in the cost as regards any one class of goods? No; but I daresay I could get you the information.
701. Do you know whether, at the present time, carrying companies make any distinction in the charge for bringing goods from Circular Quay as against Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not think they do. We have had no complaints whatever in the case of the "Medic" and the "Afric."
702. It would appear that the carriers take a broad zone view of the matter? Yes. Some time ago I think there was a different rate for the carriage of wool from some of the warehouses to Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay, but I do not think there is any extra charge now.
703. Leaving wool out of the question, and taking import goods, can you say whether the carriers make any distinction in their

their charges for the conveyance of goods to York-street from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay? I do not think so at the present time. The charge would probably be greater from Glebe Island, because the bulk of the goods are warehoused about Circular Quay, Dawes' Point, and Miller's Point. You would have to add the distance from Market-street to those places. T. F. Knox. 16 Dec., 1899.

704. Suppose the Federal Government imposed pretty heavy Customs duties, would there not be a large increase in bonded stores? No. We have more bonded stores now than are necessary. The thing was overdone a few years ago. We are about one of the largest lessees of bonded stores. For a great many years to come the stores will be able to accommodate everything that comes.

705. But with a large increase in the tariff the amount of goods bonded will be much larger than as at the present time? When we had the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duties the bonds were never full; they were never filled to overflowing. Since then, in the boom times, more bonded stores have been built.

706. You think there will be enough to cover contingencies? Yes.

707. I thought it possible, with such an increase in the traffic as seems likely, bonds would be erected round about Woolloomooloo Bay, perhaps? It is very unremunerative work now; there is no money in it. Anyone who puts up stores for that purpose finds a difficulty in getting an adequate rent.

708. I take it that the tenor of your evidence is that there is very little probability in the first place of the increased wharfage proposed being required for many years to come? I cannot foresee any use for it.

709. You think, secondly, that if increased wharfage to that extent were necessary, within a few years Glebe Island would not be a very convenient place? I think it is not a convenient place compared with the other places we have available. Darling Island and Pyrmont are more convenient. Why could not the coal be taken to Darling Island, and shipped from there, instead of utilising the wharfs at Pyrmont.

710. In that case the wharfs from the bridge down to the northern end of the Pyrmont wharf could be utilised for general purposes? Yes.

711. The coal trade being transferred to Darling Island? Yes; they will not have anything to occupy Darling Island for a great many years to come.

712. *Dr. Garran.*] Would you utilise the space by putting up more jetties or by making a straight wharf? I should put up more jetties. Having regard to the large area of land, I think that more might be made of the island if there were jetties. I do not think the most has been made of it. Echelon jetties might, I think, be constructed.

713. *Mr. Watson.*] If you put out jetties from Darling Island proper, on the south-east side, you might then spoil the frontage between Pyrmont wharf and Darling Island? If it were private property I am quite satisfied it would not be kept in its present position. I refer, of course, to Darling Island.

914. You think that greater provision in the way of jetties might be a better means of meeting any need for increased wharfage accommodation than going as far as Glebe Island? Most decidedly. Jetties for the purposes of export are every bit as good as broadside wharfs.

715. Especially for wheat export? Yes; the present arrangement is a waste of good room. No private individual would dream of using Darling Island as it has been used.

716. You think it is a waste of opportunity to use broadside wharfs for coal and wheat exports? Yes. I could not give you an idea from the map how many jetties could be put out. Only yesterday the question of a jetty at Woolloomooloo Bay was raised; but it is impossible to have it there, because the steamers have only one or two hundred feet to spare, turning in that bay. If the Committee desired evidence on that point it might be obtained from Captain Petitt.

717. It was suggested yesterday that it was hardly necessary for a vessel to turn if she were taken in stern first? The harbour-master could give you an question on that point; but I think it would be a difficult thing in Woolloomooloo Bay to bring a large vessel out stern first or to take her in stern first.

718. Coming to the general opinion again, do you think that in your estimate of what is necessary or the shipping of the port you have paid sufficient attention to future requirements? I think so.

719. I might point out that when some years ago this Committee was inquiring into a proposal to extend the wharfage accommodation of Woolloomooloo Bay, the Wharf Association took up an antagonistic attitude, and said they did not think the accommodation was necessary, pointing to the fact that they were able to deal with the trade; but since then a very considerable addition has been made to the accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, and the accommodation seems to be taken advantage of as soon as it has been provided? Private enterprise has simply been blocked by the interference of the Government. I am quite sure of this: that but for the money which has been expended at Woolloomooloo Bay, and the fear which wharf proprietors had of coming into competition with the Government, they would have spent much more money upon their own wharfs, and with the result shat they would still have been equal to all requirements. We could do without Woolloomooloo Bay if there were sufficient inducement to improve existing wharfs.

720. The Government, I understand, have not undercut the Wharf Association by charging a lower tonnage rate than you do? No; the Government charge is in accordance with the Act; they can only make one charge.

721. It is open to private owners to allow a rebate? Some of them below the bridge do so. It was done, I think, in the case of McIlwraith's wharf.

722. The Government do not give any? No.

723. So that in some cases the private owners are charging less than the Government are charging in the way of wharfage dues? Yes; but the Wharf Association is not.

724. I should like you to point out what disadvantage the private owners are under as compared with the Government; leaving Circular Quay out of account, private owners generally have the best sites? One disadvantage is that they can get a lease only for a limited term for the right to put out a jetty.

725. What is the limit? The last lease which came under my notice was for seven years. It is left for the Land Board in Sydney to decide. Two of our leases are falling in now. I think they were for fourteen years. The Board are trying gradually to reduce the terms. During the time you have the lease the Government have the right to remove the whole of your improvements—the property is only held on sufferance. You may have the land right down to the water; but in order to make use of the water you have to go to the Government to get a lease which first of all must have the recommendation of a Government official. Then you have to go before the Land Board with an application to erect a jetty of 300 or 400 feet. In the case of Parbury's wharf they made an application, I believe, for 350 feet.

726. That is an incomplete jetty? Yes; they have now made application for another 100 feet to the same jetty. They may be told by the Government that it is beyond the limit line. Of course if jetties go out to any great length they block one another. You can see how private enterprise has been blocked.

727. Chiefly by short tenure? Partly by short tenure, and partly from the fact that the Government can take the property at any time. If the Government resumed the foreshore they might claim to abolish the wharfs without compensation. They probably would be liberal; but if they wanted the land for, say, a railway, they would probably take all the private wharfs without compensation. The Government have a white elephant in the shape of a freezing-house over at Darling Island. We were going to put up in one of our stores freezing appliances for shipping; but we were afraid to do it, because there was talk of the Government doing the same thing. If Woolloomooloo Bay had been left as it was we should have been going along just as happily as ever—that is, if reasonable tenure had been given to wharf-owners, and they had been allowed to extend their jetties a fair distance.

728. With regard to increasing the tenure, you have to consider whether the public interests, speaking generally outside of shipping matters, might not be against it on account of the necessary resumption for railway purposes? I am merely explaining the reason why the present wharf-owners have not done more than they have done.

729. But assuming it to be impolitic to give very long tenure of frontage rights, then the disability under which private wharf-owners would suffer would continue, and thus deter them from making increased wharfage accommodation should it be necessary? I think there would be that tendency.

730. That being so, the Government would not only be justified, but would be called upon to make the necessary provision themselves? If it were necessary; but it is not necessary at the present time, nor will it be for a long time to come. With the new accommodation contemplated at Woolloomooloo Bay there will be plenty of accommodation. I saw it stated that 900 feet had been let to the White Star line. That was an error. Only room for a 550-foot ship has been provided for us.

731. You heard the evidence of Captain Jackson yesterday;—is there any point which has not been touched upon to which you would like to refer? I should like to mention one thing. Mr. Darley, in his estimate of the cost, does not appear to me to have looked at the matter from a business point of view. He has not taken into calculation the value of the land. I think that whatever proportion of the reclaimed land is used ought to be considered part of the capital.

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732. He took as the value the cost of making it? Yes; but he could sell the land again.
733. Could he sell it for more than it would cost to reclaim it? The Government have reclaimed the land, and unless they put it up for sale they could sell it to the other wharf-owners and people in business. I think they have a right to take that fact into consideration.
734. What they are doing now is practically to debit the wharfs with the cost of making the land which the wharfs are to utilise; what you say is that the Government should debit the value of the land when reclaimed against the whole scheme; but suppose the value of the land when reclaimed is greater than the cost of making it;—do you think it would be so? Yes, I think it would be very much greater.
735. It is estimated that the cost of the reclamation and filling works would be £125,000;—do you think the value of the additional land made on the island would amount to that? I do, for wharfage purposes—that is, in the future, with railway communication.
736. Do you think that in the distant future with railway connection it would pay private owners to take up the land for private purposes? Not for import purposes; but if your idea of wheat-growing comes off it might pay then. I should be sorry to take the land for a great many years to come. Mr. Darley says that the Darling Island wharfs, or rather one side of them will be ready in two or three months' time. If Glebe Island is a suitable place for dumping down imported goods, why should not Darling Island be more suitable as having a railway, and being slightly nearer the city? If the Government want berths for import ships, why not put berths at Darling Island? It cannot be used for export purposes for many years to come, and in the meantime I cannot see why it could not be used for import purposes.
737. *Chairman.*] There is one point upon which I should like you to give us information; when Mr. Benson was before the Committee in connection with the Woolloomooloo proposals, he gave us an estimate of the length of all the wharfs available in Sydney, the number of berths into which the wharfs could be divided, and the number of ships arriving, showing that, for the number of ships arriving, there was about three times the accommodation available; it was a very useful return, and it had a marked effect upon the Committee at the time? Yes; I think I gave evidence at the same time.
738. If you look at the return of that day, and the list of ships, you will see how remarkably the ships have increased in tonnage; a ship of 2,000 tons was regarded as a big ship then, now we have ships going up to 10,000 tons? I will look at that return, and will give you the information, as far as I can, as it applies to the present day.
739. *Dr. Garran.*] Has the shipping and wharfage business of Sydney in the export and import business increased much during the past five years? I think more ships have come here, but I could not say whether they have lifted more inwards and outwards within the past five years.
740. Has the distributing business of the port increased during the past few years? That I could not say.
741. You cannot say whether the shipping business has been in any way influenced by the free-trade policy of the Colony? I could not; I am not a merchant.
742. As Federation will be accomplished within the next few years, Sydney will have no particular advantage over Melbourne;—do you think that that will lead possibly to a relative diminution of our shipping business as compared with that in Melbourne? I do not think our shipping business will be affected. It is, to a great extent, guided by our export business.
743. And our position as a terminal port will be maintained? Yes; we have the coal, and we have the dock. It is a great advantage to steamers to come here and do their refitting.
744. When the Melbourne scheme of clearing out the Yarra is completed, will the advantages that port can offer be as great as ours? No. Ours must be the terminal port on account of the coal. It is of no use for steamers to lie idle doing nothing. A steamer here can take in coal and wool at the same time, or she can take in cargo from one side, and discharge cargo on the other. That is frequently done, both sides of the ship being worked.
745. Captain Jackson's opinion was much influenced by an increase in the demand for wharfage;—do you think there is any likelihood of that demand being kept up after Federation? I do not believe there will be an increased demand for wharfage. The Wharf Association could handle ships just as easily as they have done in the past, except, of course, steamers like some of the White Star boats.
746. But suppose the accommodation is short? I do not see how it can be short. The Government berths are all leased to different owners—the P. and O. Company, the Messageries, the Orient, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, and so on.
747. Captain Jackson says that he is often short of accommodation, and that he takes advantage of a berth being empty to put another ship in immediately? That only happens occasionally. I do not see how he can be short of accommodation.
748. Do you think the progress of Port Jackson as a shipping port will be diminished within the next few years? I do not see how it can be otherwise; it will depend a great deal upon our exports. If we have good seasons, we shall have plenty of wool; if the drought continues, we shall have much less wool.
749. But there will always be a steady progressive trade? Yes.
750. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Do you consider the accommodation in Port Jackson adequate for the shipping? I consider it is more than adequate at the present time. I know of no instance of a ship that was not able to get a berth.
751. The Darling Island wharfs will be a considerable addition to the accommodation, and they have not yet been utilised? Quite so.
752. What is your opinion generally of the Glebe Island proposal? I think it is absolutely unnecessary. It would be far better to leave Glebe Island alone until we have railway communication, and know for what purpose we are going to use the wharfs. We shall be building an immense number of wharfs without having any occupation for them.
753. There is a large frontage in the hands of private individuals, particularly from Dawes' Point to Miller's Point, round to the head of Darling Harbour? Yes.
754. Is the whole of that frontage utilised at the present time for wharfs and jetties? There is a dispute with reference to a frontage next to Moore's wharf. I think the Government have some claim upon it. There is another small piece between Dibbs' wharf and the Gas Company which is not utilised, and, with these exceptions, I think the whole of the frontage is utilised.
755. Chiefly by jetties? Wholly by jetties, with the exception of Washington wharf, and Smith's wharf, and the small piece upon which the Government have some claim.
756. What is the size of the vessels, as a rule, that load at these jetties, more particularly at Dawes' Point and Miller's Point? At our own jetty we load all Thompson's steamers. They go up to 420 feet in length.
757. Is any inconvenience experienced? Not the slightest.
758. Neither in discharging nor taking in cargo? No.
759. Are the vessels discharged as expeditiously as they would be at Circular Quay? Yes. The ships are discharged, and the cargo is taken away quite as expeditiously. The importers are in the habit of leaving cargo on the wharfs as long as you will allow them to do so. In the olden days, when there was a duty on everything, the cargo was run into stores by the Customs. Now there are so many things free with which the Customs do not interfere. Merchants will often leave iron on the wharf until they can effect a sale, and it is then taken away in driblets.
760. You say you prefer broadside wharfs to jetties? Yes: you can get rid of cargo more expeditiously, and can give greater satisfaction. That is, if the jetty is being used by two ships. I do not object to having a ship on only one side, but if a jetty is being used by two ships, and the discharge of cargo is at all careless, and is not made in a proper way, it is open to objection. For loading purposes, one is just as good as the other.
761. The advantage of a jetty is done away with to a certain extent, under the circumstances you mention? Yes; but if you have a property with only 120 feet frontage, it is necessary to put down a jetty in order to accommodate a ship.
762. It is simply an economy of space? Yes; you utilise the water.
763. For smaller-sized vessels, one kind of accommodation is just as convenient as the other? Yes; you could not call a 5,000-ton steamer, 420 feet in length, small, although it is small in comparison with the immense German boats and the White Star boats.
764. It would be rather inconvenient to utilise the North Shore for wharfage purposes? It would be absolutely useless, because there is no means of removing the goods to town.
765. So that we are practically confined to the south side of the harbour? I think so, for all time.
766. Are you aware of any unoccupied spaces convenient for wharfage purposes, which could be made available? Yes; but I should be very sorry to see them used. For instance, there is the western side of Woolloomooloo Bay and Farm Cove. I am sure we should all be sorry to see the Domain cut up. It was contemplated to take wharfs right up to Lady Macquarie's Chair. In addition to that, there are Dawes' Battery and the Artillery Barracks.

767.

767. Has your association ever found itself unable to accommodate vessels? For some years I remember only a couple of instances where we have had a large steamer, and have not had a berth available at the time. Sometimes if a big steamer arrives, when the wool season is on, it may be more advantageous to us to use the wharf for wool export, because there is a good harvest while the wool season is on. After that, we have a comparatively idle time for some months. T. F. Knox. 16 Dec., 1899.

768. Generally speaking, you are able to meet all requirements? Yes, excepting those of big steamers. We could not have taken the White Star boats, except at Smith's wharf.

769. *Chairman.*] You seem to take some objection to the Government competition? I do not think so, although it has certainly had the effect of strangling enterprise in wharfs.

770. But, putting that aside, and also the short lease of wharfs, do you think that wharfs held by freeholders have been kept up to date, having regard to the increased size of the steamers coming to the port? Of course, the German steamers are provided for; they go to Circular Quay. But until the arrival of the White Star boats the wharfs were equal to the requirements of the port. It is my opinion that, if any fair tenure could be given, the wharfs would be built in a different way. But a man does not care about spending from £15,000 to £20,000 on a wharf, even if he leases for a fixed time of ten or fifteen years. The Government do renew the leases, but the rent is left entirely in the hands of the Land Board, and they may fix it at £500 a year if they like. That would be as good as confiscating the wharf.

771. I was referring more particularly to the old wharfs. They do not seem to me to be kept up to date? I think the public have been a little bit spoilt by the quality of the Government wharfs. They are really magnificent wharfs—better than is really necessary. If a private individual had been erecting wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay he would have spent much less money there.

772. *Mr. Watson.*] We are told that they are a paying investment. The companies, apparently, appreciate them? I do not know if the Government have taken into consideration depreciation. If they were private wharfs we should write off 10 per cent. per annum. In order to go with the times you must make many improvements. A few years ago a low wharf was good enough, but the big steamers are a great height above the wharf, and every lift takes longer to get into the ship and to get out. The tendency now is to build wharfs much higher. All these things have to be considered, and are considered, when 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. is written off for depreciation.

773. *Chairman.*] Are we right in assuming that, with the exception of the "Afric" and the "Medic," and the German steamers, the private wharfs can accommodate the other ships which comes here? With the exception of those berthed by the Government. I think the private wharfs could berth even the White Star boats. I would put the big steamers at Smith's wharf. I had one of the Shire boats there 500 feet in length. The difficulty is that we lease only portion of the wharf; the other portion is leased to Mr. Mailler. We were in negotiation, and if it had come out as we anticipated the steamers would have been left there for all time.

774. You have a general knowledge of the wharfage requirements of Sydney;—can you state whether there has been any general desire among shipowners for increased wharfage accommodation? I have not heard any dissatisfaction expressed. We have one of the largest lines—the George Thompson line—and they are perfectly satisfied; we never hear any complaint.

775. Their steamers never lie out in the stream for any inconvenient time? They have never done so.

Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman, Wharf Association, Sydney, sworn, and further examined:—

776. *Dr. Garran.*] Do you produce a letter from Mr. W. R. Benson, manager to the Wharf Association, dated 18th December, giving a statement as to present wharfage accommodation of the port? Yes; the letter is as follows:— T. F. Knox. 18 Dec., 1899.

"With reference to the request made by you to Mr. T. F. Knox, on Saturday, for a statement from me as to the present wharfage accommodation of the port, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion it is more than ample for present requirements. During the last five years only one instance has occurred where the Association has been unable to supply a berth for a steamer, and I am satisfied that with the exception named no delay has been caused to shipping through being unable to obtain berthing accommodation at the Government or the Association wharfs. In fact, with the exception of during the height of the wool season, neither the Government nor the Association wharf is fully occupied.

"With reference to the White Star line of steamers, of which the "Medic" and "Afric" have been berthed at Woolloomooloo, I desire to mention that my Association was in negotiation for the berthing of these steamers at Smith's wharf, and that they would have been berthed there had it not been that I was unable to arrange terms with the lessees, as otherwise the wharf was quite capable of berthing steamers of their dimensions.

"I regret that the notice has not been sufficient to enable me to complete the returns I am now engaged in preparing, showing the number of berths available and the number of ships and steamers arriving, and their tonnage. This return will cover a period of three years to 30th June last."

777. What ship is referred to in the letter? The "Kent."

778. And it was only at private wharfs where she could not get berthed? Only at the Association wharfs.

779. Was there room for her at any Government wharf? Yes; she was berthed at a Government wharf.

780. Was there more than one space vacant at the Government wharf for her at that time? I should think so.

781. You cannot speak for certain? I have no doubt of it.

782. Then, although the wharfage at the disposal of the Association could not berth the "Kent," there was plenty of room in the port to berth her? Plenty of room.

783. It was not the wharfage of Port Jackson that was short? No.

784. Only that at the command of the Association? We were particularly busy at that time, and she could not have been berthed, I dare say, for forty-eight or seventy-two hours.

785. As a rule, is it a very rare thing for a ship to be kept waiting twenty-four hours? I cannot remember any occasion when a ship has had to wait. They come generally straight up to the wharf.

786. Is there any port you know of where wharfage is available more promptly than in Port Jackson? I do not think there is any port in the world where there are greater facilities for discharging and loading vessels than in Sydney.

787. You hear what captains say;—do you hear them complain? I never hear a complaint, and I have a good many captains to deal with.

788. They do not say that you are short of wharfage, you people in Sydney? No.

789. Do you know of any time when we have been short of wharfage? I am not aware of any occasion. I think it is extremely doubtful whether such a thing has occurred during the twenty years that I have been connected with the wharfage of the ports.

790. All that time the wharfage has been equal to the necessities of the case? Yes, more than equal.

791. We are told that the wharfage at Darling Island will add something like 2,500 feet of extra space;—is that so? 2,500 feet of broadside space.

792. How much available space is there at Circular Quay for the large steamers? 4,765 feet.

793. Then we should be getting more than 50 per cent. additional wharfage accommodation at Darling Island? I think it would be capable of a great deal more if it were in the hands of any individual.

794. You mean by the use of jetties? Yes.

795. But under the proposal of the Government to construct straightaway wharfs there would be 50 per cent. additional accommodation? Yes.

796. Do you think that 50 per cent. additional accommodation to what we have got now would be more than equal to the wants of the port? Far in excess of the requirements of the port.

797. Suppose the Government were to make one of these wharfs at Glebe Island a straight wharf—the north-east one—and the others jetty wharfs, sloping outwards, do you think that would be an advantage as compared with making straight wharfs? I think a system of echelon wharfs might be introduced, if the wharfs are going to be used for export.

798. If jetties were used on the north-west side of Glebe Island, do you think there would be room to work the ships in the bay? That I cannot say.

799. It is somewhat doubtful? I could not say, because I know nothing about the depth of the water, or whether it could be dredged or not. I think echelon wharfs would work.

800. At Darling Island, is there abundant room to work the ships if jetties are put there? Yes, there is abundant room. But the question as to jetties would be largely determined by the fact of whether you were going to use the wharfage for export or import. For export a jetty is quite as good as a broadside wharf.

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801. Will you explain why? At Darling Island, in particular, all the goods for export would either go by lighters to the ships or go by rail, and they could be taken alongside, and there would be no chance of the wharf being blocked. The complaint about jetties arises from the fact that importers do not remove their goods as fast as they are put off the ship, and if people are unwise enough to go and put two ships at a jetty, discharging on each side, it is not surprising there should be trouble, because, as a rule, the jetties are not very broad.
802. You know the Melbourne wharf at Sandridge? Yes.
803. There all the goods were taken into trucks? Yes; taken into trucks right away. I do not think they deposited them on the wharfs at all.
804. The wharfs were never lumbered at all? No; they could not do it.
805. The consequence was that the whole of the cargo went straight away to Melbourne in trucks? Yes.
806. But if you once allowed the consignees to let the goods remain until they chose to take them away, that would interfere very greatly with the use of the jetties? The consignees will leave the goods as long as they can. Many of them will leave them until they can sell them and distribute them.
807. Do they not do the same in the case of broadside wharfs? Yes; but it does not matter so much, because on a broadside wharf there is more room.
808. They block up the room a great deal? But the goods are spread right along, and the drays can get to every point easily enough, while the passage up a jetty is sometimes overcrowded.
809. I have seen a lot of cargo lying on Smith's wharf? Yes; the drays back up to the wharf, and get the goods. The ship will keep the goods under cover for a reasonable time, because it is in their interest to look after the interests of the consignees as much as possible. We are not obliged to do this. All that the ship need do is to turn the goods out on the wharf.
810. It is at the risk of the consignees if they choose to leave them there? Yes.
811. If they let them lie there, can you charge them storage? If they are there for an unreasonable time they are taken to the store, at the risk and at the expense of the importer.
812. I suppose where a wharf frontage belongs to a private person, who is anxious to make the most money out of it, a jetty is the more profitable method of dealing with the frontage? It depends very much as to whether the frontage is shorter than an ordinary ship. The frontage at Dalgety's is only 120 feet. Well, we could put nothing in there, for even a coal ship is 350 feet; but if the Government would allow us to take the jetty out 500 feet, we would gladly do it.
813. But suppose you had Smith's wharf, and the Government would allow you to run out a jetty long enough for big ships, could you not put jetties out? I would not. Situated as I am now, with the agency of the White Star line and the Aberdeen line, I should put those two lines of steamers there, and I should be satisfied with what we should make out of them. But you must bear in mind that it is not everybody who has a wharf that has also a business. A man that has not a business cannot make much out of a wharf. Very often an owner puts a jetty up, and then lets it to a man with a business.
814. Would he not put two jetties up in a case like that? Most decidedly.
815. He could turn his money to better account? Yes. I am sure Captain Smith would have done it if he had had the opportunity.
816. It was only because the Government would not let him, I suppose, that he did not? Yes. Take the same space at the Central wharf, and look at the number of ships accommodated there, compared with the accommodation at Smith's wharf.
817. Take the case of Dibbs' wharf;—until it was leased there were no jetties? Dibbs' wharf is all composed of jetties.
818. It is now; but before the jetties were built it used to be a straight wharf? I do not remember that.
819. The Government, of course, can afford to make these broadside wharfs much more conveniently than can private owners who have to look to their profit? Yes; because they are regardless of cost, and because of the land. Another thing is that private owners have not a tenure. The great difficulty is that if we build a jetty, or even a broadside wharf, we have only a short tenure—whatever tenure is fixed by the Land Board—and we are entirely at the mercy of the Government. They can resume these wharfs, I think, without compensation.
820. Has not that shortness of tenure been due to an idea on the part of the Government that a resumption of all the Darling Harbour frontage will soon become a public work, and they do not want to be blocked by long leases? As far as I know, the present system as to tenure has been going on for about fifteen or eighteen years. It is included in one of the Land Acts.
821. But has not the scheme of resuming the whole of the Darling Harbour frontage been before the country for fifteen years? It has for a great many years.
822. Is not that the reason, and not a jealousy of private enterprise? I do not think it is a matter of jealousy; I think the Government want to preserve their rights. But they would give greater encouragement to the expenditure of money, and there would be much more money expended, if the people had a tenure.
823. If the Government were to abandon the idea of resuming the frontage on the eastern side of Darling Harbour, and contented itself with making a dozen wharfs at Darling Island and Glebe Island, and then said to private owners, "Now we will give you as much right, as regards the extension of jetties, as will not interfere with the waterway,"—then, do you think private owners would make great improvements? Provided the Government were tied for all time to charge a fair rate for doing the work; but if they were to go into competition with private wharf-owners, and did the work for nothing, the private wharf-owners would have a bad time of it.
824. What length of tenure do you think would justify a private owner in making proper up-to-date wharfs—that is, with the right of resumption by the Government, with compensation? I should think twenty-one years would be a very fair thing.
825. If the Government could see its way to give twenty-one years in the case of Darling Harbour, you think private enterprise would greatly improve the wharfs there? Yes. I am sure of this, that if the Government were to give twenty-one years, even at Darling Island, and allow people to have the frontages for twenty-one years, they would put out their own jetties.
826. You think there is plenty of waterway to allow ships to project from Darling Island? Yes; I think so, with a system of echelon wharfs, perhaps.
827. Do you think if they got the right to throw out a jetty on a lease for twenty years, private people would make more use of Darling Island than the Government would do? Yes; but private people should have the right to collect tonnage dues and wharfage. There would be no profit in erecting a jetty if the Government were to collect the dues.
828. Then you think that, though Darling Island is a very splendid work, it might be utilised more by private enterprise than in the manner proposed by the Government? Well, I think it is absurd to take all the frontage of Darling Island for six ships.
829. How many do you think it could be made to accommodate? It is difficult to say right off. I do not see why it should not accommodate three times that number.
830. Looking at the present style of ships, how close together would it be safe to put jetties? If it were for export, I should have a very narrow jetty; and if it were for import, it would be necessary to have a wide one. In addition to that, you would have to leave room between the jetties for the colliers to come in and serve the ships. You would have to regulate it according to the size of the ships likely to use the jetties, and so as to allow the coaling to be carried on. I think 200 feet would be ample between the jetties. I would put the jetty at from 40 to 50 feet—60 feet for the steamer (and that is the widest steamer I know at present) and then 60 feet for two colliers, which would make 170 feet, and then another 60 feet would bring it up to 230 feet.
831. *Mr. Watson.*] So that 250 feet frontage would be enough for each jetty? Quite.
832. *Dr. Garran.*] Then a wharf of 300 feet would be ample for a wharfinger who only wanted to throw out one jetty? Yes.
833. As a wharfinger you would not like to take a long lease of a wharf if you were limited to the export trade;—you would want to make your wharf available for either exports or imports? Yes; but I do not think the import trade could be done to as great advantage at Darling Island as it could be done on this side, where all the bonds are.
834. If you were perfectly free to use the wharfage as you liked, you would still do your import trade at one wharf and your export trade at another? I would prefer to do my import trade at Miller's Point, and round towards Dawes' Battery. I should have to get a wharf on very cheap terms on Darling Island to induce me to go over there, because the wool would have to be lightered from the town to the ship there. Of course, under Captain Jackson's scheme the proposal is to sell the wool on the island.

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835. It would never come to the city at all then? No; but then there are a great many other things besides wool that come in to be shipped. You have to account for the tallow, which at the present moment comes to the city; and then there are hides, and also ores. These thing, no doubt, could be shipped. It would only be a question of lighterage.
836. Suppose you were doing the same business as you are doing now, and getting the same profit on it as wharfingers, if you had to have a wharf there, and a wharf where you have one now, you would have to be at the expense of two wharfs to do the same trade? As things are at present.
837. And that would add to your expense without adding to your income? Yes; unless we got a wharf on very favourable terms on the other side, with a long lease and a prospective value.
838. If all the other wharfingers wanted the same terms, that would diminish the income to be got from Darling Island? Very much.
839. Do you think the Government would get as much profit by leasing the wharfs themselves as by letting them to private persons? Not if they gave the right to put up jetties.
840. Suppose they did not give that right? If they did not give that right they could not accommodate more than six ships, because most of the ships are over 400 feet. You see if you are at a jetty you can overhang 50 feet.
841. Your idea seems to be, then, that if they did not give this right, but made a broadside wharf all round, they would not make a very remunerative investment at Darling Island? They would make a very poor investment—after taking into consideration the value of the land and the improvements they have made, and also the depreciation.
842. You think they would make a better investment if they were to let suitable wharfs to private wharfingers, with permission to put out first-class jetties? Yes, to private enterprise. I do not mean wharfingers only, because a wool firm might erect a building there. There might not be in the shipping trade, but they might let off their portion—that is, if the Government could pull the wool trade to Darling Island.
843. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say on Saturday that you prefer the broadside wharf? I do for imports. The goods can be got away quicker. I think it gives greater satisfaction to the consignee of the goods. It makes no difference to the ship. The ship bundles the goods out in pretty nearly the same time on a jetty as she does on a broadside wharf; but it gives greater satisfaction to the consignee, especially if you have a broadside berth that is a great deal longer than the ship, because you can move her up and down a little to suit the circumstances.
844. *Mr. Shepherd.*] You say you prefer broadside wharfs for imports;—what is the difference between exports and imports, as regards the loading or unloading of ships? The difference is this: that for export work you could comfortably handle two ships at a jetty, because the stuff would be taken delivery of by the ship as fast as it was brought down. The drays could not bring it down too fast for the ship to take delivery. On the other hand, delivery is given too fast for the importers to take the goods. They will not hurry themselves to take the stuff away.
845. So that the goods on the wharf would become congested? The wharf would become congested, and if there were two ships discharging, and goods being landed at the furthest end, the consignee would have a difficulty to get at his goods; and, of course, we must study the interests of the consignees, or they will not ship their goods by our steamers.
846. You say that the present wharfage accommodation is ample? It is far in excess of the requirements, for anything I can see, for years to come.
847. Taking into consideration the increase of tonnage during the last five years, for how long do you think the present accommodation will be sufficient? If the shipping goes on as it has done for the last twenty years, I cannot see any necessity for any increased accommodation for another twenty years. On this point I cannot help saying that there appears to be some misunderstanding as to what is meant by the term "shipping." I am told that Mr. Darley and Captain Jackson stated that the shipping of the port had increased 21 per cent. during the last five years. Well, what is that shipping. Is it simply that we have immense steamers coming in.
848. The tonnage has increased? But what do they bring more. The "Medic," having a tonnage of 12,500 tons—she can lift 11,000—comes into port with 1,800 tons, and the "Afric" follows with 1,800 tons, although they are on their maiden voyage from Liverpool. We do not expect to bring more than 2,000 tons by these vessels at any time; yet they are put down in the shipping as representing 12,500 tons, and this is totted up at the end of the year; but they do not bring in the tonnage that could be brought in by a 4,000-ton vessel. I cannot help thinking there has been some misunderstanding about the increase in the shipping, and that the increase in the imports and exports has not been on the basis of 21 per cent. I would not like to say what it has been. Of course I do not include imports from any of the Colonies; I am only referring to the deep-sea business. In the last year or two there have been immense imports from New Zealand in the shape of feed for drought-stricken centres in this Colony. I have not included that, because it is only a chance thing; it might happen again.
849. You saw the report, I suppose, from which this increase of tonnage is taken? I did.
850. And you think the increase of tonnage does not properly represent the increase of shipping? Yes. Take the Shire line. These boats come here and discharge their cargo, and directly they do so, they go right away to Queensland to load meat, and when they have taken in a large load of meat there, they go on to New Zealand to fill up, and then go away Home. It seems absurd to describe those vessels as an increase to the shipping of the port, because they do not bring in anything more than was brought before.
851. This report states that additional wharfage accommodation is urgently required;—you do not agree with that? No; I think the writer must have been misinformed.
852. *Chairman.*] There is one point I cannot quite follow you in, and that is with regard to your views on the increased tonnage of ships during the year, as stated in the report before the Committee: If the old 1,000 or 1,500-ton ships had remained in vogue I could understand your argument; but as the ships have grown to such enormous dimensions, although they may not come fully loaded or go away fully loaded, have not the people of Sydney to provide accommodation adequate to the size of the ships, and not merely for the quantity of goods that they may bring or take away? No, I do not think so. The Shire boats are very large boats. They discharge their cargoes very rapidly. We can discharge one of these ships on a pinch in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, so that another one can step into her place. I do not think there is any place in the world, except Sydney, where a vessel can come straight up to the wharf and get accommodation and despatch such as is given here. In the old days, as was mentioned by Dr. Garran, the "Sobraon" was stuck up, and I can remember when vessels had to wait their turn for a berth; but now-a-days a steamer expects to get prompt despatch. There is nothing they are more glad of than to get their cargo out as quickly as possible, and get away to Queensland, or some other port where they have to load meat. Three days ought to be ample to discharge a vessel like that, and then her place could be taken by another, if not of too long a length. There are only a certain number of such great length. These are the largest boats that have ever come here, and they are coming as a monthly line; but there is no indication that any more will come. In my opinion they are too large for the trade—I am referring to the White Star line. I think that a moderate-sized boat would, perhaps, pay as well. It should be borne in mind that these immense boats have to pay tonnage dues, light dues, and pilotage as per registered ton, which, of course, is a very great tax upon the owners.
853. *Mr. Dick.*] Is there not a maximum tonnage as regards pilotage and tonnage? No; not for tonnage dues. Then there is another check to those larger vessels. These boats fully laden could not go into the Melbourne harbour. The maximum draught at which a vessel could come out of Melbourne is 27 ft. 6 in. Therefore, in building a large boat like one of these, you deprive yourself of the opportunity of using her for anything except one special trade. She could not be used as a "tramp"—as it is called here—so that she could trade here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow. She would have to go to only one or two ports with a very deep draught of water, or else she would have to put up with having to go away, as our boats do, drawing considerably less than she could be put down to if the succeeding ports were as deep as Sydney. So that I do not think you can look forward to any large increase in the big tonnage.
854. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I suppose a vessel of, say, 2,500 tons can be much more readily dealt with, requiring less accommodation than five vessels of 500 tons each? Certainly.
855. So that the actual tonnage does not altogether explain the additional wharfage required? No. The tonnage dues that are collected by Act of Parliament are at the rate of ½d. a ton a day. With one of these large steamers you do not want to stay at the wharf any longer than you can help, for the tonnage dues run into £25 a day. Naturally you get away as quickly as you can, and make room for another. In reference to the White Star boats, the Government reserve the right to put in other steamers; but they give us the berth at any time on forty-eight hours' notice. Of course, we can give them a week or ten days' notice from Albany; but they have the right—and, I believe, have done so—to put in another steamer; so that the wharf is not absolutely tied up to the White Star line. In Circular Quay the wharfs are tied up to the Orient and the P. & O. Companies, because they want to keep their vessels there as an advertisement. They are passenger boats, and it pays them possibly to do it; but they have smaller tonnage dues, being only half the size.

T. F. Knox. 18 Dec., 1899.

856. *Chairman.*] There is one fact that remains, namely, that after the completion of these Government wharfs, they are always occupied, is that not so—for instance, the wharfs at Woolloomooloo and the Quay? I do not think they are always occupied. Take the White Star wharf. There you have 850 feet. As far as I know, there have been three vessels berthed there in the last four months.
857. Then you think that in Woolloomooloo Bay the wharfage has not been availed of to the fullest extent? I do not think there has ever been any pressure—most decidedly not.
858. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you know the boats of the Federal line? Yes.
859. Do you know their length? I do not. They are pretty long boats.
860. Where are they usually berthed? The "Kent" came inwards. That was the vessel the Wharf Association did not berth. She berthed at one of the Government wharfs—I think in Woolloomooloo Bay.
861. Do they not usually berth somewhere between Dawes' Point and Miller's Point? Yes; there is no fixed berth for them, because they come in chartered to various people. I fancy they have berthed sometimes near Miller's Point.
862. Have you heard any complaint from the captains of those boats about not being able to work their full number of hatches at the jetties provided? I have not come into contact with any of the captains. I have not heard any complaint. Nothing of the sort has come under my notice. It might have been the case if the wharf were not long enough. There are not many other places where there are such facilities as there are here, and I think, really, the captains are spoilt. We accommodate them too well, I am afraid.
863. *Mr. Dick.*] Are you aware that Sydney and Newcastle are practically the cheapest ports in the world for shipping? I am sure of it. They are the cheapest ports for the service rendered.
864. Do you know the "Maori King"? I know the name.
865. Some time ago when the pilotage rates were much higher, there was an amount of £125 for pilotage to enter either Newcastle or Sydney, but at present you can only charge a maximum of £20, so that the owners make a clear gain of about £100 in pilotage alone? Yes; but there are many vessels whose captains are exempt.
866. So that, as far as the official charges are concerned, it does not matter whether the vessel is 2,500 tons or 5,000 tons? It does, in regard to tonnage dues.
867. But not wharfage? Not wharfage. The tonnage dues are charged against the ship, and the wharfage is charged against the cargo.
868. A half-penny per ton per day? Yes.
869. *Mr. Watson.*] That is only while the vessel is at the wharf? She does not lie in the stream; she comes straight to the wharf.
870. *Mr. Levien.*] What do the P. and O. Company pay? They pay £2,000 a year, and the other lines pay something similar—£2,500—in lieu of tonnage dues. To show you that that is a fair thing, I am informed that the P. and O. Company would have to pay £1,800 a year if it were calculated closely. They pay £2,000 a year to the Government for the right to these wharfs, and they pay no tonnage dues. The wharfage dues are collected by the Government in addition. In regard to the White Star line, there is a different arrangement. The Government take tonnage dues and wharfage.

Edward William Knox, General Manager, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., sworn, and examined :—

E. W. Knox. 19 Dec., 1899.

1055. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have a statement to make? Yes. I am General Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which owns between 8 and 9 acres of water frontage opposite Glebe Island. The Company is not in any way interested in regard to the Government wharfage proposals, as our wharfs are used only in connection with our own business. I have read the statement prepared by the Works Department about the Glebe Island scheme, but do not concur in the conclusions therein expressed. It is not the case, so far as my observation goes, that the wharf accommodation now is insufficient. In the height of the wool season some of the berths have this year been empty for weeks in succession, and there has not been any attempt to utilise the wharf accommodation at Pyrmont, which would surely have been done had there been any demand for more berths. The statement says that there has been a great increase in the tonnage entering the port during the past three years; but it seems to me odd to ask for new wharfs for empty tonnage, and it cannot, I feel sure, be contended that, with the small increase in the population, and the great falling off in exportable produce, there has been a considerable expansion in over-sea imports. Nor is there any prospect of such increase; with a prohibitory tariff under federation, the deep-sea trade will diminish, though the coastal trade may increase, and the employment of larger steamers will allow of the work being done with fewer berths, while the higher cost of such boats, as compared with the old tramp, compels the owners to unload and load them in the smallest possible working time. So far as the private wharfs are concerned, I would say that the owners of these have for a long time been greatly hampered by the difficulties thrown in their way by the Lands Department. The Engineer-in-Chief does not take an unreasonable view of proposals for enlarging and improving private wharfs; but an excessive rent is demanded for the use of the land covered by the wharf. The lessee is only a tenant at will, and when he seeks to improve the whole position by substituting concrete for timber wharfs, he is met by the demand that the Government shall have the right to resume all the reclaimed land, and then to deprive him of access to the water at any time on paying the actual cost of the reclamation. The object is presumably the ultimate acquisition of the foreshores by the Government, which would be, in my opinion, a public misfortune, and would tend to neutralise such advantage as Sydney now has, by position, over other Australian ports. In wharfage, as in other matters of trade, competition is necessary to ensure progress. As to the employment of Glebe Island for the import trade, I do not think that there is any chance of this business being diverted in that direction for many years, if ever. Traders will resent being asked to send to Woolloomooloo Bay for one case and to Glebe Island for another; and if extra berthing accommodation were at any time wanted for vessels with cargoes of merchandise, this could be best provided on the Pyrmont and Darling Island property, which is hardly used at all now. In any case the cost of the work proposed seems to me altogether beyond the value of it when completed. I notice that this does not include the item of dredging, which would be extremely high if large vessels were to go to the island, for the bay itself is shallow, and it is probable that at the proposed wharfs an enormous amount of rock-cutting would have to be done under water, as would be the case on some of the adjoining properties, in order to get a depth of 27 feet. I do not believe that any firm here or in England would look at an offer of the 14½ acres of land and water north of the bridge for nothing if the condition of spending the £178,000 set down in the estimates were attached to the grant, and business men can work such a property much more efficiently than Government officials, so there is not, in my opinion, any justification for the proposed expenditure.
1056. *Mr. Dick.*] You have stated that in the height of the wool season some of the berths at Pyrmont have this year been empty for weeks in succession—that is, for the export of wool;—is it not a fact that these wharfs have not been very long completed, and that in any case it takes some time for a new fashion to be set up in the export trade? The berth I had in view was the berth adjoining the Pyrmont Bridge, which is never used at all by large vessels; at any rate, I think I have never seen a large vessel alongside that wharf, except at the end, for the purpose of shipping coal or horses.
1057. Would you call the "H. C. Bischoff," a four-masted ship, a large vessel? I have never seen her there.
1058. Would you kindly state in a little more detail what you mean by the remark: "It seems to me odd to ask for new wharfs for empty tonnage"? Yes; the official statement says that the tonnage has increased by 21 per cent. in three years. The increase of the amount of tonnage entering the port is no guide as to the amount of goods, and we have the wharfs for the goods, and not for the ships.
1059. But is not the increase of the tonnage a guide as to the amount of wharfage accommodation that will be necessary? No; I do not think so, because the increase in the tonnage has not brought about any increase in the number of vessels. It certainly, also, I think, has not brought about any increase in the quantity of goods imported.
1060. But if there is an increase in the tonnage, does not that require an increase in wharf accommodation in order to deal with the vessels as rapidly as before the increase took place? I do not think so.
1061. Do you think that the last three or four years, in any case, are anything like a reliable guide as to what we may expect in the way of expansion, both of export trade and import trade? I think that the import trade is going to diminish, not increase.
1062. That is your view, as a result of federation? Yes.
1063. *Chairman.*] Do you mean by that that Sydney will cease to be the great distributing centre of Australia? To a certain extent, and also because the prohibitory tariff will promote manufacturing and reduce imports.
1064. *Mr. Dick.*] You think that any general system or resuming the foreshores along Darling Harbour, by the Government, with the view of doing away with the difficulties that at present exist therein, dealing with our trade, would be a public misfortune? Yes.

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1065. You base that statement simply on the ground that it would do away with competition? It would do away with competition, and leave a number of the wharfs to be worked by management much inferior to that which now controls them.
1066. Is it not a fact that there is an association among the private wharf-owners at the present time? Among the owners of oversea wharfs there is; but Darling Harbour is to a great extent occupied by wharfs of steamship companies that do not belong to the association.
1067. But the fact that the oversea owners' wharfs are now under an association points to the fact that that association has been brought about for the purpose of preventing undue competition? Preventing competition among themselves—yes.
1068. In what way would the acquisition of foreshores by the Government differ from the present arrangement, in the way of cutting down competition; at present they combine to prevent competition amongst themselves, and you say it is desirable to have competition? Yes; and, therefore, it would be a mistake for the Government to acquire the foreshores.
1069. Is it not a fact that in cases where the Government do invest public money for the convenience of traders, they are, as a rule, content with a fair amount of interest upon the money expended? I know of no case where private persons could not have served the public equally well for one-third less money, and with much more satisfactory results.
1070. Does that statement apply to Darling Harbour at present, where they have a chance of supplying the public at their own expense; in other words, comparing the facilities provided in Darling Harbour by private enterprise with those provided at Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay at public expense, which of the two do you think would cater for the trade in the best manner? Give the private wharf-owner a title to his improvements, and he will beat the Government out of sight.
1071. You expect no good at all from a general scheme for resuming private wharfs? I think it would be a public misfortune.
1072. Do you know that all the wharfs in the important port of Newcastle, with one exception, are at present in the hands of the Government? Yes.
1073. Have you ever heard any complaints there as to the inefficiency of the Government facilities? I do not think it is necessary to make complaints when you get the work done for nothing. I never heard of anyone in Newcastle paying wharfage dues yet.
1074. It is a popular misconception that they do not pay wharfage dues in Newcastle; but they do not pay tonnage dues such as are paid in Sydney;—you do not think, speaking generally, that the requirements of this port, either now or for some time in the future, are, or will be, such as would justify the expenditure of any further money on wharfage accommodation at Glebe Island? I do not.
1075. *Mr. Watson.*] Are you aware that the wharfs constructed by the Government so far in this port are paying a handsome return on the money expended? I fancy that the return is handsome only because the Wharf Association keeps up the rate of wharfage.
1076. Well, the presumption is that the Wharf Association keeps up the rate to the maximum permitted by the Act, because there is enough trade at that rate to make the business pay them—that is an evidence, I should imagine, that their wharfs are fairly well occupied? I understand that the Government wharfs do not produce any revenue at all, except by way of wharfage—in other words, that the Government get no rent whatever for them.
1077. But the wharfage and tonnage returns from that source, it seems, are more than sufficient to pay interest on the cost of construction? Then why is it necessary to try to borrow money to put new pavement down on Circular Quay?
1078. It would appear, from the returns given us, that, as a matter of fact, the wharfs so far constructed are paying very well? I do not gather that from Mr. Darley's statement that appears in the paper this morning, wherein it is reported that he stated that, roughly speaking, the Government, from £1,600,000 of expenditure, which did not include the value of much of the land, were getting between £80,000 and £90,000 a year revenue.
1079. If the report stated that, it was incorrect, because that was not the evidence given by Mr. Darley; you speak of the probability of the adoption of a general scheme of foreshore acquisition and wharfage alteration by the Government as likely to neutralise such advantages as Sydney now possesses over other Australian ports;—are you aware, in that connection, that in nearly every instance in the other colonies the Governments, or other public bodies, do possess the wharfs? I know that; but I draw a wide line of distinction between the Government possessing wharfage property and other public bodies possessing it.
1080. I was about to ask you whether your objection to the Government managing the wharfs and the wharfage system would apply equally to a body representative, say, of the metropolis, in the shape of a harbour trust, which might be created? Not if it were entirely independent of the Government, and, unlike the Water and Sewerage Board, were compelled to have a sinking fund for its debts.
1081. So you would appear to be of the opinion that it would be quite possible for a body controlling as a whole the wharfage interests of Sydney to deal, because in a comprehensive, therefore in a more satisfactory, way with the wharfage system? I think that in small and narrow waters it is absolutely essential that you should have a body of that sort controlling the wharfage system; but in a harbour like Sydney, where there is such an enormous coast-line, I think it would be a mistake.
1082. But, taking Darling Harbour, is it not a fact, apparently, that although we have a great deal of water frontage, yet the water-way is narrow, and therefore not suitable for any large projection of jetties towards the centre of the Bay? But Darling Harbour is only one of four places all suitable and available for wharfage.
1083. Between Miller's Point and Dawes' Point it is quite possible that some restriction will be necessary on the length to which jetties might be taken out into the stream? Oh, yes.
1084. Your idea is that you could not rely on private owners dealing satisfactorily with the wharfage accommodation? Private owners require to be controlled, but they might be controlled and assisted, instead of being controlled and thwarted as they are now.
1085. Do you think that it is likely that private owners, even with a longer tenure, would be willing, practically, to destroy a lot of the property they have now, which, admittedly, is not sufficient to give convenience to the larger class vessels that are lately coming here, with a view of providing for that class of vessels—their present wharfs are largely inconvenient for the newer vessels, and is it likely that they will destroy those wharfs and put up new ones, even if a longer tenure were given to them? I think they would, because they have very large sums invested in the shore wharfs and the buildings connected with the jetties.
1086. *Chairman.*] Do I understand that your objections to a work of this kind go so far as to say that this Government should not do anything more in the way of wharfage additions for Sydney? I think it was from the first a mistake for the Government to interfere in the matter, and I think that the trade does not justify any additions now.
1087. Seeing that the Government railways are managed really by the Government, do you think that the acquisition of a place like Darling Island to be now worked by the Government, in conjunction with the railway system, for export purposes, is desirable? It is very desirable. The railway ought to have an outlet to the deep water.
1088. Then, having a view of the future, and seeing that Glebe Island may, or will according to the Government statement, in a few years to come be required for somewhat similar purposes, do you think it is too early, or that it is undesirable, to attempt to improve that island so as to increase the railway facilities in connection with wharfage? I think it is quite unnecessary, in the first case, so far as the next five years, at any rate, are concerned. I understand that no attempt has been made to devise any scheme to bring the railway to the island, and I am pretty certain that a survey of the bay would show that it is almost impracticable to ever take a 27-foot ship up there, unless an extraordinary outlay for dredging is undertaken.
1089. *Dr. Garran.*] You have no personal knowledge of the shelving of the water across to Glebe Island? No.
1090. *Chairman.*] You take this view of the matter: that although it might in years to come be necessary to make Glebe Island an addition, so to speak, to Darling Island, to be worked in connection with the railway, you think that at the present time it is not desirable or necessary? Yes.
1091. *Dr. Garran.*] The reason given in the official statement for extra wharfage is that the tonnage entering the port is increasing;—I understand you to say that that is a deceptive statement? Yes.
1092. A ship like the "Medic" may, and I believe does, come in with only 1,800 tons of cargo to Sydney, and yet she is entered as of 10,000 tonnage? Yes.
1093. All the ships that come here and make this their terminal port put out cargo at Adelaide and Melbourne before they come to Sydney? Yes.
1094. So they bring only a little to this port? Yes.
1095. And yet they are entered at their full tonnage? Yes.

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1096. But, after all, they want to be berthed, whether they have little or much cargo? Yes.
1097. Therefore wharfage accommodation must be provided for them whether they have a full cargo or merely an empty ship? Yes; but it is probable that if the number of vessels at the wharfs were counted now and five years ago it would be found that there are fewer vessels now than there were five years ago.
1098. But larger vessels? Yes.
1099. They want smaller space of wharfage per ton, I presume, because a large ship of 5,000 tons will want less lineal feet of wharfage than two vessels of 2,500 tons each? Yes.
1100. So that, although these large ships require greater depth of water, they do not require the same lineal feet of wharfage? No.
1101. Then the need for wharfage per foot is rather diminishing in consequence of the large shipping that now comes here? Yes.
1102. Therefore the proper calculation would be to see how much the present class of vessels require as to extent of wharfage? Yes.
1103. And that particular information is not given in the official statement? No.
1104. Do you know whether it could be given at all by anybody? I think that the proper people to express an opinion on such a matter are the agents for the steamers.
1105. You have been engaged in trade here for many years;—do you remember during the last few years any case where a large steamer could not get accommodated? I never heard of it.
1106. Are your wharfs fully occupied? No; for five or six months of the year they are generally empty.
1107. And they could be available for general trade if they were wanted? Yes, for vessels of small size.
1108. But for vessels of that size there is plenty of berthing? Yes. I have not had any applications for berths for vessels during the time our wharfs have been unoccupied.
1109. You will see that the Government improvements are to provide for ships of the larger class? Yes.
1110. Is not there a need for extra accommodation for vessels of that class? I think not.
1111. Could the private frontages give the accommodation that is wanted? Yes; if their owners were to get a decent tenure.
1112. Is there anywhere in Darling Harbour where there is not a terrifically steep gradient up from the wharf to York-street? I think that from Dibbs' and Smith's wharfs the gradient is not very steep.
1113. Do you not think that it is a great disadvantage to the Darling Harbour frontage that there is such a big climb? I think it is a great disadvantage to the port of Sydney, and this is evidenced by the fact that the cartage rates in Melbourne for the same distance are much lower than they are here.
1114. Speaking of cartage rates, do you know whether the cartage rates to Woolloomooloo Bay are greater than those to Circular Quay? No, I do not.
1115. Do you pay the same rate for goods brought to your store from Circular Quay as would be paid from Woolloomooloo Bay? We lighter all our goods from other wharfs.
1116. Do you think that at present what the Government has done in the way of public wharfage has been to any extent an unfair competition with private enterprise? Yes; because private enterprise has been hampered by the Government regulations.
1117. You think that if the Government did not sit on the wharf-owners, but would give them reasonable facilities for improving their properties, they would be more than equal to meeting the demand? Yes.
1118. So they do not have a fair chance in the strife? No. That remark applies equally to wharfingers and to factories having a water frontage.
1119. If the Government complete this work at Glebe Island, and I suppose also at Darling Island, there is a proposal to lease the frontages to private companies or persons;—would not that be as good for private enterprise as if the land were leased, and the people were allowed to make the wharfs themselves? Yes; but I appear here as a taxpayer, not as a man who wants to lease a wharf.
1120. Still I mean that the competition, so far as ships are concerned, would be as great if the Government were to lease the wharfs to private people as it would be if the Government leased the water frontages? No; because the Government exacts the full wharfage rate.
1121. *Mr. Watson.*] The Wharf Association does that too, does it not? Yes, I think unwisely.
1122. *Dr. Garran.*] You mean that the Government compels those people to pay the full wharfage rate, and, therefore, the tenant must levy that on the consumer? I mean that here the consignee really pays the full wharfage rate, whereas I think there should be competition between the Government and the private wharf-owner for the trade of the consignee.
1123. You mean to say that the leasing, say, of Darling Island and Glebe Island wharfs will not give the maximum of competition? No, it will not.

James Powell, late Collector of Customs, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

J. Powell. 21 Dec., 1899.

1506. *Chairman.*] You were for many years Collector of Customs in the City of Sydney? Yes. I was Manager of the Wharf Association also for some years.
1507. I understand you have a statement to make? Yes. I did not receive an invitation to attend before this Committee until 6 o'clock on yesterday evening, and I regret to say that I am very ill-prepared to undergo a searching examination in respect to any general statements I may make. I regret that my statement is of necessity general, because I am retired from official life, and I have not the access to official papers which would enable me to test or to support such opinions as I may have formed in the past respecting wharfage accommodation in Sydney. I was examined some years since on the same subject by this Committee, and I then, I think, hazarded the opinion that the wharfage of that date was not only equal to the wants of that time, but that the accommodation then existing was sufficient generally to suffice for any reasonable time later on. How much the conditions have changed we all know, but, speaking after consideration and with great deference for the opinion of those whose opportunities to gather facts and figures are greater than those now at my command, I hold the opinion I expressed when I was previously examined is maintained, and I still hold that the wharfage accommodation for the trade of Sydney is in full advance of the requirements of trade. Mr. Coghlan shows that the increase of steam tonnage for the nineteen years ending 1895 was 387 per cent. In the advertising columns of the daily Sydney journals of yesterday, four steam companies advertise vessels trading from Sydney to Europe representing a carrying cargo capacity of over 180,000 registered tons. This tonnage is the tonnage of twenty-seven vessels continually trading to this port, and the whole of the vessels are accommodated at the Circular Quay, and I may say that the berths are almost constantly filled by the vessels I refer to. Another feature is that, in yesterday's paper, the vessels advertised for London are all steam vessels, and not one sailing vessel was advertised on the berth to load for London or for any port in Europe. There are old colonists on this Committee whose memories will recall the daily advertisements of sailing ships in the back time, and the long string of names, such as the Phœnician, Walter Hood, Vimiera, Dunbar, Parramatta, Light of the Age, and a host of others—but this reminiscence would be an impertinent waste of your time if I did not intend to endeavour to found an argument upon it. I ask myself how many sailing ships have these steamers displaced. It would require a sailing fleet of 150 vessels of 1,200 tons each to take the place of the steamers now doing the Sydney and London trade:—From Great Britain, 1897, inward, 50 ships, 83,679 tons; 125 steamers, 350,992 tons; outward, 42 ships, 69,219 tons; 120 steamers, 337,737 tons. Many years ago the trading sailing vessels were principally berthed at the Circular Quay for loading, and a great number of them discharged their inward cargo at the (so called) back wharfs. Now it is all changed. The steamers have the trade to Europe, and they are nearly all at the Circular Quay; the sailing vessels as between London and Sydney have almost disappeared, and the back wharfs are frequently vacant. In this way I still contend then that the accommodation for shipping is sufficient for the trade of the port; but then it is a question of the nature and character of the accommodation offered. I am sure that any person visiting Darling Harbour must feel that, if it were not for the great intercolonial trade—and I may add, the greatest and most important carrying trade we have—Darling Harbour would be almost deserted by shipping. Empty berths are now the order of the day. The facts are that the Circular Quay is the place of places for the grand steamers and that it will long remain so. It has always appeared to me that if it is desirable in the interests of the public to increase wharfage accommodation, that end would be best attained by the resumption of private wharfs. I speak as an entirely disinterested person, and I have always felt that the Government should resume private wharfs rather than enter upon expensive projects in anticipation of a trade which may be quite as much revolutionised in the future as it has been in the past. Just

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as certainly as that twenty years ago it might have been found difficult to berth the "Great Eastern" at the Circular Quay, so certain is it that in future years the over accommodation now suggested may not be found up to date. The idea of levelling Glebe Island and making wharf frontages is a grand one, but it is, I think, premature, and, under existing conditions, and with the great wharf extensions now approaching completion on the west side of Darling Harbour, it would be well to wait a few years and see the outcome of the latest additions before attempting any new works of a costly character. Another matter I wish to refer to is the extension of the wharfage area. It does not appear to me desirable to get too much away from the present trade centres. If it be granted, as I suppose it will be, that there is more than ample accommodation for the discharge of all the sailing vessels to the port, it follows that the proposition to utilise Glebe Island is with a view to the export trade of the Colony mainly, and, if so, the experience of that trade is that the place of shipment in the harbour will be influenced in various ways, and that it would perhaps be cheaper to load wool ships in the stream than to punt wool to Glebe Island. I think it would be wise to take a calm view of this wharf question. The questions—Does the present system pay ?—Will the proposed addition pay ? should form part of the inquiry. The value of the sites occupied, the amount spent in construction, from the introduction of responsible government to the present time, are questions to be considered in the attempt to bring the wharfage question within the range of commercial criticism. The telegram I received from the Secretary invited me to give you my views on the wharfage question and trade of Sydney. This must be my excuse for going over old ground, which some of you may regard as tedious.

1508. There is one feature of your remarks with which I do not seem to quite agree—that is, in regard to Circular Quay ; you seem to think that Circular Quay will always be the great centre wharfage for our large vessels ; does it not occur to you that Circular Quay is every day becoming more a place for the ferry traffic of the city ? There is no doubt of it.

1509. And it would appear, as far as we can see, that the ferry traffic is pushing out the big steamer traffic, especially on the southern end of the quay and the south-western portion of it ;—is that not so ? I scarcely think that the ferry traffic will ever be worth what the present dues give to the Government from the discharging and loading of ships.

1510. It is not a matter of value, but of utility ? If it is not a matter of the value of money, or of making the thing pay, I have nothing more to say. It has always appeared to me that the big ships wish to be at the Circular Quay because it is a good advertisement for them in getting passengers. That place has always been a favourite place. Even in the old days of nearly fifty years ago we know that the passenger ships always endeavoured to get the best berths they could at the Circular Quay. Of course, it was a very small quay at that time.

1511. But have they not been gradually pushed out ; within your memory and mine, and that of most of us round this table, the whole of the southern end of the quay was occupied by a string of large passenger sailing vessels ;—where are they to-day ? They have disappeared.

1512. And the ferry steamers have taken their place ? The ferry steamers have taken the head of the cove, no doubt ; but of course, the extensions have been made where the P. and O. boats are, and below that to the point, and all round that. At one time that was a kind of picnicking place.

1513. At the present day you must have noticed in regard to the large German steamers which berth at the south-western corner of the Quay, there is a kind of movement to get them away from there because the space is required for the ferry traffic ? That is the larger giving way to the smaller, if it be desirable.

1514. I agree with you that for a certain class of steamer, such as the large mail boats, the Quay will always be popular ; but in this inquiry we have had brought prominently under our notice the large vessels known as "tramps" and the very large line of steamers such as the White Star line, vessels of 10,000 tons each ; those are the steamers which seem to require special wharfage accommodation, and where do you think they would find their resting-place ? I do not think they would find it at Glebe Island.

1515. I do not want to know where they will not go, but where will they go ? They would be very well served in the stream.

1516. But they bring general merchandise for warehousemen, and so on, and do you think it is desirable that they should discharge there goods in the stream ? It has been done again and again in the case of large ships.

1517. But is that up-to-date ? No, I do not think it is. Then the question is, are we going to get all the vessels of that class and character.

1518. We do not know what we are going to get, but we know what we have at the present time, and these vessels are a very large factor in our trade at the present time ? No doubt.

1519. And those are the ships that we want to see if we can better convenience them to-day, and not only to-day, but in a few years to come ;—do you think that, for many years to come—with Woolloomooloo Bay, with Circular Quay, with the wharfs commencing at Parbury's and going round to Moore's wharf, and with Darling Harbour and Darling Island—we have plenty of wharfage for years to come ? If you take in what are known as the private wharfs, I say unhesitatingly yes ; but if you leave those altogether out of consideration, and say they are past their time, then I agree with you that you will have to provide accommodation somewhere else.

1520. I do not wish to put aside the private wharfs for one moment ; I mean to take the whole thing together—the Government wharfs and private wharfs, commencing at Woolloomooloo Bay and going right round to Darling Island ;—do you think that there is ample accommodation for shipping to-day and for a good many years to come ? Taking in the railway jetties on the west side, I think there is ample accommodation, because you have not commenced to use Darling Island yet.

1521. Although the quantity of wharfage accommodation may be sufficient in the space just mentioned, are the facilities afforded at those wharfs up to date for the present shipping necessities ; have you been round lately sufficiently to say ? Speaking generally, I would say that, with certain exceptions, there is no doubt that the Government wharfs are superior to the private wharfs, both in position and also in material and approach.

1522. Then your evidence amounts, I think, to this—that taking the present available wharfage, starting on the south-eastern end of Woolloomooloo Bay, and working gradually right round to Darling Island, bring all those wharfs up to date, and then there is ample accommodation for the shipping of the port to-day and for a good many years to come ? That is my opinion.

William Robson Benson, Manager, Wharf Association, Sydney, sworn, and examined :—

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1523. *Chairman.*] You are manager of the Wharf Association ? Yes.

1524. The chairman of that association has already given evidence before the Committee, and you now supply some figures which he promised to furnish ? Yes. I have the information in the form of a letter. It is as follows :—

To the Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,—

Dear Sir, Sydney, 6 January, 1900.

Following my communication under date 18th December last, I now have the pleasure of handing you herewith returns then promised :—

Firstly :—The number of berths available to berth oversea vessels, excluding those provided for at Government wharfs ;

Secondly :—The number of oversea vessels which have arrived during three years, commencing from 1st July, 1896, and ending 30th June, 1899, and their respective tonnage.

I would point out that the berths available for berthing oversea shipping at private wharfs number thirty-three.

During the past three years (*vide* returns) the number of steamers and ships which have arrived numbered—steamers, 196 ; sailers, 253 ; total, 449.

Taking into consideration the knowledge that the following shipping firms berth their vessels at wharfs under control of the Government :—White Star line, Dangar, Geyde, & Co., A. McArthur & Co. (Limited), P. & O. S.S. Co., Orient S.N. Co., M.M.S.N. Co., Burns, Philp, & Co. (Limited), Gibbs, Bright, & Co., North-German Lloyd Co., German Australian Co., E. & A.S.S. Co., and that intercolonial steamers, vessels and timber-laden ships, are specially provided for, there are available thirty-three berths, capable of berthing on an average, say, two vessels each a month (sixty-six), or 792 a year. Now, taking into consideration that only 449 over-sea vessels—other than those provided for at Government wharfs—have visited the port during three years from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1899, it means the average a year numbers, say, 150. As previously stated, there are thirty-three berths, each capable of berthing two vessels a month, which equals sixty-six a month, or 792 a year. These figures show that, outside Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay wharfage accommodation, there is absolutely an excess of accommodation over and above that required to meet the shipping business of the port, inasmuch as the private wharfs are capable of berthing 642 vessels over and above what they are now doing.

I would also direct your attention to the fact that five broadside berths, each 500 feet long, could be made available for shipping purposes at Darling Island, and that on eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay there is a berth in course of construction,

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construction, and a proposal to construct two more berths—900 feet—on western side. This means, together with Darling Island, an additional eight berths, and, according to my previous statement, that a berth is capable of turning round two ships a month, there are then forty-one berths capable of berthing eighty-two vessels per month, or 984 a year, as against the average number of arrivals unprovided for, viz., 150 a year.

In conclusion, I would say that the wharf occasionally occupied by the White Star line of steamers is not always occupied. This observation would also apply to several berths at Circular Quay.

Yours, &c.,
W. R. BENSON,
Manager, Wharf Association.

P.S.—I would desire you to note that all steamers are only partly laden. That the term over-sea vessels applies to all vessels arriving from ports outside Australasia.

I have also a return showing the number of inward cargo ships and steamers over-sea berthed at wharfs, exclusive of those controlled by the Government, from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1899. According to this return, the number of steamers is 196, and the number of ships 253. I have another return showing the berths capable of berthing over-sea vessels. It is as follows:—

RETURN showing Berths capable of berthing Over-sea Vessels:—

Association.	Berths.	Private Wharfs.	Berths.
Dalgety's New	4	Hoffnung's	2
Smith's	3	Parbury's	2
Adelaide	1	Walker's	1
Moore's	3	Grafton	2
Towns'	1	Reid's Federal	3
Dalgety's	2	Russell's	1
Central	4	McLean's	1
Dalton's	3		
		Total	33

In making the estimate contained in this last return, I have acted liberally, because I have not included Burns, Philp's wharf, and one or two others.

1525. You remember giving evidence before the Committee in November, 1888, when the question of running a wharf out into the middle of Woolloomooloo Bay was considered? Yes.

1526. You then gave evidence as to the wharfage accommodation of Sydney, and contended that there was ample accommodation for all purposes without the erection of the proposed jetty;—between 1888 and the present time, have the private wharf-owners kept the wharf accommodation up to date, so as to meet the requirements of the steamers, which have so largely increased in size, and which now visit this port regularly? Yes; excepting large steamers, such as the P. & O., the Orient, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, and the White Star line. I may mention, however, that it is very hard indeed for private individuals to compete against the Government. Private individuals are continually handicapped. In the first place, they are limited in the construction of a jetty to a certain length, and there is also no fixity of tenure. The Government fix a limit line, and beyond that line you cannot construct a jetty. The line varies in different directions, but you cannot extend beyond it. If you do get permission they charge you a rental for the use of the water. Now, the Government themselves have no limit-line for their own constructions, and they pay no rental for the use of the water. You can see, therefore, how private wharf-owners are handicapped. Taking it all round you may say that the private wharf-owner is simply strangled by the Government competition. Even if a private wharf-owner made good accommodation the Government might at any time come in and give better.

1527. Your observations as to the extension of jetties and fixity of tenure would not apply to cases where the wharf-owners have the fee-simple? I do not know of any owners at Darling Harbour who have the fee-simple.

1528. Take the bight round from Dawes' Point to Smith's wharf, are the wharfs there not largely in the hands of private owners? I think they all pay the Government for the right of construction.

1529. Is not Dalton's wharf a modern wharf? Yes, though the jetty is not very long; but I think they have a right to extend another 100 feet.

1530. Is it a serviceable wharf? For a certain class of trade.

1531. I mention Dalton's wharf, because from my observation it is generally occupied by vessels? Not so much I fancy as one or two other wharfs. The best occupied wharf is, I think, Dalgety's new wharf, that is, Dibbs' old wharf.

1532. Do you think that with an improved tenure the wharf-owners would improve their properties more? I am quite certain of it.

1533. Your statement is to the effect that the ships are not in continuous occupation of the wharfs;—is not that the inevitable result of steamers overtaking sailing vessels in the import and export of goods? Of course, as regards steamers, we know exactly when they will arrive, and in the case of sailing vessels we do not know the date. Suppose a White Star liner comes alongside a wharf, bringing about 2,000 tons of cargo, it is discharged in two days, and she then leaves for another port. The same rule also applies to the Tyser line of steamers and other cargo steamers. Where you can berth two sailing vessels in a month you can berth three or four steamers.

1534. In the case of steamers there is not likely to be such a continuous occupation of wharfs as in the case of sailing vessels? Excepting steamers like the P. & O. and the Orient Companies' boats, which are purely passenger ships, and which wait for their regular days of sailing.

1535. In the present state of things the occasional vacancy of wharfs may be looked upon as inevitable? Yes; you will never have all the berths fully occupied. It is absolutely impossible.

1536. It is a necessity of the trade, by reason of the frequent and regular despatch of large steamers, that the wharfs are sometimes empty;—it may be described as an incident of the trade of the port? Exactly.

1537. It must not be taken as a reason for the non-necessity for increased wharfage accommodation? Quite so. A ship like the "Medic" may occupy a berth for three days, and for the balance of the month the wharf may be idle.

1538. The tendency of trade indicates that there will be frequent vacancies at the wharfs? Yes; it is only when it is found impossible to berth ships that there may be said to be a necessity for increasing accommodation.

1539. Do you know of any cases where ships have been delayed and have not been able to come alongside the wharfs through the want of accommodation on their arrival? As far as my recollection serves me, speaking of the past two years, and perhaps going even further back than that, I can think of only one steamer, the "Kent," which was so situated. We could have berthed that steamer ourselves, but we were very fully occupied by other large steamers, and we had to refuse her. I think that without any delay she went alongside the Circular Quay. That is the only case of the kind I can recollect.

1540. Can you say from your general knowledge whether there are frequently occasions when ships cannot get berths? That is not the case to my knowledge.

1541. We are informed that the White Star line are in treaty for the north-east berth at Woolloomooloo Bay for the use of the "Medic," the "Afric," and the "Persic";—is that arrangement completed? There is a private arrangement between Dalgety's Company and the Manager of Public Wharfs, I think. It was possible that we could have berthed their steamers at Smith's wharf; but the negotiations I had in hand fell through. Then Dalgety's took the matter in hand, and secured accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay.

1542. Why could you not arrange for the steamers to be berthed at Smith's wharf? If we had been able to to make arrangements with adjoining owners we should have had a berth of about 700 feet; but we could not come to arrangements with a certain company.

1543. Does not a case of that kind show the necessity for the provision of other wharfage for these large ships? It is very possible that in the near future it will be possible to berth them at Smith's wharf. There are close upon 1,200 feet of broadside frontage there, and I think it is more than probable that in the near future it will be converted into two wharfs capable of berthing the White Star line and another steam line.

1544. The state of affairs you indicate would seem to point to the necessity for some entire wharfage association;—that is, an association covering the whole of the wharfs;—that would overcome the difficulty of adjoining owners being unable to come to an agreement? I think the difficulty to which I referred just now will be overcome in a very short time. I am under that impression.

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1545. Do you think there is a tendency to still further increase the tonnage of vessels coming to this port? It is very hard to determine the maximum limit of steamers; but I fancy the limit has been practically reached at the present time. Take the "Medic," for example: If she drew one foot more water, she could not come up the port beyond the Spit. She could not get into Adelaide or Melbourne either, alongside the wharf, leaving Brisbane out of the question. Therefore, I think, we are not likely to have larger steamers. Of course larger steamers go from England to New York, but they are purely passenger boats. We could not fill steamers like the "Medic" and "Afric" from New South Wales alone, and it would not pay them to bring cargo out to one Colony only. Trade will adjust itself to conditions, and I think you will find that the smaller class of steamers will always have a certain amount of work.
1546. You have, no doubt, given the Darling Island works some consideration. The wharfs there are just about being brought into operation, and seeing that the railway system of the Colony is in the hands of the Government, and that we are likely to become exporters of wheat, as well as frozen meat, do you not think it is desirable that the shipping should be worked hand-in-hand with railway transit? The export shipping is another question altogether. Take wheat for example. It can always be brought down from the country and discharged direct from the railway into the ship's hold. It can be easily tested in the trucks, but that is not the case with a bale of wool. A bale of wool must be opened out, and samples must be taken away. You must have specially adapted warehouses with a certain light, so that you can see the texture of the wool. You can ship wheat from the railway truck into the hold, but you will never be able to do that with wool.
1547. We have been told that wool warehouses would be better, if they were so arranged as to admit of loading from the top;—is that your opinion? It would be a great convenience; it would save all the hoisting.
1548. You have, I suppose, thought out the proposed improvements at Glebe Island? Yes; I know the place very well.
1549. Do you think it is necessary to provide more wharfage there? If I might speak plainly, I think it would be an extravagant waste of money. In the first place, you have three or four splendid berths at Pyrmont; they are adjacent to the city, and when you get a new bridge over there, the existing inconvenience will disappear in respect of traffic. The wharfs are, as I say, near to the heart of the city, and I should think it would be practicable to berth there three of the largest steamers coming to the port. I would take the coal traffic away from the wharfs at Pyrmont; they are used now only for the shipping of coal and the landing of ballast. I would transfer that trade to Darling Island, and would use the Pyrmont wharfs simply for the import business. Outside of Circular Quay I take the wharfs at Pyrmont to be the finest site in the harbour. You could carry on a big import trade there without any congestion of traffic.
1550. And you would take the coal traffic round to Darling Island? Yes; I would make it altogether a place of export. I might explain also with regard to Glebe Island that you have in Johnstone's Bay only 15 or 16 feet of water at low tide. If you were contemplating an import trade there you would have consignees of goods writing to their agents in London asking them not to ship by vessels discharging at that place. In the first place, there would be 1½ mile or about 2 miles of extra cartage. We have already had consignees writing home requesting their representatives in London not to ship by certain vessels discharging at certain wharfs, and I am sure they would do that in the case of Glebe Island.
1551. We have had the evidence of carriers as to the charges from that point, and it would appear that there would be a little extra charge? I should say there would certainly be an extra charge, owing to the difference in distance.
1552. You object to the place on the ground of inconvenience? On the ground of the delay and the extra cost. You would have two bridges to cross, and a big grade on the other side.
1553. The tenor of your evidence is that private wharf-owners should have a fair show in the way of long tenure of their frontages, and that if they had that they would so construct their wharfs as to meet the requirements of the port, providing ample accommodation for many years to come? Yes; excepting accommodation for exceptionally large steamers. Take Parbury's wharf; that wharf at the present time is 350 feet long. They have applied for another 100 feet. That would give them 450 feet. In the case of jetties you can overhang a little. You can suit a ship according to her hatches; therefore, the 450 feet would really mean about 500 feet. Then there is the Central wharf; they have a right to extend 100 feet, and they are now out about 320 feet. That would give them over 400 feet. All the large ships, such as the "Medic" and the "Friederich der Grosse" are already provided for. We have to provide only for outsiders, and that we can do at the present time. We can make more than ample provision.
1554. What width should a jetty be at which vessels could load or unload on either side? As a rule, we do not discharge two ships at a jetty; we discharge one and load the other. In our Association we pay particular attention to stevedoring. If you had a width of 200 feet, with only one ship unloading, without supervision over the stevedoring you would be liable to be blocked. At several of our wharfs we do the stevedoring ourselves, and we assort all the consignees' marks, so that if a consignee should send a dray down for his goods he can find them in a certain stack, and there is no delay. In many instances where ships discharge at a figure below which it may not pay the stevedore to do the work the goods are simply tumbled out of the slings, and there is no assortment of the cargo. In those cases any jetty must get blocked, but that is not the case with several of our jetties.
1555. With proper stevedoring, and with ships arranged in the way you suggest—that is, one unloading on one side, and another loading on the other—what would be an ample width? About 60 feet.
1556. You think that would be ample for all purposes? Yes, if one stevedore does the loading and unloading.
1557. Do I understand that you are opposed to the Government having wharfs? Not in any shape or form. All that I desire to point out was that the Government enjoy privileges that private wharf-owners do not enjoy, and I gave you illustrations.
1558. Upon equal terms the private wharf-owners can give as good accommodation as can the Government? Yes; but in several respects the Government wharfs are in a different position. Take Woolloomooloo Bay for example. In the case of some of the land the Government resumed there they paid from £180 to £200 a foot. If you have a berth 500 feet in length, and pay £200 a foot, that means £100,000. In constructing their wharfs the Government put no value on the foreshores, outside the construction of the wharfs. Take the Challis property; about £200 a foot was given, and for Hill's property about £170 or £180. The Government take no notice at all of that. They have to reclaim a lot of land and to fill in, and they make no charge for it. A private individual will have to charge for that, and the Government, in estimating the revenue from their wharfs, leave that out of the question. Then, again, in our Association we allow something for wear and tear. A planked wharf needs constant attention. You must spend so much a year in order to keep it in proper order. A plank will wear out, or a pile will want renewing.
1559. You think, then, that in this respect the Government have a pull over private owners? Yes; they do not charge themselves with the freehold at all, and we have to take that into consideration.
1560. *Mr. McFarlane.*] You think there is sufficient wharfage accommodation at the present time for the numerous lines of steamers visiting this port? Yes; taking into consideration the fact that there is a proposal to make another berth at Woolloomooloo Bay, I do not think any more accommodation is necessary. There are the Pyrmont wharfs.
1561. Suppose a new line of steamers was established, would it be easy for the owners to get wharfage accommodation without the erection of new wharfs? Yes. In addition to the accommodation at Woolloomooloo Bay, I estimate that at Pyrmont we have accommodation for three of the biggest ships that could enter the port.
1562. You are not aware of any difficulty in getting wharfage accommodation experienced by a new line of steamers establishing trade here? I am not aware of it.
1563. You seem to anticipate that if wharfs are erected at Glebe Island there will be a considerable increase in the cost of cartage to the warehouses? That is my belief.
1564. Are you aware of any delay to shipping owing to insufficient facilities at the wharfs;—take Howard Smith's wharf, for example? You are referring to the intercolonial trade; my remarks have applied exclusively to the over-sea trade.
1565. But with regard to the intercolonial trade, do you not think increased wharfage accommodation is necessary? Under existing conditions I think they manage their business very well. Some people expect too much for what they pay. In the port of Sydney we have been in the habit of giving too much altogether. There is no port in the world which gives so much and receives so little.
1566. My reason for asking the question is that it is generally known that on the days of departure of intercolonial steamers there is great difficulty in getting the drays to the wharfs to load;—there is a similar difficulty in discharging cargo? I am not prepared to give evidence as to the intercolonial trade. I have been dealing exclusively with over-sea ships. I admit that in the intercolonial trade there is a certain amount of delay, but I think it might be obviated, in a great measure, by better inspection of the traffic.
1567. I have seen a line of drays extending nearly half a mile waiting for their turn to get to the wharfs? In the intercolonial trade people, as a rule, rush their goods down at the last moment, and that leads to congestion.

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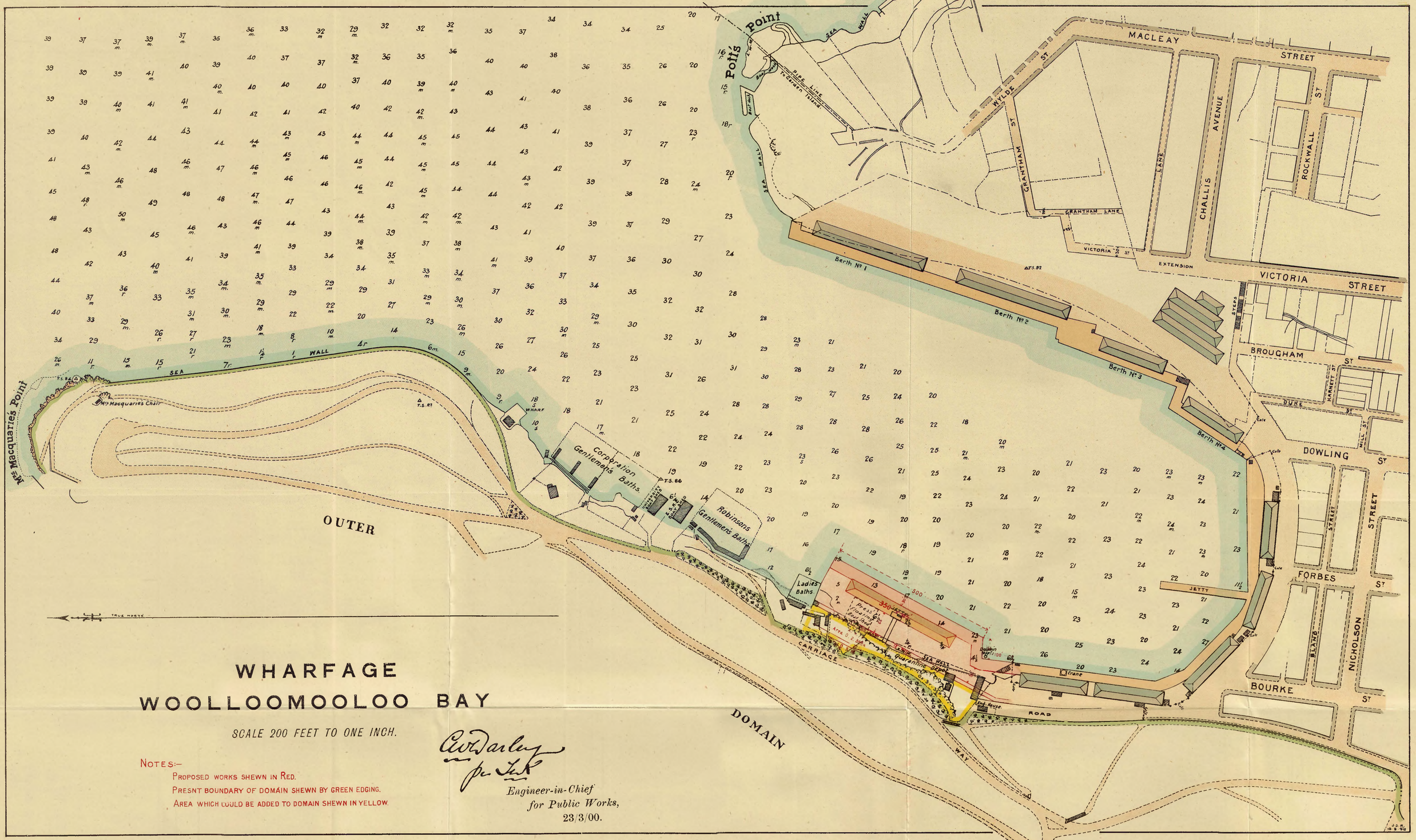
1568. Would not increased facilities do away with that congestion? I do not think so. I think the shippers are to a great extent to blame for it.
1569. Perhaps they do not get their orders until the last moment? That also may have something to do with it.
1570. You do not think there is any likelihood of larger over-sea ships trading to this port? I should imagine that the "Medic," the "Afric," and the "Persic" are about the largest steamers likely to come here. A ship drawing over 27 feet of water could not get up the harbour over the sand-bar. In Adelaide and Melbourne also she would have to lighten her cargo, and that would mean additional cost. It would not pay to build larger vessels for one port alone.
1571. Could they not dredge the harbour? It is not at all likely, I think, that the Government would expend hundreds of thousands of pounds in dredging for the benefit of one company.
1572. Is it not a fact that for the past twenty years every steamer which has been built for existing lines has been of larger dimensions than the steamer she has replaced? No doubt that has been the case.
1573. Is there not, then, reason to suppose that the ships would increase in size with the increased volume of trade? You must take into consideration the suitability of the ship for the trade she is to follow. As I have already pointed out, bigger ships than those of the White Star line could not enter the port. If ships coming to the port had to lighter their goods it would take a lot of gilt off the freight.
1574. It is fair to assume that the companies would not build their boats of larger dimensions unless the trade warranted it? I think it will be many years befere the trade will warrant larger ships than the White Star liners coming here.
1575. At the present time some of the liners cannot get alongside the wharfs at Adelaide? That is so. I do not think they can get to Brisbane at all. There is a wharf at a considerable distance from Brisbane which some of them might get alongside.
1576. Your evidence refers mainly to over-sea ships? Yes.
1577. And the arguments applied to those ships would not apply to intercolonial trade? No.
1578. *Mr. Shepherd.*] I think you said that 60 feet would be an ample width for two vessels at a jetty—one loading and the other unloading? Providing there were one stevedore. We have the control of the stevedores. One stevedore loads and unloads; therefore we have everything under our control, and we take care there is no block.
1579. In giving evidence in 1888 you said you thought that a width of from 150 to 200 feet would be required? Yes. At that time the circumstances were different. It was proposed to construct a jetty 700 feet long, and to put two or three ships on each side. The effect of that would be that the ship at the extreme end would be blocked by the ships in-shore. You would require an extra width in that case.
1580. Your width of 60 feet applies to only one vessel on each side? Yes.
1581. Is it your opinion that additional wharfage is absolutely necessary in Sydney? I think not.
1582. How many ships do you say can be accommodated at Pyrmont? I should think about three. You have one wharf there with a length of 1,070 feet.
1583. Do you think the piers there are wide enough to accommodate one vessel on each side? Yes; one is apparently 70 feet in width, and to the westward you have a width of about 80 feet or 90 feet.
1584. Even with the accommodation there and at Woolloomooloo you think the shipping is already fairly provided for? Yes.
1585. *Mr. Watson.*] You do not favour the construction of any more wharfage accommodation by the Government at the present time? Excepting the wharfs in contemplation at Woolloomooloo. I am particularly opposed to the construction of wharfage at Glebe Island, when you have such jetties as those at Pyrmont.
1586. Your Association has been opposed for many years past to any proposal to increase the wharfage accommodation of Sydney? I do not think so. I am advocating the use of the jetties at Pyrmont purely in a public spirit. They would be the biggest factor, by way of opposition, we could possibly have.
1587. Did not your Association oppose the construction of the wharfs at Darling Island? I do not think I gave evidence as to that proposal.
1588. I think that you yourself and the chairman of the association have opposed each proposed extension of wharfage by the Government? I do not think we have taken up that position. What I now say is that for the import business the Pyrmont wharfs are infinitely superior to the Darling Island wharfs. You might make Darling Island an emporium for the export trade. I do not think we have ever opposed the wharfs there in any shape or form.
1589. Are you aware that at the present time, even allowing for the various wharfs owned by the Government being debited with the cost of land resumption, which has in some cases been recouped to a certain extent, they are still paying a fair percentage on the outlay—between 3 and 4 per cent.? Nothing is written off for maintenance or depreciation, and a jetty will last only about twenty-one years—I mean, of course, a pile jetty.
1590. A great number of the Government wharfs are not pile jetties;—what about the wharfs at Darling Island? Nearly all the Government wharfs are pile wharfs, with decking.
1591. You think that twenty-one years is the limit of life of those constructions? I think so. I think you will find that Mr. Darley will support what I say.
1592. Have the jetties under your control been reconstructed in twenty-one years? Yes; we are reconstructing portions of them every twelve months. Piles require to be pulled up and new ones put down, and the decking has to be renewed.
1593. Captain Jackson estimated the life of the wharfs at Circular Quay at nearly fifty years? I am under the impression that Mr. Darley at one time quite agreed with us that the life of a jetty—I am speaking only from memory—was about twenty-one years.
1594. *Mr. Dick.*] In your statement you said you had thirty-three berths, accommodating on the average two vessels per month;—to complete that information, and make it more valuable, could you give us any idea of the average length of the berths? They would go from 400 feet down to 200 feet. The 200-feet berths would be few in number. There would be, perhaps, not more than four of them. They would be suitable for the Hamburg and New York ships. We take a great many sailing vessels of comparatively small tonnage. They vary from 3,000 tons to 1,200 tons. We have Glasgow, Hamburg, and New York ships of only 1,200 tons.
1595. *Chairman.*] Some of the witnesses opposed to this proposal seem to think that the extra tonnage of the port does not necessarily carry with it the necessity for increased wharfage accommodation;—do you agree with that suggestion? I can quite understand that extra tonnage does not involve a proportionate increase in imports; but quite apart from that, the ships of larger size require a certain space at the wharfs.
1596. For example, a 10,000-ton ship may deposit only 1,200 tons of cargo, and yet will require a great deal of space? Quite so.

[One plan.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900



WHARFAGE
WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY

SCALE 200 FEET TO ONE INCH.

NOTES:—

PROPOSED WORKS SHEWN IN RED.

PRESNT BOUNDARY OF DOMAIN SHEWN BY GREEN EDGING.

AREA WHICH COULD BE ADDED TO DOMAIN SHEWN IN YELLOW.

A. W. Darley
per J. S. K.

Engineer-in-Chief
for Public Works,
23/3/00.

53361 Sig. *8

Photo-lithographed by
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,
Sydney, N.S.W.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAVENDER BAY JETTY.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING EXTENSION OF THE LEASE OF.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 12 *July,* 1900.

LAVENDER BAY JETTY.

On the 19th July, 1899, the Railway Commissioners made application for a special lease, under section 89 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, of 7½ perches of land, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, at Lavender Bay, for a jetty, they being the proprietors of fee-simple land to which the lease applied for would front.

About the same time the Borough of North Sydney applied for an extension of their lease of the same site, which was to expire at the end of 1899.

At the time of these applications the jetty was let to the North Shore Ferry Co., at a rental of £80 per year, of which £30 was paid to the Department of Lands as rent under the principal lease.

On the matter coming on at the Land Court on the 2nd April, 1900, after several adjournments, the merits of the applications were discussed to some extent, and a further adjournment granted to allow of certain proposals being made by the solicitor for the North Sydney Council, which might avoid a conflict between applicants.

On 3rd April, Messrs. Pigott and Stinson wrote to the Solicitor for Railways, proposing that the Commissioners should allow the Council's application to proceed unopposed, the latter agreeing to pay a nominal rent of £1 per annum for the Commissioners' land, and to grant a new lease to the North Shore Steam Ferry Co. on the same lines as previously.

On 10th April the Council's solicitors were written to, intimating that the Railway Commissioners were ready to enter into the proposed agreement, and asking to have a draft submitted.

The agreement referred to was not proceeded with, pending negotiations between the North Sydney Council and the Sydney Ferries (Limited), successors to the former company.

On 27th April, Commissioners met Mr. E. M. Clark, M.P., with the Mayor and a number of aldermen representing the North Sydney Council, when the whole matter was discussed, and it was intimated that the only interest the Commissioners had in the matter was the convenience of the travelling public, and that proceedings in respect of the license would be suspended until the Council and the Sydney Ferries had arrived at some conclusion. The Commissioners, being aware of the terms the Sydney Ferries Co. offered, considered them reasonable, advised their acceptance, and intimated they would withdraw application if accepted.

As a result of these negotiations, as is assumed, the Commissioners, on 28th June, received a communication from the Town Clerk, North Sydney, that the Council had agreed, on obtaining a renewal of its lease, to give a further lease to the Ferries Co., on the terms of their former lease, with a further condition—(1) that the fares ruling at present should not be increased, and (2) that the boats should run at not greater intervals than thirty minutes between each trip—to which terms it was announced that the Sydney Ferries had agreed.

On receipt of this intimation, the Commissioners instructed their solicitor that the lease to the North Sydney Council might be consented to.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.

(PUBLIC WHARFS—APRIL, 1900.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 *June*, 1900.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Monthly returns showing the number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, "and the cause thereof,—(*a*) upon vessels belonging to New South "Wales; (*b*) upon vessels belonging to other countries whilst within the "jurisdiction of New South Wales; (*c*) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, "workshops, mines, quarries, buildings in course of erection, and on "railways."

(*Mr. Samuel Smith.*)

APRIL, 1900.—MONTHLY RETURN of Accidents—Public Wharfs, Sheds, and Wool Stores.

Name.	Nature of Accident.	Name of Vessel where occurred.	Whether New South Wales or Foreign Vessel.	Cause.	Fatal or Non-fatal.
George Walker	Injury to leg	S.S. "Gera".....	German.....	Stack of boxes slipping on his leg.	Non-fatal.
— Buckley	Injury to brain ...	S.S. "Tropea".....	American	Falling off ship's side	Fatal.

JOHN JACKSON,
Collector and Manager.

[3*d*.] 131—
[600 copies—Approximate cost of Printing (labour and material), 15s.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED

To make further Investigation into the Causes of the Dangers to which Vessels carrying Coal are liable;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDIX.

(APPOINTED 11th MAY, 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

*129—A

[2s.]

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved—

Professor RICHARD THRELFALL, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.; and
EDWARD FISHER PITTMAN, Assoc. R.S.M.

Greeting:—

KNOW ye, That We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you, or either of you—the members of Our recent Royal Commission of Inquiry "into the cause of the dangers to which vessels carrying coal are said to be peculiarly liable, and as to the best means that can be adopted for removing or lessening the same"—to now watch the effect of the recommendations contained in your Report of the 28th April, 1897, and to complete experiments already instituted by you, and to make further experiments, as may be deemed necessary, for the more complete elucidation of the causes of dangers to which vessels carrying coal are liable: And We do, by these presents, grant to you, or either of you, at any meeting or meetings to which each of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the matters herein submitted for your consideration and every matter connected therewith, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And We do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission: And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, in the office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your hands and seals, upon the matters referred to as aforesaid, and that you may have power to certify unto Us from time to time as you may deem expedient what you may find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our Colony of New South Wales, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said Professor RICHARD THRELFALL, to be President of this Our Commission, which said Commission We declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoria No. 1, intituled "*An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*"

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this eleventh day of May, in the sixtieth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

(L.S.) HAMPDEN.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Entered on Record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 18, page 413, this eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

VICTORIA,

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To Our Trusty and Well-beloved—

ARTHUR ERNEST SAVAGE, Esquire.

Greeting:—

WHEREAS by an Instrument under the Great Seal of Our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date the eleventh day of May, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, We did appoint PROFESSOR RICHARD THRELFALL, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., and EDWARD FISHER PITTMAN, Esquire, Assoc. R.S.M.—the members of our recent Royal Commission of Inquiry "into the cause of the dangers to which vessels carrying coal are said to be peculiarly liable, and as to the best means that can be adopted for removing or lessening the same"—to watch the effect of the recommendations contained in their Report of the 28th April, 1897, and to complete experiments already instituted by them, and to make further experiments, as might be deemed necessary, for the more complete elucidation of the causes of dangers to which vessels carrying coal are liable: And whereas the said EDWARD FISHER PITTMAN has resigned his office as a member of the Commission constituted by the Instrument aforesaid: Now, therefore, know you that We of our especial grace have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint you, the said ARTHUR ERNEST SAVAGE, to be a member of the said Commission.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this tenth day of November, in the sixty-second year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

By deputation from His Excellency,

(L.S.) FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Entered on Record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 20, page 186, this twelfth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

COAL CARGOES FURTHER INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

We, your Excellency's Commissioners, have the honor to report the result of an experiment which has been conducted by us to ascertain the practical effect of moisture in promoting the spontaneous combustion of coal.

The Commission was appointed on the 11th May, 1897, following on an inquiry made under a former Commission into the causes which lead to the spontaneous combustion of coal in ships. During the course of that inquiry it was ascertained that considerable doubt existed here and at other large coal shipping centres as to the part played by moisture in aiding or accelerating spontaneous combustion ; and the primary object of the present Commission was to gain further information on this matter by means of a practical test under conditions similar to those obtaining when wet coal is loaded into ships.

Mr. Pittman resigned from the Commission, and Mr. A. E. Savage was appointed in his stead on the 10th November, 1898.

To ensure a reliable and decisive result it was known, from writings on the subject, and the work of the previous Commission, that it would be necessary to deal with a large body of coal, and some difficulty was experienced in securing a site suitable for the accommodation of the buildings required to contain the amount decided upon ; but ultimately, through the kindness of the directors of the Sulphide Corporation, we secured temporarily a portion of their land at Cockle Creek, conveniently situated for the erection and loading of the necessary bins.

We were unable to proceed with the experiment immediately on completion of the buildings owing to the difficulty of procuring small coal, partly through its not being available from any one colliery in the quantity and time required, and partly owing to the unwillingness of several of the colliery proprietors to supply the Commission with coal. This unwillingness seemed to be founded on a belief that the result of the experiment, if heating took place, might prejudice the trade of the colliery whose coal was purchased by the Commission. While we do not think there are any grounds for such a belief, in deference to it, we refrain from mentioning the source from which the coal was obtained. It is, however, a coal regularly used and shipped in large quantities, and is not one which differs in any material respect, so far as the result of the Commission's experiment is concerned, from that of many other collieries in the Newcastle district.

When ultimately the supply of coal was arranged for, it was impossible to obtain it as rapidly as was desirable, and the filling of the bins consequently extended over a period of twenty-one days.

For

For reasons, mainly of economy, it was decided at the outset not to observe temperatures except at considerable intervals, until the coal showed signs of heating. In view of the notable difference in the temperature of the two bins when the first thermometer reading was taken, and the peculiar irregularities in the temperature curves subsequently recorded, it is to be regretted, on scientific grounds, that the temperatures were not taken more frequently in the early stages of the experiment, though the practical conclusions are in no way affected by this omission.

Construction and Situation of Bins.

In view of the known importance of ventilation and removal of heat by atmospheric influence in connection with spontaneous heating of coal, we deem it necessary to describe the construction of the bins at some length.

Each bin was constructed so as to contain a cubical mass of coal, the length of each side being approximately 21 feet. The walls were constructed of old planks, averaging 6 inches wide by 1 inch thick, supported externally by a rough timber frame, well strutted to resist the outward pressure of the contained coal. The lining planks being of somewhat irregular shape, there were numerous spaces between them, which, though too small to allow coal to pass, permitted a certain amount of ventilation over the whole external vertical surface of the bins. To protect the coal from rain and sun, a flat galvanized iron roof was provided, supported on short uprights from the main frame of the bin at a height above the level top of the coal of from 4 feet on the north-west side to 7½ feet on the south-east side. The sides of the bins between the coal and the roof were closed with boards sufficiently to prevent the entrance of rain, but not too closely to prevent free ventilation.

The two bins were separated from one another by an air space of about 9 inches between the walls. This space was not open at the bottom or sides, and there was consequently no free circulation of air, but it was sufficient to give good heat insulation between the two masses of coal.

Two sides of the structure were entirely exposed to the weather, but on the south-east side (that on which the coolest winds prevail) it was protected by a railway embankment nearly as high as itself, and the space between it and the embankment was filled in with coke during the whole time the experiment was in progress. On the south-west side there was also a pile of coke almost as high as, and close to, the bins. It was on this side that the wet coal was situated.

Filling of Bins.

The erection of bins was completed about the end of October, 1897, but for reasons already mentioned, filling with coal did not commence until November the 12th, 1898, after which date the work proceeded as follows:—

November 12th	36 tons in dry bin	36 tons in wet bin.
„ 14th	45⅕ „ „	45½ „ „
„ 15th	36 „ „	36 „ „
„ 16th	36 „ „	36 „ „
„ 22nd	36 „ „	36 „ „
„ 25th	38 „ „	38 „ „
December 2nd	18 „ „	18 „ „
Totals	245½ „ „	245½ „ „

The two bins were loaded as nearly as possible simultaneously, in order to equalise the composition of the coal and the conditions under which it was loaded.

The coal was filled from the railway trucks into wheelbarrows, and tipped from these directly into the bins at several points over the area of the floor. The height from which the coal fell was at first 17 feet, gradually lessening until the bins were full. The two bins were filled as nearly as possible at the same time and ate, and as each barrow load of coal was dropped it was spread with shovels over the surface of the coal already tipped, thus avoiding, so far as possible, the separation

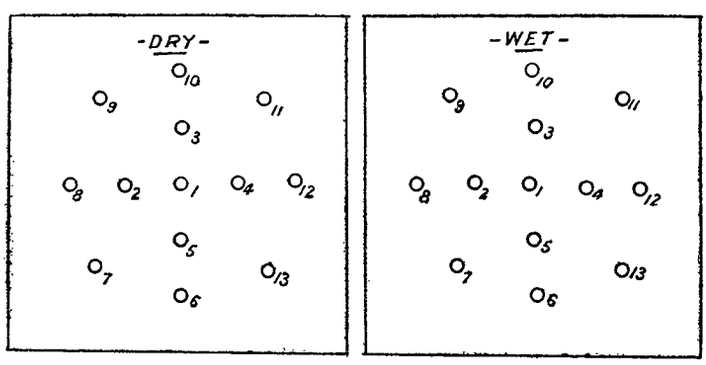
separation of the fine from the coarse coal. If the coal had been tipped at one point only and not levelled, a conical heap would have been formed, down the sides of which the larger pieces of coal would have rolled fastest and accumulated at the bottom.

When loading the coal into the "wet" bin, a stream of fresh water from a hose was continuously played over it in such a way as to thoroughly saturate it.

The quantity of water used was sufficient to cause a small stream to flow from the bottom of the bin, but not sufficient to wash out any considerable quantity of fine dust.

For the purpose of taking temperatures, thirteen thin galvanized iron pipes of about 2 inches in diameter and ·018 inch (·457 milimetre) wall thickness, were placed vertically in each bin prior to loading, and were situated as shown in the diagram.

PLAN OF BINS.



The impact of the coal in loading slightly displaced these pipes, but not to any serious extent except in the case of two of them—No. 3 in the dry bin and No. 5 in the wet bin—which became obstructed so as to prevent temperatures being taken below 16 and 8 feet respectively from the surface.

It had been foreseen that this might happen in spite of all precautions to the contrary, but we were afraid to use any but very thin pipes for the following reason :—It was the object of the experiment to ascertain the distribution of temperature in a heap of coal under normal conditions, and it was therefore important that this distribution should not be affected by circumstances peculiar to the experiment. If the walls of the tubes had been thick, the vertical distribution of temperature in the tubes would have depended appreciably upon the conductivity of the tubes themselves, as well as upon the distribution natural to the coal, and the object of the experiment would not have been attained.

Description of Coal Used.

The coal used was what is known as "small" coal, and contained the following proportion of sizes in samples taken from the bins at the conclusion of the experiment.

Sieve.	Dry Bin.	Wet Bin.
Remained on 2 mesh sieve	30·20	36·81
Passed through 2 and remained on 4 mesh sieve	24·49	21·76
" 4 " " 8 "	24·08	23·43
" 8 " " 10 "	2·48	1·65
" 10 " " 20 "	5·60	6·10
" 20 " " 30 "	5·00	5·40
" 30 " " 40 "	3·34	2·11
" 40 " " 50 "	·38	·52
" 50 " " 60 "	·44	·26
" 60 " " 80 "	1·09	·68
" 80 " " 100 "	1·43	·67
" 100 mesh sieve	1·27	·51
Total	99·80	99·90
Loss	·20	·10
	100·00	100·00

Measurements

MEASUREMENTS of Wire Cloth forming bottoms of sieves used for Sizing Test of Coal.

Meshes per linear inch.	Diameter of Wire, in inches.	Diameter of Wire, in millimetres.	Diameter of Opening, in inches. *	Diameter of Opening, in millimetres.	Ratio of diameter of Openings, smallest = 1.	Ratio of cube of diameter of Openings.
2	·048	1·219	·452	11·481	.....	.....
4	·032	·813	·218	5·537	.....	.....
8	·022	·559	·103	2·616	.....	.....
10	·0220	0·56	·0780	1·981	12·79	2,092·25
20	·0118	0·30	·0392	·996	6·43	265·85
30	·0090	0·23	·0243	·617	3·98	63·04
40	·0079	0·20	·0171	·434	2·80	21·95
50	·0063	0·16	·0137	·348	2·25	11·39
60	·0063	0·16	·0103	·262	1·69	4·83
80	·0047	0·12	·0078	·198	1·28	2·09
100	·0039	0·10	·0061	·155	1·00	1·00

* Shape of openings approximately square, and diameters measured parallel to one side.

Samples taken from the coal while being loaded into the bins showed an average of 2·2 per cent. of moisture. The complete analyses of the coal are given below, as well as their "coking power."

ANALYSES.

"*Dry*" *Bin.*

Analysis of sample of small coal taken from same colliery and similar in every way to that used in the bins. The sample was obtained subsequent to the conclusion of the experiment, the original samples not having been preserved :—

Proximate Analysis.

Hygroscopic moisture	1·72
Volatile hydrocarbons	31·83
Fixed carbon...	51·93
Ash	14·52
	100·00

Ultimate Analysis.

Carbon	68·512
Hydrogen	4·652
Oxygen ... ... } Nitrogen ... ... }	11·559
Sulphur	·503
Ash	14·774
	100·000

Specific gravity	1·387
Sulphur in coal	·495 per cent.

Coke—well swollen, bright, firm.
Ash—reddish brown, flocculent.

Analysis made after the coal was dried at 100° C.

"*Wet*" *Bin.*

Analysis of sample from coal remaining in the "wet" bin, taken some time after the conclusion of the experiment :—

Proximate Analysis.

Hygroscopic moisture	1·75
Volatile hydrocarbons	31·27
Fixed carbon...	53·08
Ash	13·90
	100·00

Ultimate Analysis.

Carbon	69 252
Hydrogen	4·731
Oxygen ... ... } Nitrogen ... ... }	11·352
Sulphur	·518
Ash	14·147
	100·000

Specific gravity	1·387
Sulphur in coal	·509 per cent.

Coke—slightly swollen, dull, firm.
Ash—light red brown, granular.

Analysis made after the coal was dried at 100° C.

COKING TESTS.

Coal and sand were passed through a 60-mesh and then through a 100-mesh sieve, and the intermediate portion, *i.e.*, that which passed the 60, but remained on the 100-mesh sieve, was mixed so as to contain coal and sand in the following proportions:—

No. 1—Sand, 20 per cent.; coal, 80 per cent.
" 2— " 40 " " 60 "
" 3— " 50 " " 50 "
" 4— " 60 " " 40 "
No. 5—Sand, 70 per cent.; coal, 30 per cent.
" 6— " 80 " " 20 "
" 7— " 90 " " 10 "

A sufficiency was placed in a 1-inch porcelain crucible (covered) and heated over a kerosene blast burner for one hour, the bottom of the crucible just showing red heat. The contents were then turned out on to a table, and the coke was pressed on top with a steel spatula to test resistance. The

The portions containing up to 80 per cent. of sand withstood the pressure of the spatula when it was deflected half an inch from a straight line without breaking. With a somewhat stronger pressure those containing 80 parts of sand were crushed. The cakes containing above 80 parts of sand were completely broken to powder with a deflection of the spatula of much less than half an inch. The coking power of the coal was, therefore, 80 of Mond's scale.

Methods and Records of Observations.

The bins being full on the 2nd December, the first temperature reading was taken on the 10th December by centigrade thermometer. The subsequent readings were taken at intervals shown by the temperature records. (See Appendix, p. 12.)

The temperatures recorded are the mean of two and sometimes three readings at each point. The reason for taking more than one reading was not because there was any extensive variation, but more as a check on the accuracy of the observer. The observed readings were corrected to the true temperatures by a table of corrections supplied with the thermometers from the Physical Laboratory of the Sydney University. The corrections resulted from a comparison of the thermometers used with the standards, whose two changes had been studied. The thermometers were enclosed in copper cases, both for the protection of the instruments and to provide a mass of metal to retard alteration in temperature while the thermometer was being drawn to the top of the tubes for observation. Experiments were made to determine the fall of temperature in the time usually required in pulling the thermometer to the top of the tube, but this being found inappreciable no correction was applied.

The temperatures were taken at two alternate sets of levels on alternate days, as is shown by the "temperature records," until towards the close of the experiment, this being rendered necessary by the inability of the observer employed to take the temperatures at all the points of observation in any one day; as it was, each day's work consisted of 156 readings. The curves are therefore, perhaps, not quite as representative as they might have been had observations been more frequent. It would, perhaps, have been appreciably better had there been daily readings in each pipe at each level, at any rate, when the temperatures began to rise rapidly, but this was impracticable under the circumstances.

The first temperature readings taken on the 10th December showed a mean temperature of 39·8° C. in the dry and 28·9° C. in the wet bin, a difference of 10·9° C., of which we have no explanation, though most of it, at all events, must have been due to cooling produced by evaporation from the extensive surface of wetted small coal during the prolonged loading of the bins. That it was due to more rapid spontaneous heating of the dry bin seems improbable, in view of the slow speed of the rise of temperature recorded immediately subsequent to this date. With regard to the weather conditions, nothing abnormal was observed.

When the temperature of the coal in the "dry" bin began to rise, it increased very rapidly (precisely as in the experiments of Fayol), until February 13th, when at 8 feet from the surface in the centre tube the temperature was so high as to melt the solder connections of the thermometer and char the string that was used for raising and lowering it, thus causing the instrument to fall to the bottom of the tube. After the loss of the thermometer a cord was lowered into the tube and left for a short time, and on being drawn up was found to be charred for about half the depth of the bin from the top, and indicated by its appearance that the temperature was highest at about 8 feet from the surface.

In view of this decisive result and the inflammable nature of the bin and its surroundings, on February 13th it was decided not to risk a fire by prolonging the experiment. The dry bin was therefore flooded with water and unloaded as far as was necessary to remove all the hot coal. Before unloading there was no visible smoke, though there was a distinct, but not strong, smell of the gaseous products of distillation of coal. On digging down, the heat seemed to be confined to a spot immediately in the vicinity of the centre pipe. No visible amount of coking had taken

taken place and the bulk of the coal was not to be distinguished by appearance from fresh coal. After the heated part of the coal and such as fell in from the sides during digging down, amounting altogether to about one-third of the whole, had been removed, the bin was left and showed no subsequent signs of heating.

The "wet" bin gave absolutely no indications of heating beyond the slight rises of temperature shown in the thermometer readings, and from the 27th January there was a steady decline in the mean temperature. Minor variations of temperature at particular points in both bins probably correspond to variations in ventilation depending on changes of direction of the wind, &c.

Conclusion.

In drawing an inference from these experiments we must restate the problem that we set out to solve. When coal becomes wet, either in the mine or in transport, or on the occasion of its being loaded on to a ship, are we to consider it as more or as less dangerous than coal loaded as mined, from the point of view of its liability to spontaneous combustion thereafter? To this question our experiment affords a direct and unconditional answer. Coal is less liable to spontaneous combustion when it is loaded wet than when it is loaded dry. If we pursue the inquiry still further and ask—how much less liable is coal to spontaneous combustion when loaded wet? we are unable to give a precise answer. Nevertheless our temperature curves (Appendix II), taken in conjunction with the similar curves formerly obtained by Fayol (and referred to in the Report of the previous Commission), indicate that if coal of the composition above stated, *i.e.*, ordinary New South Wales Newcastle coal, be loaded wet, the chance of its becoming heated during a voyage of eighty days through any ordinary weather is almost vanishingly remote.

The results of the trial are in no respects more interesting than in showing how very much coal is cooled by wetting it thoroughly with water, which itself is not very much cooler than the air.

Whether coal at a given temperature is, or is not, more subject to spontaneous combustion when it is wet than when it is dry our trial does not enable us formally to decide. This is a question of some possible interest, but it is not the question we have to deal with, and it remains perfectly open.

Another question which must be regarded as open, in so far as our experiment is concerned, is this: Is coal more liable to heat when saturated with salt water than it is when saturated with fresh water?

A question arising out of the trials is the following:—Was the wet coal protected from spontaneous heating by the fact of its being at a lower temperature, or by the action of the water in hindering the access of oxygen to the particles of the coal, or by both of these causes? From what we know of the way in which the heating of coal depends on the temperature of the coal, it might be supposed that the cooling would account for the immunity enjoyed by the wet coal. This, however, is not the case. If we look at the diagram on sheet 1 (Appendix II), showing the march of the maximum, mean, and minimum temperatures of the coal in the dry and wet bins respectively, we shall find two curves of supreme importance, viz., those referring to the progress of the maximum temperatures during the first ten days, from 10th December to 23rd December. These curves are not far from parallel, showing that the central portion of the wet coal was heating nearly as fast as the dry coal.

By the 12th January the maximum temperature of the wet coal had reached the point at which the dry coal started, and by 18th January it had risen 7 or 8 degrees above this point. Now, why did not the temperature continue to rise? It is clear that either the wetting of the coal had exercised some specific restraining action, or that the external temperature had so fallen so as to allow the heat to pass off as soon as it was generated. The latter hypothesis is negatived by a study of the curves on sheet 4, which show very little variation in the temperature of the outer tubes. We are therefore thrown back on the first hypothesis, that the water

does

does exercise a restraining influence, quite independently of the cooling which it brings about. What is the nature of this influence? It seems to us there are, at all events, three ways in which the wet bin might have been more or less protected.

1. Some of the fine dust may have been washed away.
2. Some of the fine dust may have been made to cohere, forming mud.
3. The surface of the particles being wet the carbon can only combine with oxygen after the latter has been dissolved by the water. Now, water can only dissolve oxygen from air very slightly, less than six volumes per 1,000 of water under the actual conditions obtaining in the coal heap, while in a 1,000 volumes of air there are about 210 volumes of oxygen. Moreover, when the coal has taken up the oxygen from the water (supposing it capable of doing so, of which there can be little doubt, though so far as we know it has not been proved), the water has to dissolve more oxygen before the coal can get it, and this takes time. It follows that Fayol was probably correct in regarding water as exercising a strong protective influence on coal. (See Report, N.S.W. Commission on Coal Cargoes, page 75.)

Our conclusion under this head is therefore that the water employed not only cools the coal to a greater or less degree, but that wet coal is in itself probably less liable to spontaneous combustion than dry coal. This conclusion can, of course, only refer to the coal we used; but there is reason to believe it will apply to all coals not containing a great excess of pyrites, and very possibly to them too. The truth is, that the idea that wet coal is more likely to heat than dry coal does not rest on any direct or scientific evidence. Instances brought under the notice of the former Commission on Coal Cargoes broke down on cross-examination, or were otherwise explained. In 1876 the English Commission on the heating of coal cargoes asked the question as to whether wet coal was or was not more liable to heating than dry coal, and received twenty-six answers to the effect that wet coal was the more dangerous. An analysis of the evidence, however, discloses that twenty-five of these answers were based on "general impression" or hearsay evidence only, while the twenty-sixth was not tested by cross-examination.

The opinions referred to were held, not by scientific men, but by those engaged in the coal trade, and concurrently with the idea that heating was due to a sort of fermentation in the coal similar to that which takes place in hay, in which case, of course, moisture plays a very important part. All such views, it seems to us, must now be definitely abandoned, nor is there any chemical or physical reason for thinking that salt water would be more likely to promote heating than fresh water, but quite the reverse.

Recommendation.

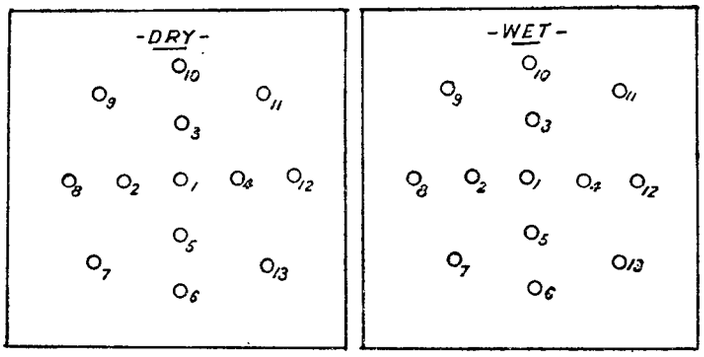
Having in view the fact that cases of spontaneous heating invariably occur in the heap of small coal under the hatchways, and in the light of the foregoing conclusive result, we recommend that when large ships are being loaded during warm weather (say, when the air temperature is 90° F. or over) a hose should be played down the hatchway so as to wet, at all events, the coal which collects at that spot.

RICHARD THRELFALL, President.
A. E. SAVAGE.

Walter Wilson,
Secretary,
27/3/1900.

Appendix I.

PLAN OF BINS.



TEMPERATURE RECORDS.

10TH DECEMBER, 1898.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*	°	°
4 feet	35·175	...	...	...	...	...	41·22[illegible]	...	33·6	...	37·975	...	36·05	38·23
8 „	39·85	...	...	...	...	...	36·8	...	40·725	...	35·8	...	42·475	39·95
12 „	42·725	...	...	...	...	...	35·55	...	42·85	...	41·85	...	42·6	41·22
Averages ...	39·25	...	...	...	...	...	37·86	...	40·725	...	39·875	...	40·342	39·8

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*	°	°
4 feet	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	26·45	...	24·95	...	27·075	...	28·45	26·92
8 „	29·825	...	...	...	...	...	29·575	...	27·7	...	30·45	...	30·45	29·4
12 „	30·45	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	...	29·7	...	31·95	...	29·7	30·5
Averages ...	28·99	...	...	...	...	...	29·24	...	27·45	...	29·49	...	29·5	28·94

16TH DECEMBER, 1898.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*	°	°
4 feet	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	43·45	...	44·05	...	34·15	...	43·95	42·37
8 „	43·2	...	...	...	...	...	42·875	...	45·125	...	34·925	...	41·25	41·47
12 „	40·675	...	...	...	...	...	41·05	...	41·75	...	34·875	...	42·35	40·14
Averages ...	43·375	...	...	...	...	...	42·458	...	43·64	...	34·65	...	42·52	41·328

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*	°	°
4 feet	34·775	...	...	...	...	...	34·175	...	28·95	...	32·45	...	30·7	30·26
8 „	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	32·1	...	29·65	...	32·25	...	31·15	31·73
12 „	33·425	...	...	...	...	...	30·4	...	30·1	...	28·05	...	29·35	32·21
Averages ...	33·9	...	...	...	...	...	32·22	...	29·56	...	30·92	...	30·4	31·4

* The temperatures in these pipes were not taken.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

23RD DECEMBER, 1898.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*	°	°
4 feet	47·525	...	...	...	...	...	45·6	...	48·225	...	41·425	...	46·85	45·92
8 „	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	45·325	...	48·175	...	36·475	...	49·05	46·03
12 „	52·05	...	...	...	...	...	44·6	...	46·575	...	33·775	...	50·425	45·24
Averages ...	50·22	...	...	...	...	...	45·17	...	47·66	...	37·22	...	48·77	45·77

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*	°	°
4 feet	37 925	...	...	...	...	...	34·85	...	31·775	...	31·7	...	34·025	34·125
8 „	37·6	...	...	...	...	...	33·2	...	29·075	...	34·275	...	34·8	33·775
12 „	38·075	...	...	...	...	...	35·15	...	29·825	...	35·775	...	33·15	34·62
Averages ...	38·17	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	...	30·225	...	33·91	...	33·99	34·14

30TH DECEMBER, 1898.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°		°	*	°	°
4 feet	50·3	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	...	47·5	...	38·4	...	50·8	47·9
8 „	48·52	...	...	...	...	...	52·8	...	52·15	...	34·03	...	50·15	47·53
12 „	51·15	...	...	...	...	...	50·5	...	49·8	...	32·65	...	53·3	47·48
Averages ...	49 99	...	...	...	...	...	51·93	...	49·82	...	35·02	...	51·42	47·63

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.	°	*	*	*	*	*	°	*	°	*	°	*		°
4 feet	39 4	...	...	...	...	...	34·78	...	31·5	...	29·	...	35·78	34·09
8 „	40·05	...	...	...	...	...	33·28	...	27·65	...	33·875	...	34·53	33·88
12 „	40·4	...	...	...	...	...	33·905	...	28·55	...	34·63	...	33·28	34·15
Averages ...	39·95	...	...	...	...	...	33·99	...	29 2	...	32·5	...	34·53	34·04

* The temperatures in these pipes were not taken.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

4TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	49°·65	49°·9	52°·9	51°·9	51°·4	50°·5	51°·9	48°·9	42°	Pipe blocked.	41°	48°·15	54°·7	49°·5
6 „	56·9	54·15	55·9	60·4	55·3	51·15	52·4	48·85	53·05		40·5	49·9	55·2	52·8
10 „	58·1	55·4	51·4	56·4	55·8	47·4	49·4	48·15	51·8		37·1	48·9	52·5	51·11
14 „	54·3	54·65	50·4	51·9	53·	46·65	47·75	40·8	45·4		34·7	48·4	51·5	43·29
18 „	45·	48·15	47·	44·4	44·85	43·3	40·	36·8	36·1		33·2	44·4	39·8	41·91
Averages	52·70	52·45	51·52	53·	52·05	47·8	43·29	44·7	45·71	...	37·3	47·95	50·74	43·7

5TH JANUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	Pipe blocked.	36°·05	34°·75	35°·2	Pipe blocked.	34°·78	32°·25	31°·2	29°·75	Pipe blocked.	27°·25	30°·75	Pipe blocked.	32°·44
6 „		37·02	37·8	33·55		36·3	34·53	35·1	23·75		32·5	31·25		33·6
10 „		39·3	39·3	39·55		36·8	34·03	35·7	30·		35·8	30·75		35·81
14 „		36·3	37·75	37·6		35·	34·	36·55	28·75		34·3	29·75		34·44
18 „		33·3	35·78	34·1		31·25	33·25	34·7	24·5		30·25	27·25		31·6
Averages ..	...	36·29	37·18	37·	..	34·93	33·6	34·65	28·33	...	32·02	29·9	...	33·65

6TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	55°·2	50°·9	50°·4	50°·9	54°·1	51°·4	51°·65	39°·05	46°	30°·75	40°	48°	52°·9	47°·79
8 „	57·6	56·15	52·9	52·15	57·65	50·9	51·65	41·55	51·4	34·75	37·05	49·4	52·4	49·65
12 „	56·8	55·9	53·4	49·4	58·15	49·15	50·15	38·55	49·4	33·25	33·2	48·65	50·4	48·2
16 „	47·15	50·4	47·25	48·	54·	45·5	41·4	35·7	49·	31·5	32·55	45·	46·1	44·35
20 „	31·75	37·3	..	41·8	42·	33·75	33·2	31·7	43·25	28·75	29·25	38·3	30·75	35·57
Averages .	49·7	50·13	50·99	43·45	53·18	47·12	46·21	37·31	47·81	31·8	34·41	45·87	46·4	45·25

7TH JANUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal	Pipes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet .. .	36°·9	36°·7	Pipe blocked.	37°·6	36°·1	36°·6	33°·95	35°·05	29°·75	29°·25	31°·6	37°·75	39°·1	35°·03
8 „	37·9	37·65		39·05	38·6	35·35	33·7	37·55	28·25	30·75	34·35	31·75	36·6	35·12
12 „	39·4	38·05		38·6	39·1	34·1	35·6	36·55	29·25	32·7	36·1	31·5	34·2	35·43
16 „	35·5	33·3		33·6	37·35	32·35	33·25	34·7	26·8	29·25	32·7	27·8	29·75	32·2
20 „	34·	27·25		31·1	31·75	31·75	27·75	31·7	21·05	24·25	27·75	24·55	26·75	28·16
Averages ...	36·74	34·59	...	35·99	36·58	34·03	32·85	35·11	27·02	29·24	32·5	30·67	33·28	33·2

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

9TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	52°·4	46°·5	52°·65	54°·4	55°·4	53°	54°·15	42°	48°	36°·05	44°·75	49°·4	52°·9	49°·35
6 „	61·4	55·65	56·15	54·9	59·9	55·9	53·6	48·15	55·4	37·8	42·5	53·4	56·15	53·13
10 „	60·65	56·9	55·3	52·4	61·15	53·1	49·65	39·55	54·4	36·	36·8	50·	57·4	51·02
14 „	56·2	54·9	50·15	51·9	58·4	52·95	47·9	37·6	47·5	33·25	34·2	48·65	55·4	48·38
18 „	43·05	46·	...	42·	48·	40·3	47·4	34·2	39·55	31·5	32·	46·5	46·25	41·4
Averages ...	54·74	51·99	53·56	51·12	56·75	51·05	50·52	40·3	48·97	34·92	38·05	49·59	53·62	48·78–48·65

10TH JANUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	38°·55	39°·8	34°·8	37°·1	41°	39°	33°·7	34°·2	35°·2	29°·25	30°·75	33°·02	34°·2	36°·22
6 „	41·05	40·3	38·3	40·05	41·	38·55	35·3	36·1	30·	30·25	34·53	33·28	38·35	36·69
10 „	41·8	38·05	39·7	40·55	40·05	37·55	37·35	35·85	27·3	32·2	36·76	32·	35·95	36·55
14 „	40·8	36·3	37·8	37·35	...	35·6	36·6	36·6	28·75	32·7	34·21	29·25	32·45	34·92
18 „	38·	34·2	32·3	32·95	...	32·7	33·7	31·6	25·25	29·25	27·75	25·3	27·5	30·9
Averages ...	40·04	37·83	36·54	37·6	40·35	36·7	35·13	34·87	29·3	30·73	32·81	30·57	33·69	35·09–35·06

11TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	58°·4	54°·9	57°·9	55°·9	55°·9	52°·15	48°·4	46°·9	46°·4	37°·1	46°·4	51°·9	51°·65	51°·07
8 „	62·15	56·9	62·15	54·9	58·65	50·9	49·4	41·5	53·15	42·	46·9	51·4	53·	52·4
12 „	59·9	55·4	58·65	55·4	59·4	49·4	47·9	36·2	45·	39·3	39·05	51·15	54·65	50·8
16 „	51·15	49·	50·9	50·	53·4	46·1	43·15	34·2	39·05	36·1	35·2	45·	48·9	44·78
20 „	30·25	33·7	...	40·8	41·5	32·75	28·1	30·	26·	27·25	30·75	41·25	32·	32·94
Averages ...	52·37	49·98	57·4	51·4	53·79	46·26	43·39	37·76	41·92	36·35	39·66	48·14	48·04	46·65–46·48

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	42°·25	39°·55	37°·1	40°·5	40°·8	38°·05	35°·7	37°·2	31°·25	31°	38°·1	36°·3	36°·8	39°·58
8 „	41·75	38·3	39·05	40·75	40·8	37·1	33·7	37·45	29·25	32·2	35·6	34·3	37·3	37·5
12 „	42·	39·	40·3	39·	...	34·7	35·05	37·7	30·75	33·75	36·1	32·55	33·8	35·4
16 „	39·55	34·7	37·2	34·7	...	32·45	32·75	34·2	28·25	29·25	32·5	27·25	30·	32·57
20 „	31·7	27·75	31·5	27·75	...	31·25	28·25	27·25	23·3	24·3	26·25	22·65	26·1	27·33
Averages ...	39·45	35·86	37·03	36·54	40·8	34·71	33·09	34·76	28·56	30·1	33·71	30·61	32·8	34·46–34·47

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

13TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	59°·15	53°·15	57°·9	56°·9	52°·5	49°·4	45°·4	45°	47°·9	31°·75	48°·9	53°·8	47°·15	49°·95
6 „	60·9	53·4	60·65	56·4	55·7	47·65	45·	48·9	51·65	33·	47·	56·05	48·4	51·44
10 „	60·	56·05	61·9	58·9	51·65	41·3	41·	43·5	52·9	40·1	48·4	55·7	47·9	54·04
14 „	55·	52·2	57·	57·4	52·5	42·8	41·5	40·75	46·3	38·1	41·8	51·2	42·3	47·6
18 „	42·9	44·8	...	46·25	44·4	35·3	38·3	33·1	36·8	33·7	38·1	41·	39·35	39·91
Averages ...	55·59	52·92	59·35	55·17	53·35	43·29	42·84	43·25	47·11	36·49	41·84	51·55	45·	48·52–48·58

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	43°·	39°·3	39·3	37°·45	36°·6	38°·55	33°·7	37°·6	32°·8	36°·2	35°·45	33°·55	34°·3	36°·75
6 „	43·25	39·8	40·1	40·	37·6	37·6	33·2	33·1	33·2	36·7	36·2	33·8	34·8	37·26
10 „	42·5	39·8	39·6	39·55	33·7	37·35	35·	37·1	31·8	33·7	35·7	31·75	36·3	36·45
14 „	40·5	37·8	38·8	36·6	...	...	32·2	37·1	31·	32·2	33·7	29·	34·8	34·6
18 „	35·2	31·75	36·2	32·	...	...	29·35	31·25	26·6	27·5	28·25	24·8	27·25	30·02
Averages ...	40·89	35·73	38·8	37·12	33·92	37·83	32·67	36·23	31·8	33·26	33·86	30·58	33·49	35·09–35·02

16TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	60°·9	57°·9	58°·9	57°·9	51°·9	46°·4	48°·5	49°·4	56°·9	41°·5	47°·65	55°·9	46°·4	52°·32
8 „	64·75	58·4	63·9	60·9	54·4	43·8	49·	44·	55·4	43·	44·8	57·4	52·15	53·22
12 „	61·4·	56·4	56·9	60·65	56·9	43·8	48·5	38·55	50·	41·	41·05	56·4	50·9	50·96
16 „	59·4	48·5	53·	51·9	49·4	43·3	44·25	36·1	45·3	38·1	35·	47·	45·8	46·7
20 „	29·5	32·7	...	39·05	38·1	32·8	35·2	29·75	31·25	28·25	27·3	34·2	35·3	32·76
Averages ...	55·14	50·78	58·17	54·08	50·14	42·02	45·09	39·56	47·77	38·37	39·16	50·18	46·11	47·4–47·2

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	41°·8	38°·55	41°	34°·2	38°·1	35°	34°·2	38°·55	32°	34°·4	35°·3	33°·2	37°·3	36°·43
8 „	41·8	39·8	41·	37·6	37·6	38·8	34·9	38·55	33·4	35·26	37·	33·	37·	38·13
12 „	42·3	40·	40·	38·1	...	38·1	34·7	38·55	32·2	35·25	34·8	32·25	33·8	36·67
16 „	38·05	34·2	36·7	33·7	...	33·7	31·25	33·7	29·	30·	30·	28·75	30·5	32·46
20 „	32·25	27·75	32·2	28·25	...	...	28·	28·25	24·	25·3	24·3	24·25	25·3	27·28
Averages ...	39·24	36·06	38·18	34·37	37·85	36·4	32·61	33·52	30·12	32·04	32·28	30·29	32·78	34·29–34·2

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

18TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	55°9	43°7	61°7	56°	54°6	50°9	47°2	47°	47°9	36°2	47°4	52°2	50°9	50°5
6 „	66·3	56·8	63·6	58·9	58·2	49·9	50·1	46·75	55·35	30·8	46·	58·9	54·5	54·24
10 „	64·8	57·3	65·4	60·2	58·7	45·85	43·65	46·5	54·85	41·	42·	56·4	54·35	53·54
14 „	57·65	52·7	57·7	56·55	55·4	45·7	47·95	38·3	46·3	37·1	40·05	52·3	45·8	47·2
18 „	47·9	44·3	...	47·	49·4	33·8	46·7	35·4	35·5	32·7	35·4	41·	39·3	41·11
Averages ...	58·51	51·96	62·1	55·73	55·26	46·23	48·12	42·79	47·98	37·36	42·17	52·16	48·97	49·61

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	44°	40°3	38°3	39°1	40°5	37°4	35°15	38°1	34°8	36°2	33°4	35°3	39°3	37°83
6 „	48·	40·55	40·8	40·	38·6	35·65	36·65	38·6	32·25	35·7	36·1	32·8	37·02	37·9
10 „	41·05	39·8	41·7	36·85	37·2	37·4	34·2	38·1	30·25	35·7	35·4	31·	34·73	36·41
14 „	37·3	36·6	38·8	34·45	...	35·15	32·7	36·45	27·05	32·2	32·2	27·05	30·	33·33
18 „	35·4	33·4	35·4	31·25	...	31·55	30·25	32·25	24·85	29·25	28·5	24·8	26·8	30·3
Averages ...	41·15	38·13	39·	36·33	38·76	35·43	33·79	36·7	29·84	33·81	33·12	30·19	33·57	35·26

20TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	59°9	55°3	59°6	54°6	52°6	41°8	47°7	48°4	54°6	41°	51°	53°8	45°35	51°2
8 „	62·4	58·4	64·6	59·6	51·6	41·8	48·2	46·2	57·8	45·55	49·15	56·7	48·9	53·14
12 „	60·9	58·	62·1	60·6	54·6	42·3	47·2	44·	51·5	42·4	44·5	56·7	48·4	51·78
16 „	49·4	49·2	51·5	53·8	46·35	35·03	39·	38·3	44·85	40·	38·3	42·7	44·35	44·06
20 „	32·28	36·6	...	42·2	33·3	28·75	30·25	33·9	35·28	31·2	31·9	32·7	31·75	33·76
Averages ...	52·97	51·5	59·45	54·16	48·69	37·94	42·47	42·16	48·8	40·03	42·97	48·52	43·75	46·94

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	42°2	37°3	44°	36°2	37°8	32°4	34°8	39°05	33°78	37°1	36°65	34°28	37°03	37°12
8 „	42·7	39·8	42·85	38·35	35·7	29·7	35·2	38·8	34·78	38·6	35·4	33·8	37·75	37·18
12 „	41·7	39·8	40·2	37·1	...	28·	34·95	38·55	33·28	37·1	36·9	32·8	37·25	36·47
16 „	34·15	35·03	36·45	32·45	...	27·5	31·2	34·2	30·	31·2	30·9	26·8	31·76	31·8
20 „	28·5	28·3	31·2	25·3	...	27·25	26·3	29·75	24·8	25·8	24·5	21·4	24·35	26·45
Averages ...	37·85	36·05	38·94	33·88	36·75	28·97	32·49	36·07	31·33	33·96	32·87	29·81	33·62	33·9

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

23rd JANUARY, 1899.

Dry Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	59°3	55°3	61°6	54°6	52°	45°35	46°3	46°4	47°88	35°7	49°4	57°3	46°9	50°62
6 „	65 75	60 8	63 6	58·0	51·6	45·85	49·15	48 4	57 55	41·4	48·	59·4	50·9	54·4
10 „	64·8	60·15	64 1	61 6	55·6	41·8	46·3	43·5	57·35	43·4	42·25	59·4	52·25	53·27
14 „	56 8	52 7	56 35	57 7	54·6	39 55	41·	39·3	46 35	38·1	37·35	54·	45 8	47·66
18 „	42·32	41·5	..	48·	45·4	35 78	32·	35·4	37·3	33 2	32·9	43 2	35·75	38·56
Averages .	57 79	54·00	61 41	56·16	52·44	41·66	42 95	42·6	49·28	38·96	41·98	54·66	46·32	49·07

Wet Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
2 feet	43°	40°8	42°2	40°05	36°2	30°65	35°2	40°5	34°78	34°9	33°26	33°53	38°6	37°2
6 „	42·75	40 3	42 2	39·6	36·2	31·9	34 2	40·	33 78	36 15	37·28	33·73	34·15	37·09
10 „	41·8	40·55	41 7	39 6	34·4	30·	35 65	38 1	30 25	36·65	34 76	33·53	35·65	36·36
14 „	38 35	37·04	39·3	36 65	..	28·5	33·2	36·15	27·05	33·45	33·	29·25	30 25	33·51
18 „	35·4	32·28	34 4	32·2	...	27 75	30·75	31·7	24·9	26·75	26·8	24·35	27·8	29·59
Averages ...	40·26	38·19	39·96	37·62	35·6	29·76	33·8	37·29	30·15	33·58	33·02	30·88	33·29	34·8

25th JANUARY, 1899.

Dry Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	66°8	61°4	63°6	58°2	56°55	44°	46°7	50°	54°6	43°4	53°6	55°3	49°9	54°16
8 „	68·45	62·55	69 4	60·6	60 6	54 6	49·2	46·3	57·8	45·3	47·	55·8	55·6	56·4
12 „	64·	60·15	63 1	60·2	60·1	44·	48·2	41·2	52·5	40·	41·2	56·3	53 5	51·11
16 „	51·4	50 2	52·5	54·5	53 6	41 5	40 25	37·3	43·35	36·15	36 6	46 7	42·3	45·03
20 „	34·28	39·1	...	41·7	40·3	31 75	30 25	32 4	28·3	28 25	32·9	36·1	35 3	34·22
Averages ...	56 98	54 63	62 15	54·84	54·23	43·17	42 92	41·44	47 31	38 62	42 26	50 04	47·32	48·18

Wet Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	38°3	39°8	42°5	38°1	38°6	30°	34°2	39°55	34°75	35°2	36°35	32°78	35°3	36°57
8 „	38 3	39 8	38·8	39 05	36 7	30·4	33·2	39 05	32 5	36·1	37·35	31·75	33·25	35·86
12 „	36·8	39·8	41·2	38·1	...	29·	32 7	38·55	32·75	35·7	36 35	31·25	32·75	35·35
16 „	35 9	34 23	36 9	31·7	...	28·	29 5	35 7	28·75	32·2	31·65	24·85	28 8	31·52
20 „	29·45	27 55	30 45	27 8	...	26·05	24 3	30·	24 3	27·8	26·	22·9	24·35	26·79
Averages .	35 75	36·85	37 97	34 95	37·65	23·69	30·88	36·57	30 61	33 4	33·54	28·7	30·89	33·3

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

27TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	68·4	61·8	66·5	59·7	58·65	46·85	48·7	49·4	59·9	44·8	55·6	53·8	49·9	55·7
8 „	70·5	62·3	70·4	62·1	61·1	48·4	49·2	45·3	60·65	46·7	50·	58·15	53·5	56·8
12 „	65·6	59·9	63·5	60·6	60·4	45·35	48·7	40·3	54·6	41·9	45·	55·8	53·6	53·48
16 „	53·	51·7	52·5	57·75	51·5	40·8	42·4	37·35	42·3	36·1	40·05	44·4	41·55	45·47
20 „	34·3	36·1	...	43·	43·5	32·25	33·2	39·1	28·3	28·3	34·4	37·1	31·75	35·02
Averages ...	58·36	54·36	63·22	57·23	55·03	42·73	44·44	42·29	49·15	39·6	45·01	49·85	46·06	49·9

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	41·2	41·3	42·	38·6	36·1	30·9	35·1	41·	34·25	36·1	36·35	30·8	36·3	37·6
8 „	42·1	40·03	42·5	39·05	35·2	31·4	34·2	40·05	33·75	36·6	34·9	36·3	34·75	37·
12 „	41·2	39·8	41·	38·1	...	30·	33·2	39·55	32·75	35·2	35·4	31·25	33·25	35·0
16 „	34·65	32·75	36·9	32·7	...	27·8	27·25	32·7	29·25	32·7	31·9	26·8	27·75	31·09
20 „	29·45	25·35	33·4	27·3	...	25·4	24·3	27·8	24·4	27·3	25·5	24·35	24·85	26·62
Averages ...	37·92	35·9	39·16	35·15	35·65	29·1	30·81	36·22	30·88	33·58	32·81	31·7	31·33	33·75

30TH JANUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	70·65	63·6	64·8	62·6	59·2	46·85	49·4	48·4	59·9	47·7	55·6	60·4	47·5	56·66
8 „	71·	62·7	70·9	66·	59·2	45·35	47·2	43·	59·4	49·7	54·	63·6	51·9	57·23
12 „	65·3	57·8	64·6	64·6	59·7	44·35	45·8	33·3	51·65	43·15	46·6	60·4	49·4	53·97
16 „	52·	50·6	55·8	53·5	54·1	42·05	38·6	35·9	41·3	37·1	38·8	47·7	45·5	45·61
20 „	33·25	35·7	...	42·6	40·8	32·25	29·75	30·4	30·25	23·25	31·4	37·1	37·8	34·13
Averages ...	58·44	54·08	64·27	57·86	54·6	42·17	42·15	39·6	48·5	41·18	45·28	53·84	46·42	49·7

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	43·	41·8	42·6	37·1	36·3	30·75	35·35	41·	33·4	36·6	35·35	35·3	36·6	37·32
8 „	42·	40·55	43·	39·05	34·8	29·25	33·9	39·8	33·9	38·6	36·1	34·3	34·45	36·9
12 „	40·2	39·55	40·7	37·9	...	28·8	31·4	33·6	33·4	36·2	35·35	32·25	32·7	35·59
16 „	34·9	34·75	36·85	34·9	...	26·8	28·25	35·2	29·2	32·7	30·45	27·3	28·25	31·61
20 „	27·5	28·05	33·4	28·3	...	25·35	24·5	30·25	24·	27·3	25·75	22·15	24·6	26·75
Averages ...	37·52	36·94	39·31	35·45	35·55	28·19	30·68	36·97	30·78	34·3	32·6	30·26	31·32	33·74

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

2nd FEBRUARY, 1899.

Dry Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	76°9	66°5	68°	64°25	60°6	44°	49°2	48°65	61°3	45°3	55°5	55°5	48°2	57°23
8 „	76 4	62·8	72 3	68·5	63·35	45·8	48 9	40 3	59·	46 7	49·4	61·8	52·8	57·54
12 „	66 6	60·	64·6	65·	61·1	44·9	43 2	37 8	51·2	39·1	43·	59·4	53·3	53·4
16 „	51·6	49·75	52·5	54·	50·	38·5	42·4	34 65	40 3	35 2	37·3	47·2	44·	44·41
20 „	38 05	37·6	...	41 2	41·2	32·	29·25	30·45	30 45	28·3	30·	35·2	30·45	35·34
Averages ...	61·91	55·33	64·35	58·59	55·25	41·04	43·39	38·37	48 45	38·92	43·04	51·82	45 75	49·65

Wet Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	42°5	38°8	42°2	37°35	38°1	33°9	36°1	39°6	33°4	36°1	36°8	32°9	37°3	37°31
8 „	42 5	40·3	42·2	38·1	35·7	32 15	34·4	41·15	30·95	35·7	36·3	32 4	35·9	36·83
12 „	41·5	38 8	41·7	37 35	...	30·45	32·7	39·1	31·4	34 7	35·9	31·45	32·9	35·66
16 „	36·15	33·4	36·9	32 2	...	28·5	28·5	34·95	27·5	29·75	30·2	27·	29·2	31·19
20 „	30 9	28 5	30·45	27 8	...	27·	24·55	29·25	21·6	24·4	24·1	24·05	23·6	26 35
Averages ...	38 71	35·96	38 69	34 36	36 9	30·4	33·25	36·81	28·97	32·13	32 66	29·56	31 78	33·6

4th JANUARY, 1899.

Dry Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	77·15	64°6	71°4	65°1	67°	49°7	46°8	49°	62°8	42°7	47°7	58°	49°7	57°82
8 „	78·15	63 6	70 5	70·4	71·15	48 7	50·1	43·	61·3	44·	46·3	60·9	52 4	58 5
12 „	67·5	59·9	60 6	66 1	66·5	47·6	48 3	37 3	54 8	36·8	42·	59·	53·8	53 86
16 „	52·2	46 3	51·	54·4	57·2	39 8	42·1	33 65	42·4	33 15	38·3	49·2	44·15	44·91
20 „	34 65	34 2	...	43 5	40·7	31·4	32·4	30·9	33·4	25·5	30·	36·15	33·15	33 83
Averages .	61·93	53 72	63 37	59·9	60 51	42 84	43·94	38·77	50 94	36 43	40·86	52 65	46 64	50·

Wet Bin.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	42°6	39°6	40°7	37°6	37°3	33°4	36°6	41°7	34°4	37°35	36°85	32°2	39°3	37°66
8 „	41·7	39 6	40 2	33·8	37·3	31·9	34 2	40·3	32·9	35 7	36·35	32·7	35 9	36 73
12 „	40 3	33·6	39 3	33 3	...	30·45	33 2	39·8	30 9	34·2	35·9	30·75	33·4	35·42
16 „	34·9	33 2	35·4	32·9	...	23 75	30 75	34 15	27·25	30 75	31·4	27·8	29 7	31·41
20 „	29 45	23 8	27·5	26 5	...	25·55	27 55	30·	25 05	25 4	26·	23 5	24·55	26 65
Averages ...	37 79	35·96	36·7	34·82	37·3	30 01	32·46	37·19	30·1	32·68	33·3	29 39	32·57	33 72

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

7TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	86·1	75·1	74·2	68·5	71·4	53·8	51·8	50·5	63·45	42·9	57·7	60·6	57·3	62·41
8 „	85·2	71·5	79·65	72·6	72·2	51·45	51·8	44·	64·1	45·8	49·4	62·1	59·4	61·48
12 „	71·	63·6	71·65	66·6	67·	48·7	48·7	39·3	53·8	39·6	43·	58·9	56·8	56·05
16 „	54·8	52·8	58·7	56·6	56·7	45·	43·1	35·9	42·2	35·2	37·4	48·2	45·8	47·1
20 „	32·9	34·2	...	40·3	39·3	31·9	31·45	29·5	29·45	27·8	30·45	34·2	32·4	34·49
Averages ...	66·	59·44	71·05	58·52	61·32	46·17	45·37	39·84	50·6	33·26	43·59	52·8	50·34	52·47

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	43·1	41·05	40·3	37·1	38·85	35·35	37·1	40·05	32·4	34·7	37·3	34·4	38·3	37·69
8 „	42·7	37·8	40·3	38·1	37·15	34·35	35·7	38·1	29·5	33·2	36·85	32·9	35·9	36·35
12 „	41·7	37·8	40·3	37·35	...	32·4	33·2	37·75	30·	33·2	35·9	31·4	32·4	35·28
16 „	35·1	33·15	34·9	31·7	...	30·	29·75	34·2	26·	28·05	30·45	27·	29·	30·77
20 „	28·	25·5	28·5	25·	...	26·5	26·4	27·3	20·6	22·	24·55	21·6	23·6	24·96
Averages ...	38·12	37·06	36·86	33·85	38·	31·72	32·43	35·48	27·7	30·23	33·01	29·46	31·84	33·25

10TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	93·	77·7	78·9	68·	72·3	54·8	50·7	50·5	68·5	44·9	57·7	58·4	56·55	64·
8 „	91·	70·4	77·5	75·	72·3	53·8	51·45	42·1	64·7	45·8	49·4	62·7	60·	62·78
12 „	71·4	62·4	69·5	69·5	67·5	51·7	48·7	37·3	53·3	38·6	43·	60·	57·9	55·44
16 „	53·8	50·7	54·5	56·6	53·	43·	42·4	34·4	42·	34·2	38·8	47·7	49·2	46·25
20 „	35·85	35·15	...	39·3	37·35	31·45	34·2	30·45	34·4	28·8	32·9	33·2	39·3	34·36
Averages ...	69·01	59·27	70·1	61·68	60·49	46·95	45·49	38·95	52·58	38·46	44·36	52·4	52·59	52·9

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	43·5	39·8	41·8	41·	40·05	35·35	36·8	39·3	33·4	35·2	36·9	37·3	38·3	38·38
8 „	42·5	37·8	41·2	39·8	36·1	33·35	35·7	37·6	29·	33·2	36·1	34·9	35·9	36·01
12 „	41·2	37·8	40·3	38·1	...	30·4	34·2	37·1	29·5	33·2	35·4	31·4	33·4	35·17
16 „	35·1	30·9	35·9	31·75	...	28·	29·75	32·	26·	29·	30·95	26·	28·	30·28
20 „	27·	24·1	30·45	24·55	...	24·55	25·4	25·4	21·6	24·4	24·5	20·1	21·6	24·4
Averages ...	37·86	34·08	37·93	35·04	38·07	30·33	32·37	34·34	27·9	31·	32·77	29·94	31·44	33·1

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

13TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

DRY BIN.

Depth. from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	135·0	87·7	85·	84·	73·5	43·7	63·7	53·4	73·3	45·9	56·6	62·6	59·	66·12
8 „	Temperatures beyond range of thermometer.	77·4	85·	85·	75·5	54·5	59·4	47·1	64·1	43·9	53·	64·5	63·2	64·38
12 „		63·7	80·	70·4	64·6	51·5	50·7	40·3	52·5	41·	44·	60·9	59·	56·66
16 „		46·8	60·7	53·6	51·7	42·5	42·5	35·9	40·05	35·2	38·1	40·2	47·2	45·29
20 „		28·8	...	37·35	37·6	31·4	34·2	27·5	24·5	29·75	30·5	35·2	28·3	31·4
Averages ...	...	60·88	77·67	65·47	60·58	45·72	50·1	40·84	50·89	39·15	44·44	54·48	51·34	53·14

14TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth. from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	41·7	38·35	37·6	39·6	38·65	35·15	37·1	35·9	32·7	35·4	32·9	32·9	38·3	36·63
8 „	40·7	38·1	33·1	39·1	37·35	35·15	35·7	36·85	31·7	35·4	33·4	32·15	36·85	36·2
12 „	40·3	37·6	37·6	37·6	...	34·2	34·2	36·35	30·25	34·4	33·9	31·9	33·4	35·14
16 „	34·6	32·2	31·2	32·95	...	30·25	31·75	33·15	27·8	30·45	29·7	23·75	29·	31·
20 „	29·5	26·8	26·8	27·8	...	26·8	23·3	27·5	23·5	24·55	26·5	24·6	24·6	26·44
Averages ...	37·36	34·61	34·26	35·41	38·	32·31	33·41	33·95	29·19	32·04	31·23	30·06	32·43	33·28

16TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth. from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	40·8	38·1	40·05	39·55	40·3	37·1	36·6	37·85	31·25	34·9	35·4	33·9	37·85	37·2
8 „	40·8	38·6	39·1	38·6	37·9	35·75	35·7	38·3	30·75	33·9	35·4	32·15	35·9	36·37
12 „	40·3	37·6	38·6	37·6	...	33·7	35·2	37·1	29·3	32·9	34·4	40·9	33·9	35·96
16 „	35·4	31·2	35·2	32·7	...	31·2	31·2	31·9	27·35	27·5	31·15	23·5	28·5	31·
20 „	30·	26·8	30·75	26·3	...	27·8	23·05	27·5	24·4	23·1	27·	24·55	24·55	26·73
Averages ...	37·46	34·46	37·14	34·95	39·1	33·11	33·35	34·53	28·61	30·46	32·67	32·	32·14	33·65

17TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	40·3	37·1	33·6	36·6	38·8	37·1	37·1	37·1	30·75	34·4	35·35	34·4	36·35	36·46
8 „	40·8	37·1	38·1	37·6	37·75	36·35	35·6	36·58	30·25	33·9	35·35	33·6	35·35	36·02
12 „	40·3	37·1	37·6	37·1	...	35·1	33·7	36·4	29·3	32·9	34·35	31·9	33·4	34·23
16 „	35·9	32·2	33·7	32·45	...	31·7	31·2	32·65	27·3	28·	30·	28·5	29·2	31·07
20 „	30·9	26·8	30·4	28·3	...	27·3	29·25	27·5	24·4	22·6	24·6	23·6	24·6	26·69
Averages ...	37·64	34·06	35·68	34·41	38·27	33·51	33·37	34·05	28·4	30·36	31·93	30·4	31·78	33·2

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

18TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	40°8	36°6	39°1	40°75	39°55	37°6	36°65	36°1	31°2	34°35	35°1	35°9	36°35	36°15
8 „	40·55	37·1	33·1	39·6	37·35	36·9	35·65	36·35	30·75	33·9	35·35	34·6	34·9	36·24
12 „	40·05	36·6	37·15	33·1	...	35·65	34·2	36·1	29·75	32·9	34·35	32·9	33·4	35·09
16 „	35·6	32·7	34·4	34·2	...	31·7	31·25	32·9	27·8	29·45	30·	29·2	29·2	31·53
20 „	30·95	27·8	30·25	27·3	...	27·3	28·55	29·	24·65	25·55	24·3	24·55	24·8	27·09
Averages ...	37·59	34·16	35·3	36·99	33·45	33·83	33·26	34·09	28·83	32·03	31·82	31·43	31·73	33·53

20TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	41°05	36°1	39°3	38°6	39°55	37°6	35°9	36°35	31°25	33°9	35°85	33°4	36°35	36°55
8 „	40·55	37·1	38·6	39·1	38·35	36·15	35·15	36·35	30·5	33·4	35·35	32·4	35·35	36·03
12 „	40·3	36·6	37·6	37·6	...	34·65	34·4	36·1	29·25	32·4	34·6	31·4	34·1	34·91
16 „	35·85	32·7	34·15	31·2	...	31·7	31·45	32·9	27·55	28·	30·	28·45	29·2	31·09
20 „	30·45	27·3	29·75	25·9	...	27·8	27·8	29·	24·4	24·1	25·	24·8	24·1	26·74
Averages ...	37·44	34·06	35·88	34·43	33·95	33·58	32·94	34·14	28·59	30·36	32·16	30·09	31·82	33·32

21ST FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	39°8	35°65	39°6	33°1	40°3	36°6	37°35	35°4	30°25	33°9	35°85	32°9	38°8	36°5
8 „	40·3	36·65	38·85	33·6	38·3	35·65	36·85	35·85	29·75	33·4	35·35	32·4	40·05	36·3
12 „	39·8	36·15	37·35	33·1	...	34·15	35·85	35·4	28·8	32·4	34·9	30·95	37·6	35·16
16 „	34·35	32·7	31·7	32·7	...	31·7	31·9	32·9	26·55	29·	29·7	27·75	31·7	31·05
20 „	28·5	27·8	26·4	26·3	...	23·3	27·5	28·5	24·	24·55	24·55	24·1	24·4	26·24
Averages ...	36·55	33·79	34·88	34·76	39·3	33·23	33·89	33·61	27·87	30·65	32·07	29·62	34·51	33·25

23RD FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	40°8	36°15	38°1	37°6	40°05	35°65	38°1	35°85	30°75	33°4	35°4	34°35	41°2	36°72
8 „	40·3	36·6	37·6	37·6	38·1	34·9	37·6	36·35	29·75	33·4	35·4	33·4	39·8	36·21
12 „	39·3	36·15	36·15	36·65	...	33·7	36·65	35·35	29·	32·4	34·4	31·4	37·85	35·
16 „	34·85	31·95	32·2	32·2	...	30·75	34·45	32·15	26·8	28·	30·	28·	31·65	31·1
20 „	29·45	27·3	27·8	27·3	...	27·55	27·3	28·5	24·9	23·1	24·55	23·6	26·	26·44
Averages ...	36·94	33·63	34·37	34·27	39·	32·51	34·82	33·64	28·24	30·06	31·95	30·15	35·3	33·27

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

25TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C. 4 feet	40·8	37·6	39·6	38·1	39·8	39·6	38·6	35·35	30·7	33·9	35·35	34·85	40·8	37·31
8 „	40·3	37·6	38·8	38·6	37·8	37·6	38·1	35·85	30·	33·4	34·85	35·35	36·35	36·5
12 „	39·3	36·65	37·6	38·1	...	33·7	37·35	35·35	28·75	32·65	33·9	34·35	33·9	35·13
16 „	34·6	32·45	32·45	32·95	...	31·	32·7	31·9	26·8	29·	29·45	29·7	30·95	31·16
20 „	29·	27·3	26·8	27·8	...	27·8	27·3	28·	23·6	24·1	24·6	25·05	27·5	26·57
Averages ...	36·8	34·32	35·05	35·11	38·8	33·94	34·81	33·29	27·97	30·61	31·63	31·86	33·9	33·5

27TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C. 4 feet	39·3	36·9	38·6	38·1	39·3	35·65	37·8	35·35	32·7	34·35	35·15	35·85	40·8	36·68
8 „	39·05	37·15	38·1	37·6	37·9	35·15	34·85	36·35	32·2	33·85	34·65	34·85	36·65	36·03
12 „	38·35	36·15	37·6	37·1	...	34·65	33·9	35·35	30·75	32·9	33·7	31·9	33·7	34·67
16 „	34·85	32·2	32·2	32·2	...	31·2	30·9	31·9	27·3	29·	29·5	28·5	30·5	30·85
20 „	29·	26·8	26·3	26·8	...	27·3	27·5	27·5	23·6	24·6	25·	24·6	26·8	26·32
Averages ...	36·11	33·84	34·56	34·36	38·6	32·79	33·	33·29	29·31	30·94	31·6	31·14	33·69	33·1

28TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C. 4 feet	41·2	37·1	40·1	41·	41·2	38·1	38·3	35·85	30·75	35·35	37·1	39·3	41·	38·18
8 „	40·3	37·1	38·6	39·6	37·35	35·15	35·35	36·35	30·25	33·9	36·15	35·85	37·1	36·39
12 „	39·3	36·6	37·6	37·15	...	32·7	33·4	35·35	28·75	32·9	34·15	32·4	34·2	34·54
16 „	34·9	32·	32·2	32·7	...	29·75	30·9	31·9	26·3	28·5	29·75	29·45	30·75	30·76
20 „	30·	26·8	25·8	27·3	...	26·8	27·5	28·	24·5	24·55	24·4	25·55	27·3	26·54
Averages ...	37·14	33·92	34·86	35·55	39·3	32·5	32·89	33·49	28·11	31·04	32·31	32·51	34·07	33·48

2ND MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C. 4 feet	39·8	38·1	40·05	39·1	40·05	36·85	38·1	35·85	33·15	35·35	37·35	38·3	38·3	37·71
8 „	39·3	37·6	39·1	38·1	37·1	34·85	36·15	35·85	32·2	33·9	35·85	36·1	35·85	36·3
12 „	38·8	36·65	37·6	36·65	...	32·4	33·2	35·35	30·75	32·9	34·35	32·9	32·9	34·54
16 „	34·35	31·95	32·45	32·7	...	29·45	30·	31·9	27·8	29·	30·2	29·7	30·2	30·8
20 „	30·	26·8	37·8	27·8	...	25·55	26·3	27·5	23·6	24·55	25·55	26·	27·	26·54
Averages ...	36·45	34·22	35·4	35·07	38·6	31·82	32·75	33·29	31·5	31·14	32·66	32·6	32·65	33·44

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

4TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	40·3	37·1	40·1	39·6	40·3	36·65	37·6	35·35	33·2	35·35	37·35	39·3	39·3	37·92
8 „	39·3	36·65	39·1	38·8	38·8	35·15	35·65	35·35	32·2	34·35	36·35	36·85	36·85	36·57
12 „	37·85	35·65	37·1	37·65	...	32·7	33·2	34·4	30·75	32·9	34·85	34·15	33·9	34·6
16 „	33·9	31·2	33·2	32·45	...	29·25	30·75	32·4	27·3	29·	30·45	30·9	30·45	30·94
20 „	29·45	26·3	28·3	27·8	...	25·4	26·5	27·5	23·9	24·55	24·1	26·5	26·5	26·4
Averages ...	36·26	33·28	35·56	35·26	39·8	31·83	32·74	33·1	29·47	31·23	32·62	33·54	33·4	33·5

6TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	40·3	36·6	38·6	38·6	38·3	34·65	37·1	34·35	32·7	34·35	37·35	36·35	39·3	36·81
8 „	39·3	36·15	37·6	37·6	35·35	34·15	35·65	34·35	31·7	33·9	36·35	35·35	37·35	35·75
12 „	37·85	35·15	36·15	36·65	...	33·2	33·2	33·4	30·25	33·4	34·85	33·4	34·35	34·32
16 „	33·4	30·75	31·	31·7	...	30·	29·75	30·2	27·3	29·2	29·2	29·	30·	30·12
20 „	28·	25·4	25·4	26·3	...	26·3	25·9	26·5	24·1	24·6	23·1	24·1	25·	25·4
Averages ...	35·77	32·81	33·75	34·17	36·8	31·66	32·32	31·76	29·21	31·09	32·17	31·64	33·2	32·65

7TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	39·8	37·1	38·6	38·8	38·3	35·65	36·65	34·35	32·7	34·85	37·85	38·3	39·3	37·09
8 „	39·3	36·65	38·1	38·1	35·85	33·7	34·65	34·35	31·7	33·85	36·35	35·85	36·35	35·75
12 „	38·3	36·15	37·15	36·65	...	30·25	32·2	33·85	30·25	32·9	34·85	31·4	31·9	33·82
16 „	33·85	31·	31·7	32·	...	28·3	29·	30·45	26·8	29·2	29·45	28·	28·5	30·19
20 „	28·5	25·4	26·05	26·8	...	25·9	25·4	27·	23·5	25·1	23·6	23·6	24·6	25·45
Averages ...	35·95	33·26	34·32	34·47	37·1	30·76	31·58	32·	28·99	32·18	32·42	31·43	32·13	32·6

8TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	39·8	35·9	38·6	39·1	38·3	36·15	36·4	33·85	32·7	34·85	36·65	39·3	39·3	37·0
8 „	38·3	35·65	37·6	37·6	35·85	35·15	35·4	32·9	31·7	33·6	34·9	36·85	36·85	35·56
12 „	36·85	34·2	35·65	35·15	...	33·7	33·7	32·4	30·25	31·9	32·9	33·35	34·6	33·74
16 „	32·15	30·75	30·25	30·	...	30·	30·	30·	27·3	28·5	28·5	29·	30·45	29·74
20 „	26·5	26·8	24·4	24·4	..	26·1	25·5	27·25	24·	24·6	23·1	23·6	25·6	25·15
Averages ...	34·72	32·66	33·3	33·25	37·1	32·22	32·2	31·28	29·19	30·69	31·21	32·42	33·36	32·42

TEMPERATURE RECORDS—*continued.*

11TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	39°·3	34°·9	39°·3	39°·1	39°·1	36°·85	36°·65	33°·35	33°·35	35°·15	37°·15	38°·3	38°·8	37°·02
8 „	38·8	35·15	37·35	38·1	36·4	35·35	35·15	32·9	32·4	34·15	35·65	36·85	37·35	35·46
12 „	37·85	34·15	35·35	36·65	...	33·85	33·65	32·4	30·95	32·2	33·2	33·4	34·85	34·12
16 „	32·65	30·75	30·7	30·75	...	30·45	28·8	29·7	27·5	28·55	28·55	29·45	30·	29·8
20 „	26·75	26·8	25·5	24·4	...	26·5	24·	26·75	24·1	24·65	23·5	24·3	24·6	25·15
Averages ...	35·07	32·35	33·65	33·8	37·75	32·6	31·65	31·02	29·66	30·94	31·61	32·46	33·12	32·51

13TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	39°·3	36·15	38°·1	39°·1	38°·3	37°·15	36°·6	32°·4	32°·7	34°·85	37°·35	38°·1	36°·85	36°·76
8 „	38·8	35·85	36·65	38·1	36·35	35·15	35·15	32·4	31·7	33·6	35·35	34·35	35·85	35·33
12 „	37·35	34·85	34·65	36·15	...	33·2	33·2	31·9	30·25	31·9	32·9	32·9	34·35	33·63
16 „	32·9	30·75	30·5	30·75	...	29·75	29·75	29·45	27·3	28·5	28·5	29·	29·7	29·74
20 „	26·5	26·55	25·9	24·9	...	26·3	25·9	26·5	23·75	24·6	23·6	24·6	24·55	25·3
Averages ...	34·97	32·83	33·16	33·8	37·3	32·31	32·12	30·53	29·12	30·69	31·54	31·79	32·26	32·32

14TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	38°·55	35°·15	38°·3	38°·6	38°·8	36°·15	36°·65	32°·9	31°·7	34°·35	37°·35	38°·1	38°·1	36°·51
8 „	38·8	35·15	37·6	38·6	36·1	34·15	34·65	32·4	31·	33·6	36·35	35·35	35·35	35·32
12 „	37·85	35·15	36·4	37·1	...	31·7	32·2	32·4	29·75	32·4	34·35	31·9	32·4	33·63
16 „	32·4	31·	31·25	31·	...	29·25	29·	30·	26·8	29·	29·2	28·5	29·	29·7
20 „	26·5	26·55	25·4	24·4	...	26·3	25·4	26·5	23·5	24·6	23·6	24·6	24·8	25·18
Averages ...	34·82	32·6	33·79	33·94	37·45	31·51	31·58	30·84	28·95	30·79	32·17	31·69	31·93	32·2

16TH MARCH, 1899.

WET BIN.

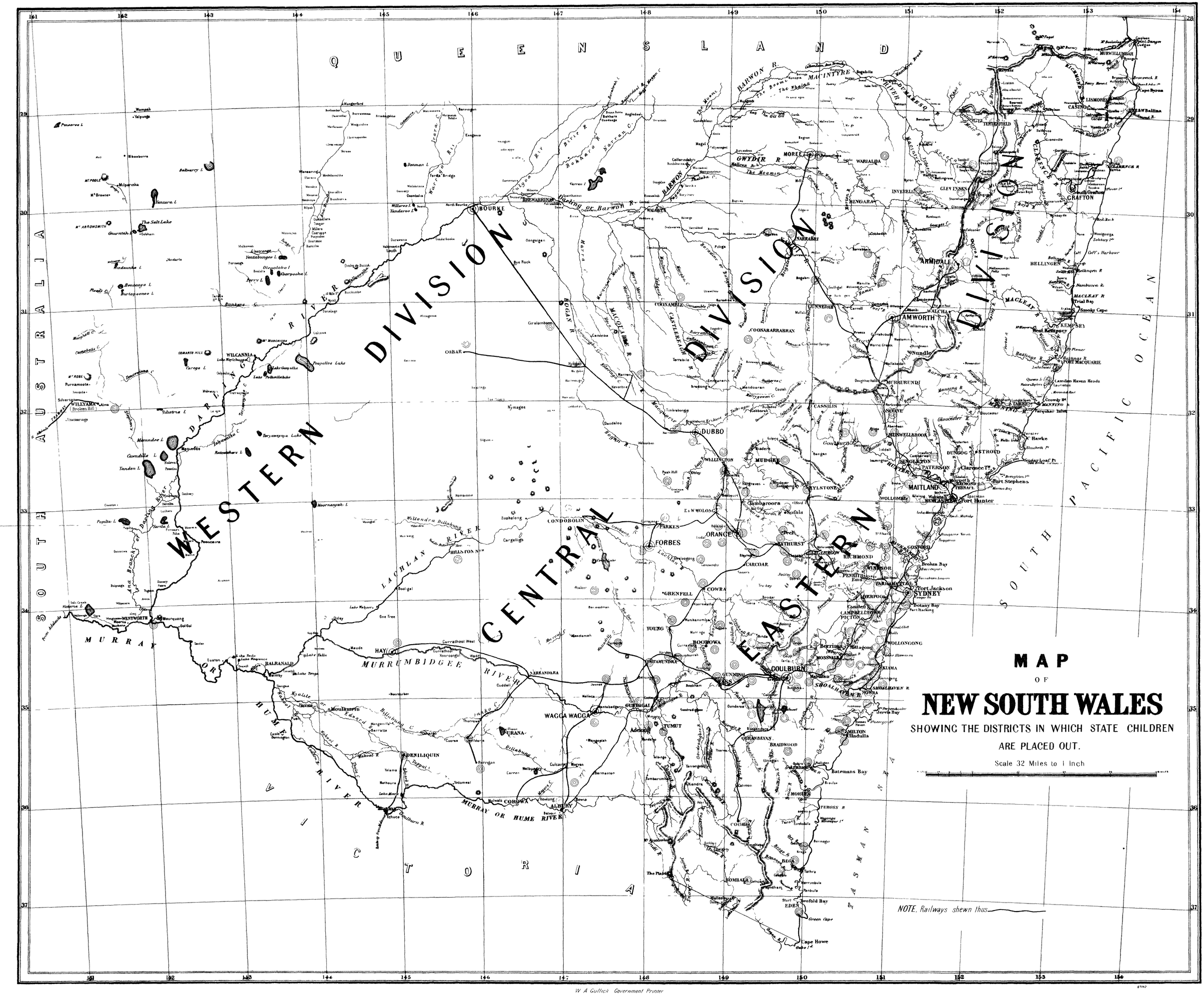
Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Averages.
C.														
4 feet	39°·3	36°·15	39°·1	39°·8	39°·3	36°·65	36·65	32°·85	31°·7	34°·35	37°·35	38°·3	38°·15	36°·9
8 „	38·8	35·15	38·6	38·7	36·85	35·15	34·65	32·35	31·	33·85	35·85	35·35	35·85	35·55
12 „	37·35	34·15	37·15	36·65	...	33·2	32·2	31·4	30·	32·4	34·35	32·4	32·4	33·64
16 „	32·9	30·25	31·7	31·2	...	30·25	29·	29·	26·8	29·	29·2	29·	29·	29·8
20 „	26·5	26·8	25·4	25·4	...	26·8	25·65	26·5	23·5	25·	23·6	25·	24·5	25·4
Averages ...	34·97	32·5	34·39	34·35	38·07	32·41	31·63	30·4	28·6	30·92	32·07	32·01	31·98	32·45

TEMPERATURE AVERAGES.

30TH APRIL, 1899.

WET BIN.

Depth from Surface of Coal.	Pipes.													Averages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
4 feet	38·0	34·0	38·5	31·0	38 5	29·0	31·5	30·0	30·0	32·0	34·0	32·0	33·0	33·4
8 „	36·0	34·0	37·0	30·0	37·0	28·0	30·0	28·0	27·0	31·0	32 0	30 0	31·5	31·6
12 „	35 0	34·0	35·0	30·0	35·0	29·5	28·0	27·5	25·5	30·0	30·0	30·0	30 5	30·7
16 „	32·0	30·5	32·5	28·5	...	26·0	25·0	26·0	25·0	26·0	27·5	27·5	27·5	27·8
20 „	27·5	26·0	28·0	26 0	...	24·0	23·5	24·0	24·0	23·6	26·0	24·0	25·0	25·1
Averages ...	33 7	31·7	34·2	29·1	36·8	27 3	27·6	27·1	26 3	28·5	29·9	28·7	29·5	29·9



MAP
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
SHOWING THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH STATE CHILDREN
ARE PLACED OUT.

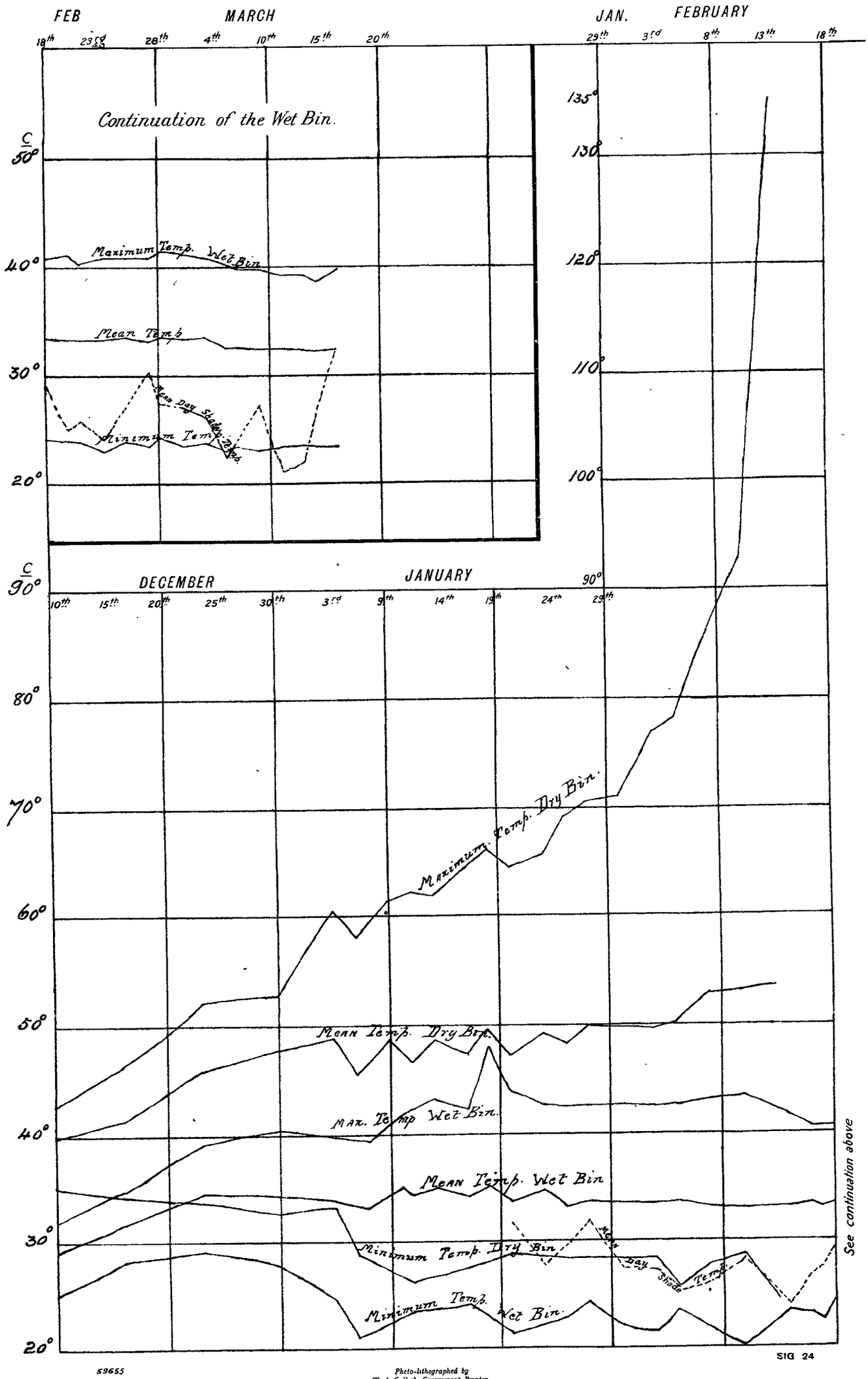
Scale 32 Miles to 1 Inch

NOTE, Railways shewn thus

W. A. Gullick, Government Printer

DRY AND WET BINS.

Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperatures, in Degrees Centigrade



59655

SIG 24

Photo-lithographed by
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,
Sydney, N.S.W.

DRY BIN.

Temperature of Centre Pipe at different Levels.

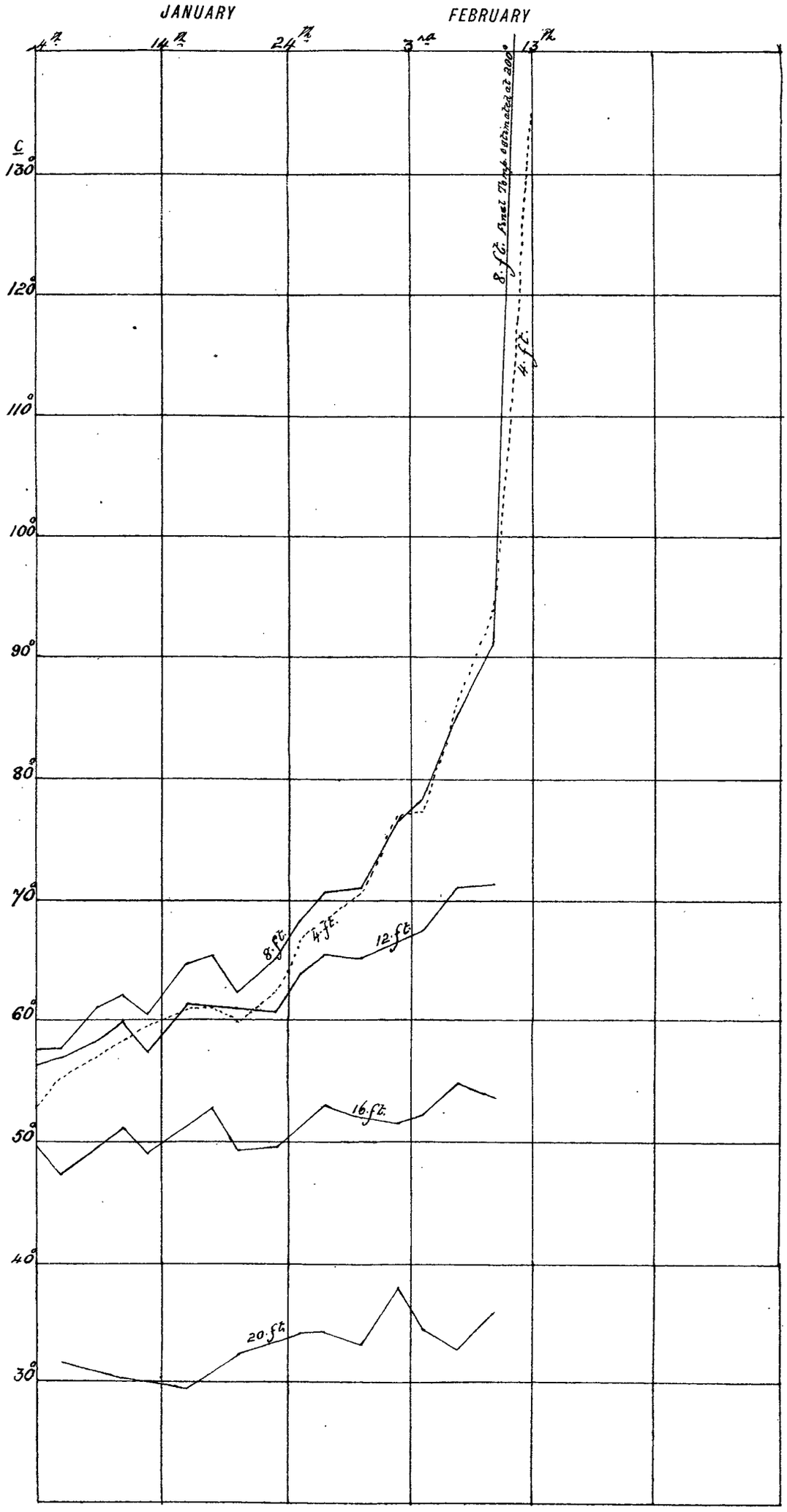
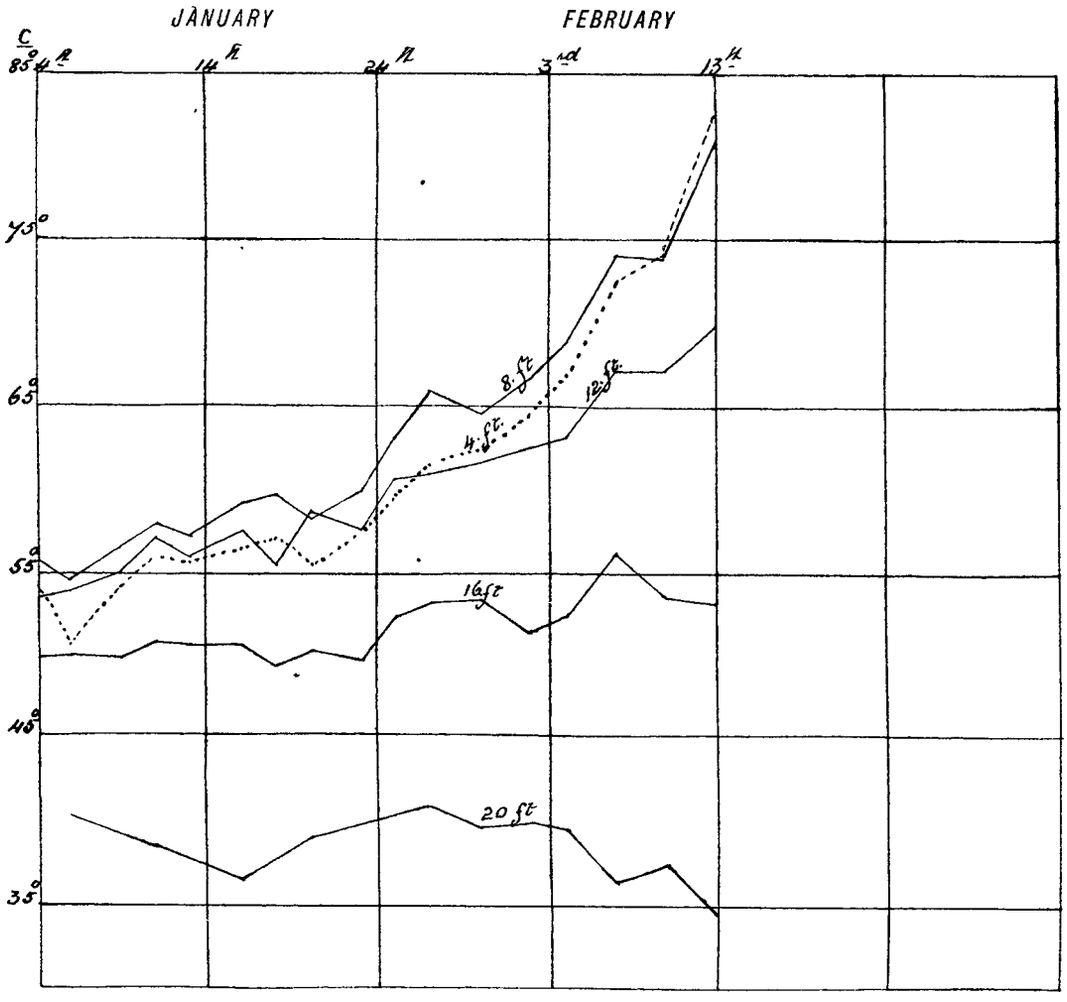


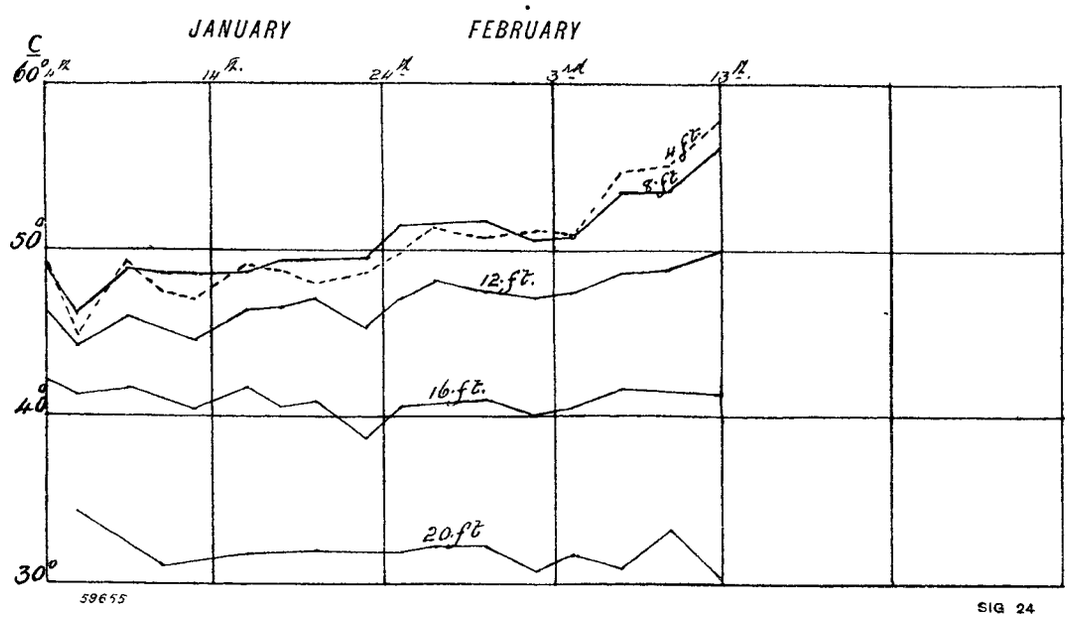
Photo-lithographed by
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,
Sydney, N.S.W.

DRY BIN.

Average Temperature at different Levels in Pipes 2, 3, 4, and 5 (situated about 3 feet radially from Centre Pipe).



Average Temperature at different Levels in Pipes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (situated about 6 feet radially from the Centre Pipe).



59655

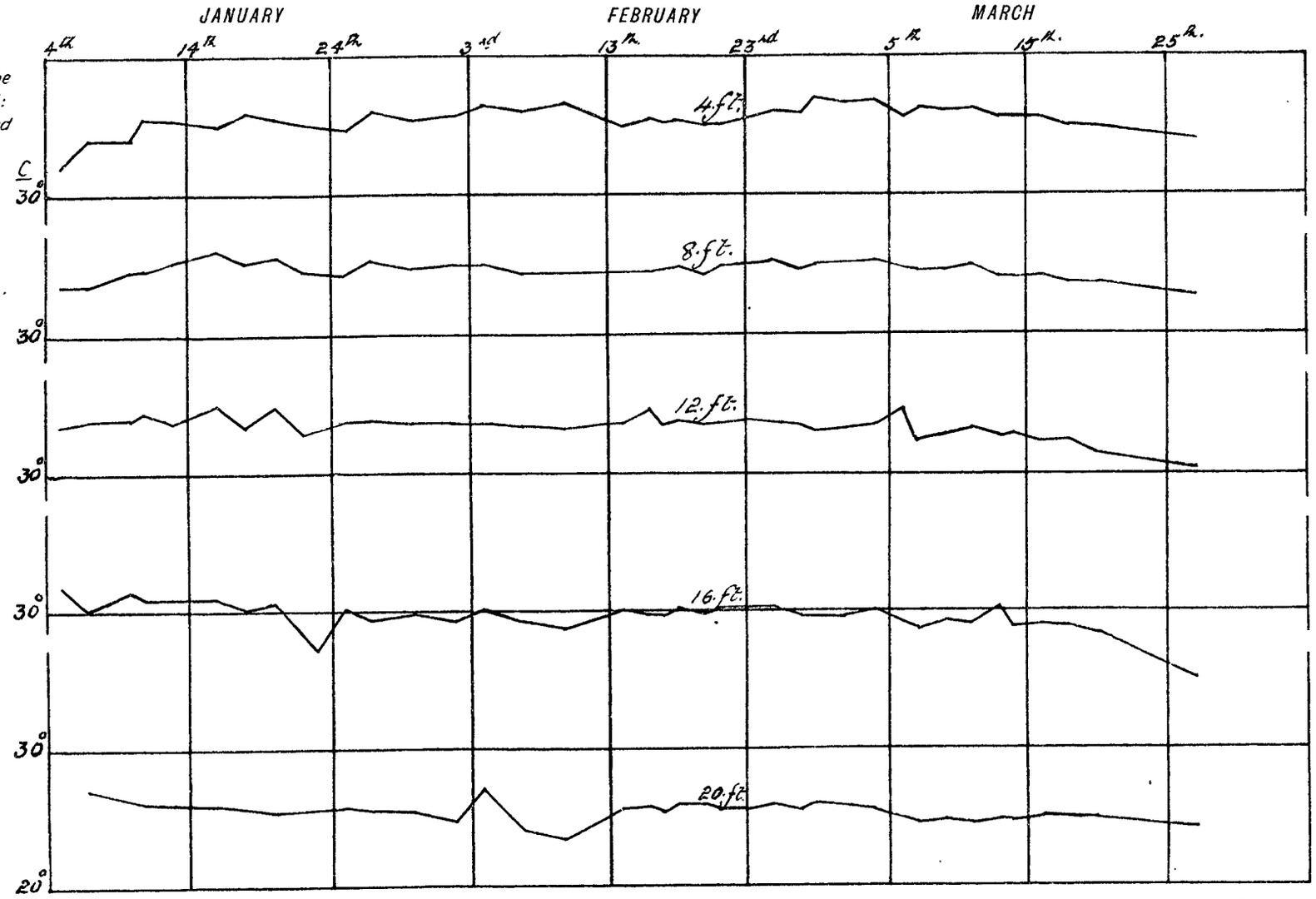
SIG 24

Photo-lithographed by
W A Gullick, Government Printer,
Sydney, N S W

WET BIN.

Average Temperature at different Levels in Pipes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (situated about 6 feet radially from the Centre Pipe).

Each of the equal lengths of the ordinates corresponds to 10° C: & the curves are simply placed one above the other for the sake of economy of space



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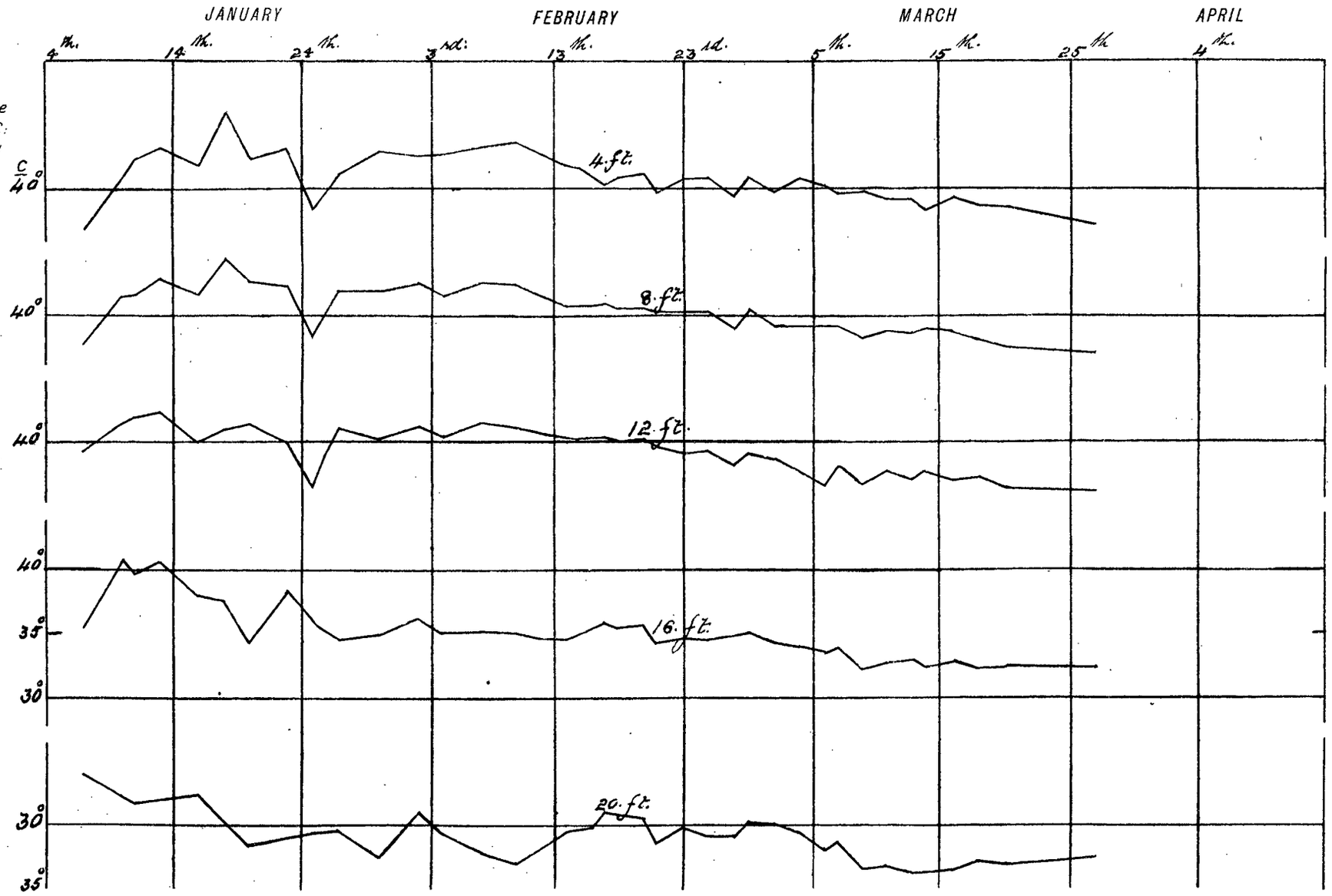
Sydney, N.S.W.

Sheet 4.

WET BIN.

Temperature of Centre Pipe at different Levels.

Each of the equal lengths of the ordinates corresponds to 10°C: & the curves are simply placed one above the other for the sake of economy of space.



Sheet 5.

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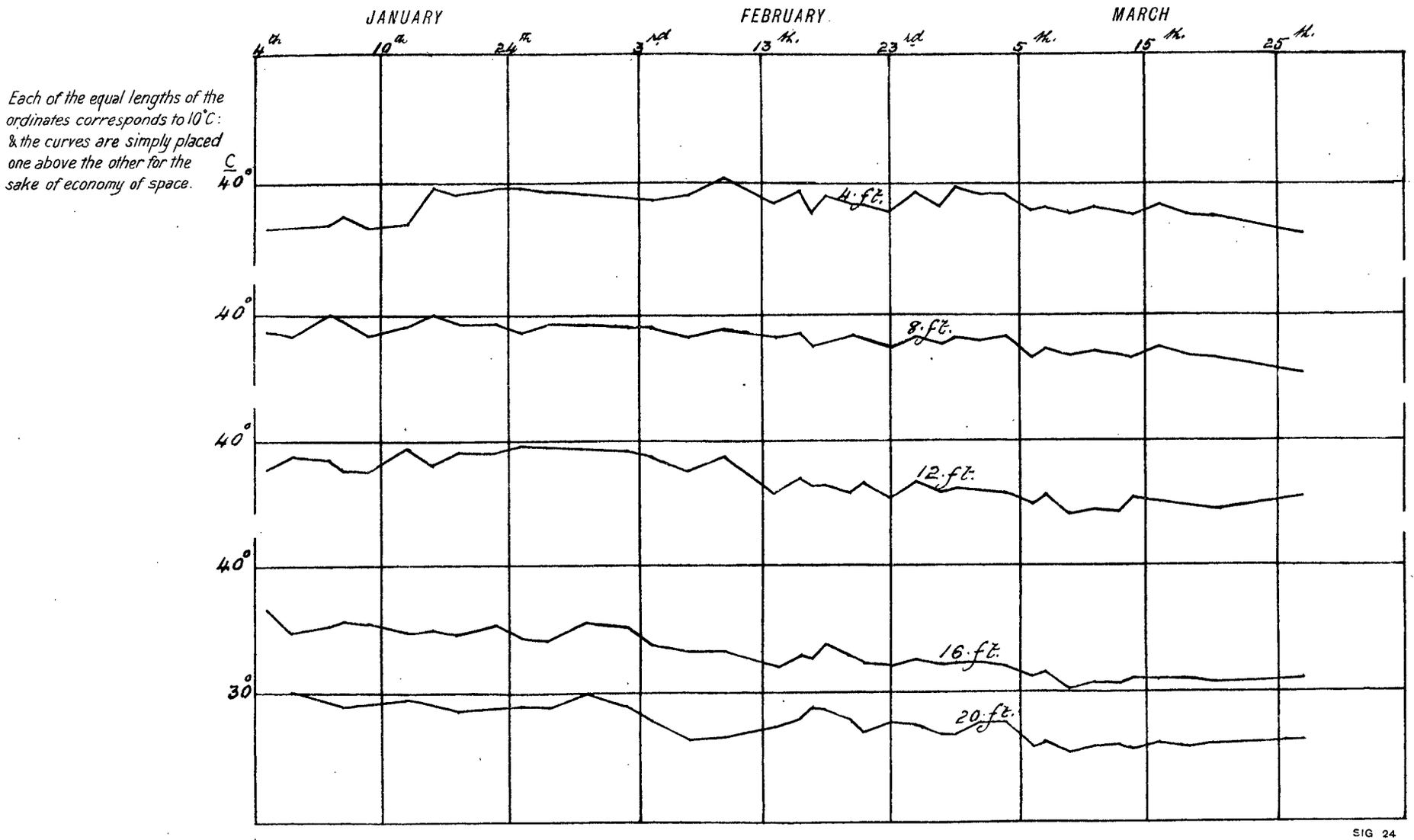
SIG 24

WET BIN.

Average Temperature at different Levels in Pipes 2, 3, 4, and 5 (situated about 3 feet radially from Centre Pipe).



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Sheet 6.

Appendix III.

NOTE BY PRESIDENT.

During 1898, the President of the Commission visited Liverpool, the Manchester Ship Canal, the unloading appliances of the London Gas and Coke Co., and the port of Cardiff, with the object of seeing for himself what precautions are taken in England for the loading of coal. Interviews were also granted to him by the officials of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and he desires to formally tender the thanks of the Commission to the officers of the Board of Trade for the facilities which they afforded him.

As the results of this investigation were practically merely to strengthen the conclusions arrived at, and expressed in the report of the previous Commission, it is not necessary to dwell upon them in detail.

The general conclusion arrived at is that, with the exception of the Lewis & Hunter plant at Cardiff, no precautions whatever are generally taken to prevent the breakage of coal. Curiously enough, at Cardiff, where considerations of safety would seem likely to have led the Lewis & Hunter system to be employed in the loading of sailing ships, it was found, on the contrary, that this appliance was practically entirely employed in loading coal for the large steamship companies, and the sailing vessels were loaded by tipping coal from the hatchways. In defence of this practice, it was stated that the large consumers insisted on having their coal loaded by the Lewis & Hunter cranes, in order to secure the minimum breakage of their coal. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of the Lewis & Hunter plant at Cardiff, the Newcastle, N.S.W., appliances are better than any other arrangements examined.

[Six Diagrams.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRIAL OF SEAMEN AT SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE FOR OFFENCES ON BOARD SHIPS.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 *June*, 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 12th December, 1899, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

"1. The number of seamen who were tried at the Water Police Court, "Sydney, and the Police Court, Newcastle, for offences on board ships "whilst in the Ports of Sydney and Newcastle, during the years 1897, "1898, and 1899.

"2. The nature of the offence or offences with which the seamen were "charged.

"3. The punishment awarded each seaman, amount of fine, or term of "imprisonment.

"4. Nationality of vessel, and port of registration."

(*Mr. Samuel Smith.*)

RETURN

[600 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £24 18s. 5d.]

RETURN of Seamen tried at Newcastle for Offences on board Ships whilst in the Port of Newcastle (Port Hunter) during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Number of Seamen.	Nature of Offences.								Nationality of Vessel.										Port of Registration.	Name of Vessel.	Punishment awarded each Seaman.
	Desertion from Ship.	Absent without leave from Ship.	Wilfully disobeying lawful commands.	Combined disobedience of Orders.	Assault on Mate.	Assault on Master.	Embezzlement of Stores, &c.	Disorderly Conduct on Ship.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Danish.	Russian.	Netherlands.	United States.	Chilian.	Italian.			
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Mitredale	3 sentenced to 1 week's hard labour each, in Maitland Gaol.
6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Earl of Dalhousie	6 „ 2 weeks' „ „
2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	Clan Graham	2 „ 2 „ „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Glen Esk	1 „ 3 „ „
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Kerslock	1 „ 2 „ gaol, and pay £1 6s. 10d. costs, levy and distress; in default, 7 days' gaol.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grimstad	Normannia	2 sentenced to 3 days' gaol—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Beemah	1 „ 3 weeks' gaol.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Buckhurst	2 „ 1 week's gaol, and to pay costs, 5s. 10d., levy and distress; in default, 24 hours' gaol.
1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Halifax	Endora	1 sentenced to 2 weeks' gaol—hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Strathdon	1 „ 2 „ „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Glen Esk	1 „ 4 „ „
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Halifax	Endora	2 „ 2 „ „ each.
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Rajore	4 „ 3 „ „ „ and to pay costs, 11s. 4d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Marion Lightbody	2 sentenced to 2 weeks' gaol—hard labour, each.
6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Bank Hall	6 „ 1 week's „ „
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney	Dominion	5 „ 1 „ „ and to pay costs, 8s.
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Lebu	4 „ 2 weeks' „ „ „ 6s. 6d.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Iolanthe	1 „ 4 „ „
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Rajore	2 „ 2 „ „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Camorna	1 „ 3 „ „
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Glenlyne	1 „ 1 week's „ „
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barth, Germany	Concordia	2 „ 2 weeks' „ „
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Lady Cairns	4 „ 1 week's „ „
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Caradoc	1 „ 1 „ „
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Craigerne	1 „ 2 weeks' „ „
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Lady Palmerston	1 „ 2 „ „
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Cape Wrath	1 „ 1 week's „ „
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Craignair	1 „ 1 „ „ costs 21s., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol.
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Maori King	3 sentenced to 48 hours' hard labour, each.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belfast	Blue Bell	1 „ 1 week's gaol.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Pendeen	1 „ rising of the Court.
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sunderland	Westward Ho!	5 „ 4 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Craig Elvan	1 „ 1 „ „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	„	Pendeen	1 „ 48 hours' „ „
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Mary Moore	1 „ Rising of the Court.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Jessomene	1 „ 2 weeks' imprisonment, and pay 5s. 10d. costs, levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Duns Law	1 sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nantes	Cambronne	1 „ 1 „

Number of Seamen.	Nature of Offences.								Nationality of Vessel.										Port of Registration.	Name of Vessel.	Punishment awarded each Seaman
	Desertion from Ship.	Absent without leave from Ship.	Wilfully disobeying lawful commands.	Combined disobedience of Orders.	Assault on Mate.	Assault on Master.	Embezzlement of Stores, &c.	Disorderly Conduct on Ship.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Danish.	Russian.	Netherlands.	United States.	Chilian.	Italian.			
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Inverlyon	1 sentenced to 3 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Bannockburn	1 " 3 " "
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Fifeshire	1 " 1 " "
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Bannockburn	1 " 2 " "
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Inverlyon	1 " 3 " "
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Vincent	2 " 2 "
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 " 4 "
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belfast	Thornley	1 " Rising of the Court
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Lord Clyde	1 " 2 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clare	2 " 2 " "
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Netherley	4 " 2 " "
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Tinto Hill	1 " 48 hours' "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Celtic Burn	1 " 2 weeks' " "
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parrsboro', N.S.	Maitland	1 " to forfeit £1 12s. from wages, and be imprisoned for 14 days—hard labour.
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney	Balmain	1 sentenced to forfeit 20s. from wages, and be imprisoned for 7 days—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 sentenced to forfeit 10s. 6d. from wages, and be imprisoned for 7 days—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 sentenced to forfeit 12s. from wages, and be imprisoned for 7 days—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 sentenced to forfeit 6s. from wages, and be imprisoned for 7 days—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 sentenced to forfeit 7s. 6d. from wages, and be imprisoned for 7 days—hard labour.
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Knight Commander	5 sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Oberon	2 " 2 " hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Knight Commander	1 " 2 days' "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Firth of Cromarty	1 " 48 hours' "
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Faro, Denmark	Princesse Marie	2 " 1 week's " "
3	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Glenoyle	3 " 7 days' "
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Dunkerque	Jacqueline	6 " 3 week's " "
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Port Elliott	1 " to forfeit 19s. 6d. from wages, and to be imprisoned for 4 weeks—hard labour.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	British Empire	1 sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Falstaff	1 " 48 hours' imprisonment.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bordeaux	Circe	2 " 3 weeks' imprisonment.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Glengarry	1 " 3 "
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rabranoa	7 " 4 " hard labour, and 3s. professional costs, each.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	British Empire	1 sentenced to 4 weeks' imprisonment.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Drumlanrig	1 " 5 " hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Glengarry	1 " 3 " "
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rochester	Afridi	2 " 5 " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	County of Pembroke	1 " 4 " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	Angerona	1 " 1 " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Patriarch	1 " 1 "

Number of Seamen.	Nature of Offences.								Nationality of Vessel.										Port of Registration.	Name of Vessel.	Punishment awarded each Seaman
	Desertion from Ship	Absent without leave from Ship.	Wilfully disobeying lawful commands.	Combined disobedience of Orders	Assault on Mate.	Assault on Master.	Embezzlement of Stores, &c.	Disorderly Conduct on Ship.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Danish.	Russian.	Netherlands.	United States.	Chilian.	Italian.			
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Grace Harwar	2 sentenced to 1 week's imprisonment.
2	.	.	2		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	2 " 2 " hard labour.
1	..	...	1	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Drummuir	1 " 1 week and pay 5s. 10d. costs, levy and distress, or 48 hours' gaol.
1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	.	Krimpen and Leck	Martina Johanna	1 sentenced to 3 days' imprisonment.
1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	"	"	1 " 4 weeks' "
1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	Liverpool	{ Cambrian .... } { Warrior . ... }	1 " 3 " hard labour.
1	..	1	.		..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	Belfast	Crown of Germany ...	1 " 1 "
1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	"	"	1 " 3 "
1	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	.	Valparaiso	Tennico	1 " 2 " imprisonment.
4	..	.	.	4	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	St. John	Honolulu	4 " 4 days' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	Glasgow	Closeburn	1 " 1 week's " "
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	Sydney	Indianopolis	1 fined 10s, in default, 2 days' imprisonment.
1	..	...	...		1	...	...	...	1	...	.	.	..	.		..	...	.	London	Port Chalmers	1 sentenced to 6 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	"	"	2 " 2 " "
1	...	1	...	...		...	..	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	"	"	1 " 1 " "
2	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	"	" ...	2 " 2 " "
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	1	...	.	St. Angeles	General Fairchild	2 fined 10s, in default, 2 days' imprisonment.
1	1	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...		...	...	..	...	...	Hamburg	Birma	1 sentenced to 4 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	...	...	1		..	...	...	...	1	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	.	Liverpool	Fort Stuart	1 " 2 " "
1	...	...	1			..	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	"	"	1 " 4 "
2	. .	.	2	..	..	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	"	Four Winds	2 " 4 "
1	1	..	..		...	...	...	...	. .	...	1			...	...	.	...	...	Christiana	Phos	1 " 4 "
1	..		1	.	..	.	...	...	1	...	...	. .	...	...	..	.	..	..	Glasgow	Earl of Dalhousie .	1 " 48 hours' imprisonment.
1		...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nantes	Canrobert . .	1 seaman sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment and 16s 4d. costs.
1	1	.	...		.	. .	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	. .	London	Persian Empire . .	1 " " 3 weeks' "
1	.	...	1	.	...	...	. .	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	Liverpool	Sierra Miranda	1 " " 1 week's " and pay 26s 10d costs, L. and D, or 1 week.
1	..		...		...	...	...	1	1		..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	London	Port Stephens	1 seaman fined 10s., in default 2 days' imprisonment.
1	..	1	..		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.		...	.	. .	..	.	Glasgow	Port Sonochan	1 " sentenced to 1 week's imprisonment—hard labour
1	...	.		...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	"	Glenberise	1 " to forfeit £2 from wages and 14 days' imprisonment.
2	...	. .	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	2 sentenced to 1 week's imprisonment each, and forfeit 6s 8d from pay, and pay costs 25s 2d.
1	1	. .	.		..	...	...	...	. .	...	1	..	..	..	. .	..	...	. .	Rostock	Frieda Mahn	2 sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
8	.	.	..	8	..	...	...	.	1	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	London	Nynza . . .	8 " 4 " "
2		..	..	.	...	..	...	2	1	...		...	...		..	..	...	...	Glasgow	Springbank	2 fined 10s., in default, 2 days' imprisonment.
2	2	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elsfleth	Hyon	2 sentenced to 3 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
2	...	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	Glasgow	Sumbawa	2 " 3 " "
1	.			..	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	. .	"	Glencairn	1 " 4 " "
2	..	2	.	.	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	"	Pass of Balmaha	2 " 7 days' "
1	..	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	Workington	Cumberland	1 " 12 weeks' "
1	...		..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Port Patrick	1 " 10 " "
2	.	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	2 " 1 " "
1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		"	"	1 " 2 " "
1	...	...	. .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 " 10 " "

Number of Seamen.	Nature of Offences.								Nationality of Vessel.										Port of Registration.	Name of Vessel.	Punishment awarded each Seaman.
	Desertion from Ship.	Absent without leave from Ship.	Wilfully disobeying lawful commands	Combined disobedience of Orders	Assault on Mate.	Assault on Master.	Embezzlement of Stores, &c.	Disorderly Conduct on Ship.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Danish.	Russian.	Netherlands.	United States.	Chilian.	Italian.			
3	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Ailsa Craig	3 sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment.
3	3	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	"	Pass of Balmaha	3 " 4 " "
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Allerton	2 " 48 hours' "
2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Thetis	2 " 3 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Chipoerkyle	1 " 2 " "
1	...	..	1		...	.	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Firth of Lorne	1 " 3 " "
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	Nordly	Serapis	2 " 4 " " "
1	1	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gestemunde	Philadelphia	1 " 2 days' "
1	...	...		..	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	Castletown	Marieking	1 fined 20s, in default, 2 days' imprisonment.
3	3	...	...	.	..	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Albo	Niobe	3 sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment.
1	1	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	Workington	Cumberland	1 " 14 days' "
3	3	...	...	...		..	...		1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	King Arthur	3 " 14 " "
1	...	1	...		..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	Holywood	1 " 7 " "
1	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 " 48 hours' "
1	1	...		.	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	..	Dundee	Thetis	1 " 4 weeks' "
2	2	...	..	..	...	...	...		.	...		1	...	...	..	...	...	...	Provisional	Carnival	2 seamen sentenced to 4 weeks' imprisonment.
1	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	Carrisboro'	George T. Hozth	1 seaman " 24 hours' "
1	...	...	..	1	.	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 " " rising of the Court.
1		.	...	.	...	...	.	1	1		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	London	Maori King	1 fined 10s, or 2 days' imprisonment.
1	.	..	1	..	..	..	...	...		1	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	Dunkerque	Jacqueline	1 seaman sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment.
1		...		...	...	...	...	1	1	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	.	Liverpool	Cardiganshire	1 " fined 10s, or 48 hours' "
3	3	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	.	Provisional	Valparaiso	3 seamen sentenced to 2 weeks' "
1	1	...	...	...		...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Liverpool	Cambrian Prince	1 seaman " 4 " "
1	..	...	1	...	...	..	..	..		...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Rostock	Ennerdale	1 " " 1 week's " hard labour.
1	...	..	1	...	.	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Dundee	Doris	1 " " 2 weeks' " "
2	2	.	..	.		..	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..		...	..	Elsfleth	Dorothea	2 seamen " 4 " " "
1	1	...	...		..	..	...	...	1	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	Dundee	Doris	1 seaman " 4 " " "
2	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		...	Liverpool	Craiglands	2 seamen " 1 week's " "
1	1	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Carnaevon	Moll Eilian	1 seaman " 5 weeks' " "
1	..	...	1		..		...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	1	Genoa	Emannule Accame	1 " " 2 " " " and to pay £2 18s. 4d. costs.
1	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	Liverpool	Ballumbie	1 seaman sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1		..	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dunkirk	Strasburg	1 " " 4 " " "
1	1	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	Dundee	Doris	1 " " 3 " "
1	1	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	"	"	1 " " 4 " "
1	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	Liverpool	Maxwell	1 " " 7 days' "
1	1	..	.		.	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	Dundee	Doris	1 " " 4 " "
2	2	...		.	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	.	...	..	.	.	..	...	Liverpool	General Roberts	2 seamen " 3 weeks' " hard labour.
2	..	...	2	...	.		...	..	.	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	Dunkirk	Strasburg	2 " " 1 week's " "
2	2	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	..	...	..		..	...	..	..	Windsor	Eskssome	2 " " 2 weeks' "
2	.	2	..	...	.	...	.	...	1	..	..	...	...			.	...		Abervswith	Caradog	2 " " 4 days' "
1	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	London	Airlie	1 seaman " 10 " "
1	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	Liverpool	Maxwell	1 " " 1 week's "
2	2	..		...		.	...	...	1	.	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	Greenock	Brenhilda	2 seamen " 3 weeks' " "
4	3	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	Windsor	Eskosini	4 " " 2 " "
2	2	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	Elsfleth	Aurora	2 " " 2 " " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...		...		...	..	Friedriksstad	Birtha	1 seaman " 48 hours' "
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.		..	...	...	Elsfleth	Aurora	3 seamen " 4 weeks' "

Number of Seamen.	Nature of Offences.								Nationality of Vessel.										Port of Registration.	Name of Vessel.	Punishment awarded each Seaman.
	Desertion from Ship.	Absent without leave from Ship.	Wilfully disobeying lawful commands.	Combined disobedience of Orders.	Assault on Mate.	Assault on Master.	Embezzlement of Stores, &c.	Disorderly Conduct on Ship.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Danish.	Russian.	Netherlands.	United States.	Chilian.	Italian.			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Balkamah	1 fined 20s., or 2 days' imprisonment.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	Milverton	1 seaman sentenced to 2 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 " " 2 " " "
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Falls of Keltie	1 " " 1 " " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Nordby	Casma	1 " " 2 " "
8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Marian Fraser	8 seamen " 3 " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Dunsyre	1 seaman " 2 " "
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Honolulu	Himalaya	1 " " 14 days' "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Marathon	1 " " 2 weeks' "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Hyderabad	1 " " 4 " " hard labour.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 " " 3 " " "
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Milverton	1 " " 4 " " "
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Cape York	2 seamen " 2 " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Nystad	Loch Linnhe	1 seaman " 4 " "
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belfast	Invermore	1 " " 1 " " " costs, £1 6s. 10d., levy and distress, or 7 days' gaol.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	St. Angeles	Robert Sudden	1 seaman sentenced to 4 weeks' imprisonment.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Falstaff	1 " " 2 " hard labour.
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belfast	Invermore	4 seamen " 3 days' "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Falstaff	1 seaman " 14 "
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Queen Christiana	1 to forfeit £1, value loss sustained, and 14 days' imprisonment.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Glance	1 to be imprisoned for 2 weeks.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Muncaster Castle	1 seaman to be imprisoned for 14 days.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamburg	Magda	2 seamen " " 2 weeks—hard labour.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Port Albert	1 seaman sentenced to 48 hours' gaol.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	City of Lucknow	1 seaman to pay 25s. value out of wages, and to be imprisoned for 4 weeks.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Philomene	1 seaman sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nantes	Bretagne	2 seamen " 4 weeks' hard labour.
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Port Patrick	4 " " 4 " "
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	1 seaman to forfeit £10 from wages and to be imprisoned for 3 months with hard labour.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	2 seamen to forfeit £5 from wages and to be imprisoned for 1 month with hard labour.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mitland	Osberga	1 seaman sentenced to 2 weeks' hard labour.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Port Patrick	1 " " 7 days' imprisonment.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yarmouth	William Law	1 " " 4 weeks " hard labour.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Otterspool	1 " " 14 days' "
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	St. Angeles	Louisiana	1 " fined 20s., in default, 2 days' imprisonment.
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yarmouth	Jane Burrell	3 seamen sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Loch Trool	1seaman " 2 weeks' with hard labour.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annapolis, Nova Scotia	Glenapton	1 " " 4 " "
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Harold	3 seamen " 3 " "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Lindley	1 seaman " 3 " "
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Cleomene	4 seamen " 6 weeks—hard labour.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Eadwyan	2 " " 4 days "
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisional	Gipsy	1 seaman " 2 weeks' gaol.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rostock	Talisman	1 " " 8 " hard labour.

Number of Seamen.	Nature of Offences.								Nationality of Vessel.										Port of Registration.	Name of Vessel.	Punishment awarded each Seaman.
	Desertion from Ship	Absent without leave from Ship.	Wilfully disobeying lawful commands.	Combined disobedience of Orders.	Assault Mate.	Assault Master.	Embezzlement of Stores, &c.	Disorderly Conduct on Ship.	British.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Danish.	Russian.	Netherlands.	United States.	Chilian.	Italian.			
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Queen of England	1 seaman sentenced to 14 days' gaol—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Jerajean	1 „ „ 1 week's gaol „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	East Indian	1 „ „ 4 „ „
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Queen of England	1 „ ordered to forfeit 20s. from wages.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Londonderry	William Tillie	1 „ sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Fleur de Lis	1 „ ordered to forfeit 10s. from wages due, and 2 days' pay.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Londsdale	1 „ sentenced to 7 days'—hard labour.
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rostock	Talisman	4 seamen „ 4 weeks' gaol—hard labour.
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Metropolis	3 „ „ 4 „ „
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	Itata	2 „ „ 2 „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	Alcinous	1 seaman „ 1 „
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisional	Inglewood	1 „ „ 7 days' gaol—hard labour.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Ellisland	2 seamen „ 7 „ „
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Provisional	Charles Racine	2 „ „ 3 weeks' gaol „
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Fleur de Lis	1 seaman „ 1 „ „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hull	Industry	1 „ „ 4 „ „
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Westminster	1 „ „ 4 „ „
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	1 „ fined 20s., in default, 2 days' gaol.
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	12 seamen, each sentenced to 24 hours' gaol.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Noemi	1 seaman sentenced to 14 days' gaol.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Largo Bay	2 seamen „ 48 hours' gaol.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Persian	1 seaman „ 3 days' gaol—hard labour.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	1 „ fined 10s., in default, 2 days' gaol.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	1 „ sentenced to (7) seven days' gaol.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Swansea	Antarctic	1 „ „ 7 days' gaol.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamburg	Schwartzenbeck	2 seamen „ 3 days' gaol—hard labour.
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Tasmania	3 „ „ 8 weeks' gaol.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Drummair	1 seaman 20s., in default 2 days' gaol.
2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Workington	Ravenswood	2 seamen sentenced to 1 week's gaol.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London	Bloemfontein	1 seaman „ 7 days' gaol—hard labour.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dundee	Glenmark	1 „ to forfeit 10 days' pay.
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maitland, U.S.	E. A. O'Brien	3 seamen sentenced to 3 days' gaol—hard labour.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	General Gordon	2 „ „ 3 days' gaol.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Brodick Bay	1 seaman fined 10s., in default, 2 days' gaol.
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	City of Athens	3 seamen sentenced to 14 days' gaol.
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Glenesslin	2 „ „ 3 weeks' gaol.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Aspice	1 seaman „ 4 „
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenock	East Africa	1 „ „ 14 days' gaol.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glasgow	Berwickshire	1 „ to forfeit 2 days' pay and to be imprisoned for 2 days' gaol.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Loch Cree	1 „ fined 5s., in default, 4 hours' gaol.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	1 „ sentenced to 4 weeks' imprisonment.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Seattle	John C. Potter	1 „ „ 3 days' imprisonment—hard labour.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool	Sorata	2 seamen „ 2 weeks' imprisonment—hard labour.
422	191	86	44	56	9	3	17	16	209	10	13	8	5	2	2	5	1	1			

The Under Secretary of Justice, Sydney.

W. F. ROBERTSON, C.P.S.,
Newcastle, 22 May, 1900.

RETURN showing number of Seamen Convicted at the Water Police Court, Sydney, during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899, and Nature of Offences

Date	Name of Seaman	Offence on board Ship	Fine or Imprisonment	Nationality of Ship	Port of Registration
1897					
9 Jan	Anderson, Alex	Absent without leave	48 hours' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
15 „	McCarthy, John	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	3 months' „	„	„
16 „	Palmgreen, Richd	Deserting	Sent on board ...	Foreign	Foreign
16 „ ...	Stafford, Nicholas .	Absent without leave	7 days hard labour . ..	British	United Kingdom.
16 „	„ .	Assault ..	21 „ „ ..	„ ..	„
20 „	Conroy, Daniel .	Absent without leave	1 week „	„ ..	„
21 „	Harman, Thomas ..	„ „ ...	Sent on board	„	„
21 „	Patching, George .	„ „	„	„ ...	„
21 „	Sibley, Charles .	„ „	„ . .	„ ..	„
23 „	Nilson, Frank	Disobey lawful command .	2 weeks' hard labour . .	„ .	„
25 „	Sibley, Charles .	Absent without leave	Sent on board	„	„
25 „ ...	Legon, Wilhelm	Disobey lawful commands	3 weeks' hard labour ...	Foreign	Foreign
28 „	Finch, William	, „	1 days pay and 4 weeks' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
28 „ ...	Wilson, Frank ..	, „ .	„ „ „	„ ..	„
28 „ .	Near, John Walter ..	, „	„ „ „	„ ...	„
28 „ ..	Marsh, John	, „	„ „ „	„ ..	„
28 „	Carr, James	, „	„ „ „	„	„
28 „ ...	Christie, William	, „	14 days' hard labour	„	„
28 „	Neer, John Walter	Assault . .	1 month „ cumulative .	„	„
29 „ ..	Wynne, John	Absent without leave	Sent on board	„ ..	„
1 Feb	Hanson, John	Disobey lawful commands .	1 week hard labour	„	„
1 „	Carlsen, Gustav ..	, „	1 „ „	„	„
1 „	Salier, Martin . .	, „	1 „ „	„	„
1 „ .	Gustavson, August ...	, „ ...	1 „ „	„	„
1 „	Butow, Charles	, „	1 „ „ ...	„ .	„
2 „ .	Muir, James .	Absent without leave ...	3 days' „ ..	„	„
2 „	McKay, John . .	, „	3 „ „ .	„	„
5 „	McPhail, Charles	, „ .	3 „ „	„	„
8 „	Young, William ..	Disorderly .	40s , 2 days	„	„
8 „	Satlers, Gustave	Absent without leave	14 days' hard labour	„	„
8 „	„	Disobey lawful commands	31 „ „ cumulative	„ .	„
12 „	Morris, John	Absent without leave .	2 weeks' „	„	„
12 „	Kavanagh, William	, „ ..	2 „ „	„ ...	„
17 „	Andersen, Frithiof	Disobey lawful commands	To resume work	Foreign	Foreign.
18 „	Naldstrom, Fred	Assault . .	20s , 21 days	„	„
20 „	Welch, Daniel	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
23 „	Menut, Christopher	Desertion . ..	Discharged to ship	Foreign	Foreign
23 „	Myberg, Frank	Absent without leave ...	„	British	United Kingdom.
26 „	Mukander, Mombarak	Desertion	48 hours' hard labour .	„	„
27 „	Jansen, Maurius	Disobey lawful commands	Rising of Court	„	„
27 „	Mokimdeen, Caramal ..	Desertion	Discharged to ship ..	„	„
27 „	Alladeen, Hyder	„ ..	„	„	„
1 Mar.	Swanton, Thos or J. . .	Disobey lawful commands	1 week hard labour	„	„
1 „	Steward, Wm , or S. Stewart	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
2 „ .	Neill, William	Absent without leave ..	1 „ „	„	„
5 „ ..	Qui, Feen	Desertion	Sent on board	„	„
5 „	Olson, Oscar ...	Assault	7 days' hard labour . . .	Foreign	Foreign
5 „	Erickson, Frank	Absent without leave	2 weeks' „	British	Colonial.
8 „ ...	Johnson, Peter ..	„ „	7 days' „ ..	„ ..	„
8 „ ...	Johnson, Edward	Disobey lawful commands	4 weeks' „ . .	„ ..	United Kingdom.
8 „	Glyne, John	„ „	14 days' „	„	„
9 „	Collins, Morris	„ „	4 weeks' „	„	„
10 „ ...	Ford, John	Absent without leave	7 days' „ .. .	„	„
10 „	Weeden, Herbert .	„ „	3 „ „	„ ...	„
10 „	McKinley, Peter .	„ „ .	7 „ „ .	„	„
10 „	Lloyd, Joseph	, „	7 „ „	„	„
11 „ ..	Mitchell, Wm. Chas ...	„ „ .	3 „ „ .	„	„
13 „ ..	Narrullah	Disorderly	20s , 2 days	„	„
16 „	Thomas, Charles	Disobey lawful commands	Discharged to ship ..	„	„
16 „ ...	Hussey, James .	„ „	„	„	„
16 „	Hatstaro	, „	2 days' pay and costs , 21 days	„	„
16 „	Rabeyas ..	, „	2 days' pay and costs, and 21 days	„ ...	„
16 „	Sinclair, David	, „	14 days' hard labour...	Foreign	Foreign.
19 „	Dean, John Henry . ..	Absent without leave	6 hours' cells, and to be taken on board	British	United Kingdom.
19 „ .	Premont, Thommy	„ „ .	4 weeks' hard labour . .	„	„
26 „	Grayon da Santos, Francisco	Disobey lawful commands	1 week „	,	„
30 „	Roche, Arthur	Absent without leave	3 days' „	„	„
3 April	Cassidy, William	Disobey lawful commands .	1 week hard labour, and forfeit 2 days' pay	„	„
6 „	Pritchard, Richard	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour .	„	„
6 „	Burke, James ..	Disobey lawful commands ..	7 „ „ .. .	„	„
7 „	Assy, Louis . .	Desertion	14 „ „	„	„
7 „	Dupont, Victor ...	„ ...	14 „ „	„	„
7 „	Brice, James .	Absent without leave .	7 „ „	„	„
7 „	Reardon, John	Drunk	5s , rising of Court . .	„	„
8 „	Thompson, William	Absent without leave . ..	14 days' hard labour	„	„
8 „	Gionere, Arthur	„ „ .	14 „ „ .	„ .	„
8 „	Murdock, Tom ..	Neglect of duty ...	21 „ „ ...	„	„
8 „	Parrington, Frederick	„ „	14 „ „ ...	„	„
8 „	Cunningham, John .	„ „	21 „ „ .	„	„
9 „	Furneaux, John .	Disorderly .	10s , 48 hours ..	„	„
9 „ .	Neil, John ..	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour . ..	„	„
14 „	Burke, James ...	, „ ..	7 „ „	„	„

Date.	Name of Seaman.	Offence on board Ship.	Fine or Imprisonment.	Nationality of Ship.	Port of Registration.
1897.					
17 April	Freeman, Harry	Disorderly	10s.; 24 hours	British	United Kingdom.
20 „	Johnson, Alexander	Causing death of a man	Committed to Coroner	„	„
21 „	Olson, Gustave	Absent without leave	24 hours' hard labour	„	„
21 „	Blundell, Francis	„ „	3 days' „	„	„
3 May	Freeman, Harry	„ „	3 weeks' „	„	„
17 „	Hale, Edward	Disorderly	10s.; 48 hours	„	„
24 „	Bay, Abdoola	Desertion	Discharged to ship	„	„
24 „	Babayalber Goolam, Allen	„	„ „	„	„
28 „	Cook, George	Absent without leave	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
7 June	Costello, Francis	„ „	3 days' „	„	„
14 „	Pirie, James	Assault	20s.; 21 days	„	„
15 „	Mullen, Thomas	Disobey lawful commands	14 days' hard labour	„	„
15 „	Emptage, Frederick	„ „	2 weeks' „	„	„
17 „	King, John	Absent without leave	1 week „	„	„
17 „	Gorman, John	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
17 „	Farlie, Alexander	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
17 „	Warwick, Alfred	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
26 „	Sampson, Alfred	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
26 „	Richer, Ernest	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
26 „	McCarthy, John	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
26 „	Galloway, James	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
28 „	Grevatt, Walter	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
28 „	Gorman, John	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
29 „	Mullins, Thomas	Disobey lawful commands	Sent on board	„	„
28 „	Emptage, Frederick	„ „	„	„	„
1 July	Edwards, Eric	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
1 „	Horton, Harry	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
1 „	„	Embezzling stores	12 weeks and forfeit £1	„	„
1 „	Edwards, Eric	„ „	12 „ „	„	„
5 „	Wilson, Samuel	„ „	4 weeks' hard labour and forfeit 4s.	„	„
8 „	McDermott, Neil	Absent without leave	1 week hard labour	„	„
10 „	McCaffrey, John	„ „	Discharged to ship	„	„
14 „	Hawkenson, Charles	Disorderly	20s.; 2 days	„	„
15 „	Hawkins, Harry	Absent without leave	Till 6 o'clock	„	„
15 „	Rouse, Matthew	„ „	„	„	„
16 „	Williams, John	„ „	2 days' hard labour	„	„
19 „	Condley, James	Assault	2 months' „	„	„
20 „	Arbin, George	Disobey lawful commands	Till 6 p.m.	„	„
20 „	Gamester, George	„ „	„	„	„
23 „	Aplin, Norton	„ „	Costs, 26s. 10d.; agreement cancelled; 3 days' hard labour.	„	„
23 „	Martin, William	„ „	„ „	„	„
23 „	Bates, Henry	„ „	„ „	„	„
23 „	Kelting, Otto	„ „	„ „	„	„
23 „	Nyman, Gustavus	„ „	„ „	„	„
24 „	Cook, Frank	Assault	Costs, £2 2s.; and 9 weeks' hard labour.	.....	.....
26 „	Perry, James	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
27 „	Harris, Lionel	„ „	1 week „	„	„
27 „	Sirdar, Sherief	„ „	8 days' „	„	„
27 „	Ellamdeinhux Currumbux	„ „	8 „ „	„	„
29 „	Smith, William	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
29 „	Greenwood, John	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
18 Aug.	Mason, Edward	Disorderly	10s.; 24 hours	„	„
18 „	„	Disobey lawful commands	1 week hard labour	„	„
18 „	Brennan, Andrew	Absent without leave	1 „ „	„	„
20 „	Looney, Michael	„ „	5s. 10d. costs; discharged to ship	„	„
20 „	Sullivan, Daniel	Disobey lawful commands	5s. 10d. „ „	„	„
20 „	Stevens, John	Absent without leave	5s. 10d. „ „	„	„
20 „	Hughes, William	„ „	5s 10d. „ „	„	„
23 „	Looney, Michael	Disobey lawful commands	5s. 10d. „ 2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
27 „	Barker, Harry	Disorderly	20s.; 2 days	„	„
27 „	„	Assault	14 days' hard labour	„	„
27 „	Nolan, Thomas	Absent without leave	7 „ „	„	„
8 Sept.	Barnett, Joseph	„ „	4 weeks' „	„	„
11 „	Bray, Frederick	Embezzling stores	3s. from wages; 6 weeks' hard labour.	„	.....
17 „	Pecarere, Pierre	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	£5; 2 months	„	United Kingdom.
17 „	Whalan, Thomas	Disobey lawful command	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
20 „	Mahomet, Masba	Disorderly	20s.; 2 days	„	„
20 „	„	Assault	3 weeks' hard labour	„	„
21 „	Armstrong, Thomas	Disorderly	Sent on board	„	„
23 „	Roughly, William	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
23 „	„	Assault	12 weeks' „	„	„
23 „	Murphy, James	Absent without leave	7 days' „	„	„
23 „	Lee, Edward	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
23 „	Fox, Edward	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
23 „	Baker, George	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
25 „	Doyle, James	Disorderly	10s.; 24 hours	„	„
25 „	Slater, John	„	10s.; 24 „	„	„
28 „	Wilson, George	Disobey lawful commands	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
5 Oct.	Croft, Frederick	„ „	14 days' „	„	„
6 „	Harris, Edward	Absent without leave	Till 6 p.m.	„	„
9 „	Gallagher, Edward	„ „	7 days' hard labour	„	„
14 „	Hughes, Edward	Assault	2 months' „	„	„
16 „	Healy, Michael	Absent without leave	7 days' „ and forfeit 2 days' pay.	„	„

Date.	Name of Seaman	Offence on board Ship	Fine or Imprisonment	Nationality of Ship	Port of Registration.
1897.					
16 Oct.	Healy, Michael	Assault	21 days' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
18 „	Wilson, Charles	Disobey lawful commands	Discharged to ship, and 5s 10d costs from wages	„	„
18 „	McCarthy, Patrick	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
23 „	Clarke, James	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
23 „	„	Assault	6 weeks' „ cumulative	„	„
25 „	Ainsworth, George	Disorderly	20s ; 2 days	„	„
25 „	Donnelly, William	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
26 „	Stafford, Michael	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
28 „	Gisler, Martin	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
29 „	Murphy, Michael	„ „	1 week „	„	„
2 Nov.	Shebail, Joséph	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
2 „	Inch, Thomas	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
6 „	Atkins, Arthur L.	Desertion	7 „ „	„	„
6 „	Faulie, Walter	„	14 „ „	„	„
16 „	Curramdeen, Asmut	„	7 „ „	„	„
17 „	Barker, James	Absent without leave	48 hours' „	„	„
17 „	Morris, William	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
17 „	Coombs, William	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
17 „	Burns, Joseph	„ „	48 hours' „	„	„
17 „	Ryan, John	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
19 „	Johnstone, William	Assault	1 month „	„	„
30 „	Smith, Henry M.	Disorderly	10s.; 6 hours	„	„
13 Dec.	Green, Richard	„	Discharged to ship	„	„
17 „	McDonald, Arthur	Absent without leave	48 hours' hard labour	„	„
18 „	Jarvis, Charles	„ „	10 days' „	„	„
18 „	Ross, George	„ „	10 „ „	„	„
30 „	Howard, Joseph	„ „	Till 6 p m , and 5s 10d from wages	„	„
30 „	Right, William	„ „	„ „	„	„
30 „	York, William	Disorderly	40s ; 2 days	„	„
30 „	Jennings, Henry	Absent without leave	To return to work	„	„
1898.					
3 Jan.	York, William	Drunk	5s ; rising of Court	„	„
7 „	„	Absent without leave	5s 10d. costs from wages, 21 days' hard labour	„	„
10 „	Docherty, Patrick	Disobey lawful commands	5s 10d costs from wages; 2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
10 „	Frey, Alfred	„ „	5s 10d costs from wages, 2 weeks' hard labour.	„	„
13 „	Mullen, Robert	„ „	4 weeks' hard labour	„	„
13 „	Bolton, Albert	„ „	4 „ „	„	„
15 „	O'Brien, Charles	Absent without leave	1 week „	„	„
15 „	Marney, Jeremiah	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
25 „	Burnett, Charles	Disobey lawful commands	4 weeks' „ and forfeit 6 days' pay ; 21s. costs.	„	„
25 „	Lipscombe, Frederick	„ „	4 weeks' hard labour, and forfeit 6 days' pay; 21s costs.	„	„
25 „	Fawcett, Thomas	Absent without leave	14 days' hard labour	„	„
25 „	Wood, John	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
28 „	Doughty, John	Disorderly	10s ; 2 days	„	„
28 „	Quinn, Arthur	„	10s ; 2 „	„	„
28 „	Flatt, Frederick	„	10s ; 2 „	„	„
28 „	„	Assault	4 weeks' hard labour	„	„
1 Feb.	Ryan, Frank	Absent without leave	1 week „	„	„
2 „	Cunha, Francis	Assault	10s ; interpreter's fee, 10s ; costs, 5s 10d ; 21 days.	„	„
2 „	Sullivan, John	„ „	40s ; 21 days	„	„
4 „	McLean, James	Absent without leave	1 week hard labour	„	„
4 „	Rice, John	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
4 „	Bruce, David	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
14 „	Ryan, Francis	„ „	14 days' „	„	„
22 „	Burgess, Thomas	„ „	8 „ „	„	„
23 „	Kresteansen, Alfred	Drunk	Discharged to ship	Norwegian	Norway.
14 March	Neary, Daniel	Disobey lawful commands	1 week hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
21 „	Sullivan, Daniel	„ „	4 weeks' „	„	„
25 „	Lee, Edward	Assault	1 month „	Foreign	Foreign.
28 „	McDonald, Donald	Drunk	5s ; rising of Court	British	United Kingdom.
7 April	Swinson, Larson P.	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
7 „	Campion, Alfred	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
9 „	Morgan, Henry	Disorderly	£1 ; 2 days' hard labour	„	„
12 „	Dummer, Robert	„	10s ; 2 days	„	„
14 „	Molla	Desertion	Discharged to ship	French	France.
14 „	Silas	„	„ „	„	„
18 „	Austin, Frederick	Embezzling stores	£1 13s 4d.; and 12 weeks	British	United Kingdom.
18 „	Beeching, Horace	„ „	„ „	„	„
18 „	Anscombe, Albert	„ „	„ „	„	„
18 „	Paulson, Karlson	Disorderly	10s ; 2 days	„	„
18 „	Jones, John William	„	10s ; 2 „	„	„
21 „	Hore, David	Absent without leave	14 days' hard labour	„	„
22 „	Moore, James	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
22 „	Pearce William	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
22 „	„	Embezzling stores	12 weeks' „	„	„
22 „	Moore, James	„ „	12 „ „	„	„
22 „	Dillon, Michael	Disobey lawful commands	Discharged to ship	„	„
23 „	Anderson, Johann	„ „	Certific te for £2 18s 4d ; and 14 days' hard labour	„	„
26 „	Wade, Charles	Assault	7 days' hard labour	„	„
26 „	Ellis, George	„	7 „ „	„	„
28 „	McCarthy, John	Disobey lawful commands	4 weeks' „	„	„

Date	Name of Seaman	Offence on board Ship	Fine or Imprisonment	Nationality of Ship	Port of Registration
1898					
18 May	Coyle, Patrick .. .	Absent without leave	48 hours' hard labour ..	British	United Kingdom
18 „ .	Simpson, William	„ „	48 „ „	„	„
18 „	Powell, Joseph	„ „ ..	48 „ „	„	„
19 „	Haughton, James ..	„ „ .	4 weeks' „	„	„
30 „ ...	Armstrong, Danford	Disobey lawful commands ..	Certificate for £2 7s 10d , 7 days hard labour	„	„
30 „	Madden, John ...	„ „ ..	Discharged with caution	„	„
30 „	McGrath, Michael	„ „	„ „ „ .	„	„
1 June.	Thomas, Edward ..	Absent without leave	„ to ship . .	„	„
2 „	McGrath, Michael ..	„ „	14 days' hard labour .	„	„
7 „ ..	McKinnon, Charles	„ „	Rising of Court	„	„
9 „	Lowe, Robert	„ „ .	1 week .	„	„
9 „	Stratford, Henry	Desertion	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
10 „	Palmer, Arthur . .	Disobey lawful commands	1 week „ and 5s 10d from wages	„	„
10 „	Peeps, Arthur	„ „	1 week hard labour and 5s 10d from wages	„ ..	„
11 „	Gibbins, Thomas ..	Absent without leave	1 week hard labour	„	„
11 „	Kitson, William	„ „ ..	1 week „	„	„
13 „ ...	Collins, Williams ...	„ „ ...	3 days' „	„	„
13 „ ..	Armstrong, Danford	„ „	1 month hard labour, costs from wages	„	„
14 „	Boone, Albert	Disobey lawful commandse	Withdrawn , £1 11s 2d. from wages	„ ..	„
15 „ .	McKenna, Dominick	Absent without leave	3 days' hard labour	„	„
15 „	Will, George .	„ „ ...	7 „ „ ..	„	„
16 „	Richmond, David	Embezzling stores	6 weeks' „ ..	„	„
16 „	Collins, William	„ „ ..	6 „ „	,	„
27 „	Austin, Patrick	Absent without leave ...	1 „ „	„	„
11 July...	Campbell, William	„ „	3 days' „	„	„
11 „ ...	Oliver, Robert . ..	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
11 „ ...	Beresford, Thomas . .	„ „ ..	3 „ „	„	„
12 „	Robertson, John	„ „ .. .	3 „ „	„	„
12 „ ..	Mahomed, Cassin	, „	3 „ „ ..	„	„
12 „	Simon, Peter .	Desertion	14 „ „	Foreign	Foreign
14 „	Russell, William	„	Discharged to ship ..	British	United Kingdom
19 „ ...	Kosse, Alfred	Absent without leave	„ „ .	„	„
20 „ ..	Thomas, William . ..	„ ,	1 week hard labour . ..	„	„
20 „ .	Chalmers, Theodore	„ „	1 „ , . ..	„ .	„
20 „	Olsen, Gustave	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
28 „	Burns, Charles	„ „ ..	Rising of Court ...	„	„
30 „ ..	McConnell, James	„ „	7 days' hard labour	„	,
6 Aug	Sullivan, John	Disobey lawful commands	21 , „ ..	„ .	„
8 „ ...	Robinson Charles	Absent without leave .	1 week hard labour	„	„
8 „	Glover, George .	„ „ ...	1 „ „ ..	„	„
11 „ .	O'Brien, Thomas	„ „ ..	3 days' hard labour .	„ .	„
25 „ .	Palmquist, August	„ „ .	3 „ „	„	„
26 „	Karragan, Thomas	Drunk	24 hours' hard labour , 5s	„	„
26 „	Leak, Thomas ..	Absent without leave	10 days' hard labour . ..	„	„
26 „ ...	Kavanagh, John	„ „	10 „ „ ..	„	„
29 „ ...	Heatly, Peter .	Disobey lawful commands	1 week „ ...	„ .	„
1 Sept	Sullivan, John	Absent without leave	2 weeks' „	„ ...	„
2 „ ...	Williams, Francis	„ „ . ..	Discharged to ship ..	„	„
8 „	Palmquist, August ...	„ „	14 days' hard labour	„	„
10 „ ..	Little, Wm Henry .	„ „ ...	7 „ „	„	„
13 „ . .	Meade, Robert ..	Disobey lawful commands	14 „ „ ...	„	„
13 „	Bearing, William	Absent without leave ..	7 „ , ...	,	„
15 „ .	Outsen, Richard	Disobey lawful commands ...	14 „ „ ...	„	Sydney
20 „	Ellis, George ...	„ „	10 days' pay , 35s. costs .	„	„
20 „ ..	Barlas, Alexander . ..	„ „	10 „ ,	„	„
20 „	Flood, Samuel .	„ „ ..	10 „ ,	,	„
23 „ ...	Cieliz, James	Absent without leave .	3 „	„ ..	United Kingdom
23 „ ..	Thomas, Frank	Disobey lawful commands	3 „ .	„ ..	„
28 „ .	Cardwell, Edward	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour .	„	„
28 „ ...	Finley, John . .	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
29 „	Bamfield, James E .	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
30 „	Regan, John	Drunk	Rising of Court , 5s ...	„	„
5 Oct	Doyle, John	Absent without leave ..	3 days' hard labour	„	,
5 „	Toole, Thomas	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
5 „ .	Garman, James	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
5 „ .	Doyle, Patrick ...	„ „	14 „ „	„ .	„
11 „ .	Hogan, Denis	„ „	Discharged to ship	„	„
13 „ ..	Street, David	Disobey lawful commands ...	4 weeks' hard labour, and 5s 10d and £2 2s costs.	„	„
20 „ ...	Stanley, John	Absent without leave	1 month hard labour; and costs, £1 11s. 4d , from wages	„ .	„
20 „	Jones, Charles . . .	„ „	14 days' hard labour , and costs £1 11s 4d , from wages	„ .	„
20 „ .	Riley, Charles	„ „ . .	14 days' hard labour , and costs, £1 11s 4d , from wages	„	„
20 „ ..	Burns, John	„ „	10s , 5s 10d , from wages	„ ...	„
20 „ ..	Casey, James	„ „ .	14 days' hard labour , and £1 11s 4d from wages	„	„
20 „ ...	„	Assault	1 month hard labour, cumulative', and 10s 6d from wages.	„ ...	„
20 „ .	Rawlins, Henry	Absent without leave .	14 days' hard labour, and £1 11s 4d. from wages	„	„
20 „ .	Mitchell, James ..	„ „	14 days' hard labour .	„	„

Date	Name of Seaman	Offence on board Ship	Fine or Imprisonment	Nationality of Ship	Port of Registration
1898					
20 Oct	Dick, Charles	Absent without leave	14 days' hard labour, and £1 3s 6d from wages	British	United Kingdom
20 „	Harley, James	„ „	14 days' hard labour, and £1 11s 4d from wages	„	„
22 „	McKenna, Dominick	„ „	7 days' hard labour	„	„
24 „	Gool, Jawan	„ „	Sent on board	„	„
24 „	Alzoola, Abdoola	„ „	„ „	„	„
25 „	Colville, William	„ „	14 days' hard labour	„	„
26 „	Vital, Louie	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
27 „	Dempsey, Andrew	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
2 Nov.	Ryan, Edward	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
2 „	Frendendall, Harry	„ „	14 days, medical treatment received	„	„
4 „	Moloney, Patrick	„ „	Discharged to ship	„	„
11 „	Gribben, Joseph	Disobey lawful commands	24 hours' hard labour	„	„
12 „	Tramble, Hugh	Absent without leave	2 days' „	„	„
29 „	Smart, Edward	Disobey lawful commands	14 „ „	„	„
29 „	„	Absent without leave	7 „ „ cumulative and reasonable costs	„	„
3 Dec	Screfton, William	„ „	7 days' hard labour	„	„
9 „	Barnett, Joseph	Assault	1 month „ cumulative	„	„
9 „	O'Connor, John	„	1 „ „	„	„
9 „	McGrath, John	„	1 „ „	„	„
9 „	Barnett, Joseph	„	1 „ „	„	„
12 „	Oliver, William	Absent without leave	3 days' „	„	„
12 „	Parker, William	„ „	2 „ „	„	„
12 „	Alphonso, Nichol	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
12 „	Ringenvaldt, Arnold	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
13 „	Munnock, William	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
14 „	Marshall, John	Disobey lawful commands	1 month „	„	„
16 „	Durant, James	„ „	48 hours' „ and 10s 6d costs	„	„
16 „	Kellett, James	„ „	48 hours' „ and 10s 6d costs	„	„
19 „	Coutiner, Franz	Disorderly	6 hours, 10s	Foreign	Foreign
20 „	Sullivan, James	Absent without leave	3 weeks' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
20 „	Baker, George	„ „	2 „ „	„	„
26 „	Johnson, John	Disorderly	48 hours, 10s	...	...
31 „	Chapman, William	Desertion	Discharged to ship	British	United Kingdom
1899					
5 Jan	McLachlin, H	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
6 „	Hatton, J	„ „	2 „ „	„	„
13 „	Cook, G	Disobey lawful commands	2 weeks' „	„	„
14 „	McKay, D	Absent without leave	14 days' „	„	„
18 „	Nuzzi, A	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
18 „	Mudge, Wm.	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
18 „	Little, Wm L	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
18 „	Morgan, T	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
19 „	Capurro, Francisco	„ „	Sent on board	Foreign	Foreign
24 „	O'Brien, J.	Assault	2 months' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
24 „	„	Disorderly	2 days, 40s	„	„
26 „	McMullen, Wm.	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
26 „	Fleming, T	„ „	7 „ „ cumulative	„	„
26 „	„	Assault	1 month „	„	„
27 „	Burton, Wm	Disorderly	2 days, 40s	Colonial	New South Wales.
27 „	„	Assault	2 „ „	„	„
28 „	Shely, Wm	Absent without leave	3 days' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
28 „	Kavanagh, J	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
2 Feb	Bortell, Wm	Disobey lawful commands	48 hours' „	„	„
2 „	Glenn, D	„ „	48 „ „	„	„
2 „	Frankson, J	„ „	48 „ „	„	„
7 „	Coyle, P	Absent without leave	Discharged to ship	„	„
7 „	Boyle, P	„ „	„ „	„	„
22 „	McCutchison, S	„ „	14 days' hard labour	„	„
22 „	Hamilton, W	Disobey lawful commands	1 month „	„	„
24 „	Manion, J	Absent without leave	14 days' „	„	„
3 Mar	Ashton, M	Disorderly	2 days, 20s	„	„
9 „	Balley, J	Assault	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
9 „	McEwen, D	Disobey lawful commands	2 „ „	„	„
11 „	Fosberg, A	Embezzling stores	2 months' „	Colonial	New South Wales.
22 „	Diamond, H	Assault	1 month „	British	United Kingdom
22 „	Dogherty, J	Disobey lawful commands	24 hours' „	„	„
22 „	Dogherty, J	Absent without leave	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	Brown, A	Disobey lawful commands	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	„	Absent without leave	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	Stanton, F	Disobey lawful commands	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	„	Absent without leave	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	Maguire, W	Disobey lawful commands	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	Aldridge, H	„ „	24 „ „	„	„
22 „	Sweeney, M	„ „	24 „ „	„	„
27 „	Matson, A	Stealing (vessel in port)	14 days' „	„	„
29 „	Allen, P	Disobey lawful commands	7 „ „	„	„
6 April	Keating, Hy	Absent without leave	3 „ „	„	„
19 „	Fitzgerald, J	„ „	Put on board	„	„
25 „	McGaffie, H	„ „	3 days' hard labour	„	„
25 „	McCluskey, B	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
25 „	Mumock, W	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
25 „	Pankhurst, H	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
25 „	Baker, C J	„ „	2 „ „	„	„

Date	Name of Seaman	Offence on board Ship	Fine or Imprisonment.	Nationality of Ship	Port of Registration
1899.					
2 May	Cuthbert, Edgar W	Absent without leave	3 days' hard labour	British	United Kingdom.
3 „	Matheson, D.	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
19 „	Mahomet, A. J	Disorderly	5s, 1 day	„	„
19 „	Edoo, F M	„	5s; 1 „	„	„
19 „	Mahomet, H	„	10s; 2 days	„	„
1 June	Erikson, J	Embezzling cargo	6 weeks' hard labour	„	„
1 „	Turner, W	„	6 „ „	„	„
1 „	Fisher, C	„	6 „ „	„	„
1 „	Banfield, W.	„	6 „ „	„	„
1 „	Fisher, C	Assault	2 „ „ cumulative	„	„
15 „	Tompkins, W	Absent without leave	7 days' „	„	„
16 „	Stevenson, D	„ „	10 „ „	„	„
16 „	Sweetland, J	„ „	10 „ „	„	„
16 „	Stevens, C	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
16 „	McClure, W.	„ „	10 „ „	„	„
19 „	Connell, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
29 „	Macintosh, S	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
29 „	Daly, J	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
30 „	Walkanen, H.	Disorderly	10s; 1 day	„	„
30 „	Cameron, A.	„	10s; 1 „	„	„
1 July	Hall, A	Drunk	5s; rising of Court	„	„
6 „	Meel, J D. V.	Absent without leave	3 weeks' hard labour	„	„
8 „	Buck, Hy	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
12 „	Davidson, A	„ „	1 week „	„	„
12 „	Reilly, R	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
25 „	Parry, W	Disobey lawful commands	14 „ „	„	„
25 „	McInnes, J.	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
25 „	Brown, F	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
25 „	Kairns, E	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
31 „	Daniels, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 Aug	Bryant, Hy	Desertion	Sent on board	„	„
7 „	„	Disobey lawful commands	24 hours	„	„
6 Sept	Duncan, T	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
6 „	„	Assault	21 days	„	„
18 „	Noel, Thomas	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
18 „	„	Assault	4 „ „ cumulative	„	„
18 „	Callaghan, J	Disobey lawful commands	7 „ „	„	„
18 „	Caperson, C	Disorderly	20s; 2 days	„	„
18 „	Trigg, E	„	20s, 2 „	„	„
20 „	Purvis, A	„	5s; 24 hours	„	„
20 „	Cashin, E	„	5s; 24 „	„	„
20 „	Cooper, T	„	5s, 24 „	„	„
20 „	„	Assault	7 days' hard labour	„	„
22 „	Vallee, D	Desertion	24 hours' „	„	„
22 „	A Ragi Khan	„	24 „ „	„	„
23 „	Brow, P.	Absent without leave	7 days' „	„	„
23 „	Lewis, B	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Hughes, A R.	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Arens, W Comb	Disobey lawful commands	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Birch, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Nakers, G	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Harrington, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Lund, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Benson, G	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Benson, V	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Seward, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	McWilliams, J	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
4 „	Frey, A	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
5 „	Arens, W Contd	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Birch, J	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Nakers, G	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Harrington, J	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Lund, G	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Benson, G.	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Benson, V	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	McWilliams, J.	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Frey, A.	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Hughes, A R.	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Cook, A.	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Scotland, J.	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
5 „	Naylor, J	„ „	21 „ „	„	„
23 „	Campbell, C	Absent without leave	7 „ „	„	„
23 „	Akboor, M.	Desertion	Sent on board	„	„
25 „	Hudson, J	Drunk	2 days; 10s.	„	„
25 „	Swanton, M.	„	2 „ „	„	„
25 „	Maloney, P.	Absent without leave	7 days' hard labour	„	„
26 „	Kelly, M.	„ „	14 „ „	„	„
27 „	Ryan, F	Drunk	Rising of Court · 5s	„	„
27 „	Spice, A	Disobey lawful commands	4 weeks' hard labour	„	„
27 „	McKenzie, W.	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
27 „	Davidson, A.	Absent without leave	7 days' „	„	„
4 Oct	Kimball, S	„ „	1 week „	„	„
4 „	Rovalinsky, H.	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
4 „	Radloff, A	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
4 „	Butler, J.	„ „	1 „ „	„	„
6 „	Brandon, T.	„ „	Sent on board	„	„
7 „	Mason, G.	„ „	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
11 „	Argent, T.	„ „	7 days' „	„	„

Date	Name of Seaman	Offence on board Ship	Fine or Imprisonment	Nationality of Ship	Port of Registration.
1899.					
16 Oct ..	Lowler, J.	Disobey lawful commands	14 days' hard labour	N S W	Colonial
19 „ ..	Mannion, J.	Absent without leave	Sent on board	British	United Kingdom.
21 „ ...	Kemball, S.	Disobey lawful commands	14 days' hard labour	„ ..	„
21 „ ...	Kain, C	Disorderly	2 „ 10s	„ ..	„
1 Nov...	Curtis, C. J.	Absent without leave	3 days' hard labour	„	„
7 „ .	Smith, F.	„ „	3 „ „	„	„
7 „ ..	Dawson, J	Disobey lawful commands	7 „ „	„	„
7 „ ..	O'Reilly, E.	„ „	7 „ „	„	„
10 „ ..	Halberg, J.	Absent without leave	48 hours' „	„	„
10 „ ...	Kemp, G. W.	„ „	48 „ „	„ ..	„
13 „ ..	Jennings, C	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
15 „ ..	Huntrode, E.	„ „	Sent on board	„	„
15 „ ...	Lilly, G.	„ „	„	„	„
15 „ ...	Brown, G	„ „	„	„ ..	„
17 „ .	Smith, J.	„ „	2 weeks' hard labour	„	„
24 „ ..	Fischer, T	Disorderly	24 hours; 10s	Foreign	German
24 „	Bergstroom, J.	Absent without leave	Sent on board	British	United Kingdom.
24 „ ...	Murphy, M	„ „	„	„	„
24 „ ..	Gray, J M.	„ „	24 hours' hard labour	„	„
24 „	Rowley, P	„ „	48 „ „	„	„
27 „	Smit, J	„ „	7 days' „	„	„
28 „ .	Kristensen, D.	Disobey lawful commands	3 „ „	Colonial	N S W.
29 „ ..	Gray, J M.	Absent without leave	7 „ „	British	United Kingdom.
1 Dec .	Williams, F.	Desertion	Sent on board	„ ..	„
2 „ ...	Fell, G.	Disobey lawful commands	8 weeks' hard labour	„ .	„
2 „ ...	Dale, J.	„ „	8 „ „	„ ..	„
4 „ ...	Bearn, W.	Desertion	7 days' „	„	„
4 „ ..	„	Stealing on board	3 months' „	„	„
4 „ ...	Bolton, J.	Disobey lawful commands	Sent on board	Colonial	N S W
4 „ ..	Luffman, C.	„ „	„	„ ...	„
4 „ ...	Thompson, G.	„ „	„	„	„
4 „ ..	Alexander, W.	„ „	„	„	„
4 „	Calver, J.	„ „	„	„	„
4 „ ...	Erbricht, P	„ „	„	„ .	„
4 „ ...	Johansen, J	„ „	„	„ ..	„
4 „ ...	Stalbert, A	„ „	„	„ ..	„
4 „ ..	Petersen, M	„ „	„	„ ...	„
4 „ ...	Candida, F	„ „	„	„ .	„
6 „ ..	Simmons, J.	Desertion	4 weeks' hard labour	„	„
6 „	Marshall, A.	Absent without leave	7 days' „	„	„
7 „ ...	Ryan, J	Disorderly	2 „ 20s	„	„
7 „ .	„	Assault	21 „ hard labour	„	„
7 „ ...	Petersen, A.	Disobey lawful commands	21 „ „	„	„
11 „ ..	Ross, K V.	Assault	2 weeks' „	Foreign	U S.A
14 „ ..	Ronan, J.	Disobey lawful commands	14 days' „	British	United Kingdom.
14 „ ...	Rosier, A.	„ „	7 „ „	„ ..	„
14 „	Mattson, J	Disorderly	8 hours; 5s	„	„
16 „ ..	Mahomed, A.	Desertion	Sent on board	„	„
16 „ ..	Khan, F	„	„	„ .	„
16 „ .	Khan, A	„	„	„ ...	„
18 „ ..	Khan, B P	„	21 days' hard labour	„ ..	„
18 „	Shere, G	„	21 „ „	„ ...	„
18 „ ...	Khan, C H	„	21 „ „	„ ...	„
23 „	McGuinness, G	Disobey lawful commands	14 „ „	„ .	„
29 „	Driscoll, P.	Stealing on board	2 months' hard labour	„ ...	„

Water Police Office,
2nd April, 1900.

W. M. MACFARLANE,
C.P S. and Chamber Magistrate.

Sydney . William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer —1900

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN RELIEF BOARD.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR RENWICK, KT., M.L.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 5 APRIL, 1900.

Printed under No. 12 *Report from Printing Committee,* 20 *September,* 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

*260—A [2*s.*]

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS

OF

THE STATE CHILDREN RELIEF BOARD,

1881 TO 1900.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Retirement.
RENWICK, HON. SIR ARTHUR, Kt., M.D., M.L.C. (President).	19 April, 1881	Still in office.
GARRAN, MRS. ANDREW	19 April, 1881	Still in office.
Lady Allen	19 April, 1881	19 December, 1893.
Jefferis, Mrs. Marian	19 April, 1881	30 September, 1889.
Stuart, Miss Mary	19 April, 1881	4 October, 1884.
Windeyer, Mrs. William (afterwards Lady Windeyer).	19 April, 1881 6 December, 1889 (Re-appointed).	20 December, 1886. 26 February, 1897.
Innes, Hon. Sir J. G. Long, Kt.	19 April, 1881	20 October, 1882.
Jennings, Lady	30 September, 1881	27 November, 1888.
Slattery, Thos. Michael	20 October, 1882	8 July, 1892.
Mackellar, Hon. C. K., M.B., C.M. ...	20 October, 1882	23 October, 1885.
Barry, Mrs. Louisa Victoria	4 October, 1884	13 April, 1887.
TRICKETT, HON. W. J., M.L.C.	23 October, 1885	Still in office.
Goodlet, Mrs. A. A....	13 April, 1887	20 July, 1898.
MANNING, LADY	4 January, 1887	Still in office.
Austin, Mrs. Fanny M.	6 December, 1889	Died in April, 1894.
HEYDON, HON. L. F., M.L.C.	8 July, 1892	Still in office.
McMillan, Mrs. W.	19 December, 1893 24 November, 1899 (Re-appointed).	10 April, 1899. Still in office.
SLATTERY, MRS. T. M.	8 June, 1894	Still in office.
Renwick, Lady	26 February, 1897	30 January, 1899.
GRIMSHAW, MRS.	29 August, 1898	Still in office.
BARTON, MRS. EDMUND	30 January, 1899	25 September, 1899.
STEPHEN, MRS. C. B.	23 May, 1899	Still in office.

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PART IV.

The President, State Children Relief Board, to The Chief Secretary.

Charitable Institutions of New South Wales,
State Children Relief Board,
Richmond-terrace, Sydney, 5 April, 1900.

Sir,

In compliance with the provisions of Section 12 of 44 Victoria No. 24, I have the honor to present to Parliament my Annual Report showing the operations of the various divisions of the State Children Relief Department during the year ended 5th April, 1900.

A Review of the Operations of the State Children Relief Board.

Upon examination of the statistics published in this report, which are more comprehensive than usual, it will be found that last year's results are exceptionally satisfactory.

Up to the year ending 5th April, 1896, the State Children Relief Board dealt only with children provided for apart from their parents, but since 10th September of that year deserving widows and deserted wives have been assisted by the Government to make provision for the support of their own children.

On 5th April, 1896, 3,456 children were placed out under the State Children Relief Act of 1881, and cost the Government £42,200 a year. At the present time 3,844 children are placed out under the provisions of this Act, but 1,301 of this number are either adopted without payment or are now supporting themselves. The children left in the custody of their mothers, and partly supported by the Government, have reached a total of 3,257, and the total cost of administration under both policies now amounts to £62,615 a year.

The capitation cost of children wholly supported by the State, apart from their parents, was £14 4s. 1d. during the year ending 5th April, 1899—the lowest capitation cost secured in any colony in Australia. This year these children have cost the Government only £13 19s. 3d. per head, or 4s. 10d. less than the expense incurred during the preceding year.

Prior to the introduction of the two distinct policies of boarding-out, the number of children under the age of twelve years increased at the rate of 325 a year, and an annual addition of £4,740 was made to my Board's expenditure. Last year, however, instead of this increase, the numbers in this division decreased by 58; and during the year under review there has been a further falling-off of 20. Owing, however, to the change of policy the reduction in the cost of administrating this branch of my Board's work cannot be wholly regarded as a saving to the Government, for the cause which led to this reduction increased the expenditure in another division, though not to the same extent. The expenditure for the year 1895 over and above that for the year 1894 amounted to £4,767, whereas the additional cost in 1896 is set down as £4,725. In 1897–8 the expenditure of my Board was necessarily heavy, owing to the introduction of fresh legislation; but the work reached a normal condition in 1899, and then, instead of the outlay increasing at the rate of close upon £4,800 a year, it was found that the increase amounted to only £1,365—the lowest annual increase during any of the preceding ten years. And I am pleased to

to be in a position to state that the operations of the present year also show that the annual increase in expenditure has varied but slightly from last year's experience. It will, therefore, be seen that, by omitting the years 1897–8 (during which the change of policy took place, and the admissions were necessarily heavy), and making a comparison between the normal increase in expenditure during 1895–6 and 1899–1900, the gross expenditure of the State Children Relief Board under the provisions of the Principal Act increased at the rate of £4,740 per annum, whereas under the present system of administering two policies the additional demand made upon the Consolidated Revenue does not exceed £1,500 a year—a relative decrease of £3,240. If the annual increase under the Principal Act had continued during the past four years at the same rate as it did prior to the introduction of additional legislation, the £42,200 per annum expended in 1896 in connection with the boarding-out of children with foster-parents would have already increased to £60,960. The total expenditure for the year 1900 for the combined work under both Acts is, however, found to be £62,615, or £1,655 in excess of the estimated cost under the original policy of boarding-out. From these figures it will be observed that on the 5th April, 1901, if the admissions under the Principal Act had continued at the same ratio as in 1895–6, the gross cost under the system of supporting children apart from their parents would exceed the estimated expenditure on that date of administering both departments of work.

Children wholly supported by the Government in the custody of foster-mothers cost about £14 per head per annum, but the natural guardians can provide for their offspring if assisted to the extent of about £6 per annum for each child. The mothers are not entitled to remuneration for services rendered in attending upon their own children; but foster-parents are not expected to undertake the custody of State children at the actual cost of maintenance. The cost of providing for one child, apart from the parent, is thus more than the cost of providing for two children left in charge of their mother. These allowances to mothers are invariably fixed at a minimum, so that thrift on the part of the parent and the elder children may not be influenced by the operation of this legislation, but the rates are increased whenever it is found that the allowance is inadequate. [*See* page 11.]

In addition to being able to announce that the annual increase in the demands made upon the Treasury have averaged only £1,500 a year during the past two years, there are other features connected with last year's administration to which I can confidently draw special attention. I find that, owing to the Acting-Director's firmness in carrying out my Board's directions, the revenue collections from parents has increased by 26 per cent., although the children wholly maintained by the Government have decreased in numbers. The additional revenue from this source amounts to £238, but savings in other directions have totalled £843. There are now 1,141 State children apprenticed under the State Children Relief Acts, each of whom is self-supporting. The total amount passed through the Apprentices' Wages Trust Account since 1881, amounted to £23,731 10s. 10d., £19,791 10s. 10d. of which has been paid to children whose indentures have expired. The cash balance now drawing interest in the Savings Bank is thus £3,940. During the year under review, £580 was collected in excess of the wages paid during the preceding year.

Passing from an examination of the financial operations of my Board's administration to the condition of the State children placed out under the Principal Act, I hope to be able to show that the results in this direction are still more satisfactory. In the first place I wish to explain, in order that a correct value may be attached to the figures I intend to quote, that the State Children Relief Board places out foundlings, scrofulous infants, and a large number of frail and delicate children as well. During the past year 262 children have been treated in the Cottage Homes for Invalid Children, and 3 deaths only were recorded. I have had a mortality table prepared of the whole of the State children reared apart from their parents during the past four years, and find a noticeable annual reduction in the death-rate. In 1897, 7.5 out of every 1,000 boarded-out children died from various causes. In 1898, this death-rate was reduced to 5.5; in 1899, to 4.9; while this year, I have much pleasure in recording the extraordinarily low death-rate of 3·6. Seeing that the cost for medicines and medical attendance has also been £327 less than last year, there is every reason to be satisfied with the general health of this class of dependent children.

But

But there is another interesting experience which is even stronger evidence of the health, comfort, and happiness of these children. The Act under which widows and deserted wives have been allowed assistance to support their young families was introduced to prevent the hitherto compulsory separation of mother and child before aid could be extended. On 5th April, 1896, 2,441 children were provided for apart from their parents. Of this number, approximately, 800 were admitted solely on the ground of their mothers' destitution. After the passing of the amended legislation it was anticipated that these women would have sought the restoration of their children, and applied for cash allowances to enable them to provide for their offspring in their own homes. These anticipations, however, have not been realised. I find that during the year ending 5th April, 1896, 288 children were withdrawn by parents and relatives unconditionally. After the application of the provisions of this Act, in September, 1896, these women made no effort to regain the custody of the children they had previously handed over through force of circumstances, and with whom they would not have parted had it been possible for the State Children Relief Board to have given cash allowances at that time. As a matter of fact, 286 children only were withdrawn in 1898, while in 1899 the discharges from the general division reached exactly the same number. These totals include not more than twenty-five transfers from one division to another, and, without deducting this number, the totals are actually less than the number discharged without payment during the year prior to this Act coming into force. When it is taken into consideration that the State Children Relief Board never refused an application received from a respectable woman for the return of her children, no conclusion can be arrived at other than that these women, who are allowed freedom of intercourse with their children, found them so well provided for by the Government that they preferred to leave them with their foster-parents rather than take them back and receive an allowance to assist them in supporting them at home. This is unique in the administration of the Boarding-out System; and I believe it will be readily admitted that if these children were unkindly treated, or if their mothers felt that they could improve their condition by withdrawing them from their guardians, the State Children Relief Board would not be in a position to record this experience.

PART I.

Two Policies of Boarding-out Children.

I have already explained that since 10th September, 1896, the State Children Relief Board has dealt with children partly supported by the Government in the custody of their mothers, as well as with those who have had to be reared apart from their parents. Last year I fully described the methods adopted by my Board in connection with applications submitted by parents entitled under the Act of 1896 to receive cash allowances, but as a misapprehension appears to exist concerning the condition of the women who have been granted assistance by my Board, it is necessary to again explain that it is illegal to continue these payments after the return of the husbands; and in no instance have the allowances been paid, even in the case of chronic invalids, when the father has returned to his family. To prevent imposition in ordinary cases of desertion, my Board not only insists upon warrants being issued by the applicants, but has also taken the precaution to prevent these warrants from being withdrawn. In each instance the Clerk of Petty Sessions furnishes the Boarding-out Officer with a certificate, showing that a special note has been made of the case, and that an intimation will be sent should the deserter be arrested or an attempt be made to withdraw the warrant. While the warrant remains in force, it is highly improbable that the husband will return to his family without protecting himself against the consequences which must result if the Police or my Inspectors hear of his whereabouts; and, if he induce his wife to withdraw the proceedings, the allowance is cancelled on the report furnished by the Clerk of Petty Sessions. When the allowances are made to women whose husbands are inmates of Public Institutions, the Superintendents of these Institutions are duly advised, and report to my Board when the men are discharged. It is a pleasing feature connected with this work to find the number of women who, when they re-marry or find their circumstances improve, promptly thank my Board for the assistance rendered, and ask that the payments may be discontinued.

I may also state that the State Children Relief Board never initiate action in connection with these appeals for help, nor are the officials of the Department allowed to do so. The application form is issued to those who desire this form of assistance, and, until the case has been carefully investigated and reported upon by a Government official, and until the reports have been scrutinised and passed by the Senior Officers of the Department, the State Children Relief Board decline to assess allowances, and even then, in the case of deserted wives, the Chief Secretary is by law required to officially sanction the payments. It will thus be observed that the greatest possible precautions are taken to prevent imposition; and when the numerical strength of the out-door staff has been increased to the number employed during the year 1895, the constant supervision exercised after the allowances have been given will not only prevent the possibility of fraud, but will enable the Board to more frequently revise the allowances to meet the necessities of each family.

Admission of Boarded-out Children.

My Board continues to receive from institutions, wholly or in part subsidised by the Government, children under the age of twelve years for boarding-out under the Principal Act; but I observe that during the past four years there has been a noticeable diminution of admissions from the Industrial School Ship "Sobraon." During the fifteen years prior to 1896 the withdrawals averaged 24 per year. Since that date, however, the average has been reduced to 12, and only 7 were transferred during the year ended 5th April, 1900. The State Children Relief Act gives power to board-out children from this Institution up to the age of twelve years, and as 395 children have already been withdrawn, with most successful results, I am of opinion that a better system of classification would obtain on the "Sobraon" if the number of withdrawals increased. In addition to those received from public institutions, the inspectors and the police have succeeded in rescuing a number of children from undesirable parents, and brought them under the operation of the boarding-out system.

Amendment of Industrial and Reformatory Schools' Acts.

It is to be regretted that the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Acts have not been amended for upwards of thirty-four years. I have frequently pointed out the defects of these Statutes and pressed for amended legislation, so that the responsible Minister may have power to exchange the children of the State from one method of treatment to another. Under the provisions of existing laws we can never expect to remedy the faulty classification of the children of the State, which is one of the most objectionable features of our internal administration. Provision should be promptly made for the removal of the difficulties which hamper our management in this direction, and the commitment clauses of these Acts should widen the powers vested in magistrates. If this were done, the neglected and begging children could be rescued from our streets and sent to industrial schools, and, under the powers already embodied in the State Children Relief Act, tractable children could, after probationary treatment, be boarded-out. This method of dealing with them would introduce a more desirable system of classification, and would also remove the possibility of our industrial schools being overcrowded. The Children's Protection Act also needs amendment, and, when recast, it should not be necessary to prove wilful neglect or ill-treatment before a magistrate can direct the removal of children from the custody of incompetent guardians.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Upon reference to Table No. 1, published on page 9, the variation that has taken place from year to year under each department of the general division of the work since my Board first commenced operations under the Boarding-out System will be seen at a glance.

Table No. 2 shows the number of children, partly supported by the State, in the custody of their mothers on the 5th April of each year since 1897.

And I have had Table No. 3 compiled to show the progressive increase in expenditure incurred in all departments of boarding-out since the introduction of the system in New South Wales.

TABLE No. 1.

Under control on	Supported by Government.			Adopted without payment.			Apprenticed.			Total under control.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5 April, 1881.....	24	35	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	59
5 ,, 1882.....	40	60	100	...	3	3	...	...	...	40	63	103
5 ,, 1883.....	118	174	292	1	10	11	...	4	4	119	188	307
5 ,, 1884.....	221	289	510	6	15	21	5	16	21	232	320	552
5 ,, 1885.....	523	363	886	15	35	50	26	64	90	564	462	1,026
5 ,, 1886.....	614	411	1,025	28	65	93	137	111	248	779	587	1,366
5 ,, 1887.....	741	473	1,214	49	74	123	309	156	465	1,099	703	1,802
5 ,, 1888.....	793	485	1,278	52	84	136	357	189	546	1,202	758	1,960
5 ,, 1889.....	815	526	1,341	61	93	154	440	238	678	1,316	857	2,173
5 ,, 1890.....	805	543	1,348	62	96	158	513	265	778	1,380	904	2,284
5 ,, 1891.....	807	566	1,373	67	91	158	543	295	838	1,417	952	2,369
5 ,, 1892.....	776	613	1,389	69	94	163	545	299	844	1,390	1,006	2,396
5 ,, 1893.....	821	643	1,464	61	97	158	590	325	915	1,472	1,065	2,537
5 ,, 1894.....	955	786	1,741	59	106	165	592	311	903	1,606	1,203	2,809
5 ,, 1895.....	1,167	927	2,094	56	91	147	599	334	933	1,822	1,352	3,174
5 ,, 1896.....	1,356	1,085	2,441	50	76	126	548	341	889	1,954	1,502	3,456
5 ,, 1897	1,506	1,145	2,651	55	71	126	524	370	894	2,085	1,586	3,671
5 ,, 1898.	1,442	1,179	2,621	69	80	149	572	367	939	2,083	1,626	3,709
5 ,, 1899.....	1,418	1,145	2,563	63	75	138	623	398	1,021	2,104	1,618	3,722
5 ,, 1900.....	1,376	1,167	2,543*	70	72	142†	710	449	1,159‡	2,156	1,688	3,844

* This total includes 13 children in Hospital, 152 in Cottage Homes, 30 in Depôt, 23 under 3 years paid for at 7s. per week, 34 paid for at 6s., 11 infants paid for at 8s. per week, and 9 children paid for at 10s. per week, while the balance are paid for at 5s. or under per week.

† This total includes 31 children who are classed as "Boarders without subsidy," that is, placed with guardians who, as in the case of adopted children, do not receive payment for maintenance.

‡ This total includes 14 absconders, whose names still appear on the books, and 4 children classed as unofficial.

TABLE No. 2.

Number of children partly supported by the State, and in the custody of widows and deserted wives on—

5th April, 1897	1,230
5th April, 1898	2,422
5th April, 1899	2,884
5th April, 1900	3,257

TABLE No. 3.

Under control on	Annual Expenditure.												Revenue.		
	Boarding-out.			Widows, &c.			Cottage Homes.			Children's Protection Act.			Total.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5 April, 1881.....	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
5 ,, 1882.....	1,683	8	5	.....			.....			.....			1,683	8	5	51	0	0
5 ,, 1883.....	4,211	11	3	.....			.....			.....			4,211	11	3	107	1	0
5 ,, 1884.....	7,791	19	1	.....			.....			.....			7,791	19	1	232	16	0
5 ,, 1885.....	12,253	15	10	.....			85	4	0	.....			12,338	19	10	261	5	6
5 ,, 1886.....	16,122	6	7	.....			1,679	6	3	.....			17,801	12	10	412	13	9
5 ,, 1887.....	17,908	10	10	.....			2,061	0	2	.....			19,969	11	0	616	3	0
5 ,, 1888.....	20,286	8	10	.....			2,203	17	8	.....			22,490	6	6	574	8	6
5 ,, 1889.....	20,828	9	4	.....			2,120	9	7	.....			22,948	18	11	556	16	6
5 ,, 1890.....	22,059	14	7	.....			2,459	5	1	.....			24,518	19	8	634	19	9
5 ,, 1891.....	23,871	16	3	.....			2,457	15	6	.....			26,329	11	9	720	9	7
5 ,, 1892.....	24,842	1	0	.....			2,868	6	11	.....			27,710	7	11	724	9	8
5 ,, 1893.....	25,798	2	5	.....			3,233	14	10	.....			29,031	17	3	629	10	9
5 ,, 1894.....	29,490	11	9	.....			3,218	5	0	.....			32,708	16	9	551	2	7
5 ,, 1895.....	34,474	9	7	.....			3,000	12	5	.....			37,475	2	0	861	17	7
5 ,, 1896.....	38,919	19	8	.....			3,280	15	3	.....			42,200	14	11	969	19	4
5 ,, 1897.....	43,161	5	0	1,670	9	6	3,020	8	2	169	6	4	48,021	9	0	839	0	2
5 ,, 1898.....	44,485	3	11	11,794	7	6	3,229	5	8	87	4	0	59.596	1	1	792	9	10
5 ,, 1899.....	41,887	8	0	15,647	12	8	3,326	8	9	100	2	6	60,961	11	11	904	10	10
5 ,, 1900.....	41,398	4	10*	17,823	6	1	3,293	12	5	100	13	0	62,615	16	4	1,142	8	11

NOTE.—The cost of administering the Children's Protection Act is also included to balance the Treasury advances

* £225 15s.—this amount was repaid to Treasury.

Balance-sheet of the State Children Relief Board for the year ending 5th April, 1900.

The State Children's Relief Board in account with the Colonial Treasurer, 5th April, 1900.

1899.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24 April	—To Balance	.....	491 15 1	By Maintenance	31,174 5 11	
1 May	Advance from Treasury	1,750 0 0		Clothing	2,572 9 9	
2 June	,, ,, ...	1,450 0 0		Salaries	5,629 15 3	
3 July	,, ,, ...	10,300 0 0		Medical	407 6 11	
3 August	,, ,, ...	2,400 0 0		Books	25 8 1	
1 September	,, ,, ...	2,000 0 0		Incidental	311 3 11	
3 October	,, ,, ...	10,000 0 0		Conveyance	403 4 9	
7 November	,, ,, ...	2,200 0 0		Travelling	1,030 16 2	
5 December	,, ,, ...	2,000 0 0		Cottage Homes.....	2,465 12 5	
1900.				Depôt	209 7 2	
9 January	,, ,, ...	10,000 0 0		Deserted wives and widows	17,823 6 1	
1 February	,, ,, ...	2,400 0 0		Payments to Reg. C.P. Act	100 13 0	
6 March	,, ,, ...	1,750 0 0		Repayments, Treasury	225 15 0	
2 April	,, ,, ...	7,700 0 0		Postal and Telegraph Department	40 12 6	
5 ,,	,, ,, ...	2,300 0 0	56,250 0 0	Prisons Department.....	181 16 10	
	Salaries from Treasury.....	.....	5,629 15 3	Lands Department	5 14 6	
	Accounts paid at Treasury	.....	517 15 7	Carpentarian Reformatory.....	8 8 1	
						62,615 16 4
				Balance ..... £	.....	273 9 7
	£	.....	62,889 5 11			62,889 5 11

Increase in the Number of Children.

Upon examining table No. 1 it will be found that the number of apprentices earning wages provided for in schedule has increased by 138, and now reaches a total of 1,159, or upwards of 30 per cent. of the total number of children placed out under the provisions of the Principal Act.

In 1896 the State Children Relief Board had control of 3,456 children. This number has since increased to 7,101, viz., 3,844 placed out under the Principal Act, and 3,257 partly supported by their mothers. If each child cost the State the same amount of money, the significance of these figures would become a matter of much more concern to the public than is likely to be attached to them after an explanation is given of their relative values as factors influencing the expenditure of the State Children Relief Board. It must not be assumed that because 3,456 State children cost the Government £42,200 in 1896, that 7,101 cost more than double that amount in 1900. The annual expenditure is but £62,615 16s. 4d. The difference arises from the fact that although the 3,456 children under the general division has increased to 3,844 in four years, 11 of this number have been adopted without payment, and no less than 270 have since passed from the boarding-out division, and are now earning for themselves. This reduces the "supported" children to an increase of 102 only, and each year, instead of increasing at the rate of 325 a year as heretofore, the total number shows for two years past an average decrease of 39. And the increase of 3,257 in the custody of their mothers does not mean an additional cost of £14 per head, because the mothers manage upon an allowance of about £6 a year for each child. The Amendment Act was passed to help women who received irregular grants of 2s. 6d. per week from local societies; to prevent the compulsory admission to State control of children whose mothers adopted this course with reluctance; and to help others who would accept assistance in no other form.

That

The Annual Increase in Expenditure reduced.

That the operation of this Act would lead to increased expenditure was generally understood, but it was not anticipated that five years after its application it would be found no more costly than operating on the lines previously adopted. If the annual increase experienced prior to 1896 continued, it is estimated that the operations under the Principal Act would cost almost as much as we now incur under both Acts of Parliament; and if the rate of admissions experienced under each branch during the past two years does not vary, the present system will actually show a comparative annual decrease of over £3,000 a year in favour of the dual policy after 1st April, 1901.

The following figures will more clearly explain my reasons for arriving at this conclusion:—

Year ending 5th April.		Annual Increase in Expenditure.		No. of Children.
1894	...	£3,676	...	2,809.
1895	...	£4,767	..	3,174.
1896	...	£4,725	...	3,456.
1899	...	£1,365	...	6,606.
1900	...	£1,654	...	7,101.

The statistics for 1894–5–6 represent the annual increase before administering the dual policy of boarding-out; those for 1899–1900 show the annual increase in the total expenditure after the operations under both systems had reached a normal condition.

A greater number of children provided for.

The State Children Relief Board is, therefore, providing for 7,101 children under two policies for the same amount of money that would have to be voted for wholly supporting 4,470 children under the provisions of the Principal Act. Seeing that comparatively few appeals are made for increased allowances, it may be assumed that the mothers, as a whole, are satisfied with the rates my Board allows.

RATES PAID TO WIDOWS AND DESERTED WIVES.

The early training of a large percentage of the children who come under the operations of the Principal Act has been sadly neglected by dissolute parents, and many others have become more or less troublesome through lack of supervision on the part of invalid women who cling to their children until they (the mothers) can no longer remain outside the institutions established for the treatment of our sick poor. Inherited diseases afflict many of the children, and these disorders appear periodically and require careful attention. It is not to be expected that the foster parents selected by the Government officials will undertake the custody of these children if the State allows a rate that is not remunerative; but it has been found that a remunerative rate can be paid and still the cost of administration will be considerably less than the expenses of management under the Barrack system. Under the Amendment Act of 1896 it was not contemplated that widows and deserted wives would be rewarded for maintaining their own children; neither was it the intention of Parliament that the rates paid should fully cover the cost of each child's keep. If this were done, industry and thrift on the part of the mothers and their elder children would be stifled, and a deserted wife would find herself in a better position after her husband left than before. It is a wiser policy to grant allowances at a minimum, and increase the rate when it is found to be set too low, than to encourage idleness and perhaps desertion as well, by basing the payments on a more liberal scale. These are the lines upon which my Board have administered this Act, and, if departed from, instead of this measure conferring a benefit upon the community, it is not improbable that in its results it may do more harm than good.

After deducting for time lost through intermittent employment and wet weather, many thousands of our industrial classes rear their families on an average wage of 27s. 6d. per week; thousands of others are compelled to live on even less. It is not the intention of the State Children Relief Board to place the recipients of assistance under the State Children Relief Act in a better position after than before

their

their husband's death or disappearance. Men who have to support a wife and four children on 27s. 6d. per week cannot provide shelter at less than 7s. 6d. per week, nor can the cost of their living, lodge fees, and other expenses be set down at less than the same amount. Their wives and children must, therefore, live on 12s. 6d. per week; and, as I have stated, many others live on less, and make no demand for State assistance. While the husband is at home, relatives and charitably disposed friends seldom assist, but this direct form of relief is not withheld from the widow and deserted wife. The great difficulty these women have to contend with is the payment of their rent. With that guaranteed, it is the experience of my Board that able-bodied women can, if industrious, keep their homes intact by their own and their elder children's exertions, together with the assistance of relatives and the private help of personal friends. The education in such cases is free, and the sick are treated without cost at the hospitals.

The payments made by the State Children Relief Board are obviously not excessive, nor, in view of this explanation, do I think, when it is considered that many of these women live rent free while others have some of their children at work, that an average rate of 7s. per week, or £19 per year, for each family of three children will be considered unreasonable.

There is one advantage which this method of treatment provides which no other policy of dealing with juvenile offenders or neglected children can substitute. I refer to the healthy influence continuously exercised by an exemplary woman over the actions of her children, not only during the time the payments are made, but years afterwards, more especially at that critical period when the Government Official under other policies can no longer control the actions of the erstwhile State dependent—the time immediately following the termination of the period of detention, when a home and a mother's influence are most required.

The After-life of Boarded-out Children.

Referring to this question a school-teacher states, in Appendix A, that "a number of boys have come under my notice during the past fifteen years, and, so far, not one of them has, to my knowledge, deviated from the path of rectitude. After a number of years of practical training in farm work, they have quietly settled into their places as useful and industrious members of the community. In some instances the farming work has been discarded for employment requiring more intelligence and offering higher remuneration and much better social position than ordinary manual labour would give." Other evidence of a gratifying nature has also been submitted. The question is one of vital importance, and one that my Board has under careful consideration. Reliable statistics are, however, difficult to collect; but in my next annual report I purpose dealing with the matter more fully, and anticipate being in a position to publish interesting and convincing statistics relating to the after-life of boarded-out children.

Contributions by Parents towards the Support of Boarded-out Children.

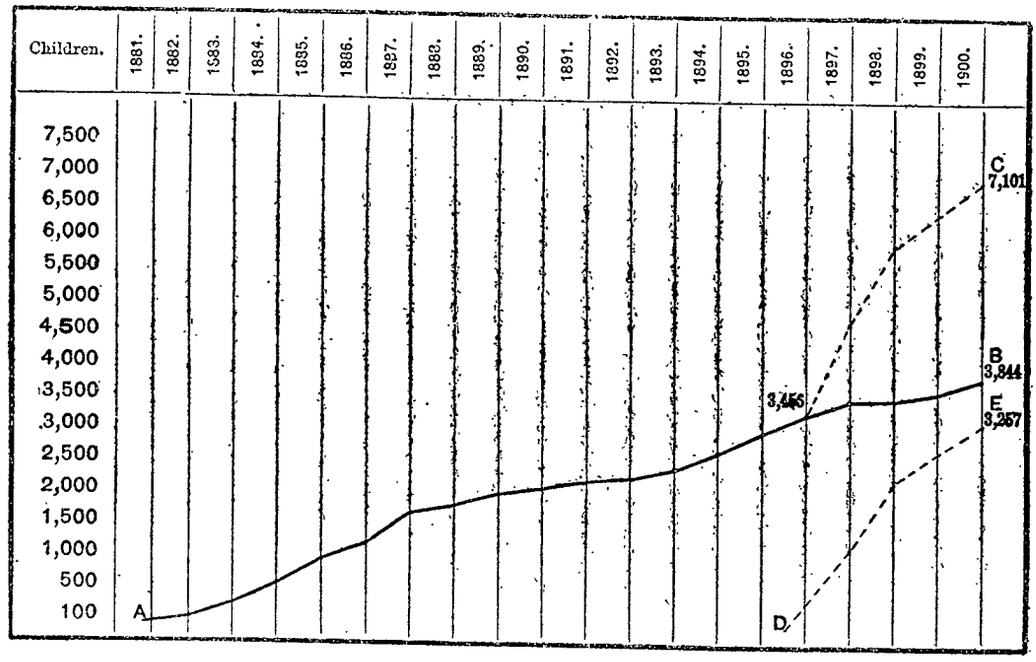
In New South Wales, where cash allowances are paid to deserted wives, greater precautions have to be taken to prevent abuses than in other colonies, where two policies of boarding-out are not administered. My Board has, however, in the past found much difficulty in dealing with deserters, in consequence of the weakness of the provisions of the State Children Relief Act relating to the recovery of maintenance payments; but through the valuable assistance rendered by the officers of the Crown Law Department and the Chamber Magistrates no trouble is now experienced, as legal action is taken under the Deserted Wives and Childrens' Act, which gives the Police power, when directed by my Board, to recover maintenance payments in any district, and removes the necessity for incurring the

expense

expense of sending my Board's Inspectors to country towns to institute legal proceedings. In the case of defaulters who have found remunerative employment in other colonies, it has been the custom in the past to seek the co-operation of the Heads of the respective Police Departments. This system answered satisfactorily for several years, but these men now refuse to contribute, under a belief that the extradition law will not be enforced. My Board has, in consequence, found that the results do not justify the waste of time involved in this process of negotiation. The question has been carefully considered, and, profiting by the experience of the State Children's Council of Adelaide, it has been determined to issue extradition warrants and arrange with the local officers in charge of Police in other colonies to estimate the weekly contributions the men should pay, and, in the event of their failure to remit the money, action will be taken to execute the warrant when a police escort is returning with other offenders to this Colony. Judging from the experience of the Adelaide Council, it is not probable that an example will have to be made in more than one or two instances, for the system will only be applied to defaulters employed by the Government or earning good wages in other ways, and when these men find that they must pay or be imprisoned, it is extremely improbable that they will choose the latter alternative.

The financial results already accruing from the firm administration enforced during the past twelve months is shown in Table No. 3. Last year the collections amounted to £904 10s. 10d.; this year the total has reached £1,142 8s. 11d., or an increase of upwards of 26 per cent.; and I anticipate a still further increase during next year, when the defaulters in Western Australia and other colonies find that they can no longer disregard their legal liabilities.

The following chart shows the increase in the number of children under the Board's control in both divisions, from year to year, since 1881:—



The line A B represents the increase in the number of State children boarded out, adopted, and apprenticed apart from their parents at the close of each year since 1881.

The line D E represents the increase in the number of children *partly supported* in the care of their mothers since 1896.

The line A C represents the total number of children whose names appear upon the records of the State Children Relief Board in all divisions.

PART II.

Administration of the State Children Relief Act of 1881.

(Children provided for apart from their parents.)

The following statistics represent the variation in numbers during the year ended 5th April, 1900:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under control on 5th April, 1899	2,104	1,618	3,722
Admitted during the year	348	296	644
Total number of children under control during year ...	2,452	1,914	4,366
Discharged during the year:—			
Deaths from natural causes	6	8	14
Drowned	1	0	1
To relations and friends	126	92	218
Committed by police to Industrial and Reformatory Schools	4	0	4
To Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution	1	2	3
„ Sydney Benevolent Asylum	3	10	13
„ St. Martha's Home	0	1	1
„ Newington Asylum	0	3	3
Death from Snakebite	1	0	1
To Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	1	0	1
„ Infants' Home, Ashfield	0	1	1
Over age	130	84	214
To Guardians	22	23	45
By marriage	0	2	2
To Boys' Home	1	0	1
	296	226	522
Total number under control on 5th April, 1900	2,156	1,688	3,844

The following Table explains the conditions under which these Children were placed out on the 5th April, 1900:—

	Boarders.						Apprentices.	Adopted.	Boarders without Subsidy.	Absconded.	Unofficial.	In Hospitals.	In Cottage Homes.	In Depot.	Total at present under control.	Increase during year
	10s.	Special, 8s.	Under 3 years old, 7s.	6s.	5s. and under.	Total.										
Boys	9	2	13	17	1,277	1,318	696	52	18	11	3	9	37	12	2,156	...
Girls	...	9	10	17	994	1,030	445	59	13	3	1	4	115	18	1,688	...
Totals ..	9	11	23	34	2,271	2,348	1,141	111	31	14	4	13	152	30	3,844	122

The map published as an Appendix shows the names of the places in which children are placed out; but, as it is not possible to insert the number in each locality, the following list is published for general information:—

District.	No.	District.	No.	District.	No.
Araluen	4	Balmain	155	Bundanoon	4
Ashfield	27	Berrima	8	Box Creek	6
Arncliffe	17	Broken Hill ...	1	Braidwood	20
Annandale	17	Botany	8	Bulli	4
Auburn	29	Burwood	49	Balgownie	19
Albury	7	Boggabri	2	Bulga	1
Albion Park ...	4	Bexley	5	Bowning	2
Adamstown ...	13	Breadalbane ...	1	Bungendore ...	3
Armidale	12	Bowral	16	Bellambi	4

District.	No.	District.	No.	District.	No.
Bellinger River ...	1	Hinton	7	Port Stephens ...	1
Brookfield	14	Hornsby	2	Port Macquarie ...	1
Barraba	1	Hawkesbury ...	52	Queanbeyan ...	16
Berry	14	Hillston	6	Quaama	2
Bega	5	Hay	7	Rockdale	4
Binalong	2	Harden	6	Rookwood	50
Brogo	2	Hartley Vale ..	2	Redfern	69
Bathurst	25	Islington	8	Ryde	8
Brewongle	4	Inverell	2	Randwick	10
Blacktown	5	Ingleburn	15	Riverstone	36
Branxton	38	Junee	8	Richmond	7
Baulkham Hills ...	1	Jamberoo	15	Rooty Hill	3
Croydon	15	Jerilderie	1	Raymond Terrace ...	13
Camperdown ...	19	Kogarah	18	Rydalmere	1
Canterbury ...	2	Kingsdale	2	Rylstone	1
Carlingford	8	Kiama	14	Richmond River ...	70
Cudal	1	Kangaroo Valley ...	14	Sackville Reach ...	10
Campbelltown ...	12	Katoomba	1	Summer Hill ...	10
Castle Hill	7	Kellyville	5	Sydney	12
Canley Vale ...	8	Leichhardt	87	Singleton	35
Caddai	4	Liverpool	28	Surry Hills... ...	37
Crookwell	4	Lambton	12	Shellharbour ...	2
Cabramatta... ...	2	Lismore	18	Scone	5
Camden	40	Lochinvar	4	Stuart Town ...	3
Coonabarabran ...	1	Manly	13	Smithfield	10
Coopernook ...	3	Maitland, East ...	17	Sutherland	3
Cundletown ...	1	Maitland, West ...	119	Tirianna	4
Corrimal	12	Marrickville ...	87	Tarago	11
Coolac	3	Macdonaldtown ...	42	Thirlmere	22
Condobolin	1	Middlearm	6	Tamworth	5
Carcoar	1	Mummel	10	Toongabbie	3
Cootamundra ...	13	Minmi	1	Tempe	10
Cambewarra ...	6	Moree	1	Temora	1
Cooma	13	Mt. Kembla ...	5	Tweed River ...	3
Cessnock	9	Morrissett	4	Tarlo	3
Clarencetown ...	6	Minto	2	Teralba	1
Cobar	1	Mary Vale	1	Unandera	4
Clarence River ...	14	Mittagong	68	Ulladulla	4
Deniliquin	1	Moss Vale	8	Vacy	12
Dapto	2	Marulan	16	Waverley	30
Dungog	12	Murrumburrah ...	1	Woolloomooloo ...	16
Douglas Park ...	1	Milton	35	Woollahra	20
Dural	11	Moruya	4	Waterloo	44
Dubbo	3	Merrylands ...	21	Wallerawang ...	1
Dora Creek... ...	8	Mudgee	10	Wheeo	5
Eden	2	Molong	1	Windellama ...	4
Eastwood	2	Miller's Forest ...	17	Watson's Bay ...	6
Ermington	4	Morpeth	4	Wagga Wagga ...	4
Fairfield	22	Muswellbrook ...	5	Wollongong ...	13
Forrester	3	Macleay River ..	2	Windsor	40
Forbes	11	Menangle	1	Wentworth... ...	3
Fairymeadow ...	6	Newtown	87	Waratah	7
Glenbrook	2	Nowra	20	Wilberforce ...	25
Glebe	32	Newcastle	60	Wellington... ...	5
Gladesville	13	North Sydney ...	78	Wallsend	23
Goulburn	256	Nelson	1	Wickham	1
Grabben Gullen ...	9	Nubba	3	Woodville	3
Granville	64	Oberon	3	William Town ...	3
Guildford	16	Orange	4	Wollombi	6
Gunning	21	Oxley Island ...	6	Woonona	28
Gerringong... ...	8	Pyrmont	14	Warren	3
Girilambone ...	1	Paddington... ...	42	Wingham	1
Gerogery	1	Peak Hill	4	Wyalong	4
Glen Innes	4	Parramatta	153	Yarra	7
Gosford	4	Petersham	40	Yass	31
Greta	4	Parkesbourne ..	17	Young	2
Gunnedah	2	Paterson	21	Out of Colony ...	9
Gulgong ...	4	Picton	29	Depôt	30
George's Plains ...	2	Pitt Town	9	Absconders... ...	14
Hunter's Hill ...	17	Peelwood	1	Hospitals	13
Hurstville	30	Penrith	13	Cottage Homes ...	152
Hexham	3	Parkes	8		
Helensburgh ...	2	Pyree	2	Total... ...	3,844

The following return shows the number of applications received for the custody of State Children under the boarding-out, adoption, and apprenticeship clauses of the Act during the past seven years:—

Year.	Approved.	Refused.	Not yet inquired into.	Total.
1894 ...	667	186	244	1,097
1895 ...	908	292	615	1,715
1896 ...	858	398	264	1,520
1897 ...	769	301	440	1,510
1898 ...	927	332	529	1,788
1899 ...	875	315	425	1,615
1900 ...	515	327	619	1,461

A total number of 1,461 applications was received during the year; 842 were inquired into, and of this number 327 were rejected upon the reports of the Board's inspectors.

Of the number received during the year ending 5th April, 1900, 1,021 were from Protestant and 440 from Roman Catholic applicants. The number of children applied for was 2,072, and the number of children admitted 644. The conditions under which the children were required are shown below:—

Religious Denomination.	Boarders.	For Adoption.	For Service.	Total asked for.
Protestant	1,021	40	422	1,494
Roman Catholic	440	11	127	578

Number of Children in each Home.

The principle of maintaining, as far as possible, the feelings of family affection, by not separating brothers and sisters, has been adhered to, with the results shown hereunder:—

1,405	homes with	1 child.					
536	,, ,,	2 children,	including	407	with children of one family.		
232	,, ,,	3	,,	,,	155	,,	,,
99	,, ,,	4	,,	,,	40	,,	,,
12	,, ,,	5	,,	,,	9	,,	,,
1	,, ,,	6	,,				

2,285 homes, containing 3,635 children (exclusive of 14 absconders, 13 in hospitals, 152 in cottage homes, and 30 in depôt).

It will therefore be seen that there are 611 homes with children of one family.

Exclusive of homes containing children of one family, there are:—

1,405	homes with	1 child.	
129	,, ,,	2 children.	
77	,, ,,	3	,,
59	,, ,,	4	,,
3	,, ,,	5	,,
1	,, ,,	6	,,

1,674 homes, containing 2,151 children, or an average of 1·28. (Last year the average was also 1·28.)

Apprenticed Children.

On the 5th April, 1900, there were 1,141 children (696 boys and 445 girls) under indenture in various parts of the Colony. 113 boys and 78 girls were discharged during the year. Most of the girls are at domestic service, while the boys are employed by bakers, bootmakers, brickmakers, butchers, bookbinders, broom makers, coach builders, chemists, carpenters, dairymen, engineers, fruiterers, grocers, gardeners, grooms, hairdressers, messengers, mineral water manufacturers, orchardists, plumbers, printers, saddlers, tailors, and vignerons.

These children are all wage-earners, and the cost of supervision, transit, and replenishing (in a few instances only) of outfits when under transfer, is the only expense to the State. The total 1,141 is the greatest number yet recorded.

The

The amount of wages collected and paid to apprentices who have served their terms of indenture since 1887, is shown hereunder :—

	£	s.	d.
Total collections to 31st March, 1900	23,731	10	10
Amount of disbursements	19,791	10	10
To the credit of Trust Account, 1st April, 1900 ...	£3,940	0	0

The collections for the year total £3,035 6s. 4d., an increase of about £580 over last year.

The Central Home, Paddington.

The majority of the children received by the State Children Relief Board are admitted into the Receiving Depôt at Paddington immediately before being boarded out. Here the outfits are provided and the children remain temporarily until arrangements can be made for their distribution and transmission to the homes selected for them by the official in charge of this important duty.

The average daily number of children passing through the depôt during the past year was 30. The total cost of maintenance, etc., was £243 16s. 11d., and the capitation cost amounted to £8 2s. 7d. per annum only.

Cottage Homes for Invalid Children at Mittagong and Parramatta.

There are two cottages at Parramatta erected by the Government for the purposes for which they are now utilised; and seven (7) homes at Mittagong. The latter are private properties used temporarily pending the erection of suitable cottages.

These homes contain in all 152 inmates—37 males and 115 females.

The following Tables furnish additional particulars :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of children admitted to Cottage Homes to 5th April, 1900	731	1,088	1,819
Total number of children discharged from Cottage Homes to 5th April, 1900	694	973	1,667
Number in Homes on 5th April, 1900	37	115	152
In Homes on 5th April, 1899	29	114	143
Admitted during year ended 5th April, 1900	34	85	119
	63	199	262
Discharged during year	26	84	110
In Homes, 5th April, 1900...	37	115	152
Discharged :—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To relatives	0	1	1
Boarded out...	25	69	94
Died...	0	3	3
Newington Asylum	0	3	3
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution	1	2	3
Over age	0	4	4
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney	0	2	2
	26	84	110

INSTITUTIONS from which Children treated at Cottage Homes for Sick Children have been received during the year.

Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.	Central Depôt, Paddington.	Industrial School, Parramatta.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution.	Total.
38	10	.....	3	51

The balance of children received and treated were already under State control.

The cost per head during the year under review was £21 17s. 3d.

Appended

Appended will be found a return showing the afflictions from which the children were suffering when admitted:—

Anæmia...	1
Apoplexy	1
Boils	1
Bronchitis	6
Congestion of lungs	1
Deaf and dumb and blind admitted for change of air	5
Debility...	34
Deformity	1
Disease of ear	1
Disease of spine	2
Disorders of menstruation	1
Eczema...	1
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	4
Healthy children passing through Home in transfer from one foster-mother to another	21
Heart disease...	1
Lung disease, undefined	1
Ophthalmia	13
Paralysis, undefined	4
Pneumonia	1
Psoriasis	1
Rheumatism	2
Ringworm	2
Scabies	1
Skin disease	2
Sore feet	1
Syphilis	2
Weak intellect	4
Whooping cough	3
Total	119

Adopted Children.

There are 111 children adopted by reputable citizens without payment As the cost per head for maintenance is £13 19s. 3d. for boarded-out children, the placing of 111 children with foster-parents for adoption represents a considerable saving to the Government. These children mostly assume the surname of the foster-parent, and the fact that they are not the legitimate offspring of their guardians is known to the officials of the Department only. The Board does not place out children for adoption after the age of 12 years,—the age when they become eligible for apprenticeship; but in thirty-one instances the foster-parents have voluntarily offered to keep these children without payment until they can find employment for them, and these offers have been accepted. Such offers are always made in the interests of the children; and the fact that they are sometimes wholly supported by the foster-parents for two years, is strong evidence of the affection of these people for the wards entrusted to their care.

TABLE showing the Ages at the date of admission of all Children who have been placed out by the State Children's Relief Board.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.
298	336	610	787	789	873	960	920	1,005	950	787	567	740	9,622
35	32	46	36	52	56	58	68	51	61	58	31	60	644
333	368	656	823	841	929	1,018	988	1,056	1,011	845	598	800	10,266

TABLE showing Religion (as recorded at Institution) of all Children hitherto placed out.

Salvation Army.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Protestants, not otherwise specified.	Primitive Methodists.	Baptists.	Lutheran.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Church of Christ.	Christadelphian.	Unknown.	Total.
4	4,033	2,852	298	201	30	1,999	47	35	2	4	22	4	3	88	9,622
1	252	197	8	7	...	163	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	11	644
5	4,285	3,049	306	208	30	2,162	48	38	2	4	23	4	3	99	10,266

TABLE showing Asylums from which Children have been taken.

Department of Neglected Children, Melbourne, Victoria (Supervision only)	Newcastle Insane Asylum	Sydney Benevolent Asylum	Randwick Asylum	Roman Catholic Orphan School	Protestant Orphan School	N S S "Sobraon"	Infants Home, Ashfield	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point	Shaftesbury Reformatory	Coast Hospital Little Bay	Sydney Hospital	Bowral Hospital	Prince Alfred Hospital	Moorcliff Hospital	Goulburn Hospital	Newcastle Benevolent Society	Department of Insane	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum	School of Industry	Liverpool Asylum	George street Asylum	Darlinghurst Gaol	Wollongong Gaol	Female Refuge	Rydalmere	Newington, B H	St Aloysius Home	Carrington Cottage Hospital	Parramatta Hospital	Industrial School, Manly	Carpenterian Reformatory	Boarded out from Depôt direct	Total
2	1	5,844	307	180	182	388	81	177	24	404	30	17	1	20	7	1	44	1	28	3	1	3	3	1	1	71	29	77	1	1	2	41	1,649	9 622
		381				7	4	2									11		2								8	7					222	644
2	1	6,225	307	180	182	395	85	179	24	404	30	17	1	20	7	1	55	1	30	3	1	3	3	1	1	71	37	84	1	1	2	41	1,871	10 266

STATEMENT showing Social Antecedents of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out System in New South Wales (44 Victoria No. 24).

Father dead, mother blind	6
,, ,, ,, contributes to support	30
,, ,, ,, dead	843
,, ,, ,, deserted	144
,, ,, ,, destitute	1,266
,, ,, ,, drunkard	110
,, ,, ,, consumptive	15
,, ,, ,, half caste aboriginal	8
,, ,, ,, committed suicide	3
,, ,, ,, in asylum	46
,, ,, ,, in gaol	93
,, ,, ,, killed by step father	2
,, ,, ,, simple	5
,, ,, ,, cannot control	5
,, ,, ,, supports one (illegitimate) child	7
,, ,, ,, insane	79
,, ,, ,, prostitute	91
,, ,, ,, paralysed	3
,, ,, ,, sickly	89
,, ,, ,, unknown	46
,, ,, ,, vagrant	42
,, ,, ,, in hospital	142
,, ,, ,, hanged	6
,, ,, ,, in service	8
,, ,, ,, living in adultery	2
,, ,, step father deserted, mother destitute	16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, unknown	1
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in gaol	3
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, cripple	2
,, hanged, mother destitute	3
,, hanged himself, mother destitute	4
,, killed in a fight, mother dissolute habits	5
,, ,, mother destitute	3
,, dead, step father contributes, mother unknown	1
,, ,, ,, ,,	1
,, deserted, mother consumptive	16
,, ,, ,, contributes	30
,, ,, ,, single, 3 children	2
,, ,, ,, insane	58
,, ,, ,, dead	444
,, ,, ,, destitute	1,034
,, ,, ,, drunkard	49
,, ,, ,, deserted (legitimate)	243
,, ,, ,, ,, (illegitimate)	159
,, ,, ,, supports one (legitimate) child	11
,, ,, ,, living in adultery	26
,, ,, ,, committed suicide	2
,, ,, ,, in gaol	111
,, ,, ,, found sleeping with children in paddock	2
,, ,, ,, in service	78
,, ,, ,, in asylum	63
,, ,, ,, ,, children living with Indians	2
,, ,, ,, eloped with another man	8
,, ,, ,, in hospital	110
,, ,, ,, prostitute	124
,, ,, ,, paralysed (illegitimate)	2
,, ,, ,, supports illegitimate child	16

Father deserted, mother supports 2 illegitimate children				6
,,	,,	,,	unknown	68
,,	,,	,,	ill	47
,,	,,	,,	in service (illegitimate)	5
,,	divorced	,,	deserted	2
,,	in gaol	,,	destitute	259
,,	,,	,,	dead	121
,,	,,	,,	destitute (illegitimate)	22
,,	,,	,,	drunkard	21
,,	,,	,,	deserted	30
,,	,,	,,	in gaol	91
,,	,,	,,	in asylum with child	10
,,	,,	,,	in hospital	10
,,	,,	,,	insane	9
,,	,,	,,	sickly	18
,,	,,	,,	prostitute	40
,,	,,	,,	living with another man	3
,,	,,	,,	partially blind	8
,,	,,	,,	unknown	14
,,	,,	,,	vagrant	7
,,	,,	,,	in service	2
,,	insane,	,,	insane	6
,,	,,	,,	contributes	3
,,	,,	,,	dead	28
,,	,,	,,	destitute	65
,,	,,	,,	deserted	32
,,	,,	,,	in asylum	1
,,	,,	,,	in gaol	6
,,	,,	,,	prostitute	1
,,	,,	,,	in service	1
,,	committed suicide, mother immoral			3
,,	unknown, mother contributes			17
,,	,,	,,	deserted	84
,,	,,	,,	destitute	144
,,	,,	,,	dead	80
,,	,,	,,	insane	38
,,	,,	,,	in gaol	69
,,	,,	,,	in hospital	47
,,	,,	,,	prostitute	74
,,	,,	,,	,, and thief	11
,,	,,	,,	,, (found in brothel)	15
,,	,,	,,	vagrant	24
,,	killed by mother, mother acquitted			3
,,	deserted, mother deaf and dumb			1
,,	,,	,,	supports 2 insane children	2
,,	unknown,	,,	unknown	275
,,	,,	,,	,, native of Islands	1
,,	,,	,,	drunkard	14
,,	,,	,,	cripple, with illegitimate family of 6	1
,,	,,	,,	simple	7
,,	helpless,	,,	dead	7
,,	,,	,,	deserted	14
,,	,,	,,	insane	6
,,	,,	,,	in gaol	4
,,	,,	,,	destitute	15
,,	drunkard,	,,	bedridden	5
,,	,,	,,	destitute	66
,,	,,	,,	deserted	19
,,	,,	,,	got divorce	10
,,	,,	,,	dead	67
,,	,,	,,	in service	7
,,	,,	,,	in gaol	16
,,	,,	,,	prostitute	11
,,	,,	,,	drunkard	34
,,	,,		and cripple, mother drunkard	6
,,	,,		mother in hospital	12
,,	cannot work, blind, mother destitute			10
,,	,,	,,	cripple, mother bad character (illegitimate)	2
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, in gaol	3
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, deserted	12
,,	,,	,,	consumptive, mother destitute	3
,,	blind, mother dead			4
,,	,,	,,	in hospital	2
,,	cannot work, deformed, mother prostitute			3
,,	,,	,,	destitute, mother ill	26
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, dead	13
,,	,,	,,	broken ankles, mother deserted	1
,,	,,	,,	in asylum, mother deserted	10
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, in asylum	5
,,	,,	,,	destitute ,, deserted	12
,,	,,	,,	mother destitute	11
,,	,,	,,	ill, mother ill	15
,,	,,	,,	in hospital, mother insane	27
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, destitute	43
,,	,,	,,	invalid, mother doubtful character	3
,,	,,	,,	in hospital, mother unknown	7
,,	,,	,,	paralysed, mother deserted	6
,,	,,	,,	consumptive, mother in asylum	7
,,	,,	,,	in asylum, mother bad repute	8
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, prostitute	7
,,	,,	,,	cripple, mother dead	2
,,	,,	,,	in asylum, mother imbecile	1
,,	,,	,,	consumptive, mother dead	11
,,	,,	,,	,, mother has other children	1
,,	,,	,,	one arm, mother drunkard	1
,,	,,	,,	subject to fits, mother dead	5

Father cannot work, hip disease, mother dead	2
,, ,, ,, mother dead	37
,, ,, ,, ,, deserted	3
,, ,, ,, ,, destitute	34
,, ,, ,, ,, bad character	7
,, ,, ,, in hospital, mother in gaol	3
,, ,, ,, blind, mother deserted	6
,, ,, ,, in hospital, mother drunkard	2
,, ,, ,, consumptive, mother delicate	4
,, ,, ,, sickly, mother sickly	11
,, ,, ,, in hospital, mother in hospital	16
,, contributes, mother dead	219
,, ,, ,, deserted	62
,, ,, ,, drunkard	47
,, ,, ,, insane	9
,, contributes, mother in hospital	14
,, ,, ,, in gaol (illegitimate)	4
,, ,, ,, prostitute	34
,, ,, ,, unknown	18
,, ,, ,, sickly	9
,, ,, ,, ill treats child	15
,, unemployed, mother destitute	11
,, cannot support, out of work, mother drunkard	18
,, ,, unemployed, mother deserted	147
,, ,, ,, ,, dead	375
,, ,, ,, ,, ill	39
,, ,, ,, ,, in asylum	82
,, ,, mother ill	12
,, ,, ,, insane	35
,, ,, ,, in service	8
,, ,, ,, cannot support	144
,, ,, ,, dead	27
,, ,, of dissolute habits, mother prostitute	15
,, ,, French convict, mother dead	5
,, ,, has 15 children, mother dead	2
,, ill, mother dead	19
,, ,, ,, destitute	18
,, ,, ,, in hospital	16
,, ,, ,, supports 2 children	2
,, cannot support, has 7 children, mother dead	1
,, ,, has large family	1
,, ,, an actor, mother prostitute	1
,, ,, keeps 2 children, mother insane	1
,, ,, unemployed, mother in gaol	4
,, ,, of dissolute habits, mother dead	9
,, ,, children uncontrollable, mother dead	6
,, ,, an Indian, mother unknown	2
,, at sea, mother in hospital	10
,, ,, ,, deserted	3
,, ,, ,, immoral	4
Mother contributes	9
,, has bad leg	1
,, in gaol	4
,, in asylum, child illegitimate	12
,, insane	1
,, drunkard	4
,, half caste	1
,, ,, living with man at Naniabri	1
,, ,, in service, another illegitimate child	2
,, confined of another illegitimate child	5
,, destitute	3
Father ill treats mother, mother pregnant	2
,, Chinaman, mother deserted, children from brothel	2
,, ill treats mother, mother deserted	9
,, cannot control, mother dead	4
Parents keep a brothel	4
Child from Dublin Orphan Asylum	1
Father attempted to outrage child, mother in hospital	1
Parents acquitted of murder, mother in gaol for sheep stealing	1
Parents unable to control	98
Father out of work, mother dead	20
,, bad character, mother bad character	12
,, killed child and stabbed wife	3
,, neglects child, mother insane	6
,, too old to work, mother unknown	2
,, in hospital, mother destitute	25
,, ,, ,, drunkard	5
,, ,, ,, dead	2
,, ,, ,, in gaol	1
Foundlings	134
Miscellaneous	194
Total	10,266

PART

PART III.

State Children Relief Act of 1896.

(Children cared for by their Mothers and partly supported at the Government expense.)

On 5th April, 1899, 935 mothers were receiving cash allowances to enable them to provide for 2,884 children. Including original applications received since that date, and cases in which grants had previously been made, but which it became necessary to bring again under review, the S.C.R. Board dealt, during the past year with 1,492 cases, with the following result :—

Widows.	Deserted Wives.					Refused.	Postponed.	Continued.	Increased.	Reduced.	Total.
	Deserted Wives.	Husband Insane.	Husband in Gaol.	Husband in Asylums.	Husbands in Hospital.						
233	86	17	16	7	12	93	50	389	128	224	1,255
				Discharged.							
152	54	11	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	237
385	140	28	27	12	16	93	50	389	128	224	1,492

(Now on Books. Widows: 755; D.W., 211; Husband Insane, 45; Husband in Gaol, 23; Husband in Hospital, 16; Husband in Asylum, 19. Total, 1,069.)

During the year 1,251 children were admitted to control, and 878 discharged. Including 2,884 on the books on 5/4/99 there are 3,257 under control. The ages are as under :—

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.
68	100	175	241	238	301	331	347	363	371	377	283	62	3,257
							Discharged.						
19	26	33	33	62	62	62	76	72	72	64	70	227	878

The following rates are now being paid for children under control :—

5s.	4s. 6d.	4s.	3s. 9d.	3s. 6d.	3s.	2s. 6d.	2s.	1s. 9d.	1s. 6d.	1s.	Total.
23	2	32	4	26	492	1,046	1,302	7	303	20	3,257

The children on the books belong to the religions stated hereunder : —

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant, not specified.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	No religion stated.	Primitive Methodist.	Congregational.	Baptist.	Salvation Army.	Methodist.	Free Methodist	Plymouth Brethren.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Protestant Catholic Apostolic.	English Episcopalian.	Jews.	Seventh Day Adventists.	New Church.	Tot
1,290	1,024	227	186	185	169	46	59	25	13	8	3	5	1	3	2	6	3	2	3,257
										Discharged.									
369	280	86	33	44	28	9	8	3	5	6	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	878

PART IV.

Board Meetings, Honorary Visiting Staff, &c.

Board Meetings.

There were thirty-two (32) sittings of the Board during the year, viz., twelve (12) general, nineteen (19) adjourned, and one (1) special meeting, at which the members attended as follows:—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, Kt., M.D., M.L.C., President, thirty (30); Mrs. Garran, 29; Mrs. Slattery, 26; Mrs. Stephen, 26; Mrs. Grimshaw, 23; Hon. W. J. Trickett, 10; Mrs. McMillan, 7; Mrs. Barton, 3; and the Hon. L. F. Heydon, 2.

In addition to the meetings above specified, the Finance and Purchasing Committees meet in advance each month, and examine and certify to the claims to be submitted for payment at each general meeting of the Board; and the lady members, in rotation, inspect monthly the Cottage Homes for invalid children at Parramatta and Mittagong.

Appointments, resignations, and leave of absence.

On the 24th April, Mrs. McMillan resigned her position as a member of the Board, owing to her intended departure for England, and on the 23rd May Mrs. C. B. Stephen was appointed to the vacant position.

Mrs. Barton resigned her position on the Board on the 25th September, and on the 24th November, Mrs. McMillan was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Lady Manning was away on leave of absence during the whole of the year.

The appointment of a Boarding-out Officer.

The late Boarding-out Officer, who also held the positions of Director of Government Asylums and Chief Officer under the Children's Protection Act, retired from the Public Service in the year 1897, but his successor has not yet been permanently appointed by the Governor and Executive Council of New South Wales.

Upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, Mr. Ernest Hanson was appointed to the position of Acting Director in November, 1897, and he has continued to act in a temporary capacity up to the present date to the satisfaction of the Board.

Lady Visitors.

As is now well known, the State homes in various parts of the Colony are placed under the supervision of lady visitors, whose voluntary services on behalf of the children cannot be too highly appreciated. The usual list is appended hereto, viz.:—Armidale, Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. J. J. Bliss, Mrs. H. Mallon; Albury, Mrs. E. Edmondson, Mrs. C. Spencer; Ashfield, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Dunnolly; Auburn, Miss M. Darmody, Mrs. C. Gannon; Annandale, Miss Julia O'Brien; Berwral, Mrs. J. C. Bagot; Bega, Mrs. E. Bland; Branxton, Mrs. J. A. Tullock, Mrs. Bercini, Mrs. E. Smith; Bundanoon, Mrs. Osborn; Bathurst, Miss C. S. White, Miss Newman, Mrs. A. Reading, Mrs. C. R. Pickworth, Mrs. Marriott; Berrima, Mrs. G. Sheppard, Mrs. W. McCourt; Bethungra, Mrs. M. Sawyer; Baulkham Hills, Mrs. W. M. Best; Burwood, Mrs. Ireland; Berry, Mrs. E. Morris, Mrs. English; Boolong, Miss Grant; Burrowa, Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. J. H. Boucher; Barraba, Mrs. Kidd; Braidwood, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Bayley; Balmain, Mrs. J. Dixon, Mrs. Venables, Mrs. G. Boulton, Mrs. W. McKenzie, Mrs. Pole; Brookfield, Mrs. S. Carlton; Ballina, Mrs. W. E. Evans; Blacktown, Miss Sylvia Middleton,

Mrs.

Mrs. E. Pearce; Badgery's Creek, Mrs. C. J. Swann; Bondi, Mrs. Fred Marsh; Bungonia, Miss E. Broadhead; Botany, Mrs. Reeve; Blayney, Mrs. W. K. Howell; Cootamundra, Mrs. E. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Matthews, Mrs. E. J. Webster; Camden, Miss Raymond; Cassilis, Mrs. Maria Traill; Cambewarra, Mrs. Brennan; Cessnock, Mrs. M'Donald; Campbelltown, Mrs. J. Kidd, Mrs. J. Loney; Crookwell, Miss O. Smith; Cobargo, Mrs. E. Tarlinton; Cobbitty, Mrs. G. Allnutt; Camperdown, Mrs. B. Levy, Mrs. W. Hamblin, Mrs. T. G. Porter; Castlereagh, Mrs. T. Woodriff; Chatswood, Mrs. R. Black; Croydon, Miss M. M. Stack; Casino, Miss Rutherford; Canberra, Mrs. G. P. Smith; Cowra, Mrs. R. Seymour Smith, Mrs. W. J. Walker; Carcoar, Mrs. J. Links; Cooma, Mrs. L. Marks; Cobar, Mrs. A. R. Martin; Deniliquin, Mrs. H. M'Collough, Mrs. A. H. Noyes, Mrs. Holt; Dungog, Mrs. Waller; Dalton, Miss C. P. Wheatley; Darlinghurst, Mrs. J. B. Christian, Miss A. S. H. Parker; Dubbo, Mrs. B. Soane; Enmore, Mrs. Dunstan, Mrs. E. A. Marshall; Forbes, Mrs. Reymond; Five Dock, Mrs. A. C. West; Goulburn, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. A. Chisholm, Mrs. Handcock Burkitt, Mrs. W. Chisholm, Mrs. De Lauret, Mrs. M'Killop, Mrs. Jessop, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. T. M'Killop, Mrs. G. Sheaffe, Mrs. M. Fleming; Gladesville, Mrs. M. F. Makinson, Mrs. Lumsdaine; Guildford, Mrs. Gurney; Granville, Mrs. T. Irons; Gunning, Mrs. Saxby; Gresford, Mrs. R. B. Boydell; Gerringong, Miss M. Foley, Miss M. Devery; Gosford, Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mrs. Fielder; Gordon, Mrs. Richardson; George's Plains, Mrs. M. Young; Gerogery, Miss M. Vile; Gundaroo, Miss K. Elliott; Grafton, Mrs. E. A. Ebsworth, Mrs. M. A. Lee, Mrs. R. Lipman, Mrs. T. Creagh, Mrs. J. S. M'Kittrick; Grabben Gullen, Mrs. J. Downey; Ginninderra, Miss K. Grace; Glenbrook, Mrs. E. Scragg; Glen Innes, Mrs. Helen Wrigley; Gunnedah, Mrs. W. L. B. Brown; Greendale, Mrs. Mayne; Hunter's Hill, Mrs. R. Lenehan, Mrs. A. F. Lenehan; Hay, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lavender; Homebush, Mrs. H. C. Kent; Hoxton Park, Mrs. F. W. Biden; Hillgrove, Mrs. B. Carry; Hurstville, Mrs. J. H. Walker, Mrs. A. Gannon; Ingleburn, Mrs. M. Ryan; Inverell, Mrs. A. Callaghan, Mrs. J. W. Anderson; Junee, Mrs. Studds; Kempsey, Mrs. Minnuet; Kurrajong, Mrs. M. Gray; Katoomba, Miss K. Kelly; Kelso, Mrs. G. S. Oakes; Kangaloon, Mrs. W. J. Brenning; Kangaroo Valley, Miss E. O'Sullivan, Miss M. Guihen; Kogarah, Mrs. T. Murray, Mrs. J. Vogel; Kendall, Mrs. H. J. Perrett; Kenmore, Mrs. M. C. Ross; Liverpool, Mrs. E. Simpson; Leichhardt, Mrs. J. Dougherty; Lambton, Mrs. M. Turnbull; Largs, Mrs. Warden; Lismore, Mrs. N. J. Simmons; Lochinvar, Miss M. Kavenagh; Lithgow, Mrs. M. Ryan, Mrs. L. Curwood; Maclean, Mrs. M'Innes; Menangle, Mrs. Onslow, Miss S. Onslow; Morpeth, Mrs. F. H. Thomas; Murrumburrah, Miss M. A. Bourke, Mrs. Francis Brady; Mudgee, Mrs. E. J. Willis, Mrs. M. Crossing; Marulan, Mrs. M. E. Shaw; Moruya, Mrs. Williams; Milton, Miss Kendall; Marrickville, Mrs. W. W. Clarke, Mrs. A. E. Perkins; Molong, Mrs. Alldis, Mrs. W. E. Panton; Muswellbrook, Miss Luke, Mrs. W. S. Wilson; Merewether, Mrs. Berkeley; Murrumbateman, Mrs. M. E. M'Clung; Manly, Mrs. S. C. Douglas; Mosman, Mrs. E. M. Sayers; Mummel, Mrs. M. Dalglish; Maitland, Miss A. Healey, Mrs. J. B. Rooney, Miss M. Enright, Mrs. P. Rafferty, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Lipscombe, Miss E. Tucker; Newcastle, Mrs. M'Donnell, Mrs. M. Timbury, Mrs. Cuthbertson; North Sydney, Mrs. E. M. Clarke, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. N. Greenwood; Newtown, Mrs. R. Scott, Mrs. J. G. Clegg, Mrs. J. E. Lee, Mrs. N. Howe, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Painter, Mrs. C. Healey, Mrs. G. Douglas, Mrs. Taylor; Narrandera, Mrs. E. Elwin; Narellan, Miss Chisholm; Nowra, Mrs. H. M. Trickett; Orange, Mrs. J. Dalton; Oberon, Mrs. F. Nicholas; Picton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. W. R. Antill; Prospect, Mrs. Remmington; Pyrmont, Mrs. H. T. Holliday, Mrs. S. Fuller; Parramatta, Mrs. W. J. Gunther, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. A. Quirk, Mrs. W. J. Ferris, Mrs. M. A. Whitworth; Parkes, Mrs. E. Ranford; Peak Hill, Mrs. R. Holmes; Paddington, Mrs. E. Owen, Mrs. A. F. Hopfe, Miss M. Kendall; Queanbeyan, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. K. M. White; Quirindi, Mrs. E. J. Dawson, Mrs. M. Allen; Redfern, Mrs. F. B. Boyce; Raymond Terrace, Mrs. J. Richardson; Richmond, Mrs. Onus, Miss E. Onus; Rooty Hill, Mrs. A. Hyatt; Rouse Hill, Mrs. M. Pearce, Mrs. E. A. Rouse; Rookwood, Mrs. A. Gormley, Miss L. Gilliver; Robertson, Miss A. J. Hayter; Riverstone, Mrs. A. E. Farrell; Sutton Forest, Mrs. M. J. Parnell; Stroud, Mrs. Rushforth; Stockton, Mrs. S. W. Smith; St. Peters, Mrs. S. A. McCauley; Smithfield, Mrs. J. E. Wilkins; Singleton, Mrs. Moylan, Miss Snelson; Shoalhaven, Mrs. Thompson; Scone, Mrs. E. Hepper; St. Mary's, Mrs.

A.

A. Lethbridge; Tamworth, Mrs. Middleton; Tumut, Mrs. Brown; Tarago, Mrs. W. H. Roberts; Thirlmere, Miss J. W. Phillips; Waratah, Mrs. E. Smith; Windsor, Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Mrs. W. Deane, Mrs. J. C. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. D. Holland; Wollongong, Mrs. M. Fairweather; Wallsend, Mrs. T. Fryar; Wagga Wagga, Mrs. G. Coleman; Waverley, Mrs. Best; Windeyer, Mrs. Mallon; Wiseman's Ferry, Miss A. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Marx; Woodville, Mrs. Graham; Wentworth, Mrs. W. B. Grang, Mrs. M. E. Morgan; Wahroonga, Mrs. J. T. Toohey; Willoughby, Mrs. R. Black; Wybong Creek, Mrs. Cox; Wentworthville, Mrs. E. Perry; Wheeo, Mrs. B. J. Dunsmure; Wyalong, Mrs. A. E. Ratten; Warren, Mrs. K. M. Parker; Wingello, Mrs. L. Smith; Wilberforce, Miss A. M. Simpson; Woollahra, Mrs. F. C. Irving; Yarrunga, Mrs. Throsby; Young, Mrs. Heeley, Mrs. M. Byrne; Yass, Mrs. B. Sheehy, Mrs. H. Faunce.

Concluding Remarks.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in conveying the thanks of the members of the Board to Mr. Critchett Walker, C.M.G., the Principal Under Secretary, and to Mr. Fosberry, the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, for the valuable assistance rendered to the Department during the year.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR RENWICK,
President.

APPENDIX A.

EXPRESSIONS of opinion upon the results of the Boarding-out System received from the Head Teachers of the Public Schools of New South Wales.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Albury :—
The children attending this school, appear to be well fed, well clothed, and compare very favourably with others in the school.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Auburn :—
In my opinion the system works well. In my school the boarded-out children, *in several instances, seem to be cared for better than those having parents to look after them.*

The Head Teacher, Public School, Nicholson-street, Balmain :—
I have pleasure in stating that the children who attend this school are clean, comfortably dressed, and look well, apparently being well fed and well looked after.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Bankstown :—
I have only one boy in my school. He is always well dressed, clean, and tidy; also well behaved. He compares very favourably with the best tended of the children in my school. And if I am asked for an opinion of the system, then I say, judging from my observation, that the system is a real good one, and works splendidly.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Berridale :—
So far as my own observation guides me, I can state emphatically that the boarding-out system is a success. Any State children that have come under my notice have manifested evidence of being well cared for, as regards bodily comforts at least; and in every case their attendance at the school under my charge is both regular and punctual.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Blacktown :—
The pupils of this school are among the most regular attendants, hardly ever missing a day. They are sent to school clean and tidy, and appear well fed and cared for in general. Their moral character and conduct compare favourably with my best pupils. I certainly think the boarding-out system is much preferable to the barrack-room plan. I have had some years' experience of the latter, having been master of a large Industrial and Orphan School in the City of Manchester.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Bondi :—
I look upon the system as a good one as evidenced by the results of pupils under my charge, and they compare favourably with the others.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Canberra :—
The children, since coming to this district, have made good progress, mentally and physically, and compare favourably with the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Canley Vale :—
The system of boarding out State children has been before me during the past ten years, and I have always found it to work well. Several such children are at present attending the school under my charge, and I find them well conducted and cared for. They seem perfectly contented with their lot, and there is nothing whatever in their appearance or the treatment they receive from the other scholars to betray their less favoured circumstances. I always show them a little extra consideration, and I think it has a good effect on the bearing of other children towards them.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Cobbitty :—
The State children are well cared for in every respect; being clothed, fed, and kept neat and clean. Their attendance at school is regular, and everything, so far as I am aware, satisfactory. In fact, fully up to any of the other children under my charge.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Colo Vale :—
My experience of the boarding-out system is very limited, only extending over three years at Colo Vale, and during that time have never visited the homes of the State boys attending this school, so can only speak of their school life, which on the whole, compares very favourably with the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Coolac :—
I have much pleasure in stating that the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony, which I have had opportunities of observing for over fifteen years, are most favourable to that system. A number of boys have come under my notice during those years, and, so far, not one of them, to my knowledge, has deviated from the path of rectitude. After a number of years of good practical training in farming work, they have quietly settled into their places as useful and industrious members of the community. In some instances, the farming work has been discarded by them for employment requiring more intelligence and offering higher remuneration, and a much better social position than ordinary manual labour would give. The children who have attended the school under my charge have, in cleanliness, dress, and intelligence, compared favourably with the other children under my supervision.

[*Note.*—As Mr. Freeman has dealt with the after-life of the children, his opinion, expressed in the above words, is highly interesting, and I regard it as one of the most valuable published in this Report.—A. R.]

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Cootamundra :—
From twenty years' experience, I am of opinion that the boarding-out system in the Colony is a success. I have invariably found the children well cared for and happy.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Croydon :—
The children attending this school are well dressed, and appear well fed, clothed, &c. I consider that they appear well looked after.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Dulwich Hill :—
The State children, as far as I have observed, have no ill-effect upon the other children. In dress and appearance they, as a body, compare favourably with the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Dural :—
The experience I have had of the boarding-out system leads me to the conclusion that it is an excellent one. With few exceptions, the State children who have come under my charge have been well cared for, and compare favourably with the other children under my supervision. In fact, in many cases they seem better clothed and fed than many of the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Ermington :—
I have three such children under my charge, and they seem to enjoy the same comforts and privileges with the other members of the family as the home provides. They compare very favourably with other children under my supervision.

The

The Head Teacher, Public School, Five Dock :—

I was head teacher of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 1878–9, and I was intimately acquainted with my predecessor in the position. I have since had a fair number of boarded-out children attending my schools. In every instance I was able to report that they were neatly clad and well cared for. In some instances there was a tendency on the part of guardians to curtail their opportunities for necessary mental culture, a matter which could easily be prevented by the Department. I have had every opportunity for closely observing and comparing both systems, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the new system infinitely better than the old.

[As Mr. Halloran at one time occupied the position of teacher at the late Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, it is gratifying to find that he is in a position to speak so highly of the system which led to the abolition of that institution.—A.R.]

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Forest Lodge :—

In reply to circular No. 3, from what experience I have had of the boarding-out system, I should describe it as a thorough success. The children appear to be in every way well looked after—equally so with the other pupils—and quite happy.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Germanton :—

While stationed at Jamberoo, a considerable number of boarded-out children, mostly boys, passed through that school. My experience then convinced me of the system's beneficial effects upon the majority of the children under control. The pupils did not, in outward appearance and intelligence, differ much, if at all, from the ordinary pupils. On the whole they seemed to live happily and contentedly with their guardians.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Gerogery :—

The State children who have come under my notice compare more than favourably, in some instances, with the other children attending school. I think the boarding-out system is yearly proving to be a highly successful plan.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Goulburn :—

In manner, cheerfulness, cleanliness, and dress the boarded-out children who attend my school compare very favourably with other children of similar social position.

[In view of the fact that more State children are placed out in Goulburn than in any other town or suburb, Mr. Taylor's opinion is of special value.—A.R.]

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, South Goulburn :—

I have now forwarded so many reports *re* the above that I have practically nothing fresh to state. I can only reiterate my former statements, that in my opinion it is the most humane system yet introduced. The children more fully realise and share in the comforts of a home, and this alone determines the superiority of the boarding-out over the barrack system. The children compare very favourably with my other pupils in every respect. They all appear to have good homes, come clean to school, are apparently well fed, and they generally have the happy expression natural to a child. One or two may be rather irregular in attendance, but they do not appear to have more vice than the other children. Some of the children, from my own knowledge, have the best of homes. Last week a gentleman called on me, accompanied by a pretty little child—a dear little girl of five or six years, I should think. He said, "She was their baby, and that they would never part with her," and I do not wonder at it, for she is really a fine child. You would be delighted to hear her recite, in her pleasant lisping voice, the first verse of the "Absent-Minded Beggar." This child is fortunate in having such a guardian. This is just a little experience met with the other day. I trust the account will interest you as the incident did me.

[Mr. Lumsden's expression of opinion is of exceptional value, owing to his school being situated in a district where upwards of 250 State children are boarded out.—A. R.]

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Hay :—

So far as my knowledge of the boarding-out system extends, with regard to my pupils, I can state that I think it successful, though I have always thought it would be still more successful if State children could be boarded with people who have no children of their own. If this could be done, much friction and jealousy, which generally ends to the disadvantage of the State children, would be avoided. I may safely state that my pupils, who are State children, appear clean, healthy and happy.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Gunning :—

I have formed a very high opinion of this system during the fifteen years I have had State children under my charge; and I consider it a great blessing to these children, as almost invariably they are well clothed, well fed, and well cared for in every way. Their guardians in nearly every case become attached to them and treat them well, not because they have to, but because of their liking for the child itself. I have at present four under my charge, and they compare favourably with the other children; in fact, in some cases they have the advantage.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Greta :—

As far as my limited experience enables me to judge, the State children at Greta are treated with paternal kindness. Their appearance shows that proper attention is given to their food and clothing, while their conduct and attainments compare very favourably with that of the other pupils under my charge.

The Head Teacher, Public School, North Granville :—

I beg to inform you that the boarding-out system appears to me on the whole to work satisfactorily. The children now attending this school appear to be well cared for; they are generally well clad, and compare favourably with the other children of the school.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Hexham :—

It is a pleasure for me to report favourably on the work of the State Children Relief Board. Wherever its boarding-out work has come under my observation it has proved much more satisfactory than any other system could possibly be. With children of good dispositions it often brings them to comfortable homes, where they are as well treated as if they were really the offspring of the guardians. Where children are of disagreeable or vicious disposition, they have less occasion to show it, and the home influence, and isolation from unsuitable companions, and the influences of a country life, all combine to improve their characters.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Hillston :—

I have none of these children attending my school, nor have I ever had any, but I have had some opportunities of observing the conduct of some two or three of these children out of school, and consider their conduct compares well with the average of the pupils under my charge. They appear to be well cared for, and well treated by their employers, and are generally contented and satisfied with the treatment they receive.

The Public School Teacher, Ingleburn :—

I have much pleasure in being able to furnish you with a most favorable report on the conduct, attendance, and progress at school of all the State children (twelve in number). They attend comfortably clad, are remarkably healthy, a credit to their guardians, and I am convinced under the present system of frequent supervision they will grow up worthy citizens. *For obvious reasons they are, age for age, the most advanced pupils in this school.*

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Inverell :—

I have the honor to inform you that the State children attending the above school are well clothed and fed, and their conduct at school is good.

The Head Mistress, Superior Public School, Kogarah :—

So far as individual cases have come under my notice, I consider that the system is, on the whole, doing good and effective work. Reports from teachers are invariably satisfactory, while the results of periodical visits to the various homes in this district have given little to find fault with.

The

The Head Teacher, Public School, Lakelands :—
So far as my experience goes in regard to the boarding-out system which is practised with State children, I find the results good. The children in the majority of cases obtain comfortable homes and kind treatment, and have a better chance of development in every direction than if kept together in a "home" or "institution." Those in the country have a chance of learning different kinds of work. So far as the health of the children is concerned it is also better for them to be separated. *A number with whom I have come in contact have suffered from weak eyes, and these are much better boarded-out than kept where they would be liable to communicate the weakness to other children.*

The Head Teacher, Public School, Merrilla :—
The children being scattered about the country in suitable homes is decidedly preferable to any other system of organisation. The children are well treated, as a rule, by the country people, and after living a few years with a respectable family there is every prospect of the State children becoming useful and intelligent members of society. Moreover, the State Children's Relief Board provides all school books free of cost, so that my experience is that the State children "compare favourably with the other children under my supervision."

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Mittagong :—
The boarding-out system works satisfactorily. The children connected with the system who attend this school compare favourably in every respect with the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Lower Mittagong :—
I consider the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony, so far as they have come within my notice, eminently successful. The children reflect great credit on the responsible officers.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Moss Vale :—
My personal experience of the system has been very slight. The only State children of whose cases I have had any knowledge being five or six who attended the North Rocks School about eleven years ago, and two who are now attending this school. With regard to these, however, I am able to report very favourably on the system, the children always being clean, well clad, apparently well fed, and in all respects comparing very favourably with the other children under my supervision.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Mummel :—
So far as my own experience is concerned there is no better way of dealing with the State children than by the boarding-out system. There are cases under my own observation where the State children come to be regarded as members of the family, and speak of their guardians as father and mother. In my own opinion the benefits of this system are more marked when the children have been boarded-out in the country districts. The life is healthy, and the influences surrounding them are not so conducive to the formation of evil habits, as is so often the case where the children are boarded-out in the large centres of population where the field for evil is so much greater.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Muswellbrook :—
The system of boarding-out children is of great benefit to those sent out. I have two children attending my school, and comparing them with other children, they attend as regularly, are as neat and clean, progress as well, and seem to be as well-cared for, as any of the others. My opinion is that the Board are doing good work, and trust that others boarded-out can compare favourably with those under my notice.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Narrandera :—
I find the children, generally, under the system are regular in their attendance at school, and clean and tidy, and compare favourably with other children in attendance here.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Newtown :—
The State children attending Newtown Superior Public School are as well-behaved as their companions, and results generally satisfactory.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Nowra :—
As it affects the children attending this school, the results of the system, as indicated by the children under my charge, are very satisfactory. The children are cleanly and neatly dressed, evidently well nourished, and their conduct is good.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Oberon :—
I have pleasure in stating that I have watched carefully the boarded-out children, and I think the system is an excellent one. Although I have known of many cases, there have only been one or two where the children have been unfairly treated. The majority of guardians treat their wards well, and, in many instances, the children are considered as "one of the family." The State children who have been pupils in my schools have always been well treated and compared favourably with the other scholars. Any faults would have been reported by me as a duty to the helpless children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Ourimbah :—
My experience of the system is a very limited but at the same time a most happy one. The State child I knew to be boarded-out had the good fortune to be placed with a most homely and trustworthy couple, and, as the State child was the only family they possessed, all their care and affection appeared to be lavished on her.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Oxley Island :—
The few children who have been under my supervision were respectably clad, and had the healthy look produced by cleanly habits and a sufficiency of food, and in every respect they did not suffer by comparison with the other children attending the school under my charge.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Parramatta North :—
My experience with "State children" during the past twelve months confirms the opinion I have expressed in former years, viz., that the system adopted is the most humane that could be devised, and gives every opportunity to the children concerned to make a fair start in life. I am sorry to have to add that my opinion, that the innate moral tone of most of these unfortunate children is rather low, has received sad confirmation. There are, however, many bright exceptions.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Picton :—
That my experience of the system of "boarding-out" State children has convinced me of its excellence; the children under my charge are well-cared for, and have a fair chance of doing as well in after life as their more favoured fellows; and on the whole they compare favourably in moral character and general conduct with the other pupils.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Penrith :—
So far as I have observed, the State children attending this school are cleanly, regular, amenable to discipline, and successful as pupils. The system is deserving of all praise when worked with careful discrimination; and to me it appears to be so worked.

The Head Mistress, Superior Public Infants' School, Penrith :—
The children attending this Department, as far as I have opportunity to judge, are clean, bright, and well-cared for; and compare favourably with other children attending the school.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Pokolbin :—
I have had under my observation several of the above-mentioned children for the past three years, and, so far as my experience goes, I am fully convinced that the system is a good one. The children compare favourably with the other scholars under my supervision in every respect.

The

The Head Teacher, Public School, Quaama :—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the good results attending the boarding-out system. The State children who have attended the various schools under my charge have always been neatly dressed, well-cared for, and were quite as industrious, intelligent, and well-behaved as any of the other children. *I have also, after the lapse of years, met many of these lads who have served their apprenticeship, and have found them good and useful members of society.* This system of sending children to different parts of the country is an admirable one, and has been the means of saving many a child from destruction. I am of the opinion, however, that where children are apprenticed, it should be ascertained as far as possible if they are being instructed in the trades or business to which they have been apprenticed.

The Head Teacher, Superior Public School, Quirindi :—
There are no State children attending this school, but from inquiries made among teachers and friends, I have a very high opinion of the boarding-out system as now carried out.

The Head Teacher, Robertson :—
The State children brought under my personal observation have been decently clad, and apparently well nourished and well-cared for. They have on the whole compared favourably with most of the other pupils in the school. I am of opinion that the system, under careful supervision, is an admirable one, one that in most cases attains the desired object—home life for the homeless.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Rookwood :—
The children attending this school under the boarding-out system are well behaved, tidy, regular in attendance, and in every respect more than favourably compare with many pupils who have parents to take care of them.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Rouse Hill :—
For the past four and three-quarter years I have had at my school an average attendance of four State children. In general appearance there is nothing whereby these children could be distinguished from the rest of the scholars. They are well nourished, and, in some cases, more carefully looked after than other children from the same house. The foster-parents seem to regard them as a special charge, and display anxious care for their welfare. I have had pupils who gave me trouble in the way of breaking them in to cleanly habits—coming to school unwashed, and generally disreputable—but these were not boarded-out children. As far as my observation goes, the system is an admirable success.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Sackville Reach :—
I have the honor to state that the system seems to work admirably. The State children attending my school always appear cheerful and happy, and as regards neatness and cleanliness, compare very favourably with the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, St. Albans :—
The children who have come under my notice appear to have been well nourished, comfortably clothed, regularly sent to school, and generally well-cared for. In each case the child has compared favourably with other children, both as regards conduct and intelligence.

The Head Teacher, Public School, St. Peters :—
My opinion on this point has been given to your Board on several previous occasions. The boarded-out children compare very favourably with the children of the working classes, and it only requires careful selection of the guardians to whom they are entrusted.

The Head Master, Public School, Summer Hill :—
In all instances, except one, the children seem to be well-cared for, neatly dressed, and attend as regularly as could be expected. The exception is one where the children do not appear to have much care expended on their dress.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Tarago :—
The members of the one family who attend here are clean, orderly, and regular in their attendance, and in other ways compare very favourably with the other children.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Taralga :—
I have always been in accord with the boarding-out system, it having been the means of making many useful citizens of those who, no doubt, would have been thrown upon the world, and probably found their way into our gaols. I may say also that those who have been boarded-out in this district are, in general, well-behaved and well-cared for, and that all those who have attended at this school have compared most favourably with the other children under my supervision. This latter statement, of course, refers to the immediate past, it so happening that there is not one boarded-out child attending this school at the present time.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Tarana —
I have but one State child attending my school; I have, therefore, limited opportunities of judging the results of the boarding-out system. The child in question is always clean and neatly dressed, and will compare favourably with any child in the school. Personally, I have always been in favour of the boarding-out system, as it is, as far as I am a judge, infinitely superior to the barrack system.

The Head Teacher, Tenterfield Superior Public School :—
I have closely watched its results, and have formed the opinion that it is working admirably. It is, as a rule, impossible to distinguish State children from the other members of a class, either as regards dress, apparent contentment, conduct, or attainments, though in the latter particular the results of early neglect are sometimes for a time observable. I believe that the best results are obtained where not more than two children are boarded-out in a family, and in country districts not too remote or thinly populated. In such case the guardians feel themselves practically under the surveillance of the whole neighbourhood in their treatment of the children. So far as my observation goes, the results of the boarding-out system on the happiness and general welfare of the children are of the most gratifying description. (Note.—Other than in cases where families are placed together, the average number in each home is less than two.—A.R.)

The Head Teacher, Public School, Tirianna :—
I desire to state that the State children now attending my school compare favourably in all respect with the other pupils, and are noticeably among the most regular in attendance.

The Head Teacher, Public School, Ulladulla :—
Both children are very well-cared for by their guardians. As regards progress, W.M. compares very favourably with other children.

APPENDIX B.

EXPRESSIONS of opinion upon the operations of the Boarding-out System received from Lady Visitors.

Mrs. R. Brady, Harden :—
During the year I have visited all the children of your department who are under my care. I have in every case found the little ones in perfect health, and seemingly happy. All are in perfect homes, and are well-cared for.

Mrs. Brennan, Cambewarra :—
I can only repeat my previous statement that the system is working most satisfactorily here.

Mrs. Broadhead, Bungonia :—
The children I visit in the Bungonia district seem happy and comfortable. I think the boarding-out system an excellent one.

Mrs.

Mrs. Byrne, Young :—
I am pleased to state the few children under my control in this district are well cared for. They seem contented, and have made no complaints. I consider the system is working very well in the country districts.

Mrs. Curwood, Wesleyan Parsonage, Lithgow :—
I have had very little experience in visiting in connection with the boarding-out system, having had only two cases here, and those were children with their own mothers. It is a great boon to the mothers, in helping them to keep the home together. I have come in contact with State children in the different districts in which I have lived, and judging from these cases I think the boarding-out system an excellent one, as it gives the children the advantages of home life. They become deeply attached to their guardians, and will, I believe, become useful men and women through this system.

Mrs. Dalton, Duntryleague, Orange :—
I have much pleasure in stating that as far as my experience goes, which is rather limited, the children boarded-out are very much better cared for than many children who are living with their parents.

Mrs. Dougherty, Leichhardt :—
The State children boarded-out in Leichhardt, in my opinion, are better cared for than the majority of children living with their own parents.

Mrs. Elwin, Narrandera :—
I certainly favour the boarding-out system, more particularly in placing children under the care of a mother. Mothers may not in all cases be as tidy as one would wish, but there is invariably the comfort of knowing that the dear little children are not ill-used. I am pleased to report that the system is working satisfactorily here, and the Department is to be congratulated on the efforts made for the relief and protection of poor and homeless children, and worked, as it apparently is, on lines of the strictest economy.

Mrs. Gannon, Auburn :—
As far as I can see the boarding-out system works very well. I think the State children in the Auburn district compare favourably with children that are under the care of their own parents.

Mrs. Gibson, Upper Picton :—
I consider the boarding-out system excellent. In many cases that have come under my notice the State children are better cared for than many others living with their own parents.

Mrs. Gray, The Rectory, Kurrajong :—
I have very great pleasure in stating that the system of boarding-out children, seems to me a very perfect and good one. For instance, in my little district there are three widows quite unprovided for, and by this system they are able to bring up their own children without further trouble to the state. Then there are those boarded with strangers, by this system of visiting and reporting, I do not see how the law can be evaded. As far as I understand its plans, and have watched its workings, it is a good system and a very great boon to the needy.

Mrs. Irons, Granville :—
I have much pleasure in saying that the homes visited by me are very good and comfortable, and that the foster-mothers generally take a very kindly interest in the children under their charge.

Mrs. Marsh, Bondi :—
The boarding-out system is, in my opinion, to be highly commended. My experience is based upon the supervision in connection with the children, whom from time to time I have had placed under my control and to visit, who have apparently comfortable homes and are well looked after. May I say, therefore, that my experience is most favourable of the system.

Mrs. McCollough, Deniliquin :—
My experience is very limited in regard to the boarding-out system, as for many years there has only been one child so placed in this town. I think, from what I have so far seen, it answers exceedingly well; the child I visit is very well looked after, is healthy, and seems very happy and contented. I certainly consider the boarding-out system a vast improvement on the orphan school.

Miss O'Brien, Annandale :—
Having discharged, for the last eighteen months, the duties of lady visitor in this district, it is my opinion that the results of the boarding-out system in this Colony make both for the moral and physical well-being of the children; their surroundings on the whole are cheerful, and they seem happy and contented.

Mrs. Oliver, Goulburn :—
I have much pleasure in stating that I am very favourable to the boarding-out system. The children under my supervision seem happy and well cared for, and in most cases show great affection for their guardians.

Mrs. O'Ryan, Ingleburn :—
Within the past quarter I have, without notice, several times visited the homes of the State children of Ingleburn and neighbourhood. I have inspected minutely their sleeping-rooms, bedding, and their own clothing, and elicited from the children the kind of food and treatment they receive. In all these particulars there is much cause for satisfaction. Speaking generally, the little ones are as well cared for as the children of the guardians themselves, and afford undeniable evidence of the wisdom of the present boarding-out system.

Mrs. Osborn, Bundanoon :—
I can only say that I still hold to my former statement, viz., that it is much preferable to the barrack system, as the children in most cases are brought up in quite a homely manner, and trained to be useful members of the household. As all of my visitations have found the children in my district clean, happy and contented, also attending school regularly.

Miss O'Sullivan, Kangaroo Valley :—
The State children in my district have comfortable homes, are well clothed, and appear very happy with their guardians. They compare favourably with children in the care of their parents. I think the boarding-out system an excellent one.

Mrs. Owen, Paddington :—
I have much pleasure in stating that I think the system a very good one, so very much better than herding them by thousands in barracks. But, of course, it requires a great deal of care in order to avoid being imposed on by people who do not need assistance.

Mrs. Ranford, Parkes :—
The State children under my care seem happy and well cared for, the boarding-out system is an excellent idea, and proves a boon to hard-working widows.

Mrs. Reeve, North Botany :—
I find the children very happy and contented in the different homes that they are placed in, and they would not like to be removed, I think it is a blessing that there is such a system for them.

Mrs. Richardson, St. Ives :—
As far as my experience goes, the boarding-out system is a successful one, and the children who have come under my notice have good, comfortable homes. I would, however, suggest that the payment for children who are boarded-out, should be raised from 5s. to 7s. per week for each child. It is of first importance that children should be well nourished when they are young, to build up good constitutions, and fit them for their work in the world in after years; and the present

present rate of payment is hardly sufficient, in my opinion, to enable those who have the care of them to feed and clothe them properly, and leave a small margin for profit to themselves. I think, too, it is a mistake to apprentice children at twelve years old. Speaking from experience, I find that it would be more satisfactory to board them out until 14, and apprentice them on leaving school. I shall be very pleased if my suggestions meet with the approval of the Board, as otherwise I consider the system all that can be desired.

Mrs. Pole, Balmain :—

The boarding-out of State children in this suburb has been very satisfactory. As a rule, the children compare favourably in health, comfortable clothing, and progress at school with those who reside with their parents. The assistance given to mothers who are widows or deserted wives, is a great boon, though the children may not fare so well for the present as if boarded-out to a stranger, it is the only way to strengthen the natural tie of relationship, and develop the respective responsibilities of parent and child.

Mrs. White, Queanbeyan :—

I think the system of boarding-out the State children very satisfactory, on the whole. In the Queanbeyan district the children all seem better in general health, and are well treated.

Miss Wilson, Wiseman's Ferry :—

The State children under my supervision seem contented and happy, and suitably clothed. They compare favourably with those under their parent's control. I think the boarding-out system very successful.

[Plan.]

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABORIGINES.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1899.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 August, 1900.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Office of Board for Protection of Aborigines,
Sydney, 30 April, 1900.

Sir,

In accordance with the established practice, we have the honor to submit, for the Chief Secretary's information, the following Report regarding the work undertaken by us during the year 1899, together with information as to the number, location, and present condition of the Aborigines throughout the Colony, and the means adopted by us for their relief, so far as the funds placed at our disposal would admit.

We regret to have to report the death, on the 17th December last, of Mr. Sydney Burdekin, who was appointed to a seat on the Board on the 27th May, 1887.

Mr. Frank Norrie and Mr. Henry Trenchard, J.'sP., accepted seats on the Board, their appointments dating from the 14th November and 22nd December, 1899, respectively.

The statistics of the Aboriginal population of the Colony (*see Appendix* A), compiled from information collected by the police, on the 15th October last, show a total of 3,203 full-bloods, and 3,689 half-castes—6,892 in all. These figures, in comparison with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of 1.

The deaths among the full-bloods exceeded the births by 60, the numbers being 139 and 79 respectively. On the other hand, there were 100 more births than deaths amongst the half-castes, the former reaching a total of 161, and the latter 61. These figures would, however, show a net increase of 40 in the whole Aboriginal population, instead of, as shown above, only 1. The deficiency is probably due to the difficulty in taking a correct census, owing to the migratory habits of the race, and by the border tribes crossing into the other colonies.

The number of full-bloods has declined from 6,540 in 1882, the year in which the first of such census returns was specially taken, to 3,203 at the present time. On the other hand, the half-castes have increased from 2,379 to 3,689—an average annual decrease in the former of 196, and an increase annually of 77 half-castes.

The total sum of £17,662 11s. 3d. was expended by the Government on behalf of the Aborigines during the year (*see Appendix* C). This includes an expenditure of £12,967 15s. 11d. by the Board, £861 4s. 9d. by the Chief Medical Officer, £1,078 7s. 8d. by the Minister of Public Instruction, £89 9s. 6d. by the Chief Secretary, and £2,665 13s. 5d. from the Vote for Stores.

The expenditure by the Board is given in detail (*see Appendix* D). A sum of £9,749 7s. 11d. was expended in the purchase of food, clothing, medical comforts, boats and gear, fencing-wire, farming implements, seed, material for the erection and improvement of dwellings, &c., £214 19s. 9d. for the fares of Aborigines travelling on the railway lines, and £3,003 8s. 3d. in liquidating claims incurred strictly in connection with the Cumeroogunga (Murray), Warangesda (Murrumbidgee), and Brewarrina (Barwon) Aboriginal Stations.

At

At the following places the Aborigines have been assisted to erect comfortable dwellings for themselves :—Brungle, Cowra, Cumeroogunga, La Perouse, Lismore, Grong Grong, Port Macquarie, Uralla, Warangesda, and Wellington, and a sum of £11 6s. 11d. was expended in the purchase of material for the erection of a shed to shelter a boat recently provided for the use of the Aborigines at Lake Illawarra, for the purpose of deep-sea fishing.

The practice is for the Aborigines to procure the necessary timber and provide the labour, the Board authorising the purchase of tools, nails, and roofing-iron.

Five additional reserves, as under, aggregating an area of 239 acres, has been set apart for the use of the Aborigines during the year :—

	a.	r.	p.
Collarendabri	160	0	0
Nowra	43	0	0
Crudine (Rylstone)	9	0	0
Arakoon	25	0	0
Southgate (Grafton)	2	1	25

On the 31st December last, there were 123 reserves for Aborigines in different parts of the Colony, with a total area of 23,719 acres.

In numerous instances the land is successfully cultivated by the Aborigines, and there efforts have been encouraged by the Board, as far as practicable, by the supply of implements, seed, and other assistance. Several of the reserves have been enclosed with good substantial fences, the Aborigines providing and erecting the posts, and the cost of the wire being defrayed from the Board's funds.

The number of Aboriginal children throughout the Colony receiving instruction is 612—568 at public schools and schools established specially for them, and 44 privately.

The Board continue to offer every inducement to the Aborigines to send their children to school, chiefly by providing decent clothing for regular attendants, and by granting to them a weekly ration of food. The following extracts from reports by Inspecting Officers of the Department of Public Instruction prove that the efforts of the Board in this direction in a number of instances have had good results :—

Cumeroogunga.—"There were 60 pupils present on the date of inspection. Proficiency—Class 1, very fair; Class 2, fair to very fair; Class 3, fair to very fair. Conduct and habits—very satisfactory. All the subjects prescribed for Aboriginal schools are taught with very fair results, and, in view of the high standard of the school, I am of opinion that the full public school course should be followed. Eight pupils out of nine examined gained certificates of having been educated up to the standard required. The home-lessons are well done."

Grafton Home.—"There are 10 Aboriginal pupils enrolled. The dark children work with vigour, and in mechanical subjects surpass the white children. Punctuality and regularity—very good. Appearance of pupils—tidy and clean. Average proficiency—very fair. The writing of the Aboriginal children at this school is a special feature. I enclose the copy-book of a little girl whose right hand is withered, and who writes with her left hand. The writing is very good, and I should like the writing shown to the Minister."

Erambie.—School for Aboriginal children. Number of pupils enrolled—12. Punctuality and regularity—satisfactory. Appearance of pupils—neat and clean. One pupil passed the examination, and gained the certificate for having been educated up to the required standard."

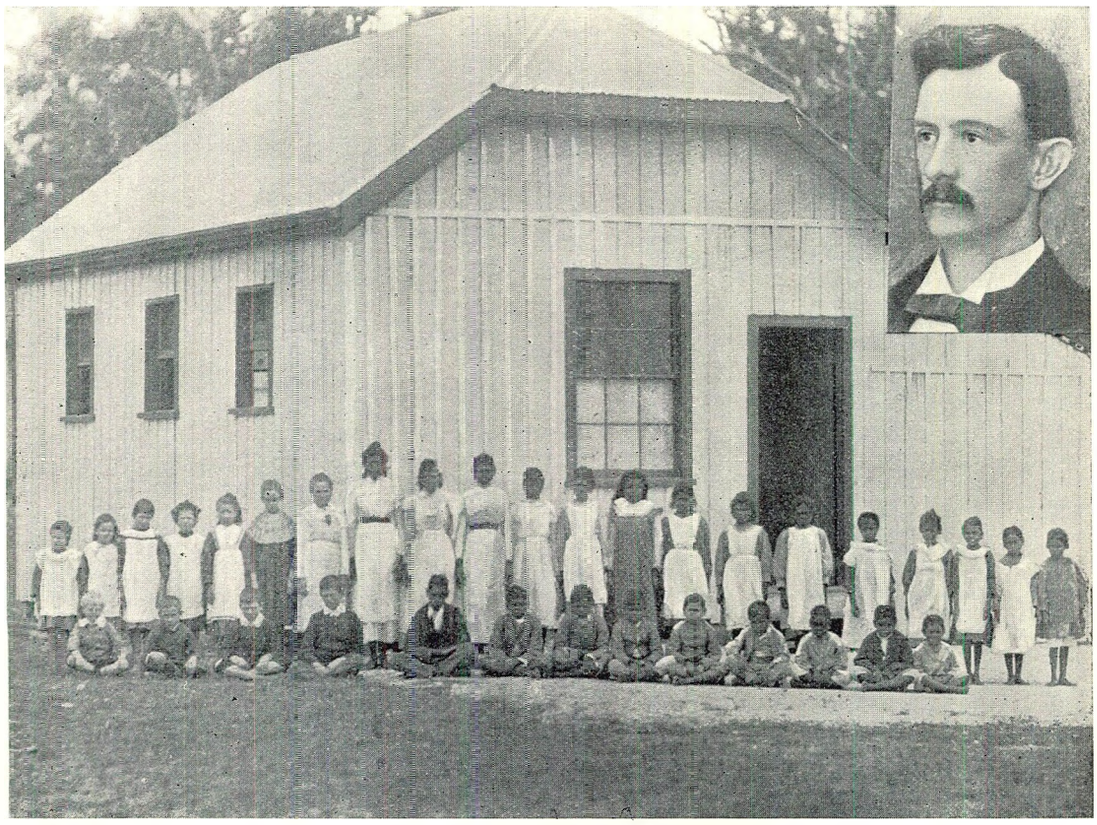
The police have been successful during the year in obtaining convictions against a number of persons in the metropolitan district for supplying intoxicating liquor to Aborigines, also in the following country districts :—Euston, Moree, Taree, Bermagui, Wee Waa, Deniliquin, Corowa, Lismore, Eugowra, and Coonamble.

Thirty-seven boats in all are now in use by the Aborigines at Taree, Arakoon, Kempsey, Forster, Macksville, Bellingen, Gladstone, Harwood, Wallaga Lake, Bombo, Gerringong, Lake Illawarra, Sackville Reach, Greenwell Point, Jervis Bay, Ulladulla, Port Stephens, Lawrence, Wardell, La Perouse, Minamurra, Moruya, and Twofold Bay. They are used for fishing purposes, conveying stores to and from their island reserves, and ferrying their children to school. Fairly good care is taken of them.

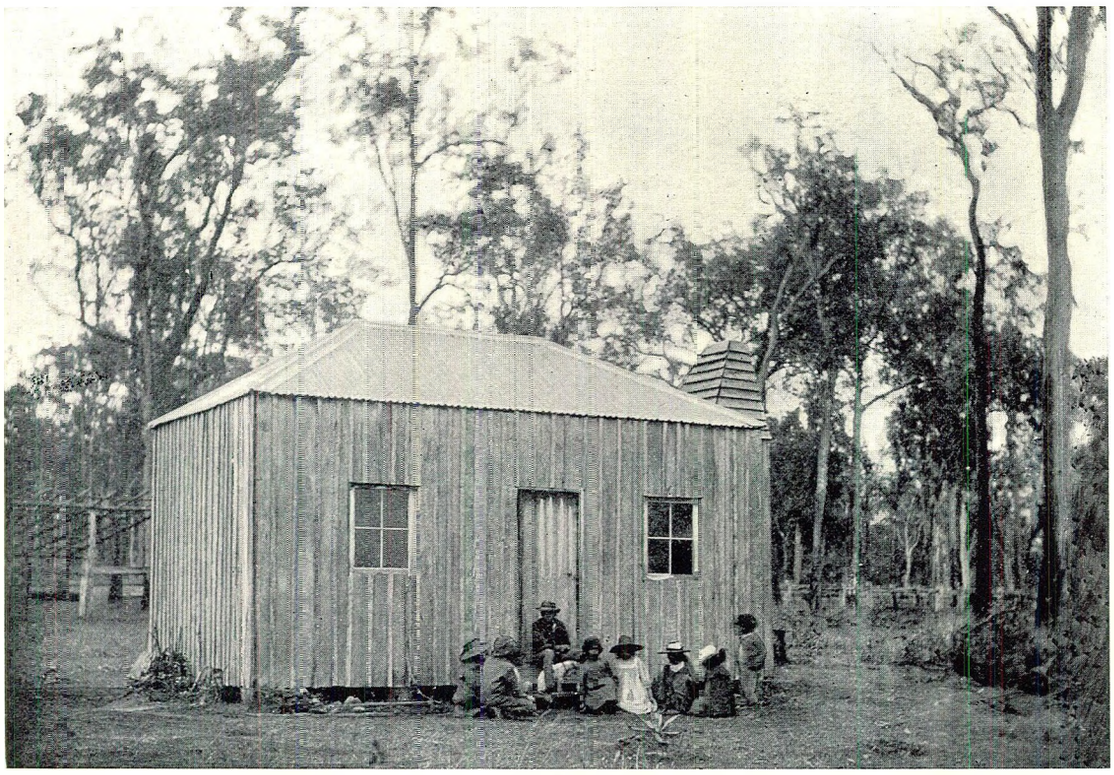
The number of Aborigines at the settlement at Brungle (Tumut District) on the 31st December last was 70—33 full-bloods and 37 half-castes. Seven births and 5 deaths occurred during the year. The average attendance at the school on the station was 16, and the children are reported to have made satisfactory progress with their studies. The health of the residents generally has been good.

GIRLS' SCHOOL CUMEROOGUNGA.

BOYS' SCHOOL CUMEROOGUNGA.



TEACHER AND SCHOOL CHILDREN—HOUSE FOR ABORIGINES, GRAFTON.



HOUSE BUILT FOR JACK TORRENS BY HOME STAFF, GRAFTON.

THE marriage of a couple of the Wallaga Lake aborigines took place at the station on Monday, the contracting parties being Arthur Ashby and Mary Jane Carter, while the Rev. G. Soares performed the ceremony. Mrs. Hockey kindly provided a cake for the occasion. We understand this is only the forerunner of several marriages to take place in the early future. The wedding party, including the clergyman, were photographed after the service.—*Cobargo Chronicle* Nov. 24/99.

MATRON AND DORMITORY CHILDREN WARANGESDA.

Forty acres were put under wheat, yielding 233 bags of good full grain, an average of 23 bushels to the acre. One and three-quarter acres were planted with potatoes, for a yield of 1½ tons.

Two tons of hay and a quantity of maize has been stored for feed for the working horses during the winter months.

The manager's residence and school-house have been thoroughly renovated and painted, also office and outhouses, as well as a number of the dwellings of the residents whitewashed.

A new jetty has been erected at the creek, and a pump fixed thereon with piping to conduct water to a wash-house recently erected for the use of the Aborigines. A small area has been enclosed with a substantial fence, and divided off for the purposes of milking-yards and calf-pens.

1,300 slabs have been split by the Aborigines, also 300 flooring boards for the verandah of the school-house.

1,600 weatherboards have been stacked ready for use when required.

The general conduct and the morality of the residents are reported by the Local Board to be improving.

At the Home for Aborigines at Grafton fair progress has been made during the year, one new dwelling having been erected, and sundry repairs effected to other buildings.

Timber has been cut and prepared to be used in the construction of a barn.

An additional area has been made available for cultivation purposes, a number of trees having been felled, and the land cleared of stumps. A small portion is being cleared, which it is intended to enclose for a grass paddock, and a number of minor improvements have been carried out.

The crops were not satisfactory during the year, in consequence of a drought in the latter part of 1898, and floods in July and August, which swamped a large area planted with potatoes.

The Local Board report that the residents are happy and contented, and have no complaints to make.

The stock consists of 40 head of mixed cattle, 6 horses, and 45 pigs.

The sum of £46 12s. 10d. was realised during the year from the sale of farm produce.

Since the appointment of the Local Board and Manager at the Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Station (South Coast), in June last, many improvements have been effected.

There has been no cultivation of crops on the station, no cleared land being available.

Timber has been felled on 40 acres, which has been partly cleared, a small dam has been constructed, and two boat-sheds, stockyard, and cow bails erected. Sufficient slabs and other timber have been obtained by the Aborigines for the erection of several dwellings, also a large quantity of fencing material.

A very comfortable cottage of five rooms and kitchen has been built for the accommodation of the manager.

The health of the residents has been good, there having been very few cases of sickness.

During the last few months of the year no cases of drunkenness were reported.

The number of Aborigines at the station during the last week of the year was 121—48 full-bloods and 73 half-castes.

During the six months there were 5 births on the station, and 1 death, the victim being an old man aged 85, the last of the Wagonga tribe.

The children attending the school appeared cheerful and attentive. The average daily attendance was 28.

A number of improvements have been carried out at the Warangesda (Murrumbidgee) Aboriginal Station during the year. Posts for 4 miles of fencing have been split, and 1½ miles of fencing has been erected and wire netting fixed thereon, also repairs effected to existing fences.

The fallen timber has been burnt off 400 acres, 160 of which have been cleared of stumps and suckered.

The dormitory and four new weatherboard dwellings were painted, and all other residences lime-washed. The cottages of residents, where the accommodation was found to be inadequate, were added to, seven rooms in all having been erected during the year.

Streets were laid out, and drains made to carry off storm water. Two new wells have been sunk.

As the result of continuous and severe drought, combined with a plague of grasshoppers, the general field work during the year was unsatisfactory, but there has since been a copious fall of rain.

The

The health of the residents has been remarkably good, and it is reported that there appears to be less desire on their part to absent themselves from the Station and wander about.

There was a good deal of sickness during the year, although not of a very serious nature. The appointment of a medical attendant is of the greatest benefit, not only in his attendance on the sick, but in the improvements he has caused to be made in the sanitary arrangements at the Station.

There were 104 Aborigines on the Station on the last day of the year—25 full-bloods and 79 half-castes. The daily average school attendance was 35.

The stock consists of 13 horses and 5 head of cattle.

A local Board, consisting of a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the welfare of the Aborigines at Gulargambone, where there are upwards of 50 Aborigines located, was established early in the year.

The Reserve of 75 acres has been subdivided, and small portions of 2 to 4 acres allotted to each family. The land is excellent for farming purposes, and it is expected that each block will yield a sufficient crop to clear a profit after paying for seed, &c.

One substantial dwelling has been built, and others are in course of erection.

During the year there were 2 deaths at the camp, and 1 birth.

Further improvements were effected at the Cumeroogunga Aboriginal Station (Murray River) during the year.

Four hundred and fifty acres of land were suckered; 120 acres grubbed and cleared for ploughing; 465 acres ploughed and sown with wheat; 100 acres of wheat were cut for hay, giving a return of 50 tons; 339 acres of wheat were stripped, yielding 1,520 bushels of grain.

A new main entrance has been erected, including a hundred feet of squared fencing, with ornamental posts.

A water supply, including the erection of two tanks with a capacity of 6,000 gallons, on a new stand 26 ft. high, has been completed. A 15 ft. well has been sunk, and a drive from it to the river formed and timbered.

Water has been laid on to 28 cottages. Crowns have been formed to George and Cooper Streets.

Ninety-six chains of fencing have been erected, and two two-roomed dwellings have been completed.

The area of 2,400 acres at Cumeroogunga is too limited for the purposes of the Station, at which there are upwards of 200 residents. At the instance of Mr. Chanter, M.P., the Minister for Lands has approved of the extension of the Reserve to include an irrigation lease, which has recently become forfeited. This area is very suitable for cultivation, and will be a valuable addition to the Station property.

The attempt to render some of the residents of the Stations independent of further Government aid, by granting them farm blocks to work, has been fairly successful.

At Cumeroogunga 18 such blocks were cultivated during last season, resulting in a yield of 1,520 bushels of wheat, and 10 tons of hay.

There were 231 Aborigines on the Station on the last day of the year—28 full-bloods and 203 half-castes.

The average daily attendance at school in December was 52.

The stock at the end of the year consisted of 15 horses, and 37 head of mixed cattle.

Five deaths occurred during the year.

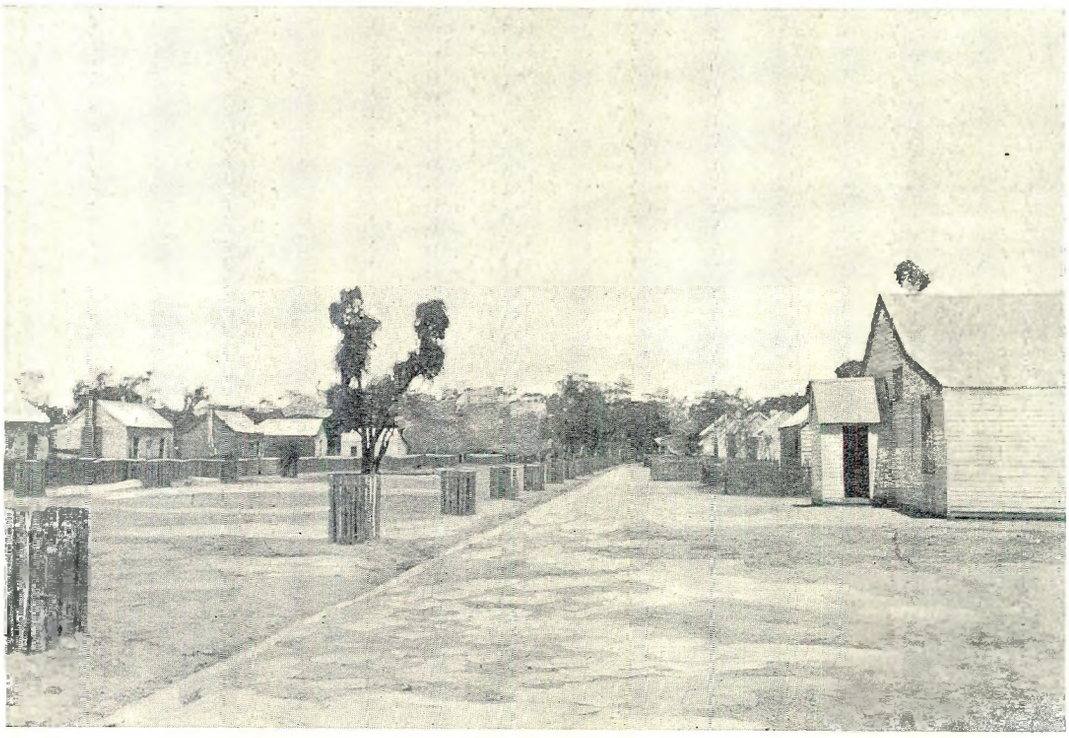
At the Brewarrina (Barwon) Aboriginal Station 2,250 acres of land have been suckered. Repairs have been effected to some of the dwellings requiring attention, and eight gates were constructed and hung at the entrances to the different paddocks.

There were 323 sheep shorn, yielding 1,851 lb. of wool, which realised £84 17s. 5d. The proceeds of the sale of sheepskins amounted to £22 15s. 8d., and a sum of £25 16s. was realised from the sale of horses, cattle, and pigs.

There were 53 Aborigines on the Station on the 31st December.

The health of the residents during the year was good, and the condition of the settlement generally is very satisfactory.

GEORGE-STREET CUMEROOGUNGA ABORIGINAL STATION—WEST SIDE.



GEORGE-STREET CUMEROOGUNGA ABORIGINAL STATION—EAST SIDE.

CUMEROOGUNGA FOOTBALL CLUB—PREMIER CLUB, SEASON '98—99—WINNERS OF THREE TROPHIES.

BREWARRINA ABORIGINAL STATION.

Yass District.—There are eight Aborigines' families residing on the reserve of 5 acres at Yass.

A reserve of 115 acres in the parish of Blakeney is fenced, about 15 acres cultivated, and the occupier, a half-caste, has a comfortable dwelling, with outbuildings erected thereon.

A reserve comprising 120 acres, in the parish of Opton, is also occupied by a half-caste and his family. The land has been enclosed, and portions have been cultivated.

A reserve of 100 acres in the parish of Boambola has been enclosed with a log and wire fence, and 14 acres of it is cultivated.

The half-castes occupying these reserves each own a few horses, cattle, and sheep.

At Arakoon—Kinchela Island—the Aborigines have erected comfortable dwellings, and constructed three strong and serviceable boats for their own use.

Portions of the Pelican Island Reserve are very suitable for cultivation purposes, and good yields are obtained from crops of maize, potatoes, turnips, &c.

The Aborigines were at the latter end of the year employed by the men engaged at the entrance works, cutting wood, &c., and by farmers when harvesting.

The Aborigines at Wellington occupy a small reserve on the Macquarie River, in a healthy and suitable position—sufficient for present requirements—which they have securely fenced. Seven comfortable dwellings have been erected thereon.

The roofing-iron and fencing-wire were provided by the Board.

The Aborigines at Lake Illawarra have for many years been living on portion of a forest reserve under permissive occupancy, on which strong, comfortable huts have been constructed by the Board.

This reserve has now been surveyed with a view to a portion thereof being set apart for the use of the Aborigines. When notified, a few acres of it will be enclosed with a fence for cultivation purposes.

Uralla.—Four families of Aborigines living on the reserve at Uralla have erected comfortable dwellings thereon, and have started cultivating vegetable gardens, which they have enclosed with fences. Some of the Aborigines make a comfortable living fossicking in the creek and old mines for gold.

Kempsey.—Nearly 100 Aborigines reside on the reserve. There are about 3 miles of fencing erected. The greater portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation. A yield of upwards of 800 bushels of maize was obtained from the crops in 1899, and an additional area is being prepared and will be planted with potatoes. The Aborigines have constructed barns for storing their produce. They live in comfortable slab and bark dwellings.

Bellingen.—There are five full-blood and two half-caste Aborigines children attending the public school. The Aborigines have cultivated 40 acres of the local reserve, and have raised good crops of maize.

Walcha.—There are two reserves in the Walcha district, one of 320 acres, and the other at Ingalba of 107 acres. The Aborigines have cultivated small areas on each, and have grown wheat, oats, potatoes, and vegetables.

Port Macquarie.—There are three reserves in this district upon which about 50 Aborigines reside. Several of the families cultivate portions of the reserves, and produced in the summer about 200 bags of maize. The cultivated areas are enclosed with substantial fences. All are fairly well provided with shelter.

Lismore.—At Lismore the Aborigines have felled the timber and cleared about 5 acres of the reserve upon which they are growing maize. They are residing in huts erected by themselves, the Board having provided the necessary roofing-iron. They are employed principally by farmers, doing general farm work, and by settlers, burning off timber, clearing land, &c.

Gladstone.—There are four reserves with secure fences. They are all cleared and cultivated, maize being chiefly grown.

On the whole the Aborigines are in a fairly flourishing condition, having horses and sulkies of their own. They have also provided themselves with boats, those supplied by Government being worn out.

All the families have erected comfortable dwellings for themselves.

Casino.—A sum of £650 having been voted by Parliament for the establishment of a Home for Aborigines in the Richmond River District, the Board have accepted a tender (£117) for the erection of dwellings, and fencing portion of a reserve of 115 acres at Runnymede. When this work has been completed a manager will be appointed.

A medical attendant for the Aborigines in the district has been appointed on the recommendation of the Board.

The

The conditions of the Aborigines at La Perouse is not such as the Board desire; but, considering the close proximity of the camp to the city, it is feared that but little permanent improvement can be effected under the circumstances. It would be in the interests of the people themselves to have the camp removed to a site more distant from the city.

The Board have had under consideration a proposal to place selected lads as apprentices to suitable trades, such as bootmaking, tailoring, &c. The scheme will be further developed at an early date, and practical effect given to the proposal.

A number of the half-caste girls and lads at the Aboriginal Stations were placed in suitable service, and are reported to be giving satisfaction to their employers.

The receipts from the sale of produce at the various Aboriginal Stations during the year reached a total of £525 13s. 10d. The money was lodged to the Board's Produce Account, and expended in paying claims for labour, farming implements, provisions, tools, fencing-wire, seed, clothing, building materials, &c. A detailed statement will be found in Appendix "H."

The receipts from the Sale Stores at Cumeroogunga and Warangesda Aboriginal Stations totalled £466 17s. 1d., and the expenditure £479 15s. 4d. £13 10s. 8d. was carried forward from the previous year, leaving a balance on the 31st December of 12s. 5d.

A sum of £245 4s. 10d. was, on the 31st December, lying to the credit of the Trust Account in the Government Savings Bank, being the amount of wages received in trust from employers of a number of Aboriginal children apprenticed from the stations. Upwards of £110 was expended during the year for the benefit of those entitled to it.

Mr. Berckelman, who for so many years acted as Secretary for the Board, and performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner, having been appointed Secretary to the Public Service Tender Board, the duties were undertaken by Mr. McCall, First Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, but the Board feel that the nature and extent of the duties, which are very exacting and increasing, are very insufficiently remunerated by the present allowance, £75 per annum.

In conclusion, the Board desire to express their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered them by the District Boards of Advice and the members of the Police Force in furthering their aims for ameliorating the conditions of the race.

We have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY, Chairman.

J. M. CHANTER,
JOHN SEE,
U. W. CARPENTER,
G. E. ARDILL,
W. C. HILL,
FRANK NORRIE,
HY. TRENCHARD,
} Members of Board.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Census Return of Aborigines, year 1899.

Locality.	Full-bloods.								Half-castes.								Grand Total.
	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	
	Ages.			Ages.					Ages.			Ages.					
	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.			20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
Animbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arakoon	8	6	...	7	...	...	5	26	5	4	...	6	...	...	24	39	65
Araluen	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Armidale	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	3	3	...	16	28	31
Ashford	7	...	3	2	1	...	5	18	3	1	...	1	2	...	9	16	34
Ballina	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	11
Balranald	3	4	...	6	1	...	6	20	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	27
Baradine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	6	2	...	24	42	44
Barraba	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	6	3	...	20	34	35
Barringun	13	4	...	11	...	...	19	47	6	...	...	6	...	...	9	21	68
Bateman's Bay	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	8	11	16
Bathurst	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Bellingen	2	5	2	3	5	2	9	28	2	...	...	2	...	...	10	14	42
Bendemeer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bingara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	5
Blackville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Boggabilla	6	1	...	5	2	...	10	24	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	12	36
Boggabri	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	8	14	16
Booligal	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	9
Bourke, Byrock, and North Bourke	5	3	3	5	2	5	7	30	5	1	...	4	2	...	10	22	52
Brewarrina	10	10	4	9	12	3	19	67	2	2	...	8	1	...	31	44	111
Broadwater	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	10
Broke	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Broken Hill	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brungle	12	8	3	6	1	...	11	41	11	2	1	7	3	...	33	57	98
Brushgrove	2	1	...	2	1	...	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
Bundarra	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	8	4	3	...	4	...	1	20	32	40
Burren	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Byron Bay	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	8	8
Cannonbar	3	3	4	3	3	3	8	27	3	...	...	5	...	...	14	22	49
Canowindra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	4
Carroll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	11	11
Casino	18	18	5	23	19	5	51	139	5	...	...	3	1	...	21	30	169
Cassilis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cessnock and Ellalong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chatsworth	1	3	1	...	1	...	3	9	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	7	16
Clare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cobar	7	7	10	5	5	9	20	63	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	9	72
Condobolin	5	9	2	3	4	...	9	32	4	3	...	6	...	...	6	19	51
Coolamon	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	13
Cooma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Coonabarabran	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	5	3	1	23	42	43
Coonamble	14	8	2	6	2	3	33	68	3	1	...	5	1	...	10	20	88
Copeland	2	1	1	2	...	...	8	14	1	1	...	2	...	...	16	20	34
Copmanhurst	3	12	2	8	7	1	27	60	5	1	...	4	1	1	22	34	94
Coraki	7	4	1	6	5	...	11	34	3	...	...	2	1	...	13	19	53
Coramba	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Corowa	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10
Cowra	3	...	...	3	2	...	11	19	1	6	...	4	3	...	14	28	47
Cudgen	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	6
Cumeroogunga	8	7	...	3	4	1	3	26	25	15	...	28	11	1	113	193	219
Dalmorton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	9	17	17
Dandaloo	3	1	2	3	3	1	9	22	7	3	...	4	1	...	19	34	56
Delegate	2	4	1	4	...	...	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	21
Deniliquin	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	9	7	3	...	7	3	...	32	52	61
Drake	6	7	8	10	5	5	30	71	4	...	...	4	1	...	17	26	97
Dubbo	10	5	1	4	...	1	11	32	2	2	...	3	3	1	20	31	63
Dungog	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	4	6
Eden	2	2	...	1	1	1	4	11	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	12	23
Emu Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Euabalong	3	2	1	3	...	...	8	17	7	1	...	3	1	...	16	28	45
Eugowra	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	6	4	2	...	4	2	...	9	21	27
Euston	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Forbes	4	3	1	4	1	...	6	19	4	1	...	4	2	...	18	29	48
Forster	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	5	13	3	...	11	3	...	33	63	68
Garah	4	3	3	4	2	2	12	30	11	5	1	9	5	1	27	59	89
Gilgunnia	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gladstone	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	1	2	...	2	3	...	21	29	36
Glen Innes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	10	11
Goodooga, Angledool, and Tatalla	26	17	21	15	25	20	26	150	5	3	...	12	2	...	27	49	199
Goulburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	6	6
Grafton	9	1	1	4	3	2	23	43	5	...	...	6	...	...	9	20	63
Grafton South	4	2	5	1	2	4	6	24	3	2	...	3	...	...	3	11	35
Grenfell	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	4
Grong Grong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	3	...	4	1	...	16	31	32
Gulargambone	3	3	3	2	...	...	17	28	5	2	1	2	3	...	13	26	54

8

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Locality.	Full bloods.								Half castes.								Grand Total.
	Men			Women.			Children	Total	Men			Women			Children.	Total	
	Ages.			Ages.					Ages.			Ages.					
	20 to 40 years	40 to 60 years	Over 60 years	20 to 40 years	40 to 60 years	Over 60 years			20 to 40 years	40 to 60 years	Over 60 years	20 to 40 years	40 to 60 years	Over 60 years			
Gunnedah	5	3	1		1		6	16	12	4		11	8	.	39	74	90
Hargraves									2			1	1		3	7	7
Harwood	1		2	1	1	1		6							.	.	6
Hay	1			.	1		2	4	3			2			8	13	17
Hill End					2			2	1	2		1	1	...	1	6	8
Hillgrove	3				1	.	2	6		1					. .	1	7
Hillston	1	4	2		5	3	6	21		2			. .		2	4	25
Ivanhoe	3	3	2	2	3	4	10	27	2			2			2	6	33
Katoomba									6	1		2	2		9	20	20
Kerramingby	1	3	1		1	2	1	9	4	1		4	1		11	21	30
Kiama	2	1	1		1	1	1	7	11	3		9	1	1	24	49	56
Kookabookra	4	3	4	3	1		11	26	1	1			1			3	29
Lake Cudgellico	1	2	1		2		2	8	1	1		1			3	6	14
La Perouse	3		1	1	. .			5	12		1	8	2	1	24	48	53
Lawrence	8	4	3	6	5	2	4	32				2			2	4	36
Leadville	1	1						2							.	.	2
Lismore	14	6	5	5	4	4	10	48	4			2	.	. .	7	13	61
Liverpool	.				.	.			1		.				2	3	3
Louth	5	10	5	8	7	3	14	52	4	1		2		.	1	8	60
Macksville	20	11	8	14	8	6	25	92	6	1		8	2		24	41	133
Maclean		2			1			3	2	2		2	. .		4	10	13
Macleay River, Kempsey	11	12	3	8	7	3	21	65	13	8	2	10	4	2	35	74	139
Maitland, East	...			.				. .			.	.		.	1	1	1
Manila		.		. .				.	4	1		3	1	1	30	40	40
Marsdens	. .	. .		.		.	.	.	1							1	1
Mathoura	. .	1	..	.	.	.	...	1		...		...	.		...	.	1
Menindie	4	4		3	2	2	8	23	1		..		...	.	2	3	26
Meroe	5	3	3	2	3	1	1	18	2	.	..	.	.	..	3	5	23
Milparinka	26	14	1	10	10	.	17	78	3		..	3	.	.	15	21	99
Mogil Mogil and Collarendabri	11	9	3	7	8	4	14	56	7			6	1	...	14	28	84
Molong	.	.	...	...		.		.	.		..	1	1	...	2	4	4
Mongarlowe	. .	. .	. .	...	.			...	1	...	.			1	. .	2	2
Moonbi	1		.	.	.	..		1	.							. .	1
Morpeth	1						.	1			.					. .	1
Moree	5	5	1	3	3	.	9	26	8	1	.	9	3	1	26	48	74
Moruya		.	2		. .	.	1	3	3	..	.	3	1	. .	11	18	21
Mossgiel	6	4	6	12	5	2	17	52	5			1			12	18	70
Moulamein	.	13	3	1	3	1	.	21	13	8		2	3		24	50	71
Mullumbimby	3	1	.	2	2	1	1	10		...	.		.	. .	. .	..	10
Mungindi	9	4	3	4	5	2	11	38	1			4	2	.	21	28	66
Murrurundi	1	.					2	3	.			.	. .	. .	.		3
Murwillumbah	8	3		5	2	1	5	24	1	.		2		.	13	16	40
Narrabri	4	2	3	2	2	1	5	19	10	1		6	1	.	11	29	48
Narrandera	. .			1	1		1	3	2	1	1	7		1	9	21	24
Nelligen		.	.			.	.	.	3			1	.	.	5	9	9
Newcastle	1	.	.		1	.	. .	2		.					2	2	4
Nimitybelle		1	..					1	..	...		..	.				1
Nowendoc	.						1	1	1		.	1			2	4	5
Nowra	2	5	1	1	5		5	19	10	5	2	13	4	1	58	93	112
Nundle			..	.					..	1	. .	.		1		2	2
Nymboida	9	1	3	5	1		11	30	4	.	.	3	1	.	10	18	48
Nyngan	4	1	1	1			.	7				..			9	9	16
Obley	7	6	1	5	2	. .	2	23	2	3	.	3	3	.	11	22	45
Orange	..	1			1		1	3								.	3
Oxley	..	2		.				2	2	..		...			5	7	9
Paddington	1	2		1	1			5	1	.	.			.	..	1	6
Pallamallawa	3	2	.	1	.			6		1	.	3			1	5	11
Parramatta	1	...				.	.	1		.						.	1
Parkes	.		1			.	2	3	1	2		1	1	1	3	9	12
Peak Hill	5	2	1	1	1		10	20				3	.		3	6	26
Penrith	1		.			.	4	5	.			.	.	. .	1	1	6
Picton	.	.	2			3		5	8	1		8	1		24	42	47
Pilliga	8	8	2	5	4	1	4	32	10	2		7	1	.	11	31	63
Pooncarie	14	8	3	12	4	2	36	79	2			1	.		8	11	90
Port Macquarie	5	6	4	5	4		15	39	10	3	3	9	5	2	40	72	111
Quambone	8	5	2	6	6	2	12	41	1		.		.	.	2	3	44
Queanbeyan		. .				.	...		1	.	.			.	4	5	5
Quirindi	.		..	1		.		1								. .	1
Rylstone	1			.	2		.	3	7		1	7	1		18	34	37
Randwick												2				2	2
Sans Souci	...	1	...	.				1									1
Scone	3	1				.	.	4	..	3	..			.		3	7
Singleton	7	3	2	4	3	1	7	27	2	1		5	3	1	26	38	65
Swansea	.	. .	.	.						1	1		. .	1	...	3	3
Tamworth									1	1			.	.		2	2
Taree	7	1	3	5	2	2	9	29	7	2		8	4		28	49	78
Tareena	.	1	2		1	1	5	10		1	.	.			..	1	11
Tea Gardens	2		2	1	1		5	11	3		1	4	1		5	14	25
Temora				.					1	.		2			4	7	7
Tenterfield			1			1	.	2									2
Tibooburra	32	11	3	21	7	3	5	82	7	2	.	1	2		6	18	100
Tingha	1	1						2				.	1	.		1	3
Timonee	1		1	1			3	6		.	. .					...	6

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Locality.	Full-bloods.								Half-castes.								Grand Total.
	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	Men.			Women.			Children.	Total.	
	Ages.			Ages.					Ages.			Ages.					
	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years	Over 60 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.			30 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.			
Tooma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Torrowingee	4	3	3	2	5	3	5	25	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	8	33
Trangie	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	7
Trunkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	..	...	11	17	17
Tuena	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tumbarumba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	6	6
Tumbulgum	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ulladulla	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	3	9	3	1	9	1	2	35	60	63
Upper Horton (late Eulowrie)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Uralla	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	17	23	29
Urana	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Walbundrie	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Walcha	4	7	4	7	1	..	27	50	3	3	2	2	4	2	36	52	102
Walgett, Carinda, and Comborah	9	13	2	13	6	1	24	68	8	3	...	10	2	...	67	90	158
Wallaga Lake	10	11	2	10	2	...	15	50	10	3	1	9	3	...	40	66	116
Wanaaring, Yantabulla, & Ford's Bridge	21	10	4	15	7	4	14	75	2	...	...	1	...	...	13	16	91
Warangesda	3	6	3	1	6	1	8	28	11	5	...	15	4	...	43	78	106
Wardell	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	11	2	2	...	3	1	...	23	31	42
Warialda	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	8	11
Warren	4	1	...	1	1	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	14
Wellington	1	3	...	2	...	...	5	11	8	7	1	10	3	...	38	67	78
Wilcannia	6	...	3	6	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	20
Wentworth	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Wee Waa	4	...	2	5	1	1	11	24	3	...	...	3	1	...	10	17	41
Werris Creek	...	3	...	2	2	1	4	12	20	10	2	13	8	..	34	87	99
Wilson's Downfall	...	2	3	1	2	1	3	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	8	20
Windsor	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	6	15	7	4	8	9	...	60	103	109
Wingham	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	7	4	2	...	4	...	...	22	32	39
Woodburn	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Woodenbong	9	3	...	4	4	...	10	30	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	11	41
Woogoolga	2	3	...	2	1	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wollar	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	12	16	23
Wollombi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Wollongong	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	1	5	3	1	14	30	33
Wyalong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Yamba	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Yass	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	12	12	2	13	6	1	66	112	114
Yetman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Young	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	636	473	234	446	323	148	943	3,203	587	232	32	530	191	30	2,087	3,689	6,892

APPENDIX B.

Census Returns, 1899.

Comparison with year 1898.

	Full-bloods.				Half-castes.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
By return, 1898	1,340	930	960	3,230	847	745	2,069	3,661	6,891
Do 1899	1,343	917	943	3,203	851	751	2,087	3,689	6,892
Decrease	.....	13	17	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase	3	.....	.....	3	4	6	18	28	1

Total Increase, Half-castes 31
,, Decrease, Full-bloods 30

Total Increase 1

Births and Deaths, Year 1899.

Full-bloods.		Half-castes.	
Births reported	79	Births reported	161
Deaths reported	139	Deaths reported	61
Increase by Deaths over Births	60	Increase by Births over Deaths	100

APPENDIX C.

Department	Particulars	Amount expended	
		£ s. d	£ s. d.
Aborigines Protection Board	Rations, clothing, medical comforts, seed, farming implements, fencing wire, fishing boats, fishing tackle, erecting dwellings, &c , &c (for the aboriginals generally)	9,207 11 11	
	Expenses in connection with the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River—Salary of Manager, wages of aborigines, rations, clothing, medical comforts, seed, building material, and sundries	466 16 0	
	Expenses in connection with the Cumeroogunga, Warangesda, and Brewarrina Aboriginal Stations—Rations, clothing, medical comforts, drugs, building material, farming implements, seed, fencing wire, sheep, salaries of managers and matrons, wages of aborigines, and sundries	3,003 8 3	
	Conveyance of aborigines on railway lines of the Colony	214 19 9	
	Salary of Secretary	75 0 0	
			12,967 15 11
Chief Secretary	Burial expenses—aborigines		89 9 6
Chief Medical Officer	Medical attendance and medicine		861 4 9
Government Stores	Blankets, clothing, stationery, drugs, &c		2,665 13 5
Public Instruction	Repairs to buildings, salaries of teachers, school books, fuel and cleaning, in connection with schools specially for aboriginal children		1,078 7 8
			£17,662 11 3

APPENDIX D.

EXPENDITURE by the Board on Aborigines generally, 1899.

Locality.	Average monthly number receiving aid		Period	Nature of Supply or Service	Amount expended during year.
	Adults	Children			£ s d.
Angledool	36	6	12 months	Brass half moon and rations	293 14 6
Bran Baa		6	12 ,,	Rations	13 6 1
Ballina	1		12 ,,	,,	3 3 7
Balranald	9	2	12 ,,	,,	70 15 6
Barradine	2	5	5 ,,	,,	5 1 1
Barrington	5	15	12 ,,	,, medical comforts and clothing	105 2 6
Barringun	4		12 ,,	,,	23 8 0
Bellinger River	23	2	12 ,,	,, and clothing	60 10 7
Boggabilla	2	5	12 ,,	,,	34 12 5
Bonshaw	2	1	12 ,,	,,	21 14 3
Boola Boolka	4	6	12 ,,	,, and clothing	40 10 6
Booligal	4		6 ,,	,,	5 5 0
Bowraville	21		12 ,,	,, clothing and medical comforts	72 16 9
Breeza	3	5	12 ,,	,, and clothing	28 5 6
Brewarrina	22	24	12 ,,	Manager's salary, aborigines' wages, provisions, medical comforts, clothing, forage, droving expenses, freight, &c.	267 18 1
Broadwater	2		12 ,,	Rations	9 0 2
Brungle	42	35	12 ,,	Rations, clothing, medical comforts, building material, farming implements, seed, manager's salary, aborigines' wages, and sundries	630 10 7
Brushgrove	2		12 ,,	Rations	9 16 8
Bungawalbyn	3		12 ,,	,,	15 0 9
Burragorang	7	18	12 ,,	,, and seed potatoes	83 3 1
Bushfield	7	10	12 ,,	,, and farming implements	51 16 8
Byron Bay	1		12 ,,	,,	5 1 7
Cabbage tree Island	3		12 ,,	,,	15 7 8
Calimo and Deniliquin	16	19	12 ,,	,, and seed wheat	67 19 3
Camira	4		6 ,,	,,	11 9 8
Casino				,,	0 4 4
Cobar	4		12 months	,,	12 11 3
Colane	19	17	12 ,,	,,	183 14 8
Collarendabri	6	8	12 ,,	,, and fencing tools	46 1 8
Condobolin	11	6	12 ,,	,,	49 12 11
Conoble	5	3	12 ,,	,,	43 0 4
Coolangatta	4	18	12 ,,	,, and clothing	52 10 5
Coonabarabran	2	2	12 ,,	,,	13 4 10
Coonamble	5	5	12 ,,	,,	65 16 9
Copmanhurst	3	3	12 ,,	,,	23 4 1
Coraki	2		12 ,,	,,	4 16 11
Coramba	2		9 ,,	,,	3 17 9
Cowra	4	16	12 ,,	,, roofing-iron, and allowance to teacher	85 12 9
Crudine	2	5	12 ,,	,,	21 4 4
Cudgen	1		9 ,,	,,	4 1 3
Culgoa	8	6	12 ,,	,,	75 3 8
Cumeroogunga	111	59	12 ,,	Rations, clothing, sheep, building material, drugs, harness, salaries of manager and matron, aborigines' wages, farming implements, &c	1,593 19 4
Currowan	1	9	12 ,,	Rations	22 5 6

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Locality.	Average monthly number receiving aid. Adults.	Average monthly number receiving aid. Children.	Period.	Nature of Supply or Service.	Amount expended during year. £	s.	d.
Cuttabri	12	7	12 months	Rations	154	1	3
Delegate	14	7	12 ,,	,, and clothing	72	19	3
Dandaloo	4	1	12 ,,	,,	17	16	8
Drake	11	.....	12 ,,	,,	47	3	4
Dubbo	6	8	12 ,,	,, and medicine	37	16	7
Dungalear	6	18	12 ,,	,,	109	12	5
Eden	7	3	12 ,,	,, clothing, and repairs to boat	41	0	11
Enngonia	.....	.....	.....	Coach fares, Enngonia to Bourke	1	10	0
Euabalong	16	17	12 months	Rations	70	10	11
Eugowra	6	10	12 ,,	,,	49	1	7
Eurabba	15	20	12 ,,	,,	231	14	1
Forbes	8	11	12 ,,	,,	51	19	11
Forster	9	17	12 ,,	,, clothing, and repairs to boat	87	16	0
Gerringong and Kiama	7	11	12 ,,	,, clothing, and gear for boat	54	6	1
Glen Innes	2	16	12 ,,	,,	24	8	11
Glenorchy	4	6	12 ,,	,,	53	5	7
Goodooga	23	5	12 ,,	,, and clothing	202	6	6
Goonal	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	20	18	9
Gosford	1	.....	12 ,,	,,	4	9	8
Grafton	36	18	12 ,,	,, clothing, building material, seed, manager's salary, aborigines' wages, and sundries.	466	16	0
Grafton South, Orara, and Glenugie.	10	1	12 ,,	Rations	34	3	10
Greenwell Point	5	7	12 ,,	,, and paint for boat and fishing lines	54	7	10
Gulargambone	.....	.....	12 ,,	,, clothing, fencing wire, roofing iron, seed, &c.	157	5	8
Gunnedah	4	2	12 ,,	,, and clothing	25	10	11
Hillston, Merowie, and Willanthry.	12	11	12 ,,	,, ,,	52	11	5
Hunter Water-hole	10	14	12 ,,	,, ,,	60	11	1
Illawarra Lake	5	7	12 ,,	,, clothing, timber for boat-shed, paint, oars and rowlocks for boat, fishing lines, rail freight, seed potatoes, and vegetable seed.	59	11	3
Jervis Bay	3	8	12 ,,	Rations	33	4	3
Kajuligah	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	12	16	5
Keewong	3	6	12 ,,	,,	48	15	11
Kyogle	4	.....	12 ,,	,,	27	9	7
La Perouse	9	8	12 ,,	,, building material, tools, &c., medical comforts, repairs to boat, gear for boat, clothing, water rates.	113	8	7
Lawrence	6	.....	12 ,,	Rations	25	16	0
Lionsville	4	4	12 ,,	,,	33	3	10
Lismore	5	.....	12 ,,	,, and galvanized iron and nails	30	4	6
Macksville and Nambucca Heads.	25	10	12 ,,	,, and clothing	57	2	11
Macleay River	42	18	12 ,,	,, clothing, medical comforts, rail and steamer fares.	154	8	8
Mallara	2	3	12 ,,	Rations and clothing	17	7	8
Marfield	4	4	12 ,,	,,	46	12	4
Maryland	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	12	8	7
Megalong	5	5	12 ,,	,,	43	6	7
Millera	4	4	12 ,,	,,	33	17	10
Milrea	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	16	11	6
Milparinka	.....	.....	.....	Clothing	14	2	0
Mole River	2	.....	12 months	Rations	16	3	0
Mogil Mogil	5	12	12 ,,	,,	76	4	4
Moolah	5	.....	12 ,,	,,	29	18	11
Moorara	2	2	12 ,,	,, and clothing	14	17	9
Moree	7	14	12 ,,	,,	123	14	7
Mossgiel	.....	.....	.....	Clothing	15	18	9
Mungindi	10	1	12 months	Rations	52	16	7
Murrumbong	5	6	12 ,,	,,	38	10	9
Murwillumbah	6	2	12 ,,	,,	26	14	3
Narrabri	4	5	12 ,,	,, and clothing	56	19	4
Newcastle (Lake Rd.)	1	2	3 ,,	,,	2	17	5
Narrandera and Grong Grong.	9	12	12 ,,	,, timber, plough, iron, seed wheat, and chaff.	73	9	1
Nymboida	5	1	12 ,,	Rations	25	18	6
Nyngan	2	.....	6 ,,	,,	0	17	6
Oban	10	10	12 ,,	,,	86	18	6
Parkes	2	2	12 ,,	,, and clothing	15	16	1
Pilliga	14	6	12 ,,	,,	98	2	11
Poolamacca	14	.....	12 ,,	,, and clothing	103	3	11
Port Macquarie	21	29	12 ,,	,, clothing, medical comforts, material for hut	131	19	2
Port Stephens	6	8	12 ,,	,, clothing, and paint for boat	81	5	11
Pretty Gully	6	8	12 ,,	,,	51	4	1
Quambone	12	12	12 ,,	,,	86	5	3
Rivertree	4	.....	12 ,,	,,	26	14	4
Rufus Creek	3	3	6 ,,	,,	5	16	6
Rylstone	2	8	12 ,,	,,	23	8	3
Singleton	24	28	12 ,,	,, rail freight, plough and shares, clothing, seed, and sundries.	231	6	4
Swansea	2	2	12 ,,	Rations and clothing	16	9	6
Tabulam	5	.....	12 ,,	,,	22	1	5
Tamworth	.....	.....	.....	,,	1	9	11
Taree	21	21	12 months	,, clothing, and medical comforts	106	18	11
Tatalla	16	8	12 ,,	,, and clothing	222	3	7
Temora	1	3	2 ,,	,,	0	17	3
Terembone	14	13	12 ,,	,,	222	10	9

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Locality.	Average monthly number receiving aid. Adults.	Children.	Period.	Nature of Supply or Service.	Amount expended during year. £ s. d.
Terry-hie-hie	11	13	12 months	Rations and clothing	174 13 9
Tibooburra	4	.....	12 ,,	,,	29 5 0
Tiltargara	6	.....	11 ,,	,,	32 2 7
Tooloom	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	24 2 3
Tooloon	3	5	12 ,,	,,	49 8 9
Trangie	3	.....	12 ,,	,,	5 11 0
Turlingah	2	1	12 ,,	,,	10 10 2
Ulladulla	6	5	12 ,,	,, clothing, firewood for sick aborigine, sails, gear and timber for boat.	72 0 8
Unumgar	4	1	12 ,,	Rations	50 18 10
Uralla	5	6	12 ,,	,, wire, iron, and tools, also seed	43 6 9
Walcha	8	29	12 ,,	,, medical comforts, and fencing wire	59 5 2
Walcha Road and Ingalba.	14	39	12 ,,	,, and seed potatoes	100 4 11
Walgett	12	15	12 ,,	,,	181 12 11
Walhallow	2	3	12 ,,	,,	16 4 10
Wallaga Lake	55	35	12 ,,	,, clothing, medical comforts, manager's salary, erection of manager's residence, aborigines' wages, and sundries, ironmongery.	591 12 9
Wanaaring	4	.....	12 ,,	Rations	17 6 0
Warangesda	56	46	12 ,,	,, clothing, ironmongery, fencing wire, drugs, building material, sheep, salaries of manager and dormitory matron, and sundries.	1,141 10 10
Wee Waa	2	.....	12 ,,	Rations	15 16 7
Weilmoringle	3	2	12 ,,	,,	21 16 4
Wellington	10	20	12 ,,	,, clothing, building material, and fencing wire.	208 10 11
Wilcannia	1	2	12 ,,	Rations and clothing	11 16 5
Windsor	38	60	12 ,,	,, rail freight, repairs to boat, iron and timber for meeting-house, Sackville Reach.	179 16 2
Wingham	5	8	12 ,,	Rations	18 18 3
Wollar	7	6	12 ,,	,,	58 6 4
Wollomombi	2	.....	12 ,,	,,	11 11 2
Wyangarie	4	3	12 ,,	,,	37 14 11
Wyrallah	6	.....	12 ,,	,,	32 18 11
Yass	12	36	12 ,,	,, clothing, and seed potatoes	147 7 11
Yugilbar	2	3	12 ,,	,,	17 16 9
Incidental Expenses	.....	.....	12 ,,		14 8 3
Railway Fares	.....	.....	12 ,,		214 19 9
Salary of Secretary	.....	.....	12 ,,		75 0 0
				£	12,967 15 11

APPENDIX E.

AMOUNTS paid for Medical Attendance on Aborigines, 1899.

Locality.	Amount. £ s. d.	Locality.	Amount. £ s. d.
Armidale	0 10 0	Mungindi	4 10 0
Barrington	31 1 0	Megalong	2 0 0
Bourke	2 10 0	Murwillumbah	4 0 0
Boggabilla	2 4 0	Nowra	25 12 0
Bodalla	3 0 0	Narrabri	45 0 0
Bowraville	4 0 0	Narrandera (Grong Grong)	11 18 0
Bombala	0 10 0	Picton	0 10 0
Brewarrina	5 4 0	Port Macquarie	22 14 0
Brungle	60 15 0	Pilliga	5 0 0
Bellingen and Fernmount	17 10 0	Poolamacca	0 10 0
Ballina	1 0 0	Panbula	0 10 0
Bega	0 10 0	Raymond Terrace	6 1 0
Burragorang	0 10 0	Singleton	40 0 0
Casino	57 15 0	Taree	40 0 0
Coolangatta	3 3 0	Tamworth	0 10 0
Cootamundra	1 10 0	Tenterfield	0 10 0
Cabbage-tree Island	4 15 0	Ulladulla	9 13 6
Coonabarabran	1 10 0	Uralla	10 8 0
Coonamble	0 10 0	Walhallow	9 15 0
Eden	2 0 0	Wilcannia	0 10 0
Forbes	0 10 0	Wollar	10 0 0
Gunnedah	4 0 0	Wellington	22 18 0
Gerringong and Kiama	40 0 0	Walcha	15 10 0
Grafton	56 5 0	Wallaga Lake	16 1 0
Greenwell Point	7 4 0	Warangesda	39 4 7
Hillston	6 17 0	Windsor, Blacktown-rd., & Sackville Reach	4 13 0
Inverell	16 5 0	Wingham	25 0 0
Illawarra Lake	2 4 0	Wollomombi	2 10 0
Katoomba	18 8 0	Yass	54 10 8
Kempsey	50 0 0		
Lismore	4 13 0	Total £	861 4 9
Moree	24 13 0		

APPENDIX F.

LIST of Articles supplied Aborigines from the Government Stores, 1899.

Locality.	No. receiving aid.		Nature of aid.	Locality.	No. receiving aid.		Nature of aid.
	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.	
Ashford	9	7	Clothing.	Kookabookra	10	11	Clothing.
Brushgrove	2	.....	,,	Lismore	13	.....	,,
Broadwater	1	.....	,,	Lawrence	16	2	,,
Ballina	1	.....	,,	Maclean	1	.....	,,
Byron Bay	1	.....	,,	Murwillumbah	6	2	,,
Bundarra	1	9	,,	Nymboida	4	2	,,
Chatsworth	2	.....	,,	Sydney	.....	.....	Stationery.
Copmanhurst	20	19	,,	Tenterfield	2	.....	Clothing.
Coramba	1	.....	,,	Uralla	6	9	,,
Casino	11	5	,,	Wardell	3	.....	,,
Coraki	5	.....	,,	Woodenbong	7	.....	,,
Drake	23	14	,,	Walcha	31	58	,,
Grafton	14	18	,,	Wilson's Downfall	7	.....	,,
Grafton, South	11	.....	,,	Brungle	.....	.....	Drugs.
Glen Innes	4	6	,,	Throughout the Colony	.....	.....	Blankets.
Harwood	4	.....	,,				
Hillgrove	2	.....	,,				

N.B.—The cost of these articles and their transit (£2,665 13s. 5d.) was defrayed from the Vote for Government Stores.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Aborigines during the year 1899 by the Department of Public Instruction.

Name of School.	Salaries.	Books and apparatus.	Forage and travelling expenses.	Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture, fuel, and cleaning, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barrington	39 4 2	2 10 5	7 14 9	2 10 3	51 19 7
Brewarrina	106 0 0	1 12 6	.....	.....	107 12 6
Cumeroogunga	217 0 0	5 16 1	.....	134 3 4	356 19 5
Forster	56 10 0	1 4 3	5 0 0	8 3 2	70 17 5
Googeedee (Brungle)	88 0 0	3 12 3	.....	2 12 1	94 4 4
Grafton Common	88 0 0	1 4 8	.....	2 12 1	91 16 9
Mulyan (Cowra), now called Erambie	88 0 0	3 16 0	.....	0 10 0	92 6 0
Rolland's Plains (Brill Brill)	14 15 0	0 12 9	2 18 4	.....	18 6 1
Warangesda	168 0 0	4 7 5	.....	3 12 1	175 19 6
Wauchope (Marcom)	14 15 0	0 12 9	2 18 4	.....	18 6 1
Total £	880 4 2	25 9 1	18 11 5	154 3 0	1,078 7 8

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure, Produce Account, at the various Aboriginal Stations, 1899.

RECEIPTS. Station and Particulars.	Amount. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance brought forward	.....	154 10 7
Cumeroogunga—		
Sale of sheepskins and wool	157 5 11	
Sale of wheat and chaff	12 19 4	
Agistment	7 2 4	
Sale of meat	2 1 0	
Sundries	2 2 6	
		181 11 1
Warangesda—		
Sale of sheepskins	17 7 10	
Sale of meat	1 6 5	
		18 14 3
Brewarrina—		
Sale of sheepskins and wool	108 4 9	
Agistment	43 8 0	
Sale of stock	25 16 0	
Sundries	0 16 0	
		178 4 9
Grafton—		
Sale of farm produce	45 5 11	
Sale of hides	1 6 11	
		46 12 10
Brungle—		
Proceeds of sale of wheat	94 8 4	
Agistment	3 19 5	
Sundries	2 3 2	
		100 10 11
		£680 4 5

EXPENDITURE. Station and Particulars.	Amount. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cumeroogunga—		
Cost of harvester	95 0 0	
Cost of labour—ploughing, &c.	24 12 6	
Cost of labour—cutting hay crop	23 0 7	
Cost of ploughs	50 0 0	
Cost of labour—shearing, wool-pressing, and butchering	10 15 2	
Cost of labour—sowing, harrowing, and harvesting	15 1 6	
Freight	1 19 9	
		220 9 6
Warangesda—		
Seed wheat and potatoes	46 9 4	
Provisions	38 12 11	
Ploughing, sowing, and harrowing	23 5 0	
Plough-shares	4 4 0	
Freight	0 14 6	
		113 5 9
Brewarrina—		
Forage, assessment, and droving expenses	24 14 9	
Provisions, &c.	3 19 5	
Smithing, freight, and sundries	3 4 11	
Shoeing	5 19 1	
		37 18 2
Grafton—		
Provisions, &c.	35 18 8	
Labour, pump, piping, &c., for tank	9 0 10	
Building and fencing material, &c.	5 5 0	
Smithing and sundries	5 6 0	
Seed maize	1 2 6	
		56 13 0
Brungle—		
Ploughing and harrowing	6 11 9	
Harvesting and carting wheat	66 16 10	
Wheat-sacks	5 1 3	
Spring-cart	16 0 0	
Seed potatoes	5 1 3	
Seed oats	1 2 6	
Freight and sundries	2 3 10	
		102 17 5
Balance	.....	149 0 7
		£680 4 5

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Sale Stores at the Cumeroogunga and Warangesda Aboriginal Stations, 1899.

RECEIPTS. Station.	Amount. £ s. d.
Balance brought forward	13 10 8
Cumeroogunga	384 6 0
Warangesda	82 11 1
£	480 7 9

EXPENDITURE. Station.	Amount. £ s. d.
Cumeroogunga	383 8 11
Warangesda	96 6 5
Balance	0 12 5
£	480 7 9

APPENDIX J.

CENSUS Returns, Brewarrina, Brungle, Cumeroogunga, Grafton, Warangesda, and Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Stations, 1899.

Stations.	Population, 31st December, 1899.							Daily average population throughout the year.						
	Full-bloods.			Half-castes.			Grand Total.	Full-bloods.			Half-castes.			Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	
Brewarrina	20	10	30	8	15	23	53	13	8	21	4	16	20	41
Brungle	23	10	33	19	18	37	70	24	10	34	25	26	51	85
Cumeroogunga	26	2	28	87	116	203	231	22	2	24	74	102	176	200
Grafton	20	14	34	7	7	14	48	16	15	31	6	4	10	41
Warangesda	18	7	25	34	45	79	104	17	6	23	28	41	69	92
Wallaga Lake	36	12	48	42	32	74	122	29	11	40	28	28	56	96
	143	55	198	197	233	430	628	121	52	173	165	217	382	555

APPENDIX K.

Reports of Local Boards.

Gentlemen, Aborigines Protectorate, Local Board, Grafton, 17 April, 1900.

I beg to forward the annual report for the year 1899.

The number of Aborigines at the Home at the end of the year was 48, and the average population during the year 40, and the attendance at the school being 10 children.

The parents of children outside the Home have been advised repeatedly by me to send them to the school, but without avail; the attendance has not been so satisfactory as it should be, although the teacher (Mr. McPherson) is very attentive.

There were 3 births during the year, and 1 death.

The stock at the Home consisted of 40 head mixed cattle, 6 horses, and 45 pigs.

The crops were not satisfactory during the year owing to the drought at the end of 1898, and the swamping of some of the land in the middle of 1899, causing some potatoes sown to be destroyed.

The inmates of the Home seemed on the occasions of my monthly visits to be happy, and had no complaints to make. Drunkenness to some extent exists amongst them, liquor being obtained by white men and given them; they are supplied by some unscrupulous hotel-keepers who should be made liable for allowing them on their premises under any circumstances. The women are employed scrubbing, and obtain liquor and take it to men, who are generally waiting for them outside. The Aborigines are very reticent in saying where they obtain the liquor, and are always on the lookout for the police.

I, in conjunction with the police, do all that is possible to prevent them being supplied with liquor. One white man was summoned for supplying liquor to an Aboriginal, and fined; another was also summoned, but the case was dismissed.

The Manager and Matron are still devoting their time and labour in making the Home successful.

Messrs. Wilcox and Crispin, members of the local Board, resigned at the end of the year.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS PARKER,
Chairman.

The Aborigines Protectorate Board, Sydney.

Report for year ended 31st December, 1899.

Home for Aborigines, Clarence River.

Number of Aborigines at the Home on 31st December, 1899, 48. Daily average for the year, 40·6.

Work done.—Farm: All the available ground on the farm, about 24 acres, is now under crop, some having already borne one crop this year.

Building.—One new house for Aborigines, sundry repairs, timber prepared for new barn.

Clearing.—Twenty-seven large trees and about 170 stumps cleared on cultivation ground, also logs cross-burnt, trees ringbarked, &c., for clearing in grass paddock.

Fencing.—Post and wire fencing round oat-paddock, log fence for pig-paddock, rough paling round proposed orchard.

General Returns.—Drought in the end of 1898 caused the early crop for 1899 to be very light, and swamping of the land by wet weather in July and August caused double and sometimes treble labour in cultivation; also loss in potatoes and destruction of feed in the paddock necessitated use of maize for feeding horses and pigs that might otherwise have been sold, still the general result is about equal to the previous more favourable season. The particulars for the year are:—

	£	s.	d.
Produce sold	62	0	0
Pigs in stock for sale	30	0	0
Hay in stock for use	10	0	0
Potatoes in stock for seed and eating, 2 tons at £3	6	0	0
Potatoes consumed during the year, 4 tons at £3	12	0	0
Beef from home cattle, 2,545 lb. at 2d., £21 4s. 2d.—less purchase money, £4	17	4	2
By calves and increase in value of young cattle	15	0	0
Value of improvements, clearing, &c. (about)	50	0	0
	£202	4	2

In addition to this, the 24 acres have been cultivated, and are bearing crop for next season's returns; so that, as far as wages and management, the Home is about self-supporting.

School attendance.—Boys, 3; girls, 7. Attendance is decreasing.

There are several orphans in the district who might, with kindness to themselves, be sent to the Home by magistrates till they can earn their own living.

Births, 3; deaths, 1 child.

Stock.—Forty head cattle (mixed), 6 horses, 45 pigs.

General.—Some Aborigines have left the Home; others have taken their places as permanent residents; others, again, come in for a little while when out of work. There has been little disturbance, and that only through drink. Intemperance cannot be said to increase; but there are publicans in and near Grafton quite aware of the difficulty the police have in obtaining necessary evidence for prosecution, and Aborigines can get as much liquor as they can pay for. I have heard of most disgraceful scenes, at one house in particular, and several Aborigines have been punished for crimes caused by drink, and although this is very necessary, the fact remains that the oftener an Aborigine goes to prison the worse he is for it.

F. C. CURRY,
Manager.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, The Manse, Gulargambone.

We, as members of Local Aborigines Protection Board at Gulargambone, have great pleasure in forwarding to you an annual report.

Since the Board was elected, early in 1899, great improvements are visible on the Camp. The land, which is comprised of 75 acres, is partly subdivided, small portions given to each family, as per enclosed plan.

If they had their portions divided a month or two sooner they could have had a fair crop of hay, which is selling now at £3 10s. and £4 per ton. The land is good, and each part of 3½ acres, with a moderate season, should raise £10 or £12 clear profit, after paying for seed, if they did the labour.

One substantial house is put up on the ground, covered with galvanised iron; another one is up to the square. An application for iron is herewith enclosed.

We think since the local Board came into existence that the morals of the Camp is improved, especially so far as the drink question is concerned.

During 1899 there were 2 deaths. *Mrs. Duncan died in Coonamble Hospital, one named *Mary died on the Camp. One child was born in 1899.

As I contemplate visiting the Camp in a day or two, I will forward you exact number of inhabitants at the present time.

On behalf of local Board, I remain, &c.,
R. E. DAVIES,
Honorary Secretary.

To Aborigines Protection Board, Sydney.

* Mrs. Duncan, of hydatids; Mary, of old age.

Dear Sir, Cumeroogunga Aboriginal Station, 16 March, 1900.

Report for the year 1899, as follows:—Nature and extent of work performed during the year: 450 acres sucker-cutting, 120 acres grubbed and cleared for ploughing, 465 acres ploughed and sown with wheat, 100 acres wheat cut for hay, giving a return of 50 tons, 339 acres wheat stripped, giving a return of 1,520 bushels; new main entrance erected, including 100 feet squared fencing, six ornamental posts, cap-rail on edge—the whole painted white; new water supply, including erection of two tanks, with a capacity of 6,000 gallons, on new stand 26 ft. high, top floor 20 ft. x 12 ft. on six legs on two sills 26 ft. long; well sunk 15 ft. and slabbed for pump, and a drive 3 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. from river to well, 30 ft. long, and timbered; 1,700 ft. trenching for 2-in. main pipe coated with tar and laid in sand; water laid on to twenty-eight cottages; crown formed to George and Cooper Streets; 96 chains wire fence erected; 14,000 bricks made and burnt; two-roomed cottage erected. Twelve births, 1 marriage, 5 deaths—2 adults, 3 children. One hundred and ninety-nine services were held with an average attendance of forty-nine.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. H. HARRIS,
Manager.

C. L. Blair, Esq., Hon. Sec., Local Board, Moama.

The local Board have held twenty meetings to month of February, 1900, and visited the Station fourteen times.—A. E. Kinsey, Chairman.

Dear Sir, Warangesda, 9 April, 1900.

In compliance with your request, I beg to forward you the following brief account of the working of the Mission during 1899. In the first place consequent upon, and as the result of, the continuous and severe drought, together with a plague of grasshoppers, the general field work of the Mission was a complete failure. The grasshoppers, when they visited us, fastened upon everything. They destroyed the garden and the wheat crops, eating the flags, then the heads, and finally the stalks; and when they left us there was not a straw to be seen; the ground was as bare as though it had been visited by fire.

The conduct of the people has been remarkably good. There was a great deal of sickness, the Mission being visited with measles, whooping-cough, and influenza, but in consequence of the regular attendance and attention of the Medical Officer, Dr. Watt, the people did not suffer as much as they have done in times past. The appointment of a Medical Officer has been of the greatest benefit to the people, not only in his attendance on them during sickness, but in the improvement he has caused to be effected in the sanitary arrangements.

The attendance at services was satisfactory, and there seems to be less desire on the part of the people to absent themselves from the Station for the purpose of attending race-meetings and such places or to wander the country.

During the year Mrs. Thorn resigned her position as Dormitory Matron, much to the regret of the local Board and of the residents, and was succeeded by Miss Ardill. Various improvements were effected in the shape of fencing, &c., but all through the year the Station looked like the surrounding country, a desolate waste.

I am, &c.,
G. R. F. NOBBS,
Hon. Sec., Local Board.

To the Secretary, A. P. Board, Sydney.

Work done at Warangesda for year ending 31st December, 1899.

Fencing.—Split posts for 4 miles of fencing; erected 1½ mile Larkin's boundary; erected fence round garden and wire-netted same; erected fence round recreation ground, 7 acres; erected new sheep-yards; also put 60 posts into boundary fence, and straightened up fence round back paddock.

Clearing Land.—All timber felled, grubbed and cleaned up from 30 acres. Burnt off fallen timber and debris from about 400 acres, 130 acres of which I am getting all stumps and small stuff grubbed, suckers cut, and portion of the large trees ringbarked.

Farming.—Had 145 acres of land ploughed and sown with wheat, 3 acres with potatoes, 1 acre with field peas, and 1 acre with pumpkins, all of which were destroyed by grasshoppers. Also assisted Turner to put in 15 acres of wheat, Westall 7 acres, and Smith 6 acres.

Houses,

Houses, &c.—Had dormitory painted, also four of the new weatherboard cottages, and all other places white-washed inside and out with lime. Built two rooms for Mrs. Lewis's cottage, one to Mrs. Murray's, one to James Gibson's, also paling fence erected round his house, and one room added to Upright's place. Built two closets; filled in old ones. Had all rubbish heaps carted away and the place made thoroughly clean.

Streets.—Laid out the streets, and made drains to carry away all rain water. Put about fifty loads of ashes and covering on to the streets. Had pepper-trees grown round square, which were also destroyed by grasshoppers.

Garden.—Rigged double buckets on the well; made two new ones. Laid out the garden, and have a good supply of vegetables planted; ¼ acre lucerne, ¼ acre barley, and ½ acre field peas.

THOS. R. MACDONALD,
Manager.

Certified.—J. L. BENNET, Chairman.

Sir,

Tilba Tilba, 7 March, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Wallaga Lake Aboriginal Station for the year ending 31st December, 1899. The present local Board and Manager were only appointed in June, 1899, so that this report will only deal with the last six months of the year. There were seven regular and four special meetings of the local Board, the attendance of members being satisfactory. The number of Aborigines in attendance at the Station during the last week of the year was:—Full-blooded men, 24; full-blooded women, 12; half-caste men, 23; half-caste women, 18; full-blooded boys, 8; full-blooded girls, 4; half-caste boys, 19; half-caste girls, 13. Total, full-blood, 48; half-caste, 73.

Births during last six months of the year, 5. Only one death occurred from senile decay, the victim, aged 85, being the last of the Wagonga tribe.

There has been no cultivation of crops on the Station, on account of there being no cleared land available. Forty acres have been felled and partly cleared, a small dam constructed, and two boat-sheds, stock-yard, and cow-bails erected. Sufficient slabs and other timber for the erection of several houses have been obtained, also a large amount of fencing material.

A very comfortable cottage of five rooms and kitchen has been built for the accommodation of the Manager.

The health of the inmates of the Station has been very good during the six months, there being very few cases of sickness.

During the last few months of the year there have been no cases of drunkenness reported.

The district clergymen are frequent visitors to the Station, and take much interest in the residents.

The relations between the local Board and the Manager have been most cordial, and the Manager and Mrs. Hockey deserve much credit for the earnestness displayed in their work.

Mrs. Hockey has been having sewing meetings weekly, some of the work done being very creditable.

Twenty-eight children attend the school, and appear to be cheerful and attentive.

The local Board desire to thank the central Board for the courteous manner in which they have been treated, and for the liberality displayed when dealing with the recommendations of the local Board.

I have, &c.

DAVID GILPIN,
Hon. Sec., Local Board, Wallaga Lake.

The Secretary, Board for Protection of Aborigines, Sydney.

Sir,

Aborigines Protectorate, Wallaga Lake, 9 March, 1900.

With pleasure I herewith submit the annual report for 1899.

Since the commencement of my duties much has been done in the improvement of the Aborigines of the place. We endeavour to train the children by day in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in many instances our expectation has been exceeded. Two nights during the week we set apart our dining-room for a mutual improvement class for the benefit of those who have to work by day, and it is surprising the eagerness with which this is taken up; in fact, if they had their wish meetings would be held every night. We get over forty men and women every meeting night; and, to show their appreciation of the substitute for the cards, pack after pack has been brought and thrown into the fire. Their conduct, too, when visiting the neighbouring towns proves beyond a doubt that the long-felt want has been supplied.

A cricket club has been formed, with a membership of over thirty, and a code of rules and by-laws drawn out for systematic working. Several matches have been played against the neighbouring clubs.

Mrs. Hockey has organised sewing classes for young and old, and the once thrown-off garment, by a little mending, has proved to be comfortable to wear for months.

We have received regular visits from the clergymen of the district, and their services are very much appreciated. The Rev. R. Waugh, of Neutral Bay, when spending his holidays in the neighbourhood, held two meetings, one of them being a lantern entertainment, at which ninety persons were present inside, and a number had to remain outside, not even standing room being available inside.

Five births and one death.

HERBERT E. HOCKEY,
Manager.

The Secretary, Aborigines Protectorate, Sydney.

Sir,

Aborigines Protectorate, Local Board, Brewarrina, 16 March, 1900.

I herewith beg to forward the Manager's report for the year 1899. This has been before the local Board, and, as everything in connection with the Station is fully set out, they endorse the report; and, in doing so, desire to add their continued satisfaction with the way in which the Manager (Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins) carry out their duties.

Yours, &c.,

H. LORAINE CATHIE,
Chairman, Local Board.

The Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board, Sydney.

Manager's Report for 1899.

Brewarrina Aboriginal Station, 10 March, 1900.

We had 24 adults and 29 children, 53 in all, sleeping here the last night of the year. The health of the people was good in general throughout the year; only 3 deaths occurred—1 old woman full-blood, 1 half-caste girl, only a few days old, and 1 full-blood girl, 9 months old. The 2 children that died were the only births during the year. The wives of the men residing here keep their houses and surroundings clean and tidy. Our weekly average for the year was 40·5. I may further add that I have cleared the place of about 6 able-bodied men, who seemed to prefer staying here for their rations rather than accept work elsewhere. I showed them from the circular issued that this was no place for them. We have at present 19 children on the school roll, and those present at the last examination passed creditably, and there are 22 that attend Sunday school. There are also 6 of our girls and 1 boy at service, and their employers are fairly well satisfied with them.

We had about nine months of continuous dry weather, no feed for the stock on the Station, so were unable to bring the horses and cattle back from Dubbo until October, when there was a nice supply of herbage on the run. Thirteen head of horses were trucked at Byrock; only 10 received back. Also 25 head of cattle trucked, and only 13 received back. Most of the stock was poor, but are now all fat. There was a loss of 6 other horses, 3 of them old mares on the run, and 3 died on the way to Byrock. But little loss sustained amongst the sheep, as they were kept alive by cutting scrub. There had to be £28 10s. expended for 4 tons of chaff to keep the working horses alive on the Station.

There were 474 sheep killed for rations during the year, and there are now only 135 left on the Station, nearly all young ewes, none having been purchased since September, 1897, until the 100 purchased now from Mannix. There were 323 sheep shorn, yielding 1,851 lb. wool, which realised £82 12s. 5d. net proceeds, besides 6 bags bellies and locks, sold for £2 5s., and 5s. taken for trespass of horses; also, sheep-skins, £22 15s 8d.; 2 horses, £8, leaving 12 here now; 6 head of cattle, £9 15s., 1 killed for rations, 13 here now; 18 pigs, £8 1s., 12 here now.

The men were away a good portion of the year, but they suckered 2,250 acres, repaired some of the houses that were a little out of order, and made and hung eight pairs round wood gates leading into the different paddocks, which are eight in number.

Two Cato paddocks now rented for three months each, 1 for £13, and 1 for £9. The remainder of the ringbarked timber has now all been suckered, and commencing to do some of it again.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,
Manager.

H. L. Cathie, Esq.

Sir,

Brungle Aboriginal Station, 6 March, 1900.

I beg to submit report of proceedings and other matters that have taken place at above Station during year.

Local Board.—The local Board have held seven meeting during the year, settling all disputes, and dealing with other matters for advancement of Station.

School.—The attendance at school is being reduced owing to children being sent out to service, 3 boys and 1 girl having had positions found for them. The average attendance during year has been—boys, 8·6; girls, 8·2; total, 16·8. The scholars appear to be making good progress with their studies.

Health.—The residents, as a whole, have had good health during the year, the doctor attending regularly every month. Births: Half-caste, males, 3; females, 3; full-blood, 1. Total, 7. Deaths: Half-caste (adults), 2; children—(girls) 2, (boy) 1. Total, 5.

The conduct of the residents has been very fair, only a few cases of insubordination and breaches of rules, but in two or three cases of strangers, young men coming to the Station, and misconducting themselves, they have been dealt with by the local Board, and refused admission on the Station in the future.

The morality of the residents has greatly improved. Where persons were living together they have been married, and other objectionable characters removed.

Cultivation.—During the year 40 acres were put under wheat, yielding 233 bags of good grain, or an average of 23 bushels to the acre; 1¾ acres were put under potatoes, yielding about 3 tons 10 cwt. About 3½ acres are under corn, but the yield, I am afraid, will not be very satisfactory on account of the dry weather. We have about 2 tons of hay in shed, and, with corn, will have plenty of winter feed for our horses. The gardens have been a failure, as the Aborigines will not cultivate vegetables, although I have raised plants for them to put out. The residents have been well supplied with potatoes during the last two months.

Implements.—We have 1 single-furrow plough, 1 cultivator, and 1 set of harrows, in good condition. The three Station horses are in good condition, but the want of a saddle-hack is greatly felt for Station purposes. Mr. McKinnon, one of the gentlemen on the local Board, has kindly lent us four cows for milking purposes, therefore the residents who require milk get it from the Station.

Improvement to property.—The Manager's residence has been thoroughly renovated, having had two coats of paint inside and out, and the outhouses, office, &c., have been white-washed, and gates painted. The school-house, also, has been given two coats of paint. Several of the residents' houses have been white-washed inside. A new jetty has been erected over creek, and a pump placed upon same, the pipe carrying the water to the wash-house (lately erected), about 60 feet away, for the use of the Aborigines. A good substantial four-rail milking-yard has been erected, with calf-pens. Two cesspits have been sunk in house paddock, and closets erected for use of Aboriginals.

Rolling stock.—We find the new spring-cart a very great convenience, more especially for town purposes, in lieu of the old style of sending in the dray.

Materials for new houses.—We have on the ground 1,600 feet of weatherboard stacked away ready for use, 1,300 slabs, which have been split by Aboriginals, 300 feet floor-boards for new verandah floor at school-house.

A cricket club has been formed, and all hands take great delight in the amusement. Several of the residents are away from the Station at present on a corroboree expedition, thus reducing the number on the Station.

I remain, &c.,
J. H. HUBBARD,
Manager.

The Secretary, Aborigines Protectorate.

Signed—GEORGE CLOUT, Chairman, Local Board, 7th March, 1900.

APPENDIX L.

BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES, 31 DECEMBER, 1899.

Chairman	Edmund Fosbery	5 June, 1883.
Members	Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.	5 June, 1883.
	Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.	25 July, 1890.
	J. M. Chanter, M.L.A.	31 Aug., 1894.
	John See, M.L.A.	25 June, 1897.
	Unni W. Carpenter, J.P.	19 Oct., 1897.
	George E. Ardill, J.P.	19 Oct., 1897.
	William C. Hill, J.P.	16 Sept., 1898.
	Frank Norrie, J.P.	14 November, 1899.
	Henry Trenchard, J.P.	22 December, 1899.
Secretary	D. R. McCall	7 August, 1899.

[Ten Photos.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[3s.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN CHARITIES ASSOCIATION.

(REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF.)

Printed under No. 10 *Report from Printing Committee,* 30 *August,* 1900.

Sir,

Richmond Terrace, Domain, Sydney, 8 August, 1900.

I have the honor to furnish, in accordance with your request, my report on the administration of the Metropolitan Charities Association.

The Association was formed in October, 1897, and its objects are set forth in Appendix "A" attached hereto.

Since its inauguration it has received from the Government grants amounting to £1,024 19s. 4d., and has collected from private sources £87 12s. 6d., in all £1,112 11s. 10d. With the exception of £22 0s. 6d. in the Treasurer's hands at the Central Office, and £95 4s. 11d. in the hands of the local Committees, this money has been expended (*vide* Appendix "B").

If this Appendix is analysed, it will be seen that no less than £656 1s. 11d. has been expended in salaries, nearly every managing officer of the separate committees being remunerated for his services, while in two instances the rent of telephones has been paid out of the funds.

The other items which, in my opinion, appear to be excessive, are:—

Stationery and stamps...	£31 16 9
Printing	98 18 9
Sundries	30 18 6
Do	35 17 10

The total amount expended in relief to distressed people is only £30 16s. 11d.

One of the primary objects of the Association is to prevent "overlapping" in the distribution of relief. For this to be thoroughly effective all assistance afforded by the different charitable agencies must be reported to the Central Association. This is not done, as an examination of Appendix "C" will show, only twenty-three out of the existing thirty-three societies supplying the requisite information. The Register kept at the Central Office is thus not complete; as a matter of fact at least two-thirds of the information it contains is furnished by one institution—the Sydney Benevolent Society.

Personally I do not think that any overlapping worth considering exists. In the Report of the Metropolitan Charities Association the significant statement appears, "There does not appear to be much overlapping," and the Secretary has verbally informed me that the number of cases in which assistance has been rendered from two sources to the same individual is so small as not to be worth mentioning. If, however, the Chief Secretary deem it wise that a record should be kept of the assistance afforded by the different societies, the information could be collected much more economically than at present, as, with the services of an additional clerk, at, say, £100 per annum, the work could easily be accomplished in this Department. Indeed, this would be a much more effective method, as a public Department could, in view of the fact that the societies are subsidised by the Government, insist on the necessary particulars being supplied, whereas an irresponsible body like the Association could not.

As to the work of organising the different charitable agencies, the principle is certainly to be commended; but I do not think the results secured by the Association justify the expenditure of nearly £1,100. Moreover it is apparent that the Association is not popular with either the public or the Benevolent Societies, as the private subscriptions have fallen from £50 in the first year of its existence to only £13 last year, and one-third of the societies have declined to identify themselves with the Institution.

I am, therefore, impelled to recommend that no further subsidy be granted by the Government to the Association for the following reasons:—

1. Proper economy has not been practised in its administration. The expenditure for stationery, printing, &c., will show this, and the amount paid in salaries cannot be justified on any ground. (Appendix "D.")
2. The amount of relief disbursed has not been proportionate to the expenditure. Monetary aid has been given in only ninety cases, at a cost of £30 16s. 11d.
3. The system of check adopted by the Association is incomplete, and has, therefore, failed in its object.

If my suggestion to have a record kept at this office to prevent overlapping is adopted, the Association will be relieved of the greater portion of its work. If the Association is disposed to carry on the work of organising the various Charitable Societies, the effort, in my opinion, should be purely a voluntary one, and no assistance should be rendered from the public funds.

I have, &c.,

E. HANSON,
Acting Director.

The Principal Under Secretary.

A.

Objects.

1. The establishment of a Metropolitan Charities Association, with a local committee in every Municipality within the Metropolitan area.
2. Efficient and constant inquiry into the circumstances of persons soliciting charity within the Metropolitan area. Requests for such inquiries from Charitable Societies or private individuals welcomed, and information to be promptly given.
3. Co-operation amongst Charitable Societies to be promoted.
4. The exposure of all persons who impose upon the public under the pretext of distress.
5. Indiscriminate giving to be discouraged, as far as possible the overlapping of relief to be prevented.
6. Relief from the funds of the Association to be given in cases of immediate necessity only.

B.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of Metropolitan Charities Association.

Receipts.

	Period, 30 June, 1898. £ s. d.	Period, 30 June, 1899. £ s. d.	Period, 30 June, 1900. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Government Subsidy	250 0 0	524 19 8	249 19 8	1,024 19 4
Private Subscriptions	50 15 0	23 3 6	13 14 0	87 12 6
Refund Local Committee	.....	.....	22 13 7	22 13 7
Total	£300 15 0	£548 3 2	£286 7 3	£1,135 5 5

Expenditure.

	Period, 30 June, 1898. £ s. d.	Period, 30 June, 1899. £ s. d.	Period, 30 June, 1900. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Salary of Manager	41 13 4	250 0 0	205 0 0	496 13 4
Clerks' Wages	4 0 0	25 0 0	14 17 6	43 17 6
Rent	3 0 0	20 2 8	.....	23 2 8
Furniture	4 7 6	13 18 0	.....	18 5 6
Stamps and Stationery	5 19 5	10 10 1	15 7 3	31 16 9
Printing	0 15 0	73 0 6	25 3 3	98 18 9
Sundries	3 14 5	15 11 1	11 13 0	30 18 6
Telephone	.....	4 19 6	2 19 0	7 18 6
Expenses Conference	.....	13 4 2	.....	13 4 2
Local Committee	.....	275 0 0	67 10 0	342 10 0
Relief	.....	.....	5 19 3	5 19 3
Balance	.....	.....	22 0 6	22 0 6
Total	£63 9 8	£701 6 0	£370 9 9	£1,135 5 5

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Receipts.

	To 30 June, 1900. £ s. d.
Government	342 10 0
Private Subscriptions	8 19 1
Total	£351 9 1

Expenditure.

	To 30 June, 1900. £ s. d.
To Officials of Local Committees	115 11 1
,, Rent	18 4 0
,, Telephone	14 0 0
,, Sundries	35 17 10
,, Advanced to Local Committees	25 0 0
,, Refund Local Committee	22 13 7
,, Relief	24 17 8
,, Balance	95 4 11
Total	£351 9 1

8 August, 1900.

E. HANSON, Acting Director.

C.

1. Societies which have registered:—Benevolent Society, Charity Organisation Society, Queen's Jubilee Fund, Annandale Ladies' Benevolent Society, Ashfield B. S., Auburn and Newington R. S., Enfield B. S., Erskineville B. S., Hunter's Hill R. S., St. George Ladies' B. S., Leichhardt Ladies' B. S., Manly B. S., Marrickville B. S., North Sydney B. S., Rockdale B. S., Gipps Ward R. S., St. Phillip's R. S., St. John's, Darlinghurst, R. S.; Willoughby B. S., Randwick and Coogee Sick and Poor R. S., Newtown Ladies' B. S., St. Peter's Ladies' B. S., Ladies' Almoners of the Sacred Heart.
2. Societies which have not registered:—Alexandria R. S., Balmain B. S., Botany R. S., Victoria Benevolent Fund, Glebe B. S., Petersham B. S., Redfern R. S., Rookwood B. S., Waverley B. S., Waterloo R. S.

E. HANSON, Acting Director.

0th August, 1900.

D.

SALARIES paid to Officers of the Metropolitan Charities Association to 30th June, 1900.

		£ s. d.
Mr. G. H. Devonshire	Manager, Central Office	496 13 4
	Messenger, Central Office	43 17 6
Mr. Meadows	Gipps Ward	19 10 0
Mr. Cormack	Fitzroy-Macquarie Ward	6 6 6
Mr. Hanrahan	Phillip Ward	13 0 0
Miss Greenaway and Mr. J. Bennett	Bourke Ward	13 12 0
Mr. Simpson	Burwood	6 5 0
Mrs. Hansen	Erskineville	10 10 0
Miss McNeill	Glebe	6 0 0
Miss Spry-Bailey	Hunter's Hill	2 10 0
Mr. Treadgold	Leichhardt	3 4 9
Miss J. Montagu	Manly	10 0 0
Mr. Mangan	Newtown	11 12 10
Mrs. Schey	Rockdale	13 0 0
		£656 1 11

11th August, 1900.

E. HANSON, Acting Director.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN CHARITIES ASSOCIATION.

(FURTHER PAPERS RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 15 *Report from Printing Committee*, 1 *November*, 1900.

The Hon. Secretary, Metropolitan Charities Association, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 11 September, 1900.

The Council have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, forwarding a copy of Mr. Hanson's Report, published on the 18th ultimo.

In compliance with the Colonial Secretary's invitation, they desire to make some observations on the Report, and request you to be so good as to lay them before him.

Mr. Hanson recommends that no further subsidy be granted by the Government to the Association, and gives three reasons for this recommendation.

1. *Relief.*

Mr. Hanson states: "The amount of relief disbursed has not been proportionate to the expenditure. Monetary aid has been given in only ninety cases, at a cost of £30 16s. 11d."

The facts (within Mr. Hanson's knowledge) are these:—

(*a*) The Association is forbidden by its fundamental rules to grant relief out of its own funds "except in cases of immediate necessity."

(*b*) Its function is, not to grant relief, but to obtain it by bringing to bear the appropriate sources of help.

(*c*) Not ninety cases only, but over 200 cases, were dealt with by the Association during the year. For four of these alone outside help was obtained to the value of over £30, not to mention the outside help covered by the remaining cases.

(*d*) The Association was the means, directly or indirectly, of establishing four local relief societies during the year.

It may be added—though this fact may not be within Mr. Hanson's knowledge—that another society, established earlier through the Association, and working in close co-operation with the local committee, whose officer entertains in the first instance almost all applications to the Society, has already been the means of affording relief to the value of over £250, on the basis of rules suggested by the Association.

The principle of obtaining, not granting, relief, is, as Mr. Hanson should know, one of the cardinal features of organisation, being adopted as offering the best guarantee for appropriate and adequate help, while avoiding encroachment on charitable societies.

Illustrations of the application of the principle to cases dealt with by the Association are given in the Annual Report—a copy of which is enclosed—and others might be furnished.

It may be pointed out here that the committees have been in operation for little more than a year—some of them not so long—and that it was not until December last that the general lines of action and the necessary details were finally settled.

2. *Expenditure.*

Mr. Hanson states: "Proper economy has not been practised in its administration. The expenditure for stationery, printing, &c., will show this, and the amount paid in salaries cannot be justified on any ground."

Details of the expenditure objected to will be found in the Appendix hereto.

A. *Salaries.*—It will seem from the Appendix that the bulk of this item has gone to the Manager. His duties, as shown by the Annual Report, comprise the whole of the organising and supervising work, the registration work, dealing with applicants not referable to local committees, and rendering assistance in various ways, when requested, to local committees or charitable societies. Mr. Hanson does not in terms object to his salary; he admits that the registration work alone is worth £100 a year; and has

verbally

verbally recognised, so we are informed, the immense amount of work done by the Manager, and that he ought to be paid for his services. Mr. Hanson may therefore be taken to endorse the Council's view that this salary is fully justified by the nature and extent of the work involved. The Manager is now receiving nothing, having offered, some time ago, in view of the state of the funds, to continue the same services gratuitously as far as his own occupations would permit.

As regards the local officers, their appointment and remuneration (if any) rest primarily with the local committees, comprising (as shown by the lists furnished to Mr. Hanson) representatives of the local charities, leading residents appointed by the Council, and (in the suburbs) the Mayor of the borough. The local officers have specified duties and specified hours of attendance, as appears from the Annual Report. The Appendix shows that the average remuneration of local officers during the past year was about 15s. 3d. each per month.

B. *Printing.*—The bulk of this item is attributable to the year ending 30th June, 1899, when communications were being opened with the charities and residents of fifty-five municipal areas, with the view of forming local committees and establishing the system of registration. This necessitated the printing of a large number of proposals and forms. A considerable stock of some of these forms is still on hand and available for future use.

C.—The same consideration largely accounts for the expenditure on stamps and stationery, as to which it is only necessary to add that both were bought and used for necessary correspondence or office work, and, as regards stationery, at the usual rates.

D. *Sundries.*—The item of £30 18s. 6d. is for incidental expenses connected with the work of the central office for a period of over two years, and seems to the Council to need no further comment. The item £35 17s. 10d. is the sundries of eighteen local committees, and shows an average of under £2 for each committee for a period of over a year.

3. *Registration.*

Mr. Hanson states: "The system of check adopted by the Association is incomplete, and has therefore failed in its object."

The Council say it is incomplete through no fault of the Association. Every effort has been made to secure returns; and the reason why some charities have not so far registered, or have done so irregularly, is no doubt due to the trouble involved.

The Council do not admit that the register has wholly failed in its object. The Annual Report shows that twenty-three charities had registered, and that 3,133 cases, representing 9,512 persons, were entered. It also classifies the forms of relief and the causes of distress. The register discloses a considerable number of persons in receipt of relief from different sources at different times.

Thus, even if there were no overlapping in the strict sense, the register would still be useful for statistical purposes and for tracing the history of applicants—often a most material point in determining the treatment.

Mr. Hanson's view that there is no overlapping worth mentioning is not endorsed by the Annual Report, which states: "So far as the register shows, up to the present time there does not appear to be much overlapping in the sense of relief being received concurrently from two or more charities without their knowledge and approval. Probably the mere fact of the institution of the register acts as a deterrent. Such cases do, however, sometimes occur." The statement attributed to the Manager, that there is practically no overlapping, is negatived by a letter he wrote to Mr. Hanson four days before his Report was published.

There are many kinds of overlapping the Association has discouraged, which Mr. Hanson seems to have no conception of, such as the rounds made in the suburbs by professional mendicants. In one district the local committee has been the means of almost entirely stopping house-to-house begging.

Mr. Hanson suggests that the work of registration could be more effectively done in his Department, as the Government could insist on returns from subsidised charities; but it should be pointed out—(*a*) that the subsidised charities form only a proportion—probably not more than 50 per cent., if so much—of the metropolitan charities granting out-door relief; (*b*) that registration, being a useful adjunct of organisation, might well be left in the hands of the society which initiated it, and which is recommended to continue its organising work.

Further, some of the charities attach, and very properly so, great importance to the confidential character of the returns. This is strictly observed by the Association and secured by rules for the purpose. The charities might not consider that they had the same guarantee for secrecy in a register over which they have no control.

The suggestions made in the Annual Report for improving the register are as follow:—"The value of the register for all purposes would be greatly enhanced if the Association could be furnished with particulars of out-door relief afforded by the Government charitable departments, and if all Metropolitan charities which grant such relief would furnish returns. It would then only be necessary for charities to confidentially consult the register before dealing with new or doubtful cases, and the practice of exchanging lists might be rendered unnecessary. In this way the names of recipients would not be needlessly divulged, some labour would be saved, and the range of inquiry extended by collecting all cases in one register."

Conclusion.

The Council submit, therefore, that Mr. Hanson's reasons for his recommendation are not sustained.

Misconceiving the fundamental rules and aims of the Association, and failing to recognise its most arduous work—that of organising external sources of help—he naturally judges its expenditure and results by a false standard, and takes no account of the range and difficulties of the task on which it is engaged.

That task is to provide facilities throughout the Metropolitan area for efficient and constant inquiry into the circumstances of applicants, with a view on the one hand to discourage indiscriminate almsgiving, prevent overlapping, and expose imposters; and on the other to secure suitable and adequate treatment for proved cases of genuine distress.

There being no general or uniform machinery for these purposes, centres for inquiry and reference, and for combining the charitable resources of each district, were necessary. These centres the Association has succeeded in establishing in eighteen districts, in the shape of representative committees, with offices

to

to which the street or house-to-house beggar may be referred by importuned residents, and where, also, all claims for help may be thoroughly investigated. The committee, having no relief funds of their own, are intended to "organise" such relief as may be required—that is, to ascertain and bring to bear on each case the most appropriate sources of help, in the shape of local or other charities, relatives, friends, old employers, or even charitable strangers.

This mode of raising relief is adopted by the New York Society, which grants no relief whatever out of its own funds, and by the London Society, which does so only in default or supplementation of outside sources. Both these societies spend thousands of pounds annually on purely administrative expenses, with the full concurrence of their supporters.

When the Council waited on the Colonial Secretary in May last, they neither minimised difficulties nor exaggerated results. They based their request for further Government aid on the ground that past efforts and expenditure, and the stage of progress reached, justified every effort being made to continue carrying out the admittedly useful aims of the Association.

That is the position the Council still take up, and on that basis they would be pleased, should the Colonial Secretary so desire, to meet him in further conference, and discuss the whole question more fully.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD HARRIS,
Hon. Secretary.

May be referred to the Acting Director of Government Asylums.—C.W., 13/9/1900. Approved.—J.S., 13/9/1900. The Director of Government Asylums.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 13/9/1900. Report herewith.—E. HANSON, 25/9/1900.

[*Enclosure.*]

THE METROPOLITAN CHARITIES ASSOCIATION.

REPORT of the Council for the year ending June 30th, 1900.

Council, June 30th, 1900.

President :—The Right Hon. G. H. Reid, Q.C., M.P.

Vice-Presidents :—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D., M.L.C., Sir Matthew Harris, M.P., The Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.C.

Council.

Subscribers' Representatives :—His Eminence Cardinal Moran, The Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, The Rev. J. Ferguson, Miss B. Golding, R. Anderson, Esq., Donald Cormack, Esq., Mrs. Alfred Allen, Mrs. Jonsen, Mrs. John See.

Representatives of Associated Charities :—J. Sidney, Esq., Ellis Robinson, Esq., The Rev. A. B. Davis, G. E. Ardill, Esq., W. E. Wilson, Esq., U. W. Carpenter, Esq., Mrs. MacCallum, Miss A. M. M'Neill, Mrs. J. Powell, T. E. Murphy, Esq.

Representatives of Local Committees :—The Ven. Archdeacon Langley, E. Milner Stephen, Esq., D. Maughan, Esq., T. H. Barlow, Esq., Dr. W. A. West, Mrs. Stephenson, John Sale, Esq., N. C. Neale, Esq., G. P. Jones, Esq., L. Leplastrier, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer :—The Rev. W. Woolls Rutledge, Wesleyan Parsonage, Waverley.

Hon. Secretary :—E. Harris, Esq., Public Works Department.

Manager :—Geo. H. Devonshire, Esq., Selborne Chambers, 174, Phillip-street.

Local Committees.

District.	Office.	Office Hours.
Sydney—Gipps Ward	118, Cumberland-street	Daily, 9 a.m.—1 p.m.
Sydney—Fitzroy and Macquarie Wards.	159, Forbes-street	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5·30—6·30 p.m.
Sydney—Phillip Ward	St. Paul's Schoolroom, Cleveland and Regent Streets.	Mon. 8—9 p.m. ; Wed., Fri., 8—9 a.m.
Sydney—Bourke and Brisbane Wards.	St. James' Parish Hall, Phillip-street	Daily, 9—10 a.m.
Auburn	Town Hall, Auburn	Thursdays, 3—4 p.m.
Enfield	Council Chambers, Enfield	Tues., Thurs., Fri., 4—6 p.m.
Erskineville	"Dunmore House," Gowrie-street, Newtown.	10 a.m.—12 noon daily, except Mon., Sat., and Holidays.
Glebe	161, Bridge-road, Glebe	Daily, 5—6 p.m.
Hunter's Hill	The Rectory, Hunter's Hill	Daily, 8·30—9·30 a.m.
Hurstville	Council Chambers, Hurstville	Daily.
Kogarah	School of Arts, Kogarah	Tues. and Fri., 2—3·30 p.m.
Leichhardt	286, Parramatta-road, Petersham	Daily, 10 a.m.—12 ; 2—4 p.m.
Manly	"The Pines," Ocean Beach, Manly	Daily, 9—11 a.m.
Marrickville	Town Hall, Marrickville	Sat., 10 a.m.—noon; or at "Dadapoor," Harnett-avenue, daily, 10—11 a.m., and 4—6 p.m.
Newtown	Town Hall, Newtown	2·30—3·30 p.m., except Sat. & holidays.
Rockdale	Town Hall, Rockdale	Mon., Wed., Fri., 2·30—4 p.m.
Rookwood	Town Hall, Rookwood	Tues., Thurs., Fri., 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; and Fri., 4—7 p.m.
Willoughby	Mr. M'Lean's Office, Railway-st., Chattswood	Week days, 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

Objects.

1. The establishment of the Metropolitan Charities Association, with a local committee in every Municipality within the Metropolitan area.

2. Efficient and constant inquiry into the circumstances of persons soliciting charity within the Metropolitan area. Requests for such inquiries from Charitable Societies or private individuals welcomed, and information to be promptly given.

3. Co-operation amongst Charitable Societies to be promoted.

4. The exposure of all persons who impose upon the public under the pretext of distress.

5. Indiscriminate giving to be discouraged ; as far as possible, the overlapping of relief to be prevented.

6. Relief from the funds of the Association to be given in cases of immediate necessity only.

REPORT

REPORT of the Council for the year ending 30th June, 1900, presented to the Meeting of Subscribers held at the Town Hall, Sydney, on Friday, 27th July, 1900.

Summary.

The main objects of the Association are, in co-operation with Charitable Societies, and with the aid of local committees and a system of registration, (1) to check overlapping, mendicancy, and other abuses; (2) to secure due inquiry and fitting action in all cases of alleged distress.

The register now contains entries of 3,133 cases reported during fourteen months by twenty-three charities. (For statistics, see Appendix A.)

262 applications for relief have been dealt with by the Association. (For statistics, see Appendix B.)

A meeting of secretaries of local committees took place at the central office on 26th September, and conferences of the committees were held at the Town Hall, on 23rd October and 6th December.

As the result of these meetings and of much consideration by the Council and by sub-committees, the scheme for local committees and the system of registration have been finally settled; the forms for recording and reporting cases simplified and improved; and progress made with the discussion and adoption of principles and methods affecting investigation and relief.

Local relief societies have, directly or indirectly through the influence of the Association or of local committees, been established in four districts.

The Council and Central Office.

The organising and supervising work of the Council is carried on at the central office. Here also the central register is kept, and to this office (as well as to the local committees) applicants may come or be referred, and their cases dealt with, or sent on to the committee of the district where the applicant resides. The central office also, when requested, assists local committees or charitable societies by making inquiries, helping to secure adequate relief, or in other ways.

Ten meetings of the Council have been held during the year. Matters of special importance have been referred to sub-committees, which have met frequently and submitted reports for the Council's guidance.

A deputation from the Council waited upon the Colonial Secretary in May last, and laid before him a statement of the aims and progress of the Association, with a view to obtaining further Government aid. The deputation met with a favourable reception.

A vacancy on the Council, owing to the retirement of Mrs. W. Rigg, was filled by the appointment of Mrs. John See as one of the members' representatives. A vacancy among those representatives, caused by the death of the Rev. J. Hill, which the Council learned with much regret, has not yet been filled. The Council desires to express its sympathy in the loss sustained through the death of Mr. E. T. Penfold, formerly a member of the Council.

The honorary officers and ten other representatives on the Council are to be appointed at the annual meeting by members of the Association. (Annual subscribers of 10s. or upwards are members of the Association; contributors of £10 or upwards in one sum are life-members.)

The ten representatives of the charities elected in May last are:—Mr. J. Sidney, Mr. U. W. Carpenter, Mr. Ellis Robinson, Mrs. MacCallun, Rev. A. B. Davis, Miss A. M. McNeil, Mr. G. E. Ardill, Mrs. J. Powell, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mr. T. E. Murphy.

Pursuant to the new rule passed last year, ten representatives of the local committees were elected in December, namely:—The Ven. Archdeacon Langley, Mr. E. Milner Stephen, Mr. D. Maughan, Mr. T. H. Barlow, Dr. W. A. West, Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. John Sale, Mr. N. C. Neale, Mr. G. P. Jones, Mr. L. Leplastrier.

As regards representation of the local committees, notice has been given of intention to move the following new rule in place of that passed last year:—

"Each local committee shall be entitled, at such time and in such manner as the Council may determine, to appoint annually one representative as a member of the Council, and to fill any casual vacancy occurring in such representation."

Local Committees.

It will be seen from the "objects" (set out on page 3), as adopted at the inaugural meeting, and endorsed by most of the Metropolitan charities, that prominence is given to the establishmnet of local committees. A committee is to be established (as far as practicable) in each city ward and suburban borough, or in two or more of these areas combined, consisting of the Mayor or an alderman (if willing to act), representatives of local charities, and a few residents appointed by the Council. Some of the committees originally formed never seriously started work, or have not seen their way to carry out the developed scheme, mainly, it would appear, owing to the difficulty of finding local workers with the necessary leisure. Eighteen committees (particulars of which will be found on page 3), are now in operation, and have adopted the scheme with modifications in some instances. On each the local Benevolent Society (if any), and almost every other charity operating in the district, is officially represented, and on each suburban committee the mayor has consented to act.

Scheme for Local Committees.

The scheme includes the following branches of work:—(1) Obtaining confidential returns from local charities of cases dealt with, entering them in the local index, and forwarding them to the central office for registration; (2) receiving at the local offices and dealing with applications for relief; (3) making local inquiries and reports on behalf of the central office, other committees, or charitable societies.

In developing the scheme the Council and committees have been largely guided by the experience of the London Charity Organisation Society, details of whose objects and mode of working will be found in the Second Report of the N.S.W. Royal Commission on Public Charities. At the same time, no development has been allowed which is not expressly or impliedly warranted by the official "objects" of the Association.

Expenditure.

As regards expenditure during the year, that on the central office has been reduced, the Manager having concurred in a reduction of salary in view of the state of the funds; and the items for printing and incidental expenses are not so heavy as at an earlier stage. The item for relief is small, and properly so, one of the fundamental rules of the Association being, "Relief from the funds of the Association to be given in cases of immediate necessity only." The function of the association is to obtain, not to grant, relief; to organise, not to provide it. The total value of the relief obtained is considerable, though difficult of precise estimate. Relief is raised "specially" from various sources, such as relatives, friends, old employers, local charities, special charities adapted to the case, or private individuals, the principle kept in view being that relief should be suitable and adequate, and, as far as may be, permanent in its effects.

The expenditure on the local committess has also been considerably lowered. Each committee was recently asked to submit an estimate of its annual working expenses, and to state how far (without prejudice to local charities) such expenses could be raised locally. So far the committees have not, as a rule, seen their way to lessen the burden on the Association's funds by local contributions. The estimates submitted have been accepted by the Council (with agreed reductions in some cases) for limited periods only, at the expiration of which the estimates will of course, if necessary, be open to review in consultation with the committees severally concerned. A summary of the receipts and expenditure of the committees will be found at the end of the Report.

Conclusion.

The Council gratefully recognises the valuable assistance rendered in both the branches of work by many of the charitable societies, and by those members of the committees who have devoted a large measure of their time and abilities to the work of the Association. Material aid in dealing with applications for relief has also been generously forthcoming in some cases from private sources.

The Council desires to emphasise once more the need and value of organisation, if abuses are to be prevented and the problems of distress efficiently grappled with. Trained energy in the individual almoner and effective co-operation amongst all societies and individuals interested in the poor are the main conditions of success. Of course, too, funds are necessary to meet unavoidable expenses. In this respect the Council hopes it may in future receive more generous support from the public, so as to render the Association less dependent than heretofore on Government aid.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Registration Statistics

I Charities which have registered —		
Regularly—The Benevolent Society of New South Wales, The Charity Organisation Society, The Queen's Jubilee Fund, ten local Benevolent Societies, one Church Society		14
Irregularly—Seven local Benevolent Societies, two Church Societies		9
		23
II Charities which have not registered —		
Church Societies (except as above), and ten local Benevolent Societies		
III Number of cases entered		3,133
Representing, number of persons		9,512
Showing average number of persons to each case		3
IV Forms of Relief —		
1 Allowances in kind (mostly food)—		
(a) By Benevolent Society of New South Wales (according to scale), number of cases		1,952
(a) Representing, number of persons		6,517
(b) By other Societies, number of cases		587
(b) Representing, number of persons		1,811
(b) Showing estimated average value per week (per family)		3s 1 027d.
(b) Showing estimated average value per week (per head)		1s
2 Grants from £1 to £10 in one sum	number of cases	141
3 Loans	,, ,,	2
4 Clothing	,, ,,	10
5 Boots	,, ,,	54
6 Clothing and boots	,, ,,	1
7 Blankets	,, ,,	81
8 Blankets and boots	,, ,,	2
9 Meals	,, ,,	117
10 Beds	,, ,,	1
11 Bed and meals	,, ,,	14
12 Rations	,, ,,	12
13 Bread	,, ,,	4
14 Fuel	,, ,,	3
15 Journey	,, ,,	5
16 Tools	,, ,,	1
17 Rent	,, ,,	31
18 Medicine	,, ,,	1
19 Not stated	,, ,,	98
20 Help refused	,, ,,	66
V Causes of Distress —		
Aged men	number of cases	116
Aged women	,, ,,	457
Aged couples	,, ,,	135
Widowers	,, ,,	5
Widows	,, ,,	449
Orphans	,, ,,	2
Deserted	,, ,,	253
Husbands in gaol	,, ,,	33
Husbands away	,, ,,	95
Destitute men	,, ,,	100
Destitute women	,, ,,	60
Sickness	,, ,,	540
Accident	,, ,,	20
Blind	,, ,,	26
Insane	,, ,,	23
Afflicted	,, ,,	35
Unemployed	,, ,,	182
Miscellaneous	,, ,,	9
Not stated	,, ,,	593
		3,133

Remarks

Our purpose of a register is to prevent overlapping So far as the register shows up to the present, there does not appear to be much overlapping in the sense of relief being received concurrently from two or more charities without their knowledge and approval Probably the mere fact of the institution of the register acts as a deterrent Such cases do, however, sometimes occur One was recently discovered and notified to the charities concerned, in which a woman was receiving relief from one charity under one name and applying to another under a different name The register shows a considerable number of persons in receipt of relief from different sources at different times This indicates another purpose of the register, namely, to trace the antecedents of applicants Its further use as a basis for statistics is obvious

The value of the register for all these purposes would be greatly enhanced if the Association could be furnished with particulars of out door relief afforded by the Government charitable departments, and if all Metropolitan charities which granted such relief would furnish returns It would then only be necessary for charities to confidentially consult the register before dealing with new or doubtful cases, and the practice of exchanging lists might be rendered unnecessary In this way the names of recipients would not be needlessly divulged, some labour would be saved, and the range of inquiry extended by collecting all cases in one register

The Association's confidential Return Form (which can be obtained gratuitously) leaves a large discretion as to the amount of information to be supplied A few of the charities supply the whole of the information asked for in this form

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICS of Case Work, to June 30, 1900.

	District Cases.	Homeless Cases.	Referred to C.O. or other Committees.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications not assisted.	Applications assisted.	Treatment. Placed in Hospitals or Institutions.	Placed in sole charge of Church or Society.	Relief procured from Church or Society.	Relief from Private Sources.	Relief from Department of Charities.	Journeys arranged for.	Employment (temporary).	Employment (permanent).	Other forms.
I. Central Office	45	38	36	12	17	54	7	9	12	9	9	2	3	2	23
II. Local Committees	164	15	22	6	21	152	3	31	57	10	34	3	3	2	26
	209	53	58	18	38	206	10	40	69	19	43	5	6	4	†49
	*262														

* In two districts, practically all cases dealt with by the Local Charity apply, in the first instance, to the office of the local committee. Including these cases, the number of cases dealt with by the Association would be 318.

† Mostly immediate help, pending investigation of cases, some of which did, and others did not, receive further assistance.

Some of the Cases dealt with.

A., with B. and two children dependent on him, is without work, food, or money, and about to be turned out of doors for non-payment of rent. Funds being obtained from a private source, they are provided with food and house-room (one week's rent being paid). Tools are procured for A., and employment in his trade, bringing in about 16s. a week, this being supplemented with a little assistance now and then from a local charity. Arrangements are nearly complete for sending B. and the children back to her people, on the understanding that A. will contribute what he can to the children's support.

C. with a wife and five children, ranging from 14 to 5 years; no funds or employment; rent in arrear; scarcely any food. C. had been relying mainly on charity for months. Immediate help (food) obtained from two local charities; £3 procured from friends. The family removed to a cheaper house, and three weeks' rent paid in advance. The eldest boy properly clothed, and permanent employment obtained for him at 7s. 6d. a week. Father urged to exert himself, with the result he speedily finds temporary employment.

D. with wife and nine children. Lost employment through weakness and ill-health, with sickness in family. Two boys at work, earning 9s.; allowance from local charity, 2s. 6d.; total weekly income, 11s. 6d. Then father and six children, including the two wage-earners, had to be taken to hospital with typhoid. Immediate relief to the value of £2 obtained from charities and private sources. Then £20 obtained from an institution on which it was found D. had claims, and applied for bedding, clothes, and weekly grants. On leaving hospital father sent to convalescent home. The two eldest boys, on leaving hospital, found temporary work. The £20 being exhausted, 10s. a week for four weeks procured till boys got strong and father well enough to look for work. Father has now obtained temporary employment. Loan of £5 procured to purchase a horse, cart, and harness to assist applicant in earning a livelihood for self and family.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE METROPOLITAN CHARITIES ASSOCIATION.

Dr. STATEMENT for Year ending June 30th, 1900. *Cr.*

1899.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aug. 1. To Balance, July 1st, 1899		84 2 6
Amount received from Colonial Treasurer		249 19 8
Refunds from Local Committees		22 13 7
Personal subscriptions		13 14 0
BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.	£ s. d.	
Balance Cr.	29 9 1	
Outstanding cheques—	£ s. d.	
J. Sproule	5 0 0	
People's Palace	1 11 3	
	6 11 3	
	22 17 10	
Less short paid petty expenses	0 17 4	
	22 0 6	
		370 9 9

1899.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Manager's salary		205 0 0
Boy's wages		14 17 6
Stamps and stationery		15 7 3
Immediate relief (under Clause 6 of the "Objects.")		5 19 3
Office cleaning		3 12 0
Printing		25 3 3
Grants to local committees		67 10 0
Telephone and bank charges		2 19 0
Petty expenses		7 8 10
Gas		0 12 2
	£ s. d.	
Balance	22 17 10	
Less omitted	0 17 4	
		22 0 6
		370 9 9

Audited—J. HUNTER STEPHENSON, M.A., F.S.I.A., Public Accountant.
T. E. MURPHY.
July 13th, 1900.

W. WOOLLS RUTLEDGE,
Hon. Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF EIGHTEEN COMMITTEES.

From their Institution to June 30th, 1900.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
Grants from the Council	266 10 0
Subscriptions	9 19 1
	276 9 1

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries	109 6 1	
Rent	18 4 0	
Telephones	14 0 0	
Other expenses	27 19 2	
Relief	15 17 11	
		185 7 2
Balances in hand		91 1 11
		276 9 1

APPENDIX

A.—Salaries.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To 30th June, 1898—		
Organiser (Manager)	41 13 4	
Office-boy	4 0 0	
		45 13 4
To 30th June, 1899—		
Organiser (Manager)	250 0 0	
Office-boy	25 0 0	
Gipps Ward Officer	1 12 6	
Phillip Ward Officer	1 0 0	
Manly Officer	1 0 0	
Newtown Officer	0 15 0	
Rockdale Officer	1 0 0	
		280 7 6
To 30th June, 1900—		
Organiser (Manager)	205 0 0	
Office-boy	14 17 6	
Gipps Ward Officer	17 17 6	
Phillip Ward Officer	12 0 0	
Fitzroy-Macquarie Wards Officer	6 6 6	
Bourke-Brisbane Wards Officer	13 12 0	
Burwood-Strathfield-Concord Officer	6 5 0	
Erskineville Officer	10 10 0	
Glebe Officer	6 0 0	
Hunter's Hill Officer (including office stationery, stamps, &c.)	2 10 0	
Leichhardt Officer	3 4 9	
Manly Officer	9 0 0	
Newtown Officer	10 17 10	
Rockdale Officer	12 0 0	
		330 1 1
		656 1 11

B.—Printing.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Circulars—		
To Mayors of Boroughs, inviting co-operation and attendance at meeting (to June, 1898)	0 15 0	
To subscribers, actual or prospective (to June, 1899, 10s.; to June, 1900, £1 10s.)	2 0 0	
To charities, proposals for a system of registration (to June, 1899, £5 11s.; to June, 1900, £1)	6 11 0	
To charities, forwarding above proposals (to June, 1899)	2 3 0	
To local residents, explaining objects and methods, inviting reference of applicants to local office, and giving names of committee and office, and office hours (to June, 1899, £8 14s. 6d.; to June, 1900, £2 5s. 9d.)	11 0 3	
To local committees, convening meeting at Town Hall (to June, 1900)	1 4 0	
To local committees, inviting answers to questions as to expenses and procedure (to June, 1900)	2 5 0	
		25 18 3
II. Instructions, &c., to local committees—		
Rules for local committees (to June, 1899)	2 17 6	
Preliminary statement for their guidance (to June, 1899)	1 10 0	
Directions and suggestions for use of forms (to June, 1899)	1 10 0	
		5 17 6
III. Central Register		2 2 6
IV. Forms for use by Local Committees, and as to those marked † also by Central Office, and as to those marked * also by Charities—		
Forms of Application for Grant for working expenses, &c. (to June, 1899)	2 9 0	
Application and Decision Books (to June, 1900)	4 0 0	
Returns compiled from ditto (to June, 1900)	1 7 6	
*Registration Returns (to June, 1900)	2 0 0	
*Lists of Cases (to June, 1899)	2 7 0	
†*Application Form, (to June, 1899)	11 12 0	
Forwarding Form (to June, 1899)	2 10 6	
Local Registers, 31 (to June, 1899)	15 0 0	
Forms for referring applicants (to June, 1900)	0 14 6	
List of Local Committees, with offices and office hours	0 17 6	
		42 18 0
V. Annual Report (to June, 1899)		1 15 0
VI. Public Conference, Invitation Cards, &c. (to June, 1899)		1 9 6
VII. Elections of Representatives to Council Charities (to June, 1899, £2 14s.; to June, 1900, £1 3s. 6d.)	3 17 6	
Local Committees (to June, 1900)	0 12 0	
		4 9 6
VIII. Suggested Rules for Local Relief Societies (to June, 1899)		1 8 6
IX. Paper and envelopes with printed headings (to June, 1899)	3 9 6	
Do. do (to June, 1900)	3 13 0	
		7 2 6
X. Sundries, not properly under Printing—		
Cyclostyle and Pens (to June, 1899)	4 4 6	
Stationery (to June, 1899)	1 0 0	
Typewriting (to June, 1900)	0 8 0	
Paper, twine, and packing of 21 parcels of forms (to June, 1899)	0 5 0	
		5 17 6
		£98 18 9

C.—Sundries

C.—Sundries (Central Office).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To 30th June, 1898—		
Advertising	2 9 6	
Travelling	0 8 3	
Cyclostyling	0 4 10	
Cheque-book	0 4 0	
Paper fasteners	0 0 6	
Screws for letter press	0 0 3	
Stamps	0 3 7	
Foolscap paper	0 3 0	
Duster	0 0 6	
		3 14 5
To 30th June, 1899—		
Travelling	5 0 4	
Stamps	6 0 8	
Wrappers	0 6 9	
Typewriting	0 10 8	
Conference	0 5 0	
Furniture	0 10 0	
Cyclostyling	0 0 11	
Telegram	0 1 0	
Relief	0 16 0	
Office cleaning	0 6 0	
Carrier	0 10 6	
Stationery	0 14 3	
Cheque-book	0 4 0	
Bank fee	0 5 0	
		15 11 1
To June, 1900—		
Stationery	0 7 11	
Telegram	0 1 11	
Travelling	2 14 9	
Carrier	0 19 9	
*Town Hall	0 15 0	
Advertisements	0 10 0	
Typewriting	0 3 6	
†Agent	1 16 0	
Office cleaning	3 12 0	
Gas	0 12 2	
		11 13 0
		£30 18 6

* Expenses in connection with two meetings. † Special agent employed for purpose of inquiries by the Central Office.

	Sundries				Local Committees						
	Bank.	Furniture	Postages.	Stationery.	Sundries	Office	Printing.	Travelling	Petty Cash.	Gas	Totals
	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
Rockdale	...	1 1 0	1 3 11	0 7 2½	1 16 5½	*0 2 6	...	...	...	...	4 11 2
Glebe		...	0 2 6	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Redfern	0 10 7	...	..	.	...	†3 14 8	..	..	...	. ...	4 5 3
Rookwood	0 17 6	...	0 10 0	0 11 9	.	..		...	...	.. ..	1 19 3
Willoughby	0 12 1	. .	0 5 8	0 10 0	0 5 0	.	0 15 0	...	. .	... ..	2 7 9
Newtown	..	.. ..	0 16 1	. .	..	.	.	.	... .	...	0 16 1
Marrickville	.	..	0 13 0	.	. .	.	...	2 0	.. .	...	0 15 0
Manly	0 17 1	. .	0 12 2	0 12 2	.. .	.. .	.	. .	....	...	2 1 5
Leichhardt	...	. ...	0 0 2	. .	...	... .	... .	..	.. .	...	0 0 2
Kogarah	. .	..	0 3 0	0 3 0	. . .	... ..	...	.	. .	.. .	0 6 0
Hunter's Hill	...	. ..	. ...	. .	.	. ...	0 4 6	.	.	.. ...	0 4 6
Erskineville	.	.	1 0 0	1 0 0		.	. .	...	..	.. .	2 0 0
Enfield	.	0 13 0	0 2 6	0 5 0	. .	. .	‡0 5 0	. .	.....	..	1 5 6
Auburn	0 15 0	. . .	0 2 6	0 2 6	. . .	... .	..	...	. . .	.....	1 0 0
Burwood	0 5 0	. .	0 12 6	...	. .	. .	1 4 6	...	. . .	... .	2 2 0
Bourke-Brisbane	.	. .	0 16 8	...	.	.	.. ..	...	1 10 0	..	2 6 8
Fitzroy-Macquarie	...	0 5 6	1 18 10	0 8 0	§0 2 0	.. .	0 7 6	.	... .	1 11 2	4 13 0
Phillip	...	. .	0 2 7½	1 4 4½	.	. . .	...	...	1 3 0	.....	2 10 0
Gipps		..	0 7 9	0 2 6	.	.....	‖0 10 0	. .	.. ...	. . .	1 0 3
Cook	...	..	.. ...	. ....	0 12 2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	0 12 2
Paddington	...	.... .	.....	. . . .	0 19 3	.....	... ..	...	.....	.. ...	0 19 3
	3 17 3	1 19 6	9 9 10½	5 6 6	3 14 10½	3 17 2	3 6 6	2 0	2 13 0	1 11 2	35 17 10

* Cleaning. † Expenses. ‡ Windows. § Carrier. ‖ Sign board.

The Acting Director of Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Charitable Institutions of New South Wales,
Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, 25 September, 1900.

Sir,

When directed to report on the financial operations of the Metropolitan Association, and advise the Colonial Secretary whether the results secured by the expenditure of £1,112 11s. 10d. justified additional demands being made upon the public funds, I intentionally confined my remarks as much as possible to the receipts and disbursements, and said no more about the constitution and management of this organisation than appeared to me to be sufficient to recommend the refusal of the application submitted for further assistance from the Consolidated Revenue.

During

During the past three years I have watched with considerable interest the well-intentioned efforts of the Association to protect the public from imposition, and, at the same time, improve the condition of the poor; and although I am heartily in sympathy with the principles of charity organisation, I regret to say that I am strongly opposed to the methods adopted by the Association in the unsuccessful efforts made to realise the aims and objects of its constitution.

It has to be remembered, however, that the members of the Metropolitan Charities Association have rendered their services gratuitously, and, guided by their best judgment, and assisted by their limited experience, have done the best they could to introduce here a system of organisation which has been tested with eminently satisfactory results elsewhere. Under the circumstances, I hesitated to speak as candidly of the management of this Association as I would, under other conditions, have considered it my duty to do.

But it now appears that my action in this matter has, unfortunately, led the Council and its supporters to believe that I was unfamiliar with my subject, and, therefore, unfair in my criticism; and so convinced has the Council become on this point, that I find myself directly charged, in an important document, with having "misconceived the fundamental rules and aims of the Association, and failed to recognise its arduous work." This being so, I am compelled to say in plain words that, in the interests of the members of this Association—who are responsible for the failure of their work—might well have been left unsaid.

Notwithstanding the adverse criticism my report received from some of the members of the Association, there is one important feature which should not be overlooked. I refer to the fact that the official reply is based upon a justification of the figures submitted by me, and not upon a denial of their accuracy. The financial figures and other statistics embodied in my report were furnished to me by the Manager. They are undeniably correct in every particular; and, although a laboured attempt has been made to justify the expenditure and magnify the importance of the results secured, the fact remains that the money has been spent and no sufficient evidence can be adduced to prove that the community has reaped a benefit commensurate with the outlay involved.

In my report I stated that "the amount of relief disbursed has not been proportionate with the expenditure. Monetary aid has been given in only ninety cases, at a cost of £30 16s. 11d." After perusing this sentence, it has been assumed that I must necessarily be unfamiliar with my subject, or no comparison would have been made between the total expenditure of an organising society and the value of the relief issued to the poor. It appears to have been overlooked that the Metropolitan Charities Association is both an organising society and a relieving agency as well. It has been established for six specific purposes, and one of these purposes is to grant relief "in cases of immediate necessity only." The disbursement of relief is, therefore, one of the six fundamental principles of its constitution, and we can only arrive at the conclusion that the relief issues of a successful and far reaching organisation, operating over an area comprising fifty-five municipalities, must be small by assuming that, as a general rule, the bulk of our poor are not in need of immediate relief; but every practical worker in the cause of charity knows that the deserving poor seldom appeal for help until they can no longer do without it. Still, when we analyse the official returns of the Metropolitan Charities Association, we are brought face to face with the fact that, after three years' labour, the management has only found and helped ninety people in this condition. If it is common experience to find that deserving poor appeal for help when they require it, and not before, then the importance of a regulation which provides for the immediate supply of food can be well understood; and when the total expenditure of an organisation is found to be so disproportionate to the relief disbursements, I submit that I was perfectly justified in calling attention to it, more especially when I found myself in the position of not being able to justify the expenditure of the balance of the outlay by advancing evidence of successful results in any other direction.

In 1897 the number of subscribers was 113, and the amount of collections, £50 15s. The number of subscribers last year is not given, but it must be considerably less, as the subscriptions were only £13 14s.

The Council has endeavoured to discredit the value of my statement that "monetary aid has been given in only ninety cases," by explaining that over 200 cases have been "dealt with by the Association during this year." As "dealt with" means, in this instance, that the poor were referred to other agencies for relief, the value of the correction may be taken for what it is worth.

The Metropolitan Charities Association collected £87 12s. 6d. from private sources, and received £1,024 19s. 4d. from the Government—in all, £1,112 11s. 10d. Of this large sum no less than £656 1s. 11d has been expended in salaries; £31 16s. 9d. in stationery and stamps; £98 18s. 9d. in printing; £66 16s. 4d. in sundries; and £30 16s. 11d. only in relieving the poor. These are the figures published in my first report; and these are the figures, the accuracy of which is not challenged now.

The Association has prepared most comprehensive statements, showing in detail how this money has been expended; but I do not observe that any particular reference has been made to another account for £13 4s. 2d., which includes an item for £8 6s. 8d. for tea for the Charity Conference. This is a most interesting item, as it is worthy of notice that while in three years only ninety cases required immediate relief, at an outlay of £30 16s. 11d., in one afternoon £8 6s. 8d. was spent for afternoon tea in connection with a conference on charity.

It does not appear to me necessary to criticise the items of these accounts, as the total expenditure is admitted to be correct; but I may say that, after reading the two sheets of type-written matter enumerating the invitation forms and cards, the proposals for registration, the explanatory circulars, the decision books, the instruction circulars, the preliminary guidance circulars, the other numerous forms and suggestions (not forgetting the item £15 for registers issued and withdrawn), and the amount paid for paper, twine, and packing, one cannot fail to understand the reason which induced so many relieving agencies to withdraw from such a theoretical and red-tape organisation.

The total receipts of the Association amounted to £1,112 11s. 10d.; £30 16s. 11d. has been expended on relief, and the cash in hand amounts to £177 5s. 5d.; consequently the administrative expenses have totalled £964 9s. 6d., and it remains to be shown that the Association has conferred on the community benefits equal to this expenditure.

The Association justifies the expenditure mainly on the following grounds:—

(1.) That eighteen local advising committees have been established by the Association.
(2.) That five relieving societies have been "directly or indirectly" established by the Association.
(3.) That the overlapping check has not wholly failed in its object.

I purpose dealing fully with the management of this Association, in order that the correct answers may be given to the following questions after this report has been perused. If the replies can be given in the affirmative, then the Association has conferred a benefit upon the community. If not, then the Association has failed in its objects:—

(1.) Has the expenditure of £964 9s. 6d. been justified?

(2.) Has the Association conceived the fundamental principles of charity organisation?

(3.) Has the Association succeeded in "bringing the philanthropic forces of this city to work together instead of at cross purposes"?

(4.) Has the Association succeeded in preventing overlapping?

(5.) Has the Association "brought the well-to-do and the poor to a mutual understanding by working on the principle that the keynote of success is personal service"?

I must first explain that the relieving agencies were established years in advance of the formation of the Metropolitan Charities Association. Each of these societies is managed by a committee of honorary workers; each acts independently of the Association, and the officials, being local residents, are as accessible to the people as the members of local committees of this Association. Moreover, they are in a position to issue food; whereas, we are given to understand, it is the function of the local committees "not to grant relief, but to obtain it." Each relieving agency works under rules and regulations, which are observed when consistent with safety; each society is subsidised by Government; its relief cases have been tested by Government officials; its receipts and disbursements have been examined and passed; and, judging from the number of annual reports examined by me, I am in a position to say that the expenses of administration have been reduced to a minimum, and are a distinct credit to the business capacity of their respective committees.

Thirty-one of these relieving agencies are now in existence throughout the Metropolitan area, and if I may rely upon the statements made in the report of the Association, there are as many private relieving, societies as all the subsidised societies put together.

Now, the official reports show that there are fifty-five municipalities in the Metropolitan area, thirty-one relieving agencies subsidised by the Government, a large number of private societies, and eighteen advisory committees established by the Association.

Hitherto the method adopted in issuing relief has been for the poor to apply direct to the relieving agencies, whose honorary officials, owing to their experience, might be assumed to know how to give and what to issue better than other honorary workers who have not had the same experience; but the Association has endeavoured to change this system by establishing other local committees, and advocating that the poor should first be sent to the advisory committees and then back to the relieving agencies for food. If the local committees were wholly composed of the most competent members of the relieving agencies, the scheme might have something to suggest its adoption; but as a large percentage of the members of these committees have had no experience at all, and as the poor must, under such a system, pass under a double process of examination, which must result in delay, the wisdom of such a policy does not appeal to me. Nor does it appear to have suggested itself to the Association that if an applicant is undeserving he is cunning enough to appeal in every instance to the relieving agency direct, in preference to risking detection by a double test, and the only means to prevent the evasion is to prohibit any issues being made by a relieving agency until the applicant has been certified to by the local committee. And to apply such a hard-and-fast rule would be as harsh to the poor as it would be offensive to the local relieving agencies.

The Association takes credit for "directly and indirectly" establishing five relieving agencies, and I assume that these societies would not have been formed if it were not a function of the Association to supervise this branch of charity organisation. The progress made in this direction during three years' operations may, therefore, be considered. I have already pointed out that there are fifty-five municipalities, and, also, thirty one relieving societies, five of these having been formed by the Association; consequently, in municipal areas alone, there are still twenty-four vacancies being filled up at the progressive rate of about two per year. At this rate of progress we may anticipate having these vacancies filled during the next twelve years. This, I submit, can hardly be considered satisfactory progress on the part of an Association which claims to have done so much, but which happens to be in the unfortunate position of not being able to prove it.

It is another duty of the Association to form local committees who find assistance, but do not give it, and eighteen such committees have already been established; but by some extraordinary coincidence they have been formed in centres already covered by relieving agencies, and not in municipalitities where the poor need help and cannot secure it. If these committees were necessary in centres where supplies can be given, they are still more necessary in others where relief is not forthcoming; for I assume that as it is a function of these committees to find relief and not to give it, they would be in a better position to procure it than the poor themselves; and if these committees were formed in localities where no relieving agency had been established, they would at once have formed relieving societies, as it has been officially shown to be one of their duties to do so. But no such business capacity has accompanied the labours of this Association, and we now find eighteen committees, more or less moribund, endeavouring to find relief where relief is available, while thirty-seven Municipalities are without local committees, and twenty-four without relieving agencies. If the Association has not been able to form local committees in thirty-seven centres through the indifference of the public to this system of charity organisation, the scheme must have little to commend it; whereas, if the cause arises from mismanagement, then my adverse comments require no further justification.

But there is another question of great importance about which we have heard so much and done so little. I refer to the heavy demands made upon the public revenue for out-door relief and the still straitened condition of the financial resources of the relieving agencies. Before entering into this question it should be remembered that the State Children's Relief Board now spends £17,000 a year in the humane provision made in relieving widows and deserted wives. This responsibility now does not rest with relieving agencies, and many of the aged poor are supported by the Government as well. But we do not find that the demands upon the public revenue from these societies have been reduced. Surely, if there is one thing more than another which the Association should have done, it is to bring to bear the

whole

whole weight of its social influence to establish relieving agencies in every direction, and see that each agency is never without a credit balance in the local Bank. It is not the fault of the people that these societies are without funds and frequently compelled to curtail their issues. The trouble arises through organising in the wrong direction. If the Association had operated in a practical and business-like way, and had not overlooked the fact that the poor are in want while schemes and forms are being devised, I would not have been called upon to criticise its work. In my opinion, if the Association had been elected by the active workers of the relieving agencies, the demands made upon the public revenue would have been less, the condition of the poor would have been improved, and, as there would have been no conflicting elements amongst the members of the Association, more harmony might have been expected to result from the hearty co-operation of the whole of the relieving agencies.

But, apart altogether from a question of principle, it does not appear to me that the local committees are even a convenience to the poor. Some of the offices are open daily, some three times a week, others twice, and in one instance the office is only open for one hour for one day of the week. The honorary officials of local relieving societies are accessible whenever they are in their own homes, and the ladies are mostly always at home. How then can it be said that the local agents of one committee are more accessible than visitors of another?

The Constitution of the Association.

The Association works under a constitution founded on a basis of unfair representation; and, if a motion now before the Council meets with approval, the remaining relieving societies may be expected to sever all connection with the Association, and without their support the Association must cease to exist. In the past, seventy-five societies took part in the annual election, but this number has now been reduced to twenty-three. The relieving agencies are allowed to elect ten representatives only. The eighteen local committees also elect ten delegates, and if the motion about to be dealt with is passed the number will be increased to eighteen, or one from each committee. Originally, when the subscriptions amounted to £50 15s. per annum, the subscribers had the right to elect ten representatives; and now, when the subscriptions have dwindled down to £13 14s., they still have the same right. The relieving societies, which should have an overwhelming majority on the Council, are outvoted by two to one. Under such a constitution neither cohesion nor enthusiasm can be expected.

The Aims and Objects of the Association.

The first principles of charity organisations, as laid down by the highest authorities in the United States, is to "bring the philanthropic forces of a city to work together instead of at cross purposes." The official report of the Association shows that fourteen subsidised relieving societies and one church society send in their returns regularly to the head office. Seven subsidised agencies and two church societies, and the whole of the private societies—often, then, the three referred to—ignore the Association altogether. The philanthropic forces of this city unanimously responded to the appeal in 1897; but, for reasons which must have appeared to them sufficient, they have since determined to work independently upon the lines originally observed.

The second principle of charity organisation is to prevent overlapping, by registering the facts concerning the families and persons relieved.

The Hon. Secretary states that "the Council does not admit that the register has wholly failed," which is tantamount to an admission that it has not been a success. It is worthy of note, however, that the Council cannot place even an approximate value upon the amount of relief diverted from improper channels; consequently the book-keeping, as well as the organisation has been a failure. My recommendation to transfer this check to my office does not appear to have been favourably received, notwithstanding that the Association has failed to administer it successfully; but the Council can hardly expect the Colonial Secretary to seriously consider the reason advanced for retaining this check at the head office of the Association. It is stated that some charities attach much importance to the confidential information furnished, and may, therefore, not be prepared to trust the Government officials with it. However that may be, the Government is certainly in a position to command the information from subsidised societies, and as only one church society pays the Association the compliment of observing its wishes in this matter, it does not appear that the private societies have any more confidence in the Association than it is implied they would have in the trustworthiness of the officials under my control.

The third governing principle of charity organisation is to "bring the well-to-do and the poor to a mutual understanding. The key-note is personal service."

I do not hesitate to say that, in this respect, the Association itself "has misconceived the aims and objects of charity organisation, and failed to recognise its most arduous work." The Metropolitan Charities Association has established a precedent in this Colony which, to the credit of the relieving agencies be it said, I do not think has ever been introduced before, to the humiliation of the respectable poor of this community. Instead of bringing the well-to-do and the poor to a mutual understanding, the Association has paid its agents mere pittances, and employed people formerly in receipt of aid from the Charity Vote to investigate and classify the applicants for relief, and then to pass them on to the agencies for the necessaries of life. During the past few days I have been officially informed that one of these agents, who, during the past fifteen months, attended to "all the investigation that was needed" by one committee, has lost his employment in consequence of the financial resources of this committee being so straitened as to prevent its work being continued. This agent received 7s. 6d. per week for doing all the inspection work of this committee, and I assume it has been his duty to help lift the poor out of their condition of distress, and render them independent of charitable aid in the future. It is my intention to recommend the renewal of his allowance of 5s. a week from the Charity Vote.

But this is not the only case that has come under my notice. In the head office of the Association, where the Manager has been in receipt of £250 a year, an agent equally poor and underpaid (an official most unsuitable for the position, however respectable he may be) has been called upon to perform duties of a similar nature. By adopting such methods as these, may I ask,—Is there any reasonable prospect of bringing the well-to-do and the poor to a mutual understanding, and thereby giving effect to the third important principle of charity organisation?

After

After three years' careful observation of the methods adopted by this Association to introduce an effective system of charity organisation, and, after perusing the reply to my official report, I am convinced :—

1. That the £964 9s. 6d. expended in administration has not been justified by the results secured.
2. That the amount of relief disbursed has not been proportionate to the expenditure.
3. That proper economy has not been practised in the administration of the Association.
4. That the first object of the Association, viz , to establish a local committee in every municipality, has not been accomplished, as only eighteen committees have been organised in fifty-five municipal centres.
5. That these local committees, if necessary at all, should have been composed wholly of charitable workers' selected from the most experienced honorary officials of relieving agencies.
6. That the members of local committees, who have had no experience in charitable work, are not competent to classify the poor.
7. That as there are only thirty-one relieving societies in fifty-five municipalities, and as only five of these agencies have been "directly or indirectly" established by the Association, the result is not satisfactory.
8. That the Association is not in a position to advance evidence to prove that the relieving agencies have financially, or in any other direction, benefited by the existence of the Association.
9. That the constitution is founded on a basis of unequal representation.
10. That the Association has not succeeded in bringing the philanthropic forces of this city to work together instead of at cross purposes.
11. That the management of the overlapping check by the Association has proved a failure.
12. That the Association has not brought the well-to-do and the poor to a mutual understanding.

Under the circumstances, I have no hesitation in recommending that the application for additional subsidy be refused, and that the overlapping check be transferred from the management of the Association to that of the Director of Government Charities.

I have, &c.,
E. HANSON,
Acting Director.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[2d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 30 May, 1900.

I do myself the honor, in accordance with the 81st section of the Lunacy Act of 1898, to submit for your information a report on the state and condition of the Hospitals and other Institutions for the Insane for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

I have, &c.,
ERIC SINCLAIR,
Inspector-General.

Number of the Insane and the annual increase.

ON the 31st December, 1899, the number of insane persons under official cognizance was 4,217, and their distribution was as follows :—

Institution.	Number on Register.			Number on Leave.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	537	362	899	9	33	42
Do Parramatta (Free)	683	378	1,061	9	8	17
Do do (Criminal)	44	7	51	.....	.....	.....
Do Callan Park	483	392	875	12	29	41
Do Newcastle	176	143	319	1	1	2
Do Rydalmere	342	155	497	1	.....	1
Do Kenmore	256	197	453	6	4	10
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	14	20	34	2	1	3
Do do Ryde	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Do do Picton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
South Australian Hospitals	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,547	1,670	4,217	40	76	116

On the 31st December, 1898, there were 4,073, so that during the year there has been an increase of 144. The average annual increase for the past twenty years was 110; the increase now shown is, therefore, above the average. It is, however, to be expected that some variation in the amount will occur from year to year, the general tendency being towards a larger increase as the population of the Colony enlarges. The proportion of insane to the general population is one insane patient to 321 persons in the Colony.

The patients on the register were distributed as follows :—4,042 were in Hospitals for Insane, 40 were in Licensed Houses, 116 were absent on leave under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, and 19 were in Hospitals for Insane in South Australia. The number in Hospitals has increased by 141, in Licensed Houses the number has remained the same, and in South Australia there has been an increase of 10.

Admissions.

The number of admissions during the year was 796. Of these, 702 were admitted for the first time, and 94 had been in the same hospital on some previous occasion. Of those admitted for the first time, however, some had been insane before and either treated at home or in some hospital other than that which now admitted them. The number admitted is greater than in any previous year, and is also considerably above the average. An increase in the number admitted is to be expected as the general

population

population of the Colony grows, but the proportion of persons becoming insane to the population, or, as it is called, "occurring insanity," has not markedly altered during the last ten years. as shown in the accompanying statement.

Year.	Admissions.	Proportion to Population.	Year.	Admissions.	Proportion to Population.
1880	476	1 in 1,618	1890	611	1 in 1,914
1881	494	1 in 1,581	1891	596	1 in 1,955
1882	473	1 in 1,728	1892	666	1 in 1,797
1883	476	1 in 1,826	1893	688	1 in 1,778
1884	493	1 in 1,868	1894	712	1 in 1,757
1885	567	1 in 1,729	1895	715	1 in 1,787
1886	567	1 in 1,817	1896	740	1 in 1,753
1887	532	1 in 1,960	1897	692	1 in 1,912
1888	588	1 in 1,846	1898	730	1 in 1,844
1889	550	1 in 2,040	1899	796	1 in 1,704

Average for twenty years, 1 in 1,810.

Of the admissions, 779 were sent to the Hospitals for Insane, and 17 to Licensed Houses. Of the Hospitals for Insane, Callan Park admitted 278, Gladesville 211, Parramatta 176, and Kenmore 82. To Newcastle were admitted 32 patients of the imbecile class.

Admissions from places beyond the Colony, mostly over-sea arrivals, are reported to the Master in Lunacy, under Section 140 of the Lunacy Act, to allow of his recovering the cost of their maintenance from the S.S. Companies or others made responsible by the law. These numbered 7, and, in addition, 6 were admitted to the Reception House on remand, but were discharged in a few days.

Admissions by transfer from other hospitals are not included in the above figures, having already been enumerated in the statistics of the hospital to which the patient was originally admitted.

Discharges.

The discharges number 408, of which 342 were recovered and 66 improved. As with the admissions, this is a greater number than in any previous year, the largest on record being 377 in 1896. The recovery rate for the year—calculated on the admissions and readmissions—was 42·96 per cent., which, though 1·14 below last year's rate, is about the average for the last ten years. The proportion of those discharged improved to the admissions and readmissions is 8·29 per cent., somewhat higher than usual.

In addition to the discharges, a certain number of patients are allowed to leave the hospitals on trial with a view to deciding their fitness for discharge, or to give them the comforts of home life though unrecovered. The following return gives the particulars as to leave of absence during the year :—

RETURN showing Patients as to Leave of Absence during the year 1899.

Institution.	Remaining on leave 31st December, 1898.			Number granted leave during the year 1899.			Discharged recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave 31st December, 1899.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Gladesville	14	27	41	21	45	66	12	15	27	14	24	38	...	...	...	9	33	42
Parramatta	9	9	18	13	25	38	9	18	27	3	8	11	1	...	1	9	8	17
Callan Park	16	34	50	21	44	65	14	30	44	10	19	29	1	...	1	12	29	41
Newcastle	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	2
Rydalmere	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kenmore	3	5	8	12	10	22	4	7	11	5	4	9	...	...	...	6	4	10
Cook's River	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Ryde	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45	78	123	71	133	204	41	75	116	33	58	91	2	2	4	40	76	116

Transfers.

The transfers from one Institution to another are shown in the following table :—

RETURN showing Transfers for year 1899.

Transferred from—	Transferred to— Gladesville.			Parramatta (Free).			Parramatta (Criminal).			Callan Park.			Newcastle.			Rydalmere.			Kenmore.			Cook's River.			Ryde.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gladesville	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta (Free)	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta (Criminal)	...	...	...	13	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callan Park	3	3	6	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	12	24	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rydalmere	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenmore	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook's River	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ryde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	9	16	20	14	34	...	...	...	8	3	11	9	3	12	16	13	29	2	68	70	...	...	...	...	1	1

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 249, 189 being those of men and 60 of women. Calculated on the average number resident this gives a percentage of 6·20, which is slightly below the average for the past ten years.

The causes of death are given in detail in Table 4. As might be expected, diseases of the brain are responsible for the largest number, these being the assigned causes in 124 instances. Among these, general paralysis occasioned the large number of 48 deaths, or 19·27 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. The next most frequent cause of death was disease of the lungs, which accounted for 58 deaths. Half of these were due to pulmonary consumption, which is always present in the hospitals. A certain proportion of cases are, of course, admitted with it, but others originate within the hospitals themselves. In view of the modern ideas as to prevention and treatment, of this disease, it is evident some special provision should be made for caring for these patients in wards apart from the rest of the institution, and so arranged as to allow of the necessary specialised treatment. A ward for women has been designed, and will be erected at Rydalmere for this purpose, but it can only be made use of for the more chronic cases, the Sydney climate being an unsuitable one for consumptive patients. Advantage will be taken of the proposed new hospital for insane at Orange to add a special ward for both men and women in the hope that with the favourable climate a diminution in the number of deaths from this disease may be made.

Escapes.

The number of escapes was 43. All but 5 were followed, and returned to hospital within a short time of their escape, and of the 5 not recaptured no case was of the dangerous class. A certain number of escapes follows the greater liberty accorded convalescent patients by modern hospital treatment; but as they occur among the harmless and convalescent cases, the risk involved is but slight. Investigation into the escapes shows that the necessary precautions to safeguard dangerous patients are not so relaxed as to admit of their evading the hospital staff.

Accidents.

The number of accidents reported as having taken place in the hospitals was 21. Of these 4 ended fatally, only 1, however, being due to suicide. In this case the patient, during convalescence, was sent for an excursion in charge of an attendant, and at the railway station on his return journey suddenly threw himself in front of an approaching train. An inquest was held, at which the attendant was exonerated from blame, it being shown that he was alongside the patient and watching him, but that, not having hold of him, he could not prevent the sudden rush. The fatalities were due to suffocation from food in a feeble patient, to peritonitis from swallowing rubbish, and to pleurisy from fractured ribs.

Of the remaining accidents—17 in number—13 were fractures of bones or dislocations of joints, and 4 were severe bruises or wounds. The majority were due to falls or to assaults, or struggles with fellow-patients. In every case of accident or injury a special report is made by the Superintendent, and where necessary an investigation is made into the circumstances, and in cases of sudden or suspicious deaths the coroner is informed and an inquest held.

Broken Hill Patients.

Cases of insanity occurring in Broken Hill and its neighbourhood are, by arrangement with the Government of South Australia, treated in South Australian hospitals—a system which works well, and is of great advantage to the patients and their friends. These cases are included in the number of insane in the Colony, but not in the general statistics. The following table shows the numbers admitted, discharged, and still under care under this agreement since its inception:—

Year.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Total under Care.			Discharged.			Remaining on 31st December.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1895	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	...	1	2	2	4
1896	2	2	4	3	4	7	5	6	11	2	5	7	3	1	4
1897	3	1	4	5	4	9	8	5	13	5	2	7	3	3	6
1898	3	3	6	6	2	8	9	5	14	4	1	5	5	4	9
1899	5	4	9	9	5	14	14	9	23	2	2	4	12	7	19

Accommodation.

There are at present 6 Hospitals for the Insane in this Colony, 3 Licensed Houses, a Hospital for Criminal Insane, and a Reception House. The hospitals had accommodation on 31st December, 1899, for a total of 3,911 patients, but contained 3,998 patients, being thus overcrowded to the extent of 87. An annual increase in the number of the insane under care must also be expected, as shown in the early part of this report, to the extent of at least 110. To provide for these patients wards are being erected, at Kenmore for men, and at Rydalmere for women, to contain 240 and 140 beds respectively. They, however, will not be fully completed and ready for occupation till some time in 1901, and by that time nearly sufficient patients will be waiting to fill them. It is, therefore, evident that the provision of additional accommodation is absolutely necessary, and this can best be made by the erection of the hospital at Orange recommended in last year's report at the earliest possible date.

The Licensed Houses receive only private patients. They have accommodation for 75 patients, and at the end of the year 42 were in residence.

The Hospital for Criminal Insane, with 45 beds, has 44 patients. There are in addition in the gaols of the Colony a small number of prisoners who have become insane while serving sentence. The Hospital for Criminal Insane is fully occupied and cannot receive them, its beds being required for those patients who have, while insane, committed a criminal act, and are not, therefore, really criminals; or for short-sentence prisoners whose offences have been of a trivial nature, and who have not the criminal instinct. The number of prisoners who become insane while serving sentence is not at the present time large, but it is certainly large enough to necessitate the provision of a special ward in connection with one of the gaols.

Changes

Changes in Staff.

The death of the Superintendent of the Reception House is recorded with regret. Mr. Moore had been in the service of the Department twenty-seven years, during seven of which he was in charge of the Reception House. He was a thoroughly trustworthy and painstaking officer, and his unexpected decease is a loss to the Department. He has been succeeded by Mr. Peterson, the Dispenser and Chief Attendant at the Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere. The retirement from the Service of Mrs. Moore, late Matron of the Reception House, consequent on the death of her husband, has also to be recorded, and to her a tribute is due for the kindly and efficient manner in which she discharged her duties.

The number of attendants, nurses, and servants who left or were dismissed was 58, and of these, 51 voluntarily resigned their positions. The number of changes is larger than it should be, and shows some dissatisfaction with the conditions of service, either as regards the particular hospital the employee is in, or with the Service in general.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts of the Department from all sources amounted to £16,907 2s. 8d., and were made up as follows:—Collected by the Master in Lunacy towards the maintenance of patients in hospitals, £16,113 10s. 5d.; paid by the Imperial Treasury for the maintenance of convict patients, £93 2s.; received from sale of fat and old stores, £644 18s. 4d.; and from rent of land, £55 11s. 11d. The details are shown in the following return:—

TABLE showing Total Receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1899.

Name of Institution.	Collected for maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for maintenance of Patients.	Sale of Fat and old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	4,342 1 7	.....	237 7 1	.....	4,579 8 8
Do Parramatta	2,432 19 10	62 1 4	276 18 2	.....	2,771 19 4
Do Callan Park	6,318 3 3	.....	97 9 7	.....	6,415 12 10
Do Newcastle	914 0 8	31 0 8	11 16 9	.....	956 18 1
Do Rydalmere	1,335 10 4	.....	21 6 9	.....	1,356 17 1
Do Kenmore	709 14 11	.....	.....	.....	709 14 11
Do South Australia	45 15 7	.....	.....	.....	45 15 7
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	15 4 3	.....	.....	.....	15 4 3
Inspector-General's Office	.....	.....	.....	55 11 11	55 11 11
Total £	16,113 10 5	93 2 0	644 18 4	55 11 11	16,907 2 8

The total expenditure amounted to £119,435 17s. 2d., and was made up as follows:—Maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £114,451 6s. 8d.; maintenance of patients in the Reception House at Darlinghurst, £1,350 15s. 4d.; maintenance of patients in South Australian Hospitals, £946 18s. 6d.; and general expenses—including cost of Inspector-General's Office, payments to official visitors, maintenance of steam-launch, &c.—£2,686 16s. 8d.

The average weekly cost per patient was 11s. 1d., without deducting collections, and 9s. 5½d. when these were deducted. This is somewhat higher than during the last four or five years, but below the average for ten years. As pointed out in previous reports, the cost has now been brought down to the lowest possible, commensurate with the safety of the patients and their recovery.

Returns as to cost in the Hospitals themselves, and in the Department, are given after the statistical tables.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1898				2,474	1,590	4,064
Admitted for the first time during the year	436	266	702			
Readmitted during the year	57	37	94			
Transferred during the year	62	111	173	555	414	969
Total under care during the year 1899				3,029	2,004	5,033
Discharge or removal—						
Recovered	207	135	342			
Relieved	31	35	66			
Transferred	62	111	173			
Escaped (and not recaptured)	5	.....	5			
Died	189	60	249			
Total discharged or died during the year 1899				494	341	835
Remaining				2,535	1,663	4,198
Average number resident during the year				2,464	1,549	4,013
* Persons under care during the year†				3,023	2,003	5,026
* Persons admitted				533	400	933
* Persons recovered				207	135	342

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year

TABLE 2.

Table 2.

Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospitals for the Insane, for the years 1876 to 1899 inclusive, and including the Licensed Houses, from the year 1882.

Year.	Admitted. Admitted for the first time.			Admitted. Readmitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged. Recovered.			Discharged. Relieved.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Died.			Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions for Quinquennial periods.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions for Quinquennial periods.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident for Quinquennial periods.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1876	182	111	293	33	27	60	101	12	113	88	70	158	17	19	36	100	45	145	...	...	...	78	29	107	1072	533	1605	1052	536	1588	40·90	50·72	44·75				7·90	13·76	10·19				7·41	5·41	6·73			
1877	262	100	362	62	24	86	133	14	147	137	64	201	17	18	35	130	21	151	...	...	...	97	20	117	1147	548	1695	1130	529	1659	42·28	51·61	44·86				4·97	14·51	7·81				8·58	3·78	7·05			
1878	212	126	338	40	38	78	112	36	148	108	46	154	17	20	37	113	45	158	...	...	...	99	28	127	1174	609	1783	1175	579	1754	42·85	28·05	37·01				6·75	12·19	8·89				8·42	4·83	7·24			
1879	241	128	369	40	26	66	98	12	110	112	58	170	21	28	49	97	17	114	...	...	...	91	26	117	1232	646	1878	1188	620	1808	39·86	37·66	39·08	42·28	39·86	41·42	7·47	18·18	11·26	6·80	13·77	9·28	7·66	4·19	6·47	7·95	4·88	6·92
1880	267	145	412	28	30	58	42	24	66	133	63	196	21	19	40	40	35	75	3	...	3	96	40	136	1276	688	1964	1249	665	1914	45·08	36·00	41·70				7·11	10·85	8·51				7·68	6·01	7·10			
1881	284	134	418	35	27	62	31	9	40	133	73	206	16	14	30	34	19	53	5	...	5	84	26	110	1354	726	2080	1314	700	2014	41·69	45·34	42·91				5·01	8·69	6·25				6·39	3·71	5·46			
1882	286	142	428	20	25	45	38	14	52	118	84	202	22	16	38	38	14	52	3	...	3	93	48	141	1430	877	2307	1392	854	2246	38·56	50·29	42·70				7·18	9·58	8·03				6·68	5·62	6·27			
1883	272	161	433	21	22	43	29	145	174	119	75	194	19	11	30	29	145	174	...	...	...	111	45	156	1474	929	2403	1443	904	2347	40·61	40·98	40·75	40·07	42·27	40·89	6·48	6·01	6·30	5·65	8·36	6·66	7·69	4·98	6·64	7·34	5·16	6·52
1884	281	159	440	20	33	53	130	42	172	103	79	182	16	12	28	107	42	149	4	...	4	123	58	181	1552	972	2524	1503	932	2435	34·21	41·14	36·91				5·31	6·25	5·67				8·18	6·22	7·43			
1885	318	205	523	20	24	44	29	83	112	151	83	234	15	25	40	29	83	112	7	...	7	118	49	167	1599	1044	2643	1550	985	2535	44·67	36·24	41·26				4·43	10·91	7·05				7·61	4·97	6·58			
1886	345	196	541	18	8	26	27	88	115	174	99	273	16	10	26	27	88	115	7	...	7	121	66	187	1644	1073	2717	1604	1035	2639	47·93	48·52	48·14				4·40	4·90	4·58				7·54	6·37	7·08			
1887	302	179	481	30	21	51	19	10	29	115	99	214	11	14	25	19	10	29	4	...	4	111	74	185	1735	1086	2821	1670	1052	2722	34·63	49·50	40·22				3·31	7·00	4·69				6·64	7·03	6·79			
1888	333	196	529	32	27	59	37	14	51	167	108	275	20	11	31	37	14	51	5	...	5	132	68	200	1776	1122	2898	1738	1077	2815	45·75	48·43	46·76	41·33	49·30	44·34	5·47	4·93	5·27	4·29	4·36	4·31	7·59	6·31	7·10	7·30	6·36	6·94
1889	294	186	480	41	29	70	37	12	49	135	109	244	8	4	12	37	12	49	8	1	9	138	71	209	1822	1152	2974	1785	1104	2889	40·29	50·69	44·36				2·38	1·86	2·18				7·73	6·43	7·23			
1890	341	215	556	35	20	55	41	33	74	141	116	257	21	8	29	41	33	74	2	2	4	128	65	193	1906	1196	3102	1827	1133	2960	37·50	49·36	42·06				5·58	3·40	4·74				7·00	5·73	6·52			
1891	327	212	539	31	26	57	227	34	261	168	129	297	11	17	28	227	34	261	6	...	6	167	66	233	1912	1222	3134	1982	1167	3149	46·92	54·20	49·83				3·07	7·14	4·69				8·42	5·65	7·39			
1892	377	208	585	39	42	81	125	41	166	154	107	261	17	14	31	125	41	166	4	1	5	122	69	191	2031	1281	3312	1946	1205	3151	37·01	42·80	39·18				4·08	5·60	4·65				6·26	5·72	6·06			
1893	355	227	582	55	51	106	104	61	165	156	130	286	21	21	42	104	61	165	...	1	1	172	74	246	2092	1333	3425	2054	1258	3312	38·04	46·93	41·63	39·56	48·06	42·87	5·12	7·58	6·11	5·24	7·51	6·12	8·37	5·88	7·42	7·19	5·54	6·56
1894	395	249	644	31	37	68	84	104	188	162	134	296	27	27	54	84	104	188	1	...	1	130	69	199	2198	1389	3587	2124	1321	3445	38·02	46·85	41·57				6·33	9·44	7·58				6·12	5·22	5·77			
1895	389	220	609	61	45	106	205	68	273	175	133	308	32	20	52	205	68	273	3	...	3	151	72	223	2287	1429	3716	2209	1365	3574	38·90	50·19	43·08				7·11	7·54	7·21				6·83	5·27	6·24			
1896	378	251	629	72	39	111	83	52	135	185	147	332	26	19	45	83	52	135	7	...	7	165	66	231	2353	1488	3841	2298	1412	3710	41·11	50·68	44·86				5·77	6·55	6·08				7·18	4·67	6·22			
1897	342	235	577	59	56	115	154	150	304	149	138	287	17	23	40	154	150	304	6	...	6	177	72	249	2405	1546	3951	2355	1467	3822	37·15	47·42	41·47				4·23	7·90	5·78				7·51	4·90	6·51			
1898	372	248	620	54	56	110	95	40	135	174	148	322	14	25	39	95	40	135	10	...	10	159	87	246	2474	1590	4064	2413	1497	3910	40·84	48·68	44·10				3·28	8·22	5·34				6·58	5·81	6·29			
1899	436	266	702	57	37	94	62	111	173	207	135	342	31	35	66	62	111	173	5	..	5	189	60	249	2535	1663	4198	2464	1549	4013	41·98	44·55	42·96				6·28	11·55	8·29				7·67	3·87	6·20			

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions for ten years, 1890-1899	39·72	48·06	43·01
Average percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions for ten years, 1890-1899	5·15	7·62	6·13
Average percentage of deaths on average numbers resident for ten years, 1890-1899	7·19	5·23	6·44

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of Instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause †			As exciting cause †			Total ‡		
	Male	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	1	3	6	17	23	8	18	26
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	..	1	1	11	6	17	11	7	18
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	4	1	5	13	12	25	17	13	30
Religious excitement	...	.	...	5	10	15	5	10	15
Love affairs (including seduction)		.	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Fright and nervous shock	...	.		1	2	3	1	2	3
Isolation	1	...	1	2		2	3	..	3
Nostalgia	...	...	...	...	1	1	.	1	1
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink		1	1	48	9	57	48	10	58
Do (sexual)	1		1	...	1	1	1	1	2
Venereal disease	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7
Self-abuse (sexual)	...		.	6	.	6	6	...	6
Sunstroke	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
Accident or injury	7	1	8	12	1	13	19	2	21
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Parturition and the puerperal state	.	...	...	.	20	20	...	20	20
Lactation	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3
Uterine and Ovarian disorders		2	2	.	1	1	...	3	3
Puberty	3	9	12	1	5	6	4	14	18
Change of life	...	5	5	..	2	2	..	7	7
Fevers		1	1		1	1	...	2	2
Privation and overwork	4	...	4	5	4	9	9	4	13
Phthisis	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1
Epilepsy	21	11	32	14	3	17	35	14	49
Disease of skull and brain	...	...	...	16	2	18	16	2	18
Old age	30	16	46	...	...		30	16	46
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	7	13	20	3	1	4	10	14	24
Excess of opium	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	61	39	100	...	...	..	61	39	100
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	24	18	42	...	..		24	18	42
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	30	10	40	...	.	...	30	10	40
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	.	1
UNKNOWN	...	...	..		...	...	181	89	270

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

	Male	Female	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	4	1	5
Epilepsy and convulsions	14	6	20
General paralysis	46	2	48
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	20	3	23
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	25	3	28
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	17	12	29
Pulmonary consumption	17	12	29
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	13	3	16
Hydatid cyst of lung	.	1	1
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	4	5	9
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3	1	4
Albuminuria	3	1	4
Disease of bladder and prostate	...	...	...
Disease of liver	2	2	4
ERYSIPELAS	1	...	1
TYPHOID FEVER	.	.	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	18	6	24
CELLULITIS AND SEPTICÆMIA	...	1	1
CANCER	1	..	1
PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA	...	1	1
ACCIDENT	.	...	...
SUICIDE	1	...	1
Total	189	60	249

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the Length of Residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	2	9	9	2	11
From 1 to 3 months	47	22	69	16	5	21
„ 3 to 6 months	47	26	73	24	8	32
„ 6 to 9 months	27	27	54	15	2	17
„ 9 to 12 months	12	15	27	6	4	10
„ 1 to 2 years	39	30	69	36	7	43
„ 2 to 3 years	8	5	13	14	10	24
„ 3 to 5 years	13	4	17	25	3	28
„ 5 to 7 years	1	1	2	10	7	17
„ 7 to 10 years	4	2	6	14	4	18
„ 10 to 12 years	1	.....	1	4	2	6
„ 12 to 15 years	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Over 15 years	1	1	2	14	4	18
Total	207	135	342	189	60	249

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1899, in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during year 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	4
5 to 10 years	8	2	10	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	17	13	30
10 to 15 years	8	6	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	30	24	54
15 to 20 years	22	22	44	13	9	22	6	2	8	4	1	5	76	55	131
20 to 30 years	98	72	170	50	29	79	12	40	52	14	8	22	418	322	740
30 to 40 years	131	78	209	50	45	95	27	55	82	34	11	45	740	514	1,254
40 to 50 years	102	64	166	39	25	64	17	23	40	41	15	56	708	433	1,141
50 to 60 years	60	36	96	30	22	52	15	13	28	38	9	47	549	381	930
60 to 70 years	41	17	58	16	4	20	13	7	20	26	3	29	352	190	542
70 to 80 years	19	4	23	8	1	9	6	3	9	30	7	37	123	61	184
80 to 90 years	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	6	12	9	21
90 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Total	493	303	796	207	135	342	98	146	244	189	60	249	3,029	2,004	5,033

TABLE 7.

SHOWING Conditions as to Marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during the year 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Single	297	114	411	2,075	871	2,946
Married	151	161	312	640	855	1,495
Widowed	30	24	54	131	216	347
Unascertained	15	4	19	183	62	245
Total	493	303	796	3,029	2,004	5,033

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Professions of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during the year 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	208	131	339	1,314	814	2,128
Presbyterian	64	20	84	240	131	371
Wesleyan	17	19	36	126	86	212
Lutheran	8	4	12	70	16	86
Other Protestant Denominations	25	17	42	75	84	159
Roman Catholic	154	109	263	1,017	832	1,849
Pagan	6	.....	6	65	.....	65
Hebrew	2	2	4	24	10	34
Mahomedan	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Unascertained	8	1	9	89	31	120
Total	493	303	796	3,029	2,004	5,033

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane during the year 1899.

		Admitted and readmitted during 1899.			Under care during 1899.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies	New South Wales	202	167	369	1,069	949	2,018
	Other Colonies	50	27	77	216	115	331
Great Britain	England	106	46	152	694	310	1,004
	Scotland	23	10	33	139	80	219
	Ireland	65	46	111	538	483	1,021
France		5	1	6	20	5	25
Germany		8	.....	8	89	19	108
China		7	.....	7	76	.....	76
Other Countries		27	6	33	188	43	231
Total		493	303	796	3,029	2,004	5,033

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the Form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1899, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1899.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with Epilepsy	13	7	20	...	1	1	7	5	12	80	78	158
(b) without Epilepsy	22	12	34	...	...	...	7	4	11	271	176	447
Epileptic Insanity	29	12	41	1	...	1	10	4	14	99	70	169
General Paralysis of the Insane	39	1	40	1	...	1	43	2	45	75	4	79
MANIA—												
Acute	49	62	111	38	37	75	11	7	18	94	83	177
Chronic	13	10	23	...	...	...	6	7	13	217	196	413
Recurrent	13	6	19	13	3	16	3	1	4	50	59	109
Delusional	122	67	189	69	30	99	25	7	32	656	316	972
A Potu	19	5	24	13	3	16	...	...	...	16	8	24
Puerperal	...	8	8	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	33	33
Senile	7	5	12	2	1	3	7	...	7	18	16	34
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	11	12	23	10	9	19	...	1	1	28	30	58
Chronic	1	1	2	...	...	...	7	1	8	77	52	129
Recurrent	5	4	9	2	2	4	1	...	1	14	19	33
Delusional	96	72	168	43	40	83	14	7	21	381	317	698
Puerperal	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Senile	4	5	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	9	13	22
A Potu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	6	3	9	6	1	7	1	1	2	110	39	149
Secondary	14	2	16	2	...	2	15	2	17	247	116	363
Senile	22	5	27	6	1	7	22	9	31	80	27	107
Organic (*i.e.*, from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	8	1	9	...	1	1	9	2	11	10	1	11
Total	493	303	796	207	135	342	189	60	249	2535	1663	4198

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under Care, in the Hospitals and Licensed Houses for the Insane, during the year 1899.

Occupations.		Admitted and readmitted during 1899.			Under care during 1899.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	21	.....	21	67	1	68
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	51	.....	51	216	.....	216
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	33	1	34	176	3	179
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	65	.....	65	328	.....	328
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	31	.....	31	189	.....	189
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	13	10	23	82	55	137
Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.		226	.....	226	1,568	.....	1,568
Educational and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c.	1	25	26	9	69	78
Ordinary domestic work	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c.	.....	74	74	.....	554	554
Commercial — actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	1	8	9	1	76	77
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory workers, &c.	2	17	19	4	76	80
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military, and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	.....	5	5	.....	21	21
Wives of commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	.....	9	9	.....	52	52
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	.....	15	15	.....	100	100
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	.....	21	21	.....	112	112
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	.....	33	33	.....	229	229
No occupation		34	36	70	257	379	636
Unknown		15	49	64	132	277	409
Total		493	303	796	3,029	2,004	5,033

TABLE 12.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. in the various Institutions for the Insane for the year 1899.

Institutions.	Remaining on 31st December, 1898.			Admitted during year 1899. Admitted for the first time.			Admitted during year 1899. Re-admitted.			Admitted during year 1899. Transferred.			Total admitted, readmitted, transferred during year 1899.			Total under care during year 1899.			Discharged during year 1899. Recovered.			Discharged during year 1899. Relieved.			Discharged during year 1899. Transferred.			Discharged during year 1899. Escaped, and not re-captured within 28 days.			Discharged during year 1899. Died.			Total discharged or died, &c., during year 1899.			Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1899.			Average number resident, 1899.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions, 1899.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions, 1899.			Percentage of deaths on the average number resident, 1899.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Callan Park ...	458	413	871	136	105	241	23	14	37	8	3	11	167	122	289	625	535	1160	61	55	116	12	28	40	20	41	61	...	...	...	49	19	68	142	143	285	483	392	875	461	378	839	38·36	46·21	41·72	7·59	23·52	14·38	10·62	5·02	8·10
Gladesville ...	523	344	867	95	81	176	18	17	35	7	9	16	120	107	227	643	451	1094	72	44	116	5	1	6	7	37	44	...	...	...	22	7	29	106	89	195	537	362	899	519	317	836	63·71	44·89	54·97	4·41	1·02	2·84	4·23	2·20	3·46
Parramatta (Free).	676	382	1058	106	34	140	14	4	18	20	14	34	140	52	192	816	434	1250	55	19	74	7	...	7	5	24	29	1	...	1	65	13	78	133	56	189	683	378	1061	668	369	1037	45·83	50·00	46·83	5·83	...	4·43	9·73	3·52	7·52
Parramatta (Criminal).	45	8	53	15	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	18	60	11	71	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	3	16	...	...	...	3	...	3	16	4	20	44	7	51	43	8	51	...	33·33	5·55	...	...	...	6·97	...	5·88
Kenmore	250	123	373	54	27	81	1	...	1	2	68	70	57	95	152	307	218	525	18	12	30	6	1	7	8	1	9	3	...	3	16	7	23	51	21	72	256	197	453	250	153	403	32·72	44·44	36·58	10·91	3·70	8·53	6·40	4·57	5·70
Rydalmere ...	352	149	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29	16	13	29	368	162	530	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	1	6	1	...	1	20	4	24	26	7	33	342	155	497	343	151	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·83	2·58	4·85
Newcastle ...	155	144	299	24	5	29	1	2	3	9	3	12	34	10	44	189	154	343	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	10	8	18	13	11	24	176	143	319	166	143	309	...	...	...	4·00	28·57	9·37	6·02	5·59	5·82
Cooks' River..	15	18	33	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	21	23	44	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	7	3	10	14	20	34	14	20	34	16·66	...	9·09	...	20·00	9·09	28·57	...	11·76
Picton	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryde	...	8	8	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	15	15	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	33·33	33·33	...	33·33	33·33	...	22·22	22·22
Total	2474	1590	4064	436	266	702	57	37	94	62	111	173	555	414	969	3029	2004	5033	207	135	342	31	35	66	62	111	173	5	...	5	189	60	249	494	341	835	2535	1663	4198	2464	1549	4013	41·98	44·55	42·96	6·28	11·55	8·29	7·67	3·87	6·20

RETURN showing Weekly Cost for Maintenance in Hospitals for the Insane for ten years, 1890 to 1899 inclusive.

Year.	Without deducting Collections.	Deducting Collections
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	0 11 11¼	0 10 4¼
1891	0 12 1¼	0 10 5¼
1892	0 11 11½	0 10 2
1893	0 11 2¾	0 9 6¼
1894	0 10 7	0 8 11
1895	0 10 11¼	0 9 4
1896	0 10 5¾	0 9 0¼
1897	0 10 8¾	0 9 3
1898	0 11 0½	0 9 5
1899	0 11 1	0 9 5½
Average for ten years	0 11 2½	0 9 7

TABLE showing Weekly Cost of Maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane during the years 1870 to 1899, inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle		Callan Park.		Rydalmere.		Kenmore.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted	Collections not deducted
	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1870	0 12 6	0 12 11										
1871	0 11 11¾	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½	. .	. .						
1872	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11			. . .		.	
1873	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4¾	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1						
1874	0 12 2¼	0 12 10¾	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6						
1875	0 12 2	0 12 6¼	0 11 10½	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 3						
1876	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0¾	0 11 2¼	0 14 1	0 14 4½						
1877	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8¾	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 7					.	
1878	0 11 4½	0 12 3½	0 12 9¼	0 12 10¾	0 13 3¾	0 14 6¾						
1879	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2¼	0 11 7	0 12 8¼	0 13 1½	*1 2 11¾	*1 3 10¼				.
1880	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1½	0 11 5	0 12 0½	0 13 3½	0 13 11½	.			
1881	0 10 1½	0 12 2¾	0 10 2¼	0 10 9¼	0 10 9¼	0 11 8	0 12 10½	0 13 8¾				
1882	0 10 11	0 13 0¼	0 12 6	0 13 0¾	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 14 2¼	0 15 2¼	.	.		
1883	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0¼	0 16 4	0 17 3¼		.		
1884	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 9 11½	0 10 7	0 10 11	0 12 0	†0 17 2¾	†0 18 8½				.
1885	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 9 10½	0 10 7½	0 10 11½	0 12 1	0 15 9	0 17 4	.	.	. .	.
1886	0 11 8	0 13 9¼	0 10 2	0 10 11½	0 10 7½	0 11 6½	0 12 5½	0 14 4½	.	.	.	.
1887	0 11 3½	0 13 1½	0 9 7½	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 12 9¾	0 10 5½	0 12 4¾			.	.
1888	0 9 7¾	0 11 10¼	0 10 0½	0 11 1	0 11 2	0 11 11	0 10 7½	0 12 2¼				
1889	0 12 1	0 14 8	0 10 9¼	0 11 4	0 11 10¼	0 12 3¾	0 10 11½	0 12 11¼			.	
1890	0 10 9¼	0 13 0	0 10 1¾	0 10 11	0 10 2	0 11 2¼	0 10 3¾	0 12 4¾	.	.	. .	.
1891	0 10 9½	0 12 11¾	0 9 10¾	0 10 9	0 9 10½	0 11 2¼	0 10 1¾	0 12 8¼	*0 15 4¼	*0 15 4½		
1892	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 9 4	0 10 3	0 9 8½	0 10 11¼	0 10 2¾	0 13 0¼	0 12 11¼	0 13 4½		.
1893	0 10 2¾	0 12 4	0 8 8½	0 9 7¾	0 9 2¼	0 10 6	0 9 10¾	0 12 7¼	0 9 9½	0 10 5½		. . .
1894	0 9 6	0 11 5½	0 8 7	0 9 5¼	0 8 1¼	0 9 2¼	0 8 7¾	0 11 5	‡0 10 1½	‡0 11 0		.
1895	0 9 10¾	0 11 10½	0 8 7¾	0 9 6¼	0 7 10½	0 9 0	0 9 2¼	0 12 0¼	0 8 10½	0 9 9	*0 19 1¾	*0 19 4¼
1896	0 9 6¾	0 11 5	0 8 8¼	0 9 4½	0 7 6½	0 8 7¾	0 8 10¼	0 11 6½	0 8 1¾	0 8 11¾	0 14 7½	0 15 0
1897	0 9 9¼	0 11 7	0 8 11	0 9 7¼	0 7 5¼	0 8 6½	0 8 4½	0 11 2	0 8 3¾	0 9 4	‡0 15 9¼	‡0 16 2¾
1898	0 9 9¼	0 12 0	0 8 9	0 9 6	0 7 11¼	0 9 1½	0 9 7¼	0 12 8¾	0 8 7¼	0 9 7¼	0 12 8½	0 13 4
1899	0 9 6	0 11 7¼	0 9 1¾	0 10 0¾	0 7 5	0 8 7	0 9 3½	0 12 2¾	0 9 2¾	0 10 2¾	0 12 4⅝	0 13 0¾

* First year, and including cost of stores and outfit. † Opening of new Hospital ‡ Opening of new wards for women.

TABLE showing Annual Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1899.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total cost.	Amount of collections.	Total annual cost per Patient, without deducting collections	Annual cost per Patient, deducting collections.
			£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	1,094	836	25,231 18 10	4,579 8 8	30 3 7½	24 14 1
Do Parramatta...	1,321	1,088	28,636 6 4	2,771 19 4	26 6 3¾	23 15 5¼
Do Callan Park..	1,160	839	26 700 17 3	6,415 12 10	31 16 5¾	24 3 6¾
Do Newcastle .	343	309	6,936 4 1	956 18 1	22 8 10¾	19 7 0
Do Rydalmere..	530	494	13,211 2 11	1,356 17 1	26 14 9¾	23 19 11
Do Kenmore ...	525	403	13,734 17 3	709 14 11	34 1 6¾	32 6 4½
	4,973	3,969	114 451 6 8	16,790 10 11	28 16 8½	24 12 1¼

RETURN showing the Average Annual Cost of Maintenance per Patient for the year 1899.

Name of Hospital.	Daily average number of patients resident	Salaries.	Provisions extras, medical comforts, and forage	Stimulants—Wines, spirits, beer, &c	Medicines and surgical instruments.	Stores, including clothing, bedding, and materials for manufacture	Fuel, light, and water.	Incidental and miscellaneous expenses, including library, amusements, &c	Total expenditure	Collections for maintenance, &c	Annual cost for maintenance per patient	Annual cost per patient, deducting collections for maintenance, &c.
		£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville .	836	12 19 6½	9 19 5¼	0 1 4	0 3 10¾	4 9 4¾	1 11 9¾	0 18 2½	25,231 18 10	4,579 8 8	30 3 7½	24 14 1
Parramatta	1,088	10 9 4¾	9 5 10	0 0 11½	0 2 8½	3 13 10	1 12 9¾	0 19 4¼	28,636 6 4	2,771 19 4	26 6 3¾	23 15 5¼
Callan Park	839	13 5 0½	10 6 10¼	0 3 0¾	0 5 5¾	3 13 4¾	2 5 5¾	1 17 2¼	26,700 17 3	6,415 12 10	31 16 5¾	24 3 6¾
Newcastle	309	10 5 4	6 15 6¾	0 15 9¼	0 4 2	2 3 0	1 15 1	1 4 11¼	6,936 4 1	956 18 1	22 8 10¾	19 7 0
Rydalmere	494	10 17 11¼	8 17 5¾	0 0 2½	0 1 3½	4 11 8½	1 7 3	0 18 11¼	13,211 2 11	1,356 17 1	26 14 9¾	23 19 11
Kenmore	403	15 10 7¼	11 9 5¾	0 0 5	0 9 10½	3 5 5¾	1 12 1¼	1 13 8	13,734 17 3	709 14 11	34 1 6¾	32 6 4½

RETURN showing the Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per Patient for the year 1899.

Name of Hospital.	Daily average number of patients resident	Weekly cost, calculated on average number resident. Salaries.	Provisions extras, medical comforts, and forage.	Stimulants—Wines, spirits, beer, &c.	Medicines and surgical instruments.	Stores, including clothing, bedding, and materials for manufacture.	Fuel, light, and water.	Incidental and miscellaneous expenses, including library, amusements, &c.	Total weekly cost for maintenance per patient.	Average weekly collections for maintenance per patient.	Weekly cost per patient, deducting collections for maintenance, &c.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville	836	0 5 0	0 3 10	0 0 0¼	0 0 1	0 1 8½	0 0 7¼	0 0 4⅓	0 11 7½	0 2 1½	0 9 6
Parramatta	1,088	0 4 0¼	0 2 7	0 0 0¼	0 0 0⅛	0 1 5	0 0 7⅝	0 0 4	0 10 0¾	0 0 11¾	0 9 1¾
Callan Park	839	0 5 1	0 3 11¾	0 0 0½	0 0 1¼	0 1 4¾	0 0 10¼	0 0 8⅛	0 12 2¾	0 2 11¼	0 9 3½
Newcastle	309	0 3 11¼	0 2 7¼	.....	0 0 1	0 0 9¾	0 0 8	0 0 5¾	0 8 7	0 1 2	0 7 5
Rydalmere	494	0 4 2¼	0 3 5	.....	0 0 0½	0 1 9	0 0 6⅓	0 0 4	0 10 2¾	0 1 0	0 9 2¾
Kenmore	403	0 5 11½	0 4 4⅞	0 0 0⅛	0 0 2¼	0 1 3	0 0 7¼	0 0 7¾	0 13 0¾	0 0 8⅛	0 12 4⅝

Average weekly cost, without deducting, 11s. 1d., or deducting collections, 9s. 5½d.

RETURN showing the number of Insane Patients under care on 31st December of each year, the number of Admissions for each year, and the Total Expenditure in the Lunacy Department for each of the ten years from 1890 to 1899 inclusive:—

Year.	No. of Patients on 31st December.	Admissions.	Total Expenditure.
			£
1890	3,102	611	96,138
1891	3,134	596	100,112
1892	3,312	666	102,519
1893	3,425	688	101,077
1894	3,587	712	99,425
1895	3,720	715	104,846
1896	3,845	740	103,928
1897	3,951	692	109,623
1898	4,064	730	115,418
1899	4,198	796	119,435

Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

The statistics of this Institution are not included with those for the Hospitals and Licensed Houses, as the patients are for the most part only admitted for temporary care and treatment on their way to the hospitals, or whilst awaiting the signature of the certificates and orders necessary for their admission to these Institutions.

The number of patients remaining on 31st December, 1898, was 3, and the number admitted during the year 533, making a total of 536 under care and treatment. This number, which was somewhat less than for several previous years, was made up of two classes—those under certificates of insanity (292 in number) and those under remand under section 1 of the Lunacy Act of 1898, of whom there were 244. Taking these classes separately—of the 292 under certificate, 7 were discharged recovered, 284 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, and 1 remained at the end of the year; whilst of the 244 under remand, 135 were discharged recovered, 106 were sent to the Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to the Reception House, 1 died, and 2 remained at the end of the year. It will be seen that 106 of the number were first admitted in one and subsequently in the other class. The Superintendent of the Reception House reports that 5 cases under certificate, and 5 cases under remand, were admitted twice during the year 1899, and that 43 of the patients admitted during the year had in some one of the thirty years during which the Institution has been in existence previously been inmates. The large majority of these recurrent cases were suffering from the temporary insanity due to drink. The Institution has done good and useful work. The total number of patients discharged as recovered was 142, and there was only 1 death. Considering that a very large proportion of the cases was in an acute stage of the malady, the death-rate is a very small one, and the fact that no case of serious accident or suicide has occurred is creditable to the management.

The following table gives the detailed statistics of the Reception House for the year 1899:—

RETURN showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of Patients in the Reception House for the Insane during the Year 1899.

	Remaining on 31st December, 1898.			Admitted during 1899.			Total Number of Patients under care.			Patients Discharged, Transferred, Died, &c. Discharged Recovered, by Certificate.			Discharged Recovered, from Police Court.			Discharged Relieved.			Sent to Police Court and Returned to Reception House under Certificate.			Transferred to Hospitals or Licensed Houses.			Escaped, and not Recaptured within twenty-eight days.			Died.			Total Number Discharged, Died, &c.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
On remand	1	2	3	165	76	241	166	78	244	..	..	..	104	31	135	..	..	..	60	46	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	165	77	242	1	1	2
Under Lunacy Certificate	..	..	..	191	101	292	191	101	292	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	99	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	100	291	..	1	1
Total	1	2	3	356	177	533	357	179	536	6	1	7	104	31	135	..	..	..	60	46	106	185	99	284	..	..	..	1	..	1	356	177	533	1	2	3

The Observation Wards at H.M. Gaols, Darlinghurst and Parramatta.

The statistics of these wards are as follows:—There were at the ward at Darlinghurst on December 31, 1898, 13 inmates, and 33 were received during the year, making 46 under care; 31 were discharged of sound mind, 2 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 7 were transferred to the Observation Ward at Parramatta, and 6 remained at the close of the year.

In addition to these inmates, for whom the ward was specially set apart, 84 other prisoners were for short periods inmates, the majority of these being cases suffering from temporary mental symptoms due to alcohol, whilst serving sentences of a few days, or whilst under remand.

At the ward at Parramatta there were on December 31, 1898, 10 inmates, and 20 were received during the year, making 30 under observation. Of these, 13 were discharged as of sound mind, 5 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, and 12 remained at the close of the year. Into this ward, also, a number of similar cases to those received at Darlinghurst was admitted, the total number of these being 26.

The Lunacy Act provides that these wards should be visited by the Inspector-General of the Insane, and special visits of inspection were paid to the ward at Darlinghurst on January 14, February 1 and 23, May 16, June 28, July 12, August 16, and September 18, and to the ward at Parramatta on February 6, May 31, July 6, and October 4. The wards have also been visited at other times to see individual prisoners, or at the request of the visiting medical officers. At the visits of inspection care has been taken to see and speak to every prisoner, and to inquire into the circumstances of his case, as well as to make a careful examination into the general management of the ward.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons has courteously furnished the following returns, showing the general statistics of the two wards for the year 1899:—

RETURN showing the number of Persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the year 1899, the places whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1898.			Received.			Discharged. Of Sound Mind.			Discharged. To Hospitals for the Insane.			Discharged. To Police Courts.			Discharged. Died.			Transferred to Observation Ward, Parramatta.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted under the provisions of sections 68 and 72 of the Lunacy Act of 1898.																								
H.M. Gaols—																								
Darlinghurst	4	...	4	16	...	16	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	1
Goulburn	1	...	1	1	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bathurst	5	...	5	7	1	8	7	...	7	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3
Tamworth	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	...
Mudgee	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parramatta	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berrima	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubbo	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilcannia	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inverell	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	13	...	13	32	1	33	31	...	31	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	1	6
Awaiting Trial: Supreme Court, Sydney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awaiting Trial: Quarter Sessions	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure	2	...	2	6	...	6	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	2
From Police Courts: Under Sentence	...	...	...	12	2	14	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
From Police Courts: On Remand	..	...	...	63	12	75	...	...	..	...	...	...	61	12	73	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	15	..	15	115	15	130	44	2	46	5	...	5	61	12	73	2	...	2	7	...	7	11	1	12

Return showing the number of Persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Parramatta, during the year 1899, the places whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1898.			Received.			Discharged. Of Sound Mind.			Discharged. To Hospitals for the Insane.			Discharged. To Police Courts.			Discharged. Died.			Transferred to Observation Ward, Darlinghurst.			Remaining on 31st December, 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted under the provisions of sections 68 and 72 of the Lunacy Act of 1898. — H.M. Gaols— Darlinghurst	1	...	1	7	...	7	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Parramatta	8	...	8	12	...	12	12	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Bathurst	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tamworth	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	...	10	20	...	20	13	...	13	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Awaiting Trial — Supreme Court, Sydney.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awaiting Trial — Quarter Sessions	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
From Police Courts — Under Sentence	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
From Police Courts — On Remand	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	...	12	44	...	44	16	...	16	5	...	5	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
1 *December*, 1900, *a.m.*

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

343—A [1*s.* 3*d.*]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 10. TUESDAY, 3 JULY, 1900.

17. DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM:—Mr. Holman moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances surrounding the dismissal of Mrs. Abraham, Sub-Matron of the Shaftesbury Girls Asylum.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. McGowen, Mr. Ashton, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Spruson, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Storey, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 43. TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

6. DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM:—Mr. Holman (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the correspondence respecting Mrs. Margaret Abraham, late Sub-Matron of Shaftesbury Reformatory, laid upon the Table of the House on 10th July, 1900, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Dismissal of Mrs. Abraham, Shaftesbury Girls Asylum."
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 45. THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

9. DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM:—Mr. Holman (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Dismissal of Mrs. Abraham, Shaftesbury Girls "Asylum," have leave to sit during any adjournment of the House.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 66. WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1900.

13. DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM:—Mr. Holman (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Dismissal of Mrs. Abraham, Shaftesbury Girls "Asylum," have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 85. FRIDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1900.

12. DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM:—Mr. Holman. as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 3rd July, 1900, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

CONTENTS.

1900.

DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 3rd July, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon the circumstances surrounding the dismissal of Mrs. Abraham, Sub-Matron of the Shaftesbury Girls Asylum,*" and to whom was referred, on 18th September, 1900, "*the correspondence respecting Mrs. Margaret Abraham, late Sub-Matron of Shaftesbury Reformatory, laid upon the Table of the House on 10th July,* 1900," and to whom was granted, on 20th September, 1900, "*leave to sit during any adjournment of the House,*" and on 31st October, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sittings of the House,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and considered the correspondence referred, find,— *See List, page 6.

That Mrs. Margaret Abraham was dismissed from her position of Sub-Matron at the Shaftesbury Reformatory under circumstances which entitle her to the favourable consideration of the Government.

W. A. HOLMAN,
Chairman.

No. 1 *Committee Room,*
Legislative Assembly,
30*th November,* 1900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 19 *JULY*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—
Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 26 *JULY*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 2 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—
Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 8 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 21 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 22 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Holman, | Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Spruson.

Mr. Holman called to the Chair.
Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 28 *AUGUST*, 1900.

The meeting called for to-day postponed by order of the Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 29 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Holman in the Chair.
Mr. Ashton, | Mr. Spruson.

There not being a Quorum present during the sitting, the Chairman adjourned the Committee until to-morrow, at 2·30 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 30 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—
Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 4 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Quinn.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness *handed in* List of Duties of the Sub-Matron at Shaftesbury Reformatory. (*See Appendix.*)

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Spruson.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham recalled and further examined.
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman, | Mr. McGowen.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 13 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 18 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 19 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

FRIDAY, 21 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

MONDAY, 24 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 25 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Quinn,

Mr. Spruson.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings,—

(1) Referring the correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Mrs. Abraham, laid upon the Table of the House on 10th July, 1900, to the Committee.

(2) Granting leave to the Committee to sit during any adjournment of the House,—read by the Clerk.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham recalled and further examined.
Mrs. Marion Edmunds called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

Harold Huntley (*Clerk, Bankruptcy Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness produced papers in reference to the bankruptcy of Sydney Maxted.
Witness withdrew.
Mrs. Mary Jowett called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Edward John Smith (*Van Proprietor*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 1 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 6 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 14 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. McGowen, | Mr. Spruson.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House read by the Clerk.
Mrs. Mary Jowett recalled and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Sydney Maxted called in, sworn, and examined.
Room cleared.
Committee deliberated.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.
Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 30 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. McGowen, | Mr. Quinn,
Mr. Storey.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Same read and agreed to unanimously.
Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS ASYLUM.

TUESDAY, 4 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. MEAGHER, | MR. QUINN.

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham sworn and examined:—

Mrs. Margaret Abraham. 4 Sept., 1900.

1. *Chairman.*] You were appointed to the Sub-matronship of the Shaftesbury Reformatory? Yes.
2. How long ago? In 1894.
3. I suppose you have no recollection of the date of the month on which you were appointed? I went there on the day on which Mr. Reid came in as Premier—on the 16th or 17th July.
4. Who was the Matron there at the time? Mrs. Jowett.
5. How long were you there altogether? I went in July and I left in July; but I was suspended for some months before I left.
6. You were twelve months on the premises; but during the latter part of the time for some months you were suspended? Yes.
7. Whilst you were there you were engaged in a regular daily routine of duty? Yes.
8. And you had every opportunity of seeing how the management of the place was conducted? Yes. I had the management entirely in my own hands.
9. What would that consist of? Apportioning the girls their different duties; seeing that the place was kept in order; that the clothes were attended to; seeing the meals put on the tables and properly served, and seeing that it was properly done, and that the right quantity of food was supplied.
10. Did you have the ordering of the provisions? No; I had nothing whatever to do with that. I produce a list of the duties of the Sub-matron. [*See Appendix.*]
11. You, I understand, had not had any previous experience in a similar position? Not under the Government.
12. But you considered yourself, and were considered by those who appointed you, to have had an experience of that kind which qualified you for such a position;—will you tell us what that experience was? I can only say that the gentlemen who got me appointed—the late Sir William Windeyer and Mr. Copeland—said that they knew no one so capable of managing such an institution as I was.
13. What made them say that? They had been in my house, and they had seen how it was managed.
14. You conducted a large boarding establishment in Parramatta? Yes, old Government House; and I conducted one in Sydney also.
15. It was largely on the strength of your practical experience that they recommended you? Yes; they said that they knew of no one more competent to manage the institution. Judge Murray also recommended me to Mr. O'Connor, the Minister of Justice.
16. Then did the management of the place whilst you were there strike you as being satisfactory? No; it was most unsatisfactory.
17. What were the unsatisfactory elements? Well, to begin with, the food which was prepared for the children was not eatable. The porridge in the morning was burnt, and was in such a state that after it had gone on for about ten days the Matron came in and apologised, and said that it would not be so again, as she had sent to Sydney for proper utensils to prevent the porridge from being burnt.
18. Were they obtained? Yes.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham.
4 Sept., 1900.

19. And that grievance was removed? Yes. Each child was allowed a pint of milk a day; but none of the children ever got more than a wine-glass full, if they got so much. With my own hand I put the milk in each child's porridge, so I can answer as to the quantity that there was.
20. Was any milk served out during the day? Only a little in the tea, and that was sent in made.
21. Then the milk supply was short? Yes. We used condensed milk for a considerable time. There were not so many children there at the beginning as there were afterwards. Two cows were kept. I spoke to the Matron about the milk on several occasions, and she said she was told that there was not sufficient milk. I said, "Have you seen the bucket when it comes in?" and she said, "No." I told her there was sufficient to give all the children a proper quantity, because the pail was quite full.
22. You say that from your observation the children's milk supply was short? Yes.
23. Was there any other kind of food that was short? Yes. On Sundays the children had roast beef for dinner. There was one potato, a small piece of roast beef, a slice of bread, and a small slice of plum pudding afterwards.
24. Was that enough for the children? For a young child it might do, but not for girls that were growing and those who were working in the laundry.
25. Did they complain of being short? I used to do the best I could. They never complained. No one was allowed to complain, but I spoke about it. On a Monday there was cold roast beef, one potato, and one slice of bread.
26. Was it your impression that there was enough? No, never. Then on the rest of the five days of the week there was hash, which was uneatable. Many of the children were violently sick after they had eaten it. I spoke to the Matron about it repeatedly. I said, "Is there no other way in which the food can be prepared for the children?" and she said, "No." I pointed out that the hash was not properly made. It was sent in sometimes with fat nearly an inch deep on it.
27. Was there enough for the breakfasts and the teas? For breakfast there was a small plate of porridge, with a little milk, and after that two slices of bread, and a little mug of tea. Butter was supposed to be allowed to the children. They got dripping and treacle enough, but never to my knowledge was butter given, except three or four times. Never anything but treacle and dripping. For tea they had a small mug of tea and two slices of bread. When the tea came in there were no conveniences. We had to stir the tea with a piece of stick. It was sent in in a milk-bucket. One of the older girls used to pour it out into the different mugs, and I used to see that they had a proper quantity. Any that was over was put on one side for the older girls who were doing work.
28. It struck you, speaking as a woman of practical experience, that the food supply was short, and badly cooked? Yes; that is what I complain of.
29. Did the girls themselves ever speak to you about the matter? They never complained. They told me they were sick, and could not eat their food. I complained for them.
30. We will take the question of the treatment of the children, apart from the feeding of them;—did that strike you as being satisfactory? No; it was most unsatisfactory.
31. In what way? There were so many things, I ought to have kept notes of them. For instance, Mrs. Jowett ordered all those children to have their heads washed in cold water during the winter. They had cold baths in summer on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and hot baths in winter. I spoke to the Matron about the children's heads being washed in cold water in winter. I said that the children all had colds, and that it was very wrong to have their heads washed every morning in cold water. She never gave me any satisfaction. She gave out a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs for the girls, and you can imagine of what use a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs were amongst thirty or forty children.
32. I think you raised some objection as to the work which was given to the children to do? I did.
33. Will you tell us what you noticed whilst you were at the institution? To begin with, there were no conveniences left in their bedrooms, and there was a great deal of unpleasantness over that. The Matron ordered that none should be left in the bedrooms. I took the law into my own hands, and left conveniences for the children, and arranged that one of the elder girls should attend upon the younger ones; and the same with regard to the boys. There was half a bar of soap allowed for all those children for their bath and for washing themselves every day.
34. How many children would there be there at that time? About forty or more. In the mornings, when the children went to the bath, I got that half-bar of soap and cut it up into as many pieces as I could; but the servant had the key of the bath-room, and could go in and out when she liked, and often the soap that I put in at 7 o'clock in the morning was gone at 9 o'clock. I pointed this out to the Matron. The brushes and combs were taken out, and at 9 or 11 o'clock these things were brought out of the servant's room. Then there were no proper arrangements for keeping anything. The buckets and dinner-things were taken away that belonged to my court to the nurses' court. I asked the Matron to give me buckets, scrubbing-brushes, and other requisites for the dormitories, and she did so; but they were taken away, and when my work was to commence at 6 o'clock in the morning there were no brushes and no buckets. Then, when I found that I could not manage to keep things, I took them into the day-room, where I locked up the buckets and the cloths in a large press after drying them. I locked them up every night, and gave them out in the morning. The brushes I had brought into my room, and put behind the door. I told Mrs. Jowett that I would get a case made at my own expense, in which to keep articles under lock and key. Things were taken up to the other court repeatedly, and when I wanted them I was unable to go on with my work. Wednesday was my day off, and on the morning, before going to town, I would give the girls all their duties to attend to, and each girl knew, when she came out in the morning, what work to go to. I found, however, that the Matron constantly changed the girls, so that when I came on on Thursday morning there was no girl to attend to the work. The girls did not know what work to go to. I said to the girls, "Who changed you?" and they said, "Mrs. Jowett." I bore that for three months—my girls being changed every week. I never once complained, until at last it got beyond bearing, and I found that the more I bore the more I should have to bear. I then told Mrs. Jowitt that for the future I would not allow her to interfere with my work.
35. How long had you been in the establishment then? About three months.
36. Had you spoken to her before? No; that was the first time. I said I would not allow it; it was my place to give the girls their work, and that if she insisted on changing the girls she should take the duties on herself. By 9 o'clock in the morning everything had to be done; duties commenced at 6 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock the girls had to be in school. There were clothes to be mended, rooms to be attended to, and everything to be done to have the place in working order, and we were never five minutes behind from the day that I went there until the day that I left.

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37. If you had been behind, was there any record by which it would have been shown? That I do not know.
38. No complaint was ever made to you about lack of punctuality? No. I had better say that on the first morning that I was on duty Mrs. Jowett came and showed me all the different duties. I then asked if she would go round with me every day for a week after I had done everything, so that I should know whether I had properly carried out her orders and know exactly what was to be done. She agreed to do so, and came for a week with me, and at the end of the week she said, smiling, "I think I need not come any longer; I think I might come to you for a lesson."
39. Of course, you did not find anything particularly difficult in the duties? No. I could manage a much larger establishment with the greatest ease if I could be allowed to carry it on in a proper manner; but what I complained of was that the things were not given to me. For instance, when I wanted such a thing as needles, unless I put them down on the list on a Saturday, I could not get them, because the Matron would not go into the store during the week. Thimbles would be wanted, and if we forgot to put them on the list we could not get them until the following Saturday.
40. These are matters of detail concerning the management which after all may have been annoying, but you can hardly say that anything more was involved in them than mismanagement; what we are more anxious to know about is whether there was anything that seemed to suggest actual callousness towards the interests of the children in the institution;—can you remember any experiences of yours which bear on that? Yes; the ill-treatment of the children. The first day I was on duty Mrs. Jowett said, "Mrs. Abrahams, no one person would be able to manage the kitchen and look after the food too. I will do that for you. You will not have to do that." I said, "But it is in the list of my duties." She said, "Yes; but you could not possibly manage it. I will look after the food for you." Of course, she was the Matron, and I obeyed. So that I do not know the quantity that any child would have. I only knew that the food was good, if it had been properly prepared. What I complained of was the insufficiency of the food and the improper cooking.
41. Did you see any cases of what you would call improper treatment of the children in any other direction besides neglect? I suppose I must first speak about the schoolmistress. Miss Bromby was appointed schoolmistress, and from the day when she was appointed there was constant beating of the children. Their cries never ceased. Hour after hour you would hear some child screaming. One day I found Mrs. Jowett leaning against the door listening to a child. I said to her, "How that Miss Bromby beats the children." Mrs. Jowett said, "Yes; if she cannot teach, she knows how to use the cane." I said, "I wonder how you allow it. You should put a stop to it." She replied that she had nothing to do with it. I said, "You should have a great deal to do with it. If I were Matron here, she should not beat the children." There was a boy named Johnston in the institution, and one evening when we were putting the children to bed, and this boy was undressed, I noticed that his back was black from his collar to his boots. I said, "What is the matter with that child?" and the reply was, "Oh, the Miss beat him." Miss Bromby was always addressed as "the" Miss.
42. Do you remember another case? Yes; there was a little girl named Mary Ann Tweedie, my own house servant. One Thursday morning when the child came to the house I saw that she looked very ill and wretched, and I said, "What is the matter with you?" when she burst into tears, and said, "The Miss beat me yesterday." I said, "What for?" and she replied, "I was holding my slate, and the pencil fell down." I asked, "Where did she beat you?" and the child said, "On my back." Her blouse was taken off, and on her right shoulder and arm there were nine great marks of the cane. When I went over after breakfast I spoke to Mrs. Jowett about it. I said, "How dare that woman beat the child?" Mrs. Jowett said, "Oh, Mrs. Abraham, she has a name." I said, "Yes; I beg her pardon. No woman would strike a child as she has done."
43. Did the Matron take any action? No.
44. She did not recognise that she had any jurisdiction? No.
45. What was the age of the child? I think she was about 14. The next case was that of a girl named Emily Markham. This girl suffered from some internal complaint. I cannot tell you what it was, but it was very unpleasant indeed. I spoke to the Matron about it, and asked if she would put her in a single dormitory.
46. Was it a thing which was likely to be offensive to the other girls in the dormitory? Yes; I suggested to the Matron that she should see the doctor. This occurred seven or eight times, and the Matron said she would cure the girl. I said, "I do not know anything about it. It would be better to see the doctor." However, the Matron ordered that the next time it happened, word was to be sent to her, and when it happened she ordered the girl to come out.
47. How did she treat the girl then? The Matron ordered the girl to come out, and put a wet sheet round her, and made her walk round the court for two hours.
48. What time of the year was this? I cannot say.
49. How long had you been in the institution then? I could not tell.
50. *Mr. Quinn.*] Was that at night? No; in the morning.
51. The court was in the open air? Yes; but covered with a verandah all round. I hope I shall never see such an exhibition again. I never saw a child suffer such grief as that child did. I never saw any creature suffer as that girl suffered. The second time that it happened the girl laughed defiantly.
52. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was this done in the presence of both sexes? Yes; the girl was made to walk round in the wet sheet for two hours.
53. What age would be the oldest of the boys present? Ten or 12 years, I should say, perhaps not so old.
54. *Mr. Quinn.*] How old was the girl? She was a very stoutly-built girl. I should think that she was 12 or 13 years old. She looked much older than she was.
55. And this treatment was repeated? Yes; it was.
56. *Chairman.*] Was the girl Tweedie beaten a second time? Yes. Then there was another girl, Dora Whelan.
57. How old was she? She was about 16, I should say. She had just come out of the hospital at Moorcliff, where she had been under treatment for sore eyes. She was put in the laundry, and her eyes began to get very bad again. I went to the Matron three times about the girl, and pointed out that her eyes were getting bad, and that the laundry was the worst place for her to be in. The Matron refused to take

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take the girl out of the laundry, and the third time she said she would not be bested by any girl. I said, "The girl will be blind if she is left in the laundry." She said at last she would take the girl out of the laundry and put her into the ironing-rooms. That was out of the frying-pan into the fire. When I was suspended a nurse had to put drops in the girl's eyes.

58. She had to go back under medical treatment? Yes. But there was no one there except the nurse who put the drops into the child's eyes.

59. Was she a trained nurse? Yes; an excellent nurse. She was a woman who did her duty to the girls thoroughly.

60. Do you recollect the case of the girl Helen Tracey? Yes; she belonged to the nurses' court. I had nothing to do with the five girls in the nurses' court.

61. What were they doing there? Keeping the place clean.

62. They were servants for the nurses? Yes; they had five, and I had only one girl to do anything for me, where all the children were. They told me one day that the girl Tracey was dreadfully sick, and that she tried to commit suicide. I am not sure about it, but I think she was shut up for two days. The next day at breakfast I spoke to her very seriously, and the girl said she was tired of her life. I asked if she did not know what a dreadful thing it was. I spoke to her kindly, and she cried. That is all I can tell you about it. Afterwards I heard that she broke things in her room. The girls told me that she twice attempted to commit suicide.

63. You were going to say something about the case of the girl Tweedie? Yes. On a certain afternoon I was sitting in the day-room with the girls sewing when we heard a loud screaming, and some one ran past the door. The girls said, "Mrs. Abraham, little Mary Ann there has been dreadfully beaten." I went to where the child was, and she certainly was a pitiable sight. Blood was dropping from one her fingers, and she had been beaten on her arms and hands. It seems that Miss Bromby had beaten her, and in trying to pull the girl's hands from under her arms she cut her finger with her nail, taking a piece of flesh out.

64. You saw that? Yes. I sent the girl over to my house, and my daughter tied up the finger with a piece of rag. This occurred on a Monday on the bathing evening. I was subsequently called into the office, and when I went in I found that an inquiry was going on. Mr. Green was seated in the room.

65. Had anything that you had done brought it on;—had you asked for an inquiry? No.

66. Do you know what was the nature of the inquiry? I only know that I had complained of the treatment of the children. Mr. Maxted asked me about it, and I told him of the treatment which they received.

67. You have told us now about the arrangements, about the feeding, about the working of the girls, and their general treatment, and on all these grounds you thought there was good cause for dissatisfaction? Yes.

68. Can you tell us about the personnel of the staff employed in addition to the nurses and the Matron? There was only one nurse. There was the Matron, and I was the Sub-matron. There was also the school-mistress; but she was not appointed until I had been there for some time.

69. Were there any men employed about the place? There was a man named Blaney and his wife.

70. What was his position? He was a servant.

71. And his wife? She was cook and laundress.

72. Did she have any girls under her in the laundry? Yes.

73. Did anything about Blaney strike you as being unsatisfactory? Yes; he was constantly intoxicated, and his wife used to smell of drink at 6 o'clock in the morning. He used to lie for a couple of days in the stable, and do nothing. I saw the nurse go and take the keys out of his pocket.

74. How often? I saw her do that once; but he was frequently intoxicated. On some occasions he was very bad indeed. One day his wife was lying out in the bush. The children had just come home from Rose Bay Convent, and were going to Watson's Bay. I heard some of the children calling out, "Oh, she is down. It is Mrs. Blaney." I went up to the gate, and said, "What is it?" and they told me that Mrs. Blaney was intoxicated in the bush, and had fallen several times. The same afternoon her husband was lying in the stable.

75. Then did you feel bound to mention this to the Matron? The Matron knew about it.

76. Did you speak about it to her? Yes; but a very serious affair happened before that. What I found fault with Mrs. Blaney about was the use of foul language to the girls. When I speak of this drunkenness do not think I mean to say that they were bad servants, because the man was a capital groom, and the woman was an excellent cook and laundress. There was no fault to be found with them, except as regards their intemperance.

77. Was it frequent on her part, as well as on his? No, not on her part. He was frequently lying under my cottage window intoxicated, or in the stable. I do not wish to make things worse than they were, but I saw him repeatedly intoxicated, lying about the grounds. His wife I saw intoxicated only once, but she constantly took drink. She took drink in the morning at 6 o'clock.

78. You only once saw her the worse for liquor? I have seen her worse for it several times, but not intoxicated.

79. What was this serious affair that you spoke of? The man Blaney had a dreadful dog, a most ferocious animal—the only dog that I was ever afraid of in my life. I asked them to put him out of the way. One afternoon the girls came and said that Blaney was mad drunk, and that he had lashed his dog nearly to death. He was very fond of his dog. I said I was very sorry. The girls went to bed at 8 o'clock. I was going to the dormitories, and, when opposite the day-room door leading into the nurses' court, I saw Blaney coming from the nurses' court. He looked very wild and very dreadful, and something seemed to say to me, take care of Blaney, he means to do you some injury. I went to the dormitory and watched him. At the door that led up to my place there was a pump, and Blaney stood leaning on the pump with his hand in his right coat-pocket. He was shaking as a man does when under the influence of drink. Previous to this Mrs. Blaney told me that he slept with a loaded revolver under his pillow. She said we were very brave to live in the cottage by ourselves, and that Blaney would not sleep without his revolver. There were two bolts on the door. I knew that Blaney carried a revolver in his pocket, and he was mad with drink, and had been beating the dog. He was in such an excited state that my life was not safe. I went to the kitchen to see if I could get out that way, without having to go near him. The kitchen, however, was locked, and I could not get out. I then called one of the elder

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elder girls, and said, "Sarah, I want you to come across with me to the cottage." When we got outside the door Blaney was standing near, and she screamed out, and I said, "Oh, it is Blaney." It was dark, so that we could barely see. I said, "Sarah, run," and we both ran. When I got to the cottage I said, "Wait here until he goes in, and I will go into my house." I heard Sarah go and close the door; then I went in. I was so frightened that I did not know what to do. When I got in I spoke through the speaking tube, and asked Mrs. Jowett to come over, and I told her what had happened—that I was afraid of Blaney, that he had a revolver in his pocket, and that if the girl had not been with me something would have happened. She said, "Why should Blaney have any ill-feeling against you?" I said, "You know we have taken his cottage. They have not hesitated to tell me that, and they say they are uncomfortable where they are now." He had a little house of his own, for which he got 5s. a week rent, and he had to turn his tenant out to put his furniture in it. I said, "Do you attribute the unpleasantness that has occurred to my taking the cottage? You will remember that I told you that Mr. Maxted said that we were to have three years in the building." She said, "You did."

80. Was any act done by Blaney which justified those fears? No.

81. It was fear that might or might not have been well grounded? Yes; but he used to come round the house night after night.

82. But he may have had the most harmless purposes? He may have had, but I think I know, unfortunately, too much of what drunken men are capable of doing.

83. You never saw him commit any act of violence? No.

84. Did he ever use any bad language in your presence? No.

85. His wife did though? Yes. I said to Mrs. Jowett I would go in the morning and see Mr. Maxted, and tell him what had occurred. I went, but I could not see Mr. Maxted. I went and saw Sir William Windeyer and told him, and he said, "Has the Matron reported those people?" I said, "No." Then he said, "Your duty is plain. You must report the Matron for not doing her duty, and tell Maxted from me that those people have no right to be kept another hour in the Government Service, and a woman who does not do her duty has no right to be at the head of the establishment." He said, "Tell Maxted word for word what you have told me, and when he knows the nature of the case he will not keep them."

86. When did you see Mr. Maxted? Sometime after.

87. How long? I cannot tell how long. The portion about Mrs. Jowett I did not tell him. I never reported Mrs. Jowett in any shape or way.

88. Was this the first time you had a conversation with Maxted about the management of the institution? No; I had a previous one.

89. We may take it that this being the state of things that you found prevailing in the asylum you were highly dissatisfied with everything you saw, and, to the best of your belief, you reported to the Matron the various defects that you noticed? Yes.

90. Did the Matron ever come to you and point out any defects in your work? Never once, from the day that I went there until the day that I left.

91. Was it ever necessary to go round and re-do the work? Never once. I have been for ten days at a time without seeing the Matron. She never once found fault, or had occasion to find fault, with anything done in the institution.

92. Was any attempt ever made by your superiors to find out how your work was carried out? Never. The first time I saw Mr. Maxted I said, "Mr. Maxted, from what you hear about me, do you think that I understand my duties?" He said, "Mrs. Abraham, I have heard nothing but praise in the highest degree of the way you manage."

93. How were you first brought into touch with your official superiors, beyond the Matron;—who was the first officer that you saw? Mr. Allen, who came out to the Shaftesbury Asylum.

94. To do what? To take down particulars about Blaney.

95. That was the first time after you had seen Sir William Windeyer? Yes.

96. You had not spoken to any one else? No.

97. How was it that Mr. Allen was sent out? That I do not know.

98. Did the Matron report you? The Matron sent in a report about my having a girl, because I asked her to allow my servant to sleep in the house because we were afraid.

99. And she sent in a report? Yes.

100. Recommending or condemning it? Asking for permission. She allowed what I asked to be done for a week or ten days. Then she said she could not allow it any longer without permission. She wrote to Mr. Maxted, who wrote back to say that the girls were not to sleep out of the institution.

101. Did you think that that led to Mr. Allen coming down? Yes.

102. What did Mr. Allen do—hold an inquiry? I was called in, and I have been told that all that I said should have been written out, but it was never given to me. I merely told him what I have stated now.

103. You told Mr. Allen about Blaney? Yes.

104. What action was taken by the Department whilst you were there? Blaney, I heard, was dismissed. The Matron said that he was allowed to resign.

105. Then he did go? Yes.

106. There was no suggestion of any complaint against yourself in connection with that inquiry? Nothing that I ever heard.

107. The next step was the appearance of Mr. Green to hold an inquiry? Yes.

108. Can you tell us what occurred then? That was on the afternoon, and Mary Ann Tweedie was beaten the evening after.

109. Was Mr. Green on the ground when that occurred? No, he had not arrived. I sent her over to my cottage, and Mr. Green came and held an inquiry.

110. He did not come to hold an inquiry into the case of the girl, did he? I do not know.

111. Had you interviewed Mr. Maxted before Mr. Green came? Yes, twice.

112. And you went to see Sir William Windeyer, who recommended you to see Mr. Maxted? Yes.

113. And you went to see Mr. Maxted some weeks afterwards? Yes.

114. What did you say to Mr. Maxted? He asked me how the institution was managed, and I told him what I have told you. I said that there was a girl, called Haugh, who was a servant in the kitchen where the Matron's food was prepared, my house being separate. I said to that girl one day, and it was the only

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only question that I ever asked in the institution, "Who is Mrs. Jowett's butcher; our butcher gives us such dreadful meat that we cannot use it?" The girl said, "Mrs. Jowett has no butcher; she takes her meat out of the stores." I never asked her another question, or made another remark, but that girl was never allowed in the day-room afterwards.

115. I suppose you wish us to understand that you asked that question to obtain information for your own private guidance? Yes; for my own use. When I saw Mr. Maxted he asked how the children were treated. I told him what I have told you. I told Mr. Maxted that there was no butter used in the institution, that the supply of milk was short, that condensed milk was used, and that the milk was skimmed. Then I also told him what Mrs. Blaney had told me—that butter was made twice a week in the institution. Mr. Maxted apparently misunderstood this, and asked me if I asserted that Mrs. Jowett made 10 lb. of butter a week. I told him that I said nothing of the kind.

116. Did any further conversation take place? I told Mr. Maxted what Sir William Windeyer said. Another thing which I forgot was, that when I saw Sir William Windeyer I said, "I am going to ask for an exchange. I am going to ask Mr. Maxted to take me away." Sir William said, "You will do nothing of the sort. Why should you be turned out of your appointment by this drunken servant? It is monstrous; it is iniquitous. Tell Mr. Maxted what I say, and he will not allow it."

117. That was the advice you acted on as to seeing Mr. Maxted? Yes. Then Mr. Maxted said to me, "You will never be happy there. Write to me privately, and ask me to remove you." Then he said, "I wonder if Mrs. Teece would exchange with you."

118. Did you make any further report to Mr. Maxted? I told him about the treatment of the children.

119. About the beating? No; it had not occurred then.

120. At the date of these interviews you had been at the institution four or five months? I do not think I had been there so long. I suppose I had been there about three months.

121. This was really the first time that you had seen Mr. Maxted in reference to the institution? Yes.

122. You had a separate interview with Mr. Maxted before Mr. Green held this inquiry? No; only one interview. The second time was just before I left the institution.

123. The next thing you know of is that Mr. Green came to make an inquiry? I did not know that he came to make an inquiry. The girls were bathing, and when they were bathed I was sent for. I had sent Mary Ann over to the cottage, and she was not to come back. She refused to go into the school. She would not go near Miss Bromby, and said she would run away. Mrs. Jowett said she must go into the school; but I said, "I will arrange for my daughter to give her lessons, so that she need not go into the school." Mr. Green held the inquiry on the day that the girl Tweedie had been beaten for the second time. I sent her over to the cottage to be attended to. The matter of the girl Tweedie came up before Mr. Green, and he told me that she was a very bad character; that she had a seven years' bad record against her. I assured Mr. Green that he was mistaken; that the girl had been brought to me by the Matron when she first came in; that the Matron had explained that her father was paying 2s. 6d. a week for her, and was anxious that a little extra attention should be given to her. Mr. Green disputed this altogether, and told me that I was in error.

124. What did you offer to do then? I said that I could call in her relatives, which I afterwards did, sending for her aunt.

125. What did she do? Her aunt said that she had been only three months on the State, and that she would bring her Sunday-school teacher to prove the time when she left the Sunday-school and was put on the State.

126. You have no doubt that she was a decent girl? She was a decent, quiet, respectable girl; but she was a nervous little thing, frightened, and suffered terribly with toothache; and she was put into the laundry, which I considered entirely unsuitable, as it exposed her to the alternations of heat and cold, which brought on her complaint.

127. *Mr. Meagher.*] In the light of subsequent investigation, do you still say that Mr. Green was mistaken? I think so. I think he mistook that girl for someone else.

WEDNESDAY, 5 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. MEAGHER. | MR. SPRUSON.

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham further examined:—

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128. *Chairman.*] Since leaving, yesterday, have any further facts occurred to you illustrating the general management of the Asylum when you were appointed to the staff? I have some notes which I made when I was there. I looked them up last night. I thought I had better bring them, as there are one or two things which I had forgotten to mention. The boy Johnson to whom I refer, who was so desperately beaten, had a very unpleasant habit of soiling his bed. I tried everything possible to prevent it, and at last I spoke to the Matron, and asked if she would put him into a separate room. The Matron said she would cure him, and gave orders that he should be taken to her the next time he did it. On the next occasion that it occurred she had him put in a cold bath, and held under the water. This was done as soon as the marks of the previous beating went off the boy's back. Afterwards he was taken out of the institution. There is another thing which I forgot to mention—that is that there is no sewerage there. Earth pans are used, eight girls had to take the pans out in the morning, and when they came back the pans were washed and disinfected. There were a number of big boys in the place, and I thought that the boys were the proper people to do this work, so I took the girls off that duty and put the boys on to do it. On one occasion the man Blaney, who was in one of his fits of intemperance, was not there to attend to his duty, and his wife attended to them. There was a boy named O'Sullivan there, and she left him out in the paddock, and the horse kicked him on the jaw. That boy was taken away to the hospital, and I never saw him afterwards.

129. You cannot suggest that that was anything beyond an accident? Her duty was to see the children into the building.

130. Do you suggest that there was neglect in that case? Certainly; she had no right to leave the boy outside. He was very seriously injured.

131.

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131. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see what was done with the boy Johnson? No; the girl who put him in the bath told me, and I heard the boy scream. There is another thing which I remember. On three occasions there was a small jug of milk, not quite a pint, supplied. Those were the only occasions on which fresh milk was ever supplied to the children of the institution whilst I was there. That milk was for their porridge. Sometimes the skimmed milk which was allowed was turning sour. When I went to the institution there were two cows and a calf when I went there. When I was suspended there were five cows milking, and those children still got sour skimmed milk. The number of children in there at that time was forty. You asked me if I had any idea as to how to manage an institution of that sort, and I told you that I had not had any experience of the kind, except as regards the management of my own house. I have just looked through my books and I find that I had in my house at one time six or seven servants, and nearly fifty other people. Surely, if I was capable of managing an establishment like that to the satisfaction of everyone in my house, I was capable of managing a Government institution. My father, who was educated for the ministry, was master of one of the largest training schools in the north of Ireland, where hundreds of children attended annually. He was master of a training school to which men were sent to be trained by him.

132. *Mr. Spruson.*] Did you have any experience of that place which your father was at? I was born there.

133. Were you connected with the management of the place? I was only a child at the time.

134. Then you could not learn much from your connection with that institution? No.

135. Have you any other facts in regard to the state of the institution which you think the Committee ought to know? Just the generally unkind treatment of the children, and the insufficient clothing given to them. I could not get sufficient clothing for the girls; they were there on cold mornings without stockings, and some without boots.

136. Was there any marked shortage of stockings and shoes? No; in the stores there was plenty of everything, and the store was in the institution.

137. How is it you could not get them? I asked for the articles, but they would never give them to me. When I went to the institution the Matron called me and said, "This girl Markham has only one garment. If we sent a girl out of the institution in this state, what would be thought of us." I went to the Matron five times for a dress for the girl, and could not get it. I was told that there was no dress that would fit her, and I had to do the best I could. The clothing of the girl had to be changed every week.

138. Was there any marked deficiency of clothing;—did the girl get the clothing which you thought necessary for her? She did not. There were forty-one girls and boys at the meals, and there were two in the hospital, making forty-three altogether. I have a Memo. here which I read out to Mr. Green at the inquiry. There were twenty-one knives, thirty-four forks, thirty-five spoons, eleven cups and saucers, eight cups without saucers, some without handles, twenty mugs. On Friday, 2nd November, nine new mugs were given out. For several weeks a piece of stick was used to stir the tea with. Afterwards we got a tin spoon. There was an insufficient supply of hot water for washing up. There were three old towels for the dining-room, which were afterwards reduced to one. The brushes and combs were constantly stolen from both the rooms. The bath-room was kept locked, except when in use or being cleaned. The nurse has five girls for her work. I, for all my work, had one girl only. Only one of the nurse's girls goes to afternoon school. On Monday, the 29th October, the girls came through at 22 minutes past 6 o'clock; on Tuesday at 20 minutes past 6.

139. What is the purpose of this evidence? These elder girls had to take the management of the dormitories, and help the younger ones. There were two girls for each dormitory, making the beds, sweeping, scrubbing, and cleaning.

140. That there was disorganisation or inefficiency in the management is one thing, but who is responsible is another;—who was responsible for the girls not coming down earlier? The nurse was not there to let them out.

141. This statement is in the nature of a complaint against the nurse? A complaint against the management, and of the want of regularity in the establishment.

142. Was there anyone else responsible besides the nurse? I think the Matron is responsible for everything.

143. She may have been nominally responsible; but was the organisation of the place such as to require her attention to a matter like that? I do not know. My duty was to be in the place at 6 o'clock.

144. What you complain about is that it was the duty of the nurse to see that the girls were there, but they were not there? Yes; she locked them up.

145. And they were habitually not down at 6 o'clock? Yes; frequently it was half-past 6.

146. *Chairman.*] The Committee does not require a report on the institution;—you understand that, in consequence of the general state of disorganisation you saw you complained, and eventually friction arose between you and your superiors? I never had a word of unpleasantness with the Matron except on one occasion, when I told her that I would assert my authority.

147. You were dismissed? Yes.

148. And your allegation is that you were dismissed in consequence of friction arising between you and others about matters for which you were not responsible? Certainly not.

149. Irregularities existed, and you protested against them? Yes. The dormitories had to be scrubbed twice a week, but swept and dusted every day; but there were no brushes. The floorcloths could not be found. After 9 o'clock in the morning they might be found in the laundry. I asked Mrs. Jowett for a place to lock these things up in, but she said the room was required. The soap given out at 6 o'clock in the morning was stolen at 9. On the 5th of November, at five minutes past 6 o'clock, when I got over, I found the boys in the passage. They had not been locked in. I found that in both the dormitories occupied by the girls their windows were closed. During that morning, after school had been in for some time, I was searching for brushes and the dustpan, which I found in the laundry. I locked them up in the press in the day-room.

150. We may assume that there was a great deal of disorganisation, of which these are instances which you are giving? Yes. The man Blaney, when I went over for my meals, used to put the clock on twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour.

151. *Mr. Spruson.*] You and Blaney were on bad terms? I reported him and his wife for intemperance and for using improper language to the girls.

152. What do you mean by improper language to the girls; strong language? It went much further than strong language.

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153. You have told us about some notes that you made; were they not in reference to matters before there was any misunderstanding or difference between you and the other parties in charge? Yes.
154. Why were they made? They were not made until after I had reported Blaney; then there commenced a sort of boycotting.
155. Did you complain? I complained to the Matron. There is another thing I must tell you. One day in crossing the court I spoke to Mrs. Blaney. I stopped to ask her a question in connection with the place, and she said, "Do not speak to me; there are four eyes watching us." I saw the Matron later on, and I told her what the woman said, and asked her the meaning of it; but she said she did not know. A day or two afterwards I said to Mrs. Blaney, "What did you mean by that remark," and she said, "When you have been as long in the institution as I have you will know that you cannot speak to anyone in it without being watched, and everything you do being remarked."
156. When did you begin to make notes after you reported Blaney? The dates are on the notes.
157. After you reported Blaney you continued to make notes? Yes.
158. From your position in the institution any report that you made must have been to the Matron; you could not officially have gone over her head? Certainly not; I reported these things to her.
159. Officially you did all you could to put matters to rights? I did.
160. You referred to the boy Johnson who was taken out of the institution after the marks on his body had disappeared;—who took him away? I do not know.
161. Do you suggest that he was taken away improperly, or in the ordinary course? I cannot tell you; he was taken away I suppose in the ordinary course.
162. *Chairman.*] At a certain stage you went and made a complaint to Mr. Maxted? No; I did not make a complaint to Mr. Maxted, but to Mrs. Jowett.
163. But you did eventually have an interview with Mr. Maxted? Yes.
164. The result of that interview was, apparently as far as you know, that some time afterwards Mr. Green came and held an inquiry in the institution? Yes, a considerable time after.
165. Can you remember what took place at that first inquiry by Mr. Green;—were you called in to give evidence? I was called in before Mr. Green, and was asked what complaint I had to make. I told him what I have told the Committee now. There were three of us in the room, Mr. Allen, Mr. Green, and myself. When I mentioned that the milk was always skimmed, and constantly turning sour, and that we never had fresh milk, Mr. Green jumped out of his chair and said it was a lie, that there was never a drop of skimmed milk supplied. He said that Kate denied that there was ever a drop of sour milk sent in.
166. What further points were raised? Mr. Green said that I was a most vindictive woman, most impertinent, insubordinate, and untruthful. Three times I was ordered to tell my reasons for believing that there would be another inquiry.
167. Had you expressed the belief that there would be another inquiry? I did. I said that when a proper inquiry took place I would ask to have the girls brought in. Mr. Green asked what reason I had to expect another inquiry. I said I declined to answer that question. He then ordered me to answer it, as he was my superior officer, and I refused. Then he said that my conduct was that of a pimp.
168. When you made your statement regarding the condition of the institution, what did Mr. Green do;—did he pass any comment upon it? He did not believe it. He was Mrs. Jowett's friend. I do not object to Mr. Green trying to do his best for his friend. Then Mr. Green accused me of wishing to have an epileptic girl thrashed.
169. Was that a fact? Certainly not. When I arrived at Shaftesbury that girl was in the hospital very ill, and had a nurse with her day and night, and was not expected to live, according to Mrs. Jowett's statement to me. On a certain occasion this girl had a fit of ill-temper. She used to drink tea that was very strong. A girl told me about her fit of ill-temper, and I said, "What an ungrateful girl, after all the kindness of the nurse!" I said if I had been the nurse I would have given her a good whipping. A girl named Bertha came in, and I said, "You were with the nurse last night"; and she said that the girl threw herself down, and screamed and screamed and screamed, and she said the nurse took off her shoe and beat her till she could not beat her any longer. This was the girl that I said, for her ingratitude to the nurse, should have had a good whipping.
170. As a matter of fact, the nurse had whipped her? I did not know it at the time when I made that remark. Mr. Green made that accusation.
171. You never ordered or suggested that the girls should be beaten? No; I said that if I had been the nurse, I would have done it. Another thing which Mr. Green brought against me was that I had insulted Mrs. Jowett about some flowers. You know I had a right to go and take flowers as well as any of the other officers, but I would not do such a thing. I took a basket and asked Mrs. Jowett to pack some for me. She sent me a basket of flowers, but they were flowers which had been used in a house and were withered, and when my daughter saw them she sent them back.
172. Mr. Green said that you insulted Mrs. Jowett? I did not.
173. What other thing did Mr. Green say? Twice during the interview he advised me to ask for an exchange. I did not reply at first, but afterwards I said I could not do that without consulting my friends.
174. I suppose you saw no reason why you should apply for an exchange? I told you yesterday that when I saw Sir William Windeyer, he said that on no account was I to ask for an exchange after all the trouble that Mr. Copeland and he had taken in the matter.
175. Up to this time had any complaint been made to you about the discharge of your duties? Not one.
176. You had no idea, when you had the interview with Mr. Green, that there was any dissatisfaction with regard to your services? No. One morning Mrs. Jowett came and said that the bedsteads were not quite straight in the dormitory. I said, "Very well, I will go over with you." They were four truckle beds, and Mrs. Jowett tried for a quarter of an hour to put the bedsteads perfectly straight, but it was utterly impossible. We could not get them straight. That is the only time when Mrs. Jowett came to me with any complaint.
177. Then Mr. Green refused to give credence to your statement, and suggested that if there was friction between you and Mrs. Jowett it was your fault and that you should apply for an exchange? He said, "I advise you to apply for an exchange."
178. And as an officer of the institution you got no satisfaction from the interview with Mr. Green on that occasion? Not any.

179.

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179. What was the next thing that occurred after that? There is another thing that I forgot to mention. During the inquiry Mr. Green said that my hours were five hours a day on duty. I asked him how he made that out. I went on duty at 6 o'clock in the morning; I had a quarter of an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, and was on from 2 to 6; at 6 I was off for three-quarters of an hour, and I got home at 8 o'clock at night.
180. You were practically there fourteen hours a day then? Yes.
181. What was the next thing that happened after that interview? I went into town with an old lady friend of mine, and when we returned a paper was handed to me with a note from Mrs. Jowett asking me to sign it and return it to her. It was my suspension.
182. That was after the interview with Mr. Green? Yes.
183. Whom was the document signed by? I signed it and sent it back to Mrs. Jowett.
184. What step did you take on receiving notice of suspension? I went to see Mr. Brunker.
185. *Mr. Meagher.*] Will you give the date on which you were suspended? It must have been in October.
186. *Chairman.*] Was the first step you took to go in and see Mr. Brunker? No.
187. Did you, on getting the suspension, write to the Department asking that there should be an inquiry as to the reasons? I went to Mr. Maxted, and that was my second and last interview with him.
188. Was that the first official step that you took after your suspension? It was.
189. I suppose you went to Mr. Maxted to ask him to hold an inquiry? What I asked him to do was to hold a searching inquiry, to bring forward the girls, and find out whether I was to blame or other officers, or whether I was speaking the truth in every detail.
190. You went then, I suppose, with the feeling that you had been badly treated? I went with the feeling that what I spoke was the truth, that the establishment was disgracefully managed, that the children were most unkindly and brutally treated, that they had not sufficient food and not sufficient clothing, and that the food was not properly prepared. I told Mr. Maxted all that.
191. What did you ask him to do? To hold an inquiry.
192. You did not ask him to cancel the suspension? No.
193. What did Mr. Maxted say to that? He said it could not be done, as Mr. Green had held an inquiry.
194. Did you tell him that you thought the inquiry by Mr. Green was unfairly conducted? I could not say now; I wanted Mr. Maxted to hold a proper inquiry himself. During my suspension, before I saw Mr. Maxted, Mr. Sheridan had seen Mr. Brunker, and Mr. Brunker had given his word of honor that nothing should be done until a proper inquiry had been held into the whole matter. That promise was given before Mr. Green held his inquiry, and that is why I would not reply to his question when he asked me what reason I had to expect that a further inquiry would take place.
195. Did your interview with Mr. Maxted end there? Mr. Maxted told me that Mr. James Kidman was going to bring an action against me for speaking of the quality of the food supplied. He also told me that the Crown Solicitor had said that he would take stringent measures to have me put out, because I wanted to retain possession of the cottage till I could get an inquiry into the whole affair.
196. You were merely under suspension at that time? I do not remember whether I was under suspension or dismissed.
197. Did you take any other steps after your suspension before you interviewed Mr. Maxted? Not in connection with the Department.
198. You got no satisfaction from Mr. Maxted? No.
199. Was there not an inquiry held? No; I went to the Crown Solicitor and introduced myself; and he gave me his word of honor that he never said what I had been told he said; that a letter came requesting a certain statement to be sent in a letter to me. I went to Mr. Kidman and asked him if it was true that he was going to commence an action against me, and he said, "I never heard of the matter."
200. When did your dismissal occur;—how long after the notice of suspension? I think I was dismissed in January or February.
201. If it was on the 24th January, that would leave an interval of nearly three months between your suspension and your dismissal? Yes.
202. Did you do anything during that period except see Mr. Maxted? No; nothing, except that I saw Mr. Brunker.
203. That was after you had seen Mr. Maxted? No; it was before.
204. When you saw Mr. Brunker, you had seen Mr. Maxted, the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Kidman? Yes.
205. Then you went to see Mr. Brunker? Yes; I gave him an outline of what occurred. A messenger brought in my papers, and Mr. Brunker said, "These are not all Mrs. Abraham's papers; bring in the rest." The messenger went away and came back and said, "Those are all." Mr. Brunker said, "They are not; bring the others." I said, "I have got rough copies of all my correspondence; I will leave them with you if you wish it." Mr. Brunker said, "No; I will have them brought in." But the man said that they could not be found. Then Mr. Brunker said, "If you will leave the papers, I shall be obliged to you." Mr. Brunker also said, "Remember, I believe every word you are stating."
206. What did Mr. Brunker tell you? He told me that I should have an inquiry.
207. When you first received notice of your suspension, did you write to the Department requesting that reasons should be given for the suspension, or did they write asking you to show why you should not be dismissed? Mr. Maxted wrote to me after my suspension. It is all in the papers.
208. A letter was sent? Yes, and I sent my report in reply.
209. Did you show reasons why you should not be dismissed? Certainly.
210. Did you get a reply to that? I cannot tell you unless I have the papers.
211. Mr. Brunker promised that there should be an inquiry? Yes.
212. No such inquiry was ever held? No; no inquiry was held after that.
213. When did you finally vacate your premises at the institution? On the 5th July, 1895.
214. During that period you were hoping, I suppose, for a further hearing? I was hoping for a proper inquiry.
215. On the ground of the promises which you received from Mr. Brunker? Yes, and knowing that what I spoke was the truth, I refused to leave the cottage unless I had a searching inquiry.
216. Were legal steps eventually taken by the authorities to put you out of the cottage? I received a letter from the Crown Solicitor.

217.

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217. The letter of dismissal was dated 24th January? Yes. I have here the letter appointing me. It is as follows:—"I am instructed by the Director of Government Asylums and the Boarding-out Officer to inform you that the Chief Secretary, under authority dated 28th June, 1894, has appointed you to the position of Sub-matron at the Shaftesbury Reformatory, South Head, with salary at the rate of £100 per annum, and £30 per annum in addition for rations, together with the usual allowances, to take effect from the date of commencing duties.—A. GREEN."
218. After you finally left your residence at the institution, were any further steps taken by the Department with the view of holding an inquiry into your case? Nothing further was done.
219. Up to the present day you never got an inquiry into the truth of your statements? No.
220. You say that you made a series of statements as to the charges of cruelty to the children similar to the statements you have made to us, that you made them to the Matron, to Mr. Maxted, to Mr. Green, and to Mr. Brunker? I told the Matron.
221. And that no inquiry was ever held, except the extremely cursory inquiry by Mr. Green? Yes.
222. Did you make those complaints about the ill-usage of the children, about the boy being put in a cold bath, and the treatment of one of the girls? No, not to Mr. Green; he jumped up and told me that what I was saying was a lie.
223. About how long was he in the room with you at that inquiry? I think about half an hour, perhaps a little longer.
224. You admit that you did not go into the details of the management with Mr. Green? Yes; I was so hurt and humiliated that I should be addressed in such a manner, that I would not.
225, Up to this time you had been on the best of terms with your superiors? No; I had not been on the best of terms.
226. Not with Mrs. Jowett? I was on the best of terms with Mr. Maxted. I do not think I ever spoke to Mr. Green from the day on which he and Mr. Maxted came and saw the cottage after it was finished.
227. Did not the inquiry, before Mr. Green, occupy nearly two hours? I do not think so.
228. At any time between your final severence from the institution and the present day, were you interviewed by anybody who represented that he came from the Department? I was not interviewed, but an offer was made to me.
229. By whom? A person named O'Brien.
230. What was he? A money lender, from whom I had to borrow £100 on my furniture.
231. You borrowed money from Mr. O'Brien? I did.
232. Before you were appointed? Yes.
233. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did I understand you to say yesterday that you had no objection to the quality of the food supply? I had no objection to the quality but to the quantity.
234. What did you see Mr. Kidman about? Mr. Maxted told me that Mr. Kidman was going to bring an action against me for speaking about the quality of the food. Mr. Kidman told me that that was the first he had heard of the matter.
235. Although you had no objection to the quality of the food, you had a very strong objection to the method in which it was cooked and the way it was handed out? Yes.
236. You say that it used to be brought in with fat an inch thick on it? Yes; the children were constantly sick after taking it. One or two girls never touched meat at all, except on Sundays and Mondays.
237. You were at the institution for six months? Yes.
238. How long were you in the institution as Sub-Matron before you complained of the way the food was cooked? Not a week. I think I complained of the porridge during the first week, and told the Matron about it.
239. Did she promise to rectify the cooking apparatus? Yes; she got a new saucepan and the porridge was better.
240. In regard to the meat and vegetables, was this hog-like way of cooking them and serving them round still persevered in after you complained? Yes.
241. Can you say that at the end of your six months there, there was any improvement in the cooking of the meat? There was no improvement. It was the same thing for five days of the week.
242. And you have no doubt yourself that it had a deleterious effect on the health of the children? I have told you that several girls used to be sick; some of the girls never had anything but half a slice of bread for dinner and a glass of water.
243. Did you call the attention of Sir Wm. Windeyer or Mr. Maxted to the cooking? I told Mr. Maxted and he said I should never be happy there, and advised me to ask for an exchange.
244. Did you tell Mr. Green? I think not; but I am not quite positive.
245. You know that butter was provided by the State for the children? Yes.
246. And notwithstanding that butter was provided they got an eternal round of dripping and treacle? Yes, nothing else. On one or two occasions when I first went there a little butter was brought in but afterwards they got none.
247. Yesterday you referred to a rumour that was current that the Matron made butter on the premises? Blaney's wife told me that they made butter twice a week.
248. Seeing that a pint of milk was supposed to be allowed for the porridge of each child for breakfast, that they only got a wine-glass full, that the milk had been skimmed and was on the point of turning sour once or twice, did it strike you that the milk that was supposed to be given to the children was kept by the Matron to make butter from? That was the conclusion that I came to. Four quarts of milk came into the dining-room every morning; and if you put 4 quarts of milk on to forty plates there is not much for each child.
249. Was there a regulation in writing that the children should each have a pint of milk for their porridge? No; that is what I am told they were allowed.
250. Who told you that? I think, Mr. Maxted.
251. You say, in regard to the tea, that apparently the necessary utensils were scarce and you were compelled to stir the tea with a stick? Yes; for weeks we used a stick, and then we got a spoon.
252. The girl, Emily Markham, you say, was suffering from an internal complaint? Yes.
253. Was it a complaint which you thought was curable? I think so. Of course, I knew nothing about it, but I should have called in a doctor. There was a doctor provided who should have been called in.
254. You think the complaint was one which could have been alleviated if not cured by a medical attendant? I thought so.

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255. And you called the Matron's attention to it? Yes.
256. And her cure for it was to put a wet sheet round the girl and make her walk round the court? Yes.
257. You say she was a well developed girl of 12 or 14? Yes, I think she was about that age.
258. Then you could hardly think it would be conducive to morality for a number of growing boys to see a girl walking round the court with a sheet on;—was that the only covering she had? No; she was dressed.
259. Was the wet sheet put over her dress? Yes, and over her head.
260. Then she would have to change the whole of her clothing? That I do not know.
261. Would you think it conducive to health of a girl who was dressed to be compelled to put a wet sheet over her clothes and walk about in it, would she not get cold? I do not know; she used to wet the beds, and her wet sheets were put round her.
262. As a matter of fact, an involuntary action of that character can occur through weakness of the organs, for which the individual would not be responsible? I think the girl tried her utmost; I think she could not help it. What I wanted the Matron to do was to put her in a single room so that it would not be unpleasant, and the other children would not see.
263. *Mr. Spruson.*] That girl was never sent to the doctor? No.
264. *Mr. Meagher.*] You are perfectly clear that it was a case in which the girl was not responsible—that it was not a habit, but an affliction? Yes.
265. *Mr. Spruson.*] For what period was she in that condition without a doctor being called in? I think, at the most, it happened not more than a dozen times.
266. *Mr. Meagher.*] How many boys would be watching this rather disgusting pilgrimage of the girl with the sheet round her? Ten or twelve; some of them big boys, and some little ones.
267. How many had the cold baths? Only one boy, but every child's head was washed all the winter through in cold water.
268. In regard to the stores, there are certain regulation days for going to the store, I suppose? Yes.
269. There were not a great number of inmates in the institution? There were forty children.
270. Suppose that the store-day was at the end of the week, if you found that you wanted anything on the Monday, you would have to wait for it until Saturday? Yes.
271. You told us yesterday that only a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs were given out to forty children;—did you call the attention of the Matron to that? Yes.
272. Did you ask for more? Yes.
273. What was her reply? She said she thought there were quite sufficient.
274. How long would the children use that dozen handkerchiefs? They were washed every Monday.
275. Some of the children, then, had no handkerchiefs at all? Most of them had none.
276. *Mr. Spruson.*] You spoke about the girls being put on sanitary duties having to remove the pans from the earth-closets, and that you employed boys to do it;—who was responsible for putting the girls on that duty? I suppose the Matron did it before I was there. I suppose, when there were no boys, it was the practice for the girls to do it. The State School children came in after I went there.
277. Who was there who might have done it instead of the girls or the boys? Only the man Blaney.
278. Then, as soon as the thing came under your notice, you put the boys on? Yes. Then there were no conveniences in the place—no earth, no paper, no bags. The place was in a most horrible condition. I suggested that one or two ventilators should be made in the roof, and I had a window nailed open.
279. Then the practice of employing the girls at this work ceased? Yes.
280. Was any comment made when you made that alteration? No.
281. You told us about insufficient provision in the way of towels, brushes, and combs, and you said they were stolen;—do you insinuate that anyone in charge of the institution was culpable? The articles were taken away, and when we wanted them we could not get them; sometimes they were returned within two or three hours.
282. I want to know whether you insinuate that the Matron or any one else in charge of the institution stole those things? No.
283. Then it may have only been due to the inmates themselves being neglectful? It is only a question of disorganisation. I make no insinuation against any one.
284. *Chairman.*] Did you at first decline this position at the Shaftesbury Asylum? Yes; I refused the position.
285. On what ground? On the ground that I was promised the matronship of Brush Farm.
286. By whom? By the Premier, Sir George Dibbs.
287. Did you issue a writ against the Government in the matter? No; I did not, but Mr. Ernest Stephen took up the matter and then dropped it. He was Mr. O'Brien's lawyer. I was asked to put my case into his hands. I saw Mr. Stephen and he said, "I will take up your case." He read my papers and took them to his brothers. He said, "I have had the opinion of both my brothers on the subject, and there never was a stronger case brought into Court." He said, "I will not charge you a farthing, but you must give me an order for the money paid by the Government to come through my hands, and I must pay Mr. O'Brien first."
288. *Mr. Spruson.*] You are told in a letter that your appointment was abolished? Yes.
289. There was no one else appointed in your place? Yes; a Miss Crimes was appointed to my position.
290. Then it was not abolished? No.
291. *Mr. Meagher.*] You said Blaney in one of his drunken moods went and horsewhipped someone? A girl said he came with the intention of whipping someone. He went in to demand names with that intention.

TUESDAY, 25 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. QUINN, MR. SPRUSON, MR. MEAGHER.

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Margaret Abraham further examined:—

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292. *Chairman.*] In answer to Question 25, you said that the children never complained about being short of food;—by that I understand you to mean that they never complained to the officials? They never made any formal complaint.

293.

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293. Did they complain to you? Yes.
294. *Mr. Spruson.*] Did they complain to the Matron? No; they never spoke to the Matron.
295. *Chairman.*] In answer to Question 29, you said the children never complained, but they told you they were sick and could not eat their food? A number of them did not eat their food. When asked why they did not eat their food, they said that they could not eat it.
296. How did Mr. Maxted treat you in the different interviews that you had with him? Always politely.
297. You never had any cause to complain of his treatment of you? Never.
298. He was reasonable in every way? He was.
299. And I suppose you were surprised to find that you were discharged by him eventually;—you thought you had every reason to expect fair treatment from him? I thought I should get fair treatment.
300. About the matter of the allowances to the officers of the Reformatory, was any allowance made for rations to the Matron, yourself, and other officers? Yes; the Matron, the schoolmistress, the nurse, myself, and the servant were each allowed £30 a year for rations in addition to salary.
301. Your house was situated inside the enclosure? Yes.
302. Was the back gate near your house? Yes.
303. When girls were being brought in, were they brought through that gate? Yes; and sometimes by the other gate.
304. Where was that? Further to the right.
305. Was it visible from your house? Yes; you could see it.
306. Your house commands a view of both gates? Yes.
307. Did you always see when fresh girls were brought in? Not always.
308. Could anyone in your house see a buggy arrive with a girl? Anyone might who was at the front.
309. How were the girls brought to the institution—by what conveyance? By the conveyance that was there for the purpose.
310. Where was it kept? In the stable at the back of our house.
311. I suppose it is fair to assume that whenever that vehicle was taken out to bring girls in you would see it taken out? No; I should be in the institution.
312. It would be known in your house? Yes. I might be on duty, and I might or might not see it. Several times girls were brought before the school was out, and I did not know of it until after 6 o'clock.
313. When a new girl was brought into the institution was it reported to you? I was told when there were new girls there.
314. Was the arrival of new girls so frequent that it was a daily incident? Not daily; sometimes none arrived for a week, then seven or eight might come. I could not tell the exact number; but we have had five, six, and seven come in together.
315. Was the vehicle used for any other purpose besides that? It was used whenever the Matron wanted it; I never put my foot in it. The nurse and the Matron used to go into the town by it. It was used by the officers.
316. Was that a daily occurrence? No.
317. *Mr. Spruson.*] You made some statements with regard to the milk, which was intended for the inmates, being used for butter-making? Yes.
318. Is it a fact that milk was only used for that purpose when there was an excess of milk, or did you, in using milk for butter-making, leave the children short? I could not answer that question very straightly; but I have some old notes here. On Friday, 7th June, my daughter called me to the back door to look at a girl making butter in a tin churn.*
319. On 7th June, was there or was there not an excess of milk? I was dismissed before that date.
320. You cannot state definitely that the children were left short of milk because the milk was used for butter-making? I can only say that we never had fresh milk more than three times. We had a small jug of fresh milk; but at other times we had to use preserved milk and skimmed milk that was turning sour.
321. And butter-making was the reason? I never saw any butter made; I could not say of my own knowledge then that butter was made. Mrs. Blaney told me that it was. On the 7th of June I saw butter being made.

Mrs. Marion Edmunds sworn and examined:—

Mrs. M. Edmunds. 25 Sept., 1900.

322. *Chairman.*] You were formerly Mary Anne Tweedle? Yes.
323. Were you an inmate of the Shaftesbury Asylum at the time Mrs. Abraham was there? Yes.
324. Do you remember Mrs. Abraham leaving the position of Sub-matron? Yes.
325. You came under the hands of the schoolmistress, Miss Bromby, did you not? Yes.
326. Did anything ever occur between you and Miss Bromby that forces itself upon your recollection now? Only that she beat me.
327. Will you tell me the circumstances of that affair, as well as you remember them? She beat me across the shoulders and on the arms and hands the first time. The second time she beat me on the hands and arms and cut my finger.
328. Looking back on it now, would you describe that beating as an act of cruelty? Yes.
329. You were beaten with undue severity? Yes.
330. You have a child of your own now? Yes.
331. Looking back at the matter from the standpoint of a grown-up person, do you think that the punishment was too severe? Yes.
332. Do you think it gave you a justifiable cause of complaint? Yes.
333. What were you beaten with? A cane.
334. You say you were beaten on two occasions? Yes.
335. For what offences? For letting my pencil run down the slate and for turning round.
336. On those two occasions did you relate the facts to Mrs. Abraham? Yes.
337. Were you in great pain at the time? Yes. The first time Mrs. Abraham was out.
338. All this took place six years ago? Yes.
339. Did Mrs. Abraham, in your hearing, speak to either the Matron or the schoolmistress about the way you had been beaten? Not that I remember.
340. Did she seem to be concerned about it when you went to her? Yes.

341.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I never saw the milk at this time. The girls who carried the food into the dining-room brought the milk.

Mrs. M. Edmunds.
25 Sept., 1900.

341. What position did you fill in the asylum, apart from being at school;—what work did you do? I was in the laundry, and I was working in the bedrooms. I was also servant to Mrs. Abraham.
342. Did you associate much with the other girls whilst servant to Mrs. Abraham? No.
343. Where were you living whilst you were servant to Mrs. Abraham? In the cottage.
344. Did you sleep there? No; I slept in the dormitory; but I spent the day in the cottage.
345. Can you tell us what the food arrangements were like generally at the asylum;—was there enough food, as far as you know? There was for the little children, but not for the bigger girls.
346. Did you ever hear it spoken of whilst you were in the asylum? Yes; by the girls.
347. Were they dissatisfied, or did they seem to be generally satisfied on the whole? They were not satisfied.
348. Do you happen to remember about the milk supply to the reformatory;—do you remember how they were off for milk there? No.
349. Where did you generally have your meals whilst you were in Mrs. Abraham's service? With the rest of the girls.
350. Then, if there was anything short, you would know about it? Yes.
351. How was the food generally cooked? Not very well.
352. Did you ever hear the girls complain about that? No.
353. What was the general attitude of the girls;—were they pleased to be there, or were they glad to get away from the place? They did not like being there.
354. Can you give us any idea of the reason why? No.
355. Did you think that, on the whole, the girls were treated with anything like cruelty or neglect? Only by the schoolteacher.
356. You did not see any instance of cruelty by any other officer there? No.
357. You do not remember anything about the milk supply? No.
358. You do not remember, for instance, how much milk you generally got? No.
359. Can you remember what Mrs. Jowett said when she brought you in? She wanted Mrs. Abraham to take more interest in me.
360. *Mr. Spruson.*] Were you ever in any other institution before you went to the Shaftesbury Home? I was at Ormond House, Paddington.
361. How did the treatment at Ormond House compare with the treatment of the girls at the Shaftesbury Asylum? It was a lot better at Ormond House than at the Shaftesbury Asylum.
362. In what respect? We generally got better treatment.
363. As regards this example of cruelty that you have mentioned, so far as your knowledge goes, would other girls in the institution have similar things to complain of? I do not think that any of the other girls were beaten as I was.
364. *Mr. Meagher.*] You worked in the laundry? Yes.
365. How old were you when you were working in the laundry? Twelve or 13 years.
366. What would your duties consist of? Washing.
367. Were you a robust girl at 12 years of age—were you healthy and strong? No.
368. You were not a strong girl? No.
369. How many hours would you wash in the laundry? From the start in the morning till breakfast time, and we should finish at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
370. Would you be working all that time? Yes.
371. What number of girls would be working at one time in the laundry? Two girls and Mrs. Blaney.
372. There were a number of girls older than you in the institution? Yes; there were some up to 17 years of age.
373. And there were girls more robust and muscular than you? Yes.
374. Who was the other girl that worked in the laundry? Annie Edwards.
375. How old was she? I do not know. She was much bigger than I was.
376. You can give the Committee no reason why a girl 12 years of age, apparently of not a very strong constitution, was picked out to wash in the laundry when there were a number of strong big girls on the premises? No.
377. Did you find yourself much enfeebled through working from breakfast time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon? Yes.
378. Did it affect your health? I suffered with my teeth all the time.
379. Did you complain? Yes; to the Matron and the nurse.
380. What reply did you get? The nurse wanted to pull the teeth out; but I did not care about that.
381. Did they release you from your arduous work in consequence of your complaints, or did you continue to work there? I continued to work in the laundry until I went to Mrs. Abraham.
382. You went from the laundry to Mrs. Abraham? I was boarded out for three weeks at Riverstone before that.
383. How long were you working in the laundry altogether? I could not recollect. I went into the laundry when I first arrived there.
384. How old were you then? About 12 years.
385. How long did you continue in the laundry? Not long. I went into the bedrooms, and then I went back to the laundry.
386. Did you go of your own choice? No; I was sent there.
387. Was that a punishment for anything? I do not know.
388. How long were you working there altogether? About three months.
389. There was a girl there named Emily Markham; do you remember any punishment being awarded to her;—do you remember her being compelled to wear a soiled sheet? Yes.
390. Where did she walk? All round the court, in front of all the children.
391. Did you see her? Yes.
392. There were boys there, too, were there not? Yes.
393. Did they see her? Yes.
394. You saw children of all ages and sizes come up and look at her? Yes.
395. *Mr. Quinn.*] Were the children brought up to see her? I could not say; they were all there to see.
396. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did the girl appear to be very much affected—was she very much upset? Yes.
397. Was she crying? Yes.

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398. Did you hear any remarks made by any of the boys or girls of a jocular character to the girl? They were laughing at her.
399. Did you consider they were laughing in a jeering sense at her? Yes.
400. How often did this occurrence take place? I saw it twice.
401. How long did she walk each time with the sheet on her? I think she had to stop the morning out; I am not sure.
402. On both occasions? Yes.
403. Did you ever notice that the meals were served up in a very hog-like fashion;—have you seen the meat swimming in half an inch of grease? Yes.
404. Some girls have more delicate digestions than others—some can eat what others cannot eat;—did you ever hear any of the girls complaining, and their plates going away almost as full as they came? Annie Edwards could not eat her food; she left it.
405. Was she still kept on at the laundry, notwithstanding her inability to take food? Yes; she was in the laundry all the time. She ran away twice.
406. Can you say of your own knowledge whether she asked to be relieved from laundry work in consequence of being unable to keep her strength up by eating? I do not know.
407. *Mr. Quinn.*] Did you ask to be relieved of laundry work yourself on account of the effects of it on your teeth? No.
408. Why did you not ask to be relieved;—did you feel that working in the wet was giving you the toothache? I always suffered with toothache.
409. Did you feel that it was being made worse by working in the laundry? Yes.
410. Did it not strike you that if you got away from the laundry work it would be better for you? I never thought of asking.
411. Why did you not ask? I used to ask them to give me something to cure the toothache.
412. You never complained about being in the laundry? No.
413. Would you rather have been at some other kind of work? Yes.
414. You went there and did what you were told? Yes.
415. Do you think they would have given you anything else to do if you had asked them? I could not say.
416. You never asked? No.
417. I suppose that, as a rule, the girls did not ask; they were not accustomed to complain;—if they thought the work was giving them bad health, would they complain? Not that I know of.
418. Annie Edwards never complained, but she ran away? Yes; she ran away.
419. I suppose that a girl who felt her life there to be uncomfortable would run away instead of complaining? Yes.
420. Did you feel that if you did complain it would be of no use? I do not know.
421. Were the girls afraid to complain to the Matron or to the schoolteacher? I could not say.
422. When you were miserable with toothache, and felt that you could not go into the laundry and do a day's washing, would you be frightened to go to the Matron and ask her to let you off? Yes; I should have been frightened.
423. Do you think she would have let you off? No; I do not think so.
424. *Chairman.*] Did you think she would let you off when you were a girl there? I was too frightened to ask.
425. When the Matron knew you were suffering from toothache she made no difference, but ordered you to go into the laundry all the same? Yes.
426. *Mr. Quinn.*] And you used to ask them to relieve you of the toothache by giving you what? They had all sorts of chemicals, but they gave me nothing; they said I was to have the tooth out.
427. You did not care about parting with your teeth? No.
428. They never offered to stop one for you? No.
429. Did many girls run away when you were there? Only two.
430. Were they caught again? Yes.
431. Why did they run away;—was there any particular reason—were they punished or badly treated? No; Annie Edwards, from the laundry, and another girl went away together.
432. You do not remember why they went? No.
433. Do you think they would have gone whether they had been kindly treated or not? No.
434. You think it was because they did not like the treatment they got? Yes.
435. *Chairman.*] Do you remember how new girls are brought to the institution;—how were you brought there? My father took me there.
436. How were other girls brought there? In the buggy.
437. Where did the buggy stand when it was not being used? At the back of Mrs. Abraham's house.
438. Was the stable there? Yes.
439. You were working in Mrs. Abraham's house for some time? Yes.
440. Can you give us any idea how often that buggy would be used;—was it used at all regularly? No.
441. Sometimes it was used a great deal, and sometimes very little? Yes.
442. What length of time would elapse between the times that it was used? I could not say.
443. Would there ever be a week without the buggy being used? Yes.
444. The buggy would remain in the stable a whole week? Yes.
445. If anybody came to take it out, you could see it taken out? Yes.
446. You could see the stable from the house? Yes.
447. You are quite clear that sometimes periods of five, six, and seven days would elapse without anyone taking the buggy out? Yes; and sometimes it would go out twice a day, or twice a week.
448. *Mr. Meagher.*] How many years were you at this asylum altogether? I could not say exactly; I left the State School when I was 16.
449. You would be four years there? Yes.
450. During those four years, and I only ask this for your own self-protection, did you conduct yourself in such a way at the institution as to merit the reputation of having a very bad character? No; I did not.
451. During those four years was any exceptional punishment given to you in comparison with other girls? Only the schoolteacher beating me.
452. Were girls beaten by the Matron or any other person besides the schoolteacher? No.
453. The only person who beat a girl was the schoolteacher? Yes.

454.

454. Were you beaten by the schoolteacher oftener than any other girl in the school? Yes; until I left Mrs. Abraham. When I came back to the school Miss Bromby was very kind. Mrs. M. Edmunds.
455. Will you tell the Committee how many years you would be undergoing those beatings;—would it be during the whole of the four years that you were there? No; I was not more than twelve months in the school. 25 Sept., 1900.
456. Then when you talk about being beaten, it only applies to twelve months of your life in that place? Yes.
457. During those twelve months were you beaten for anything outside of the infringement of school regulations? No.
458. The offences for which you were beaten were committed in school? Yes.
459. Were you guilty of any offences that you would feel any shame about in looking back? No.
460. Then any statement that you had a very bad character when you were there was false? Yes.
461. *Mr. Quinn.*] Did your father pay 2s. 6d. a week for you? He was supposed to do so. On the day that I went there he was told that he would have to pay 2s. 6d. a week; I could not say whether he did pay or not.

Harold Huntley sworn and examined:—

462. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am a Clerk in Bankruptcy; I take all the evidence in cases before the Bankruptcy Court. H. Huntley.
463. Do you produce the papers in bankruptcy of Mr. Maxted? I do. 25 Sept., 1900.
464. Do those papers contain a list of the creditors in that case? They do. These statements are not always complete, but if that is discovered by the Official Assignee, the bankrupt has to amend his statement.
465. Are those statements made on oath? Yes.
466. Can you show a list of Mr. Maxted's creditors? I produce a statement of affairs, showing the debts due by the bankrupt on the date of his sequestration.
467. What date was that? The 19th October, 1898. Some of those debts date back to 1892.
468. Have you the date of each one? Yes; but the statement of affairs is incomplete. I have the date on which they were alleged to become due.
469. Does the list give a description of the occupation of each creditor? Yes.
470. Does it show that any civil servants are creditors of the bankrupt? The statement of affairs does not show, except in one instance, that there are debts due to civil servants, but the statement of affairs was incomplete, and that was shown by the evidence of the bankrupt.
471. Does the evidence show that Mr. Maxted owes money to Mrs. Jowett, who was Matron of the Shaftesbury Reformatory? Yes. Mr. Maxted stated on oath, under examination on the 24th November, 1898: "I owe Mrs. Jowett £50; she was a Matron of the State Children's Relief Department. I borrowed £50 from her to pay Mr. Isaacs, of the Original Monte de Piete Company. I have never paid Mrs. Jowett back. I borrowed it about April, 1896. At the time Mrs. Jowett lent me the money I was living at Ormond House, Paddington, and the bailiffs were in under the bill of sale. I did not agree to pay interest to Mrs. Jowett. I did not think she would ever ask me for the money from subsequent conversations with her. I quite forgot to include it in my statement of affairs. . . . . I show Gould and Shaw as creditors for £240 in respect of money borrowed from Captain Murray. It now amounts, with interest, to about £320. Captain Murray's wife was Superintendent of the Boys' Reformatory at Newington, and he had a position there. I borrowed £291 18s. 3d., on the 22nd September, 1894, on my personal security. I was to pay what interest Captain Murray paid—at first, 6 per cent.; afterwards, 8 per cent. He got judgment against me last year."
472. Does the evidence show that any money was owing from Mr. Maxted to Mr. Green? In his examination Mr. Maxted said: "I owe A. W. Green £50, money lent; it was really a gift. He was Secretary then in the Charities Office; he was next officer under me. He is now Superintendent of Government Asylums; he has never pressed me." That was in 1894. There is a paragraph here where Mr. Maxted refers to the officers of his Department. He says: "I owe £20 7s. to W. H. Peisley. This was for a promissory note indorsed for Mr. G. B. Allen, who is now a journalist in Victoria. He was then an officer in my Department."

Mrs. Mary Jowett sworn and examined:—

473. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Mary Jowett. Mrs. M. Jowett.
474. You were for some years Matron of the Shaftesbury Reformatory? Yes; from 1894 to 1898.
475. You were Matron there at the time when Mrs. Abraham was appointed Sub-matron? Yes. 25 Sept., 1900.
476. How long have you been in the Service? Thirty-seven years next month.
477. Have you always been engaged in children's institutions? Yes.
478. In various capacities? Yes. I went to the Protestant Orphanage as hospital nurse to commence with; after that I was Sub-matron. I was nearly seven years in the hospital before I was promoted to become Matron.
479. After you left the Orphanage where were you employed? At Ormond House.
480. In what capacity? As Sub-matron.
481. From there you went to the Shaftesbury Asylum? Yes; as Matron.
482. And you left the Shaftesbury Asylum and went to the State Children's Department again as Matron? Yes.
483. Whilst you were at the Shaftesbury Asylum, did you ever apply for a Sub-matron? No.
484. Then, if a Sub-matron was appointed it was without your requiring one? I was never consulted about it.
485. In your opinion, was a Sub-matron necessary? No; an attendant was all that was necessary.
486. You had no Sub-matron before Mrs. Abraham was appointed? No.
487. Did you have one after she left? No.
488. Mrs. Abraham was the only Sub-matron that you had there? Yes.
489. Having had thirty-seven years' experience in these institutions, you, of course, know what is necessary with regard to food supplies for children? I think so.
490. You have practically been left to manage such places as Ormond House and the Shaftesbury Asylum without a scale of rations at all? Yes.

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491. You never had a scale of rations? No, never.
492. Were the children properly fed at the Shaftesbury Asylum? I consider that they were; the doctor always remarked upon their healthy appearance.
493. Who was the doctor? Dr. Pearce, of Watson's Bay.
494. Did he ever see the food that was given? I could not say that he did.
495. Was he the Government Medical Officer? Yes.
496. Visiting there? Yes.
497. It has been stated that the food was not properly cooked;—do you know anything about the cooking? I do not know that it was not properly cooked. I think once it was burnt; that was about all.
498. Had you any complaints from the children about insufficiency of food at any time? No.
499. Had you any complaints from the officers about it? No.
500. Something has been said about the milk supply;—was the milk supply generally adequate? In the early part of the time it was; but the cows went off very much.
501. How did you make up the deficiency? I had to use condensed milk sometimes for the children's porridge.
502. Was the milk given always skimmed milk? Certainly not.
503. Was skimmed milk ever given them for their tea or porridge? Not to my knowledge.
504. Was the milk supplied ever sour? No.
505. When were the cows milked? In the morning and in the evening.
506. Was the milk used or kept over? We generally kept a little over for the morning.
507. Was the milk scalded? No; there was not enough kept over for the children.
508. To your knowledge, there was never sour milk used, and skimmed milk was never used? No.
509. It has been stated that a girl was punished by you, who had incontinence of urine, by being made to parade the court with a wet sheet round her;—do you remember the circumstances of the case? I do not remember it, but I could not say that it did not happen.
510. You do not remember the incident? No.
511. It may possibly have happened? Yes, possibly.
512. The girl's name was Emily Markham;—do you know anything about that case? I remember that we used to have a great deal of trouble with her bed.
513. Supposing this did occur, why was it done? To make her ashamed.
514. Did you ever find a girl treated in that way improve? Yes; we used to do it sometimes at the orphanage when moral suasion was of no use, and it very often prevented them from doing it again.
515. In a case of this sort, would the doctor be consulted? I used to tell him sometimes about it. I do not remember whether I told him about Markham's case. It was after Mrs. Abraham was there that I told him about a girl.
516. In Markham's case, did you apply every remedy that you knew, and did she still continue this filthy habit? Yes.
517. What are the remedies that you usually use in these cases? We give them a cold bath in the morning and dry bread for tea, and we do not allow them to drink much at night. They are never beaten for it.
518. A girl named Tweedle is said to have been badly beaten by Miss Bromby, the schoolmistress;—do you remember the case? I remember that she ran screaming out of the schoolroom, and when I went to see what was the matter Mrs. Abraham had opened the door into the paddock and let the girl go over to her quarters. Miss Bromby told me, and I said, "You will have to let her stay till the morning."
519. Did you see that girl when she was beaten? I saw her next morning, and she had marks on her shoulders.
520. In your opinion, was she beaten more severely than she ought to have been? I do not think so, under the circumstances, because she attacked Miss Bromby in the schoolroom.
521. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you personally know anything of this;—did you see it? No.
522. You are only telling us what Miss Bromby told you, which is not evidence? Yes.
523. *Chairman.*] You saw the girl afterwards, and she had been beaten? Yes; she had a mark across each shoulder.
524. Did Mrs. Abraham complain about the girl being beaten? Yes.
525. And showed you the marks? I do not know about showing the marks; she told me that the girl would not go to school any more.
526. Did you find the girl Tweedle troublesome, as a rule? She was only the same as any ordinary child; she was sent out to a situation once, but came back again.
527. Do you remember a boy named Johnstone? There was a boy of that name in the school.
528. He dirtied his bed, and it is stated that you ordered that the boy should have a cold bath, and be held under the water? We gave him a cold bath, but I never had him held under the water.
529. This boy Johnstone, I believe, was beaten by Miss Bromby;—do you remember anything about it? Mrs. Abraham told me afterwards that I did not see the boy.
530. With regard to the clothing, insufficiency of clothing is reported to have been the general order of things at Shaftesbury? I do not think so.
531. Do you remember whether there was sufficient clothing for the children? When I first went there we had no clothing; but we made clothing before the children came into the place. Of course the children were kept at needle-work, and they were always making more clothing. When we first went there, there were only twenty children, but the number increased to over sixty.
532. And your clothing did not increase proportionately? We kept making clothes, and we always had sufficient. They changed their under-garments twice a week.
533. We have also been told that they had not shoes and stockings? That is not so; they were never without shoes or stockings.
534. Do you remember how many girls the nurse had in the upper court to do her work? She used to have two on the hospital side, and I think there were two on the other side constantly to do the work.
535. Do you remember how many servants Mrs. Abraham had in the lower court? No; but there were sufficient. I remember that Mrs. Abraham was complaining that there were not sufficient girls, and I said we should have to manage to do the work. A number of girls had been sent for. When they were sent out there it was only for a time. When I got orders to send them to Paddington to be sent out, I hed to let them go, and I said we should do the work the best way we could.

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536. As far as you know the girls were properly allotted to do the work of the institution in both the upper and lower courts? Yes.
537. Do you know a girl named Dora Whelan? Yes.
538. What was the trouble with that girl? She had sore eyes.
539. Do you remember her being put into the laundry to work? I do not know; she may have been put there. She was a very big girl. I asked the doctor whether the sea air was too strong for her, and he gave a certificate that it was, and she was removed to Mittagong.
540. You do not remember her being put into the laundry to work? No.
541. You do not remember Mrs. Abraham complaining that the girl ought not to have been in the laundry? That might have been. One does not remember all these little things.
542. There was a little girl there named Ellen Tracey? Yes.
543. Did you hear that she tried to commit suicide? No. She was a girl of very violent temper.
544. The man Blaney and his wife were reported for drunkenness, were they not? Yes.
545. And they were removed? Yes.
546. Do you remember Mrs. Blaney lying in the bush drunk on one occasion? No.
547. You never heard of it? No.
548. Do you remember Blaney lying in the stable drunk? Yes.
549. Do you remember the nurse having to get the keys for him? No. Mrs. Abraham told me that Blaney was lying in the stable drunk. I reported it.
550. Do you remember Mrs. Blaney using bad language to the children? No.
551. Was it ever reported to you that she used bad language? No.
552. Did you ever speak to Mrs. Blaney about it? I spoke to her, and she said she did not do it. I said that Mrs. Abraham told me.
553. Did you ever have cause to complain of Mrs. Abraham's work, or of her conduct to any of the officers? No. The only thing was that Mrs. Abraham was rather difficult to get on with. She told me she was only learning the A B C of the work, and that she had never been accustomed to anything of the kind.
554. What do you mean by being rather difficult to get on with? Making troubles about trifling things. If a scrubbing-brush could not be found, Mrs. Abraham always came to me, and said somebody had taken the scrubbing-brush, or that somebody had put them away. I used to say that she should make the girls take care of the things.
555. Do you remember that Mrs. Abraham complained to you about not being able to get a bucket? Yes; I remember that one Saturday morning she came and asked for a new bucket. She said she had not any buckets to do the work with. I said, "There must be buckets, and I cannot give new ones—the old ones must be found." I called Mrs. Blaney, and told her to look around the place to see if she could find the buckets. She did so, and found eight buckets, which she put in the middle of the court.
556. Did Mrs. Abraham not complain that there were no brushes and floor-cloths to do the work with? Yes; the children would not put them away after using them. They will not do anything without being watched. When they did not put them away they could not find the articles next time they were wanted.
557. It has been stated that there was only half a bar of soap allowed the children for one week? I remember that on one particular occasion Mrs. Abraham came and said that she wanted some soap. I went into the day-room, opened a cupboard, and found several pieces of cut soap. I said, "There is soap; use that, and if you require more it will be supplied."
558. It has been stated that whenever Mrs. Abraham took a holiday, the girls' work was changed by you? Not unless some of the girls went away. Sometimes when Mrs. Abraham was away girls would be removed.
559. Did it occur regularly? No.
560. You never removed them more than you could help? Not at all.

Edward John Smith sworn and examined:—

E. J. Smith. 25 Sept., 1900.

561. *Chairman.*] What is your present occupation? I am van proprietor, living at Annandale.
562. You were at one time in the employ of James Kidman? Yes.
563. What position did you fill in his employment? I was driving a delivery-van.
564. Was it part of your duty to deliver stores at the Shaftesbury Asylum? Yes.
565. Just explain the method which you used to adopt? Whatever requisition was sent in, we used to prepare all the things. The meat was weighed to me, and I used to get the groceries from another department, and get the vegetables ready. The bread I should receive by the pound, and everything would be put down in a book corresponding with the requisition. It would be my duty to take the articles and deliver them.
566. Did you ever meet Mrs. Abraham at the asylum? Yes; I was delivering there before she went to the asylum.
567. Do you ever remember bringing out parcels of stores for her? Yes.
568. On her personal order? Yes; I took out groceries that she ordered from me.
569. Would that include meat? No.
570. You remember taking groceries out? Yes.
571. Do you remember taking out stores for any of the other officials in the asylum? Yes, I have done that.
572. For whom? I took small items, something outside the usual rations, for Mrs. Jowett and Mrs. King. I took out goods for every person in the reformatory at different times. Mrs. Abraham would get her weekly groceries from me.
573. At different times you brought small items for others, but you brought stores out regularly for Mrs. Abraham? Yes. There was a person there, named Mrs. Blaney, who ordered groceries from me now and again.
574. With that exception, it was not the rule for you to bring supplies regularly for any other official? It would not be the rule for me to do so unless they gave an order.
575. But it was not the rule for them to order, was it? No.
576. But Mrs. Abraham did give you orders? Yes. When I went and found that Mrs. Abraham was not on rations I got her custom.

E. J. Smith. 25 Sept., 1900.

577. You, of course, remember bringing odd parcels for almost everybody in the institution at one time or another; but you did not bring what you would call regular weekly supplies to anyone except Mrs. Abraham? Mrs. Abraham and Mrs. Blaney. Mrs. Blaney was dismissed from the reformatory at one time, but I think she was taken on again, and when she was taken on again I do not think she was on rations, and she started getting her groceries from me. She is the only one in the reformatory grounds that I delivered groceries to except Mrs. Abraham. The articles that I should deliver for Mrs. Jowett and Mrs. King would be tins of biscuits and other luxuries; but Mrs. Abraham's supplies would be butter, tea, sugar, and other necessaries.

578. How many times have you been in to attend the Committee? This is the sixth or seventh time.

WEDNESDAY, 14 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. McGOWEN. | MR. SPRUSON,

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Mary Jowett further examined:—

M. Jowett. 14 Nov., 1900.

579. *Chairman.*] You have got a money allowance instead of rations? Yes.

580. Did you purchase your goods from the contractor? No.

581. It is an understood thing that the officers do not? Yes. I dealt with Mr. Pinder, in Oxford-street, whilst I was at Ormond House, and I continued to deal with him afterwards.

582. You told Mr. Pinder to serve you? Yes, with groceries; and I got my bread from Mrs. Hammett, at the Glebe. Her cart used to pass the door.

583. *Mr. McGowen.*] And did Mrs. Hammett send that cart to the Shaftesbury Asylum to deliver the bread to you? She delivered bread at the Bay, and the first day I was out there, seeing the cart go past, I stopped the man and ordered bread from him.

584. And the same thing applied to Pinder, the grocer? No; I sent to Pinder's. There were children going into the city on four or five days of the week, and when the trap went out I got what groceries I wanted.

585. What did you do if you ran short of groceries? I never did run short; I always managed to have a supply.

586. *Chairman.*] The groceries were generally brought out to the asylum in Pinder's own cart? No; we had a trap which took the children into the town and brought them back. If I wanted corn for my fowls, or anything of that sort, there was always an attendant going in with the children who could get me the things.

587. It was not a regular thing for tradesmen to call? No. The only one who sent was Hammett. I got my meat during a portion of the time from Mr. Gorrick, at Watson's Bay.

588. Did he send to the asylum? Yes; but I very often got a bit of beef, or something different from what I got at the Bay, brought out by the nurse who went with the trap. It never went in less often than four days a week, so I was always able to keep myself supplied with what I wanted. Of course, milk I did not buy. I used milk that I got from the institution.

Sydney Maxted sworn and examined:—

S. Maxted. 14 Nov., 1900.

589. *Chairman.*] You were for some time head of the Department of Public Charities? Yes.

590. During what period? I was ten years at the head of the Charities Department, and was over twenty years connected with the charities.

591. When did you leave the position of head of the Department? In 1897.

592. You remember Mrs. Jowett being Superintendent of the Shaftesbury Reformatory? Yes.

593. She was always a satisfactory officer? Yes; one of the best officers in the Public Service.

594. Did you ever hear anything at any time of mismanagement of the institution while she was in charge? I heard nothing of that sort except from Mrs. Abraham.

595. On investigation were the charges proved or not? In my opinion they were absolutely disproved. If you have not got the official papers I would suggest that you should get them, because they show the transactions very clearly.

596. Did you ever hear of any case of ill-usage of the children? Never, except what Mrs. Abraham stated. She made charges against Mrs. Jowett, and they were investigated under my direction.

597. And you were satisfied? Yes.

598. *Mr. McGowen.*] Did you investigate the charges? They were investigated by Mr. Green.

599. Did Mrs. Abraham have an opportunity of submitting evidence? Yes.

600. *Chairman.*] As far as you know Mrs. Abraham's position was not filled after she left the institution? It was not filled.

601. *Mr. McGowen.*] Was it not required, in your opinion? No; it was not required.

602. How long did Mrs. Abraham hold the position of Sub-matron? Several months, I should say.

603. If you found out after these charges that the position of Sub-matron was not required, how do you account for allowing Mrs. Abraham to fill that position for several months? To answer that, I should have to utter official confidences which I do not feel disposed to betray. I think the papers will show you. I recollect writing a letter in which I said that as there appeared a desire to give her employment, she might be tried on probation at the Shaftesbury Reformatory. I was afraid that if she were not placed there, where she would be under direct oversight, she might be placed in a position where from want of knowledge she might do some mischief. I might have had her as Matron of the Boys' Reformatory, which requires a very experienced person, but I thought it better to meet the wishes which were expressed to me at head-quarters, and let Mrs. Abraham remain at the Shaftesbury Asylum rather than have her where, by reason of her want of experience, the experiments about to be tried in the treatment of boys in a reformatory might be unsuccessful.

604.

S. Maxted. 14 Nov., 1900.

604. I do not want you to betray any official confidences, but let the Committee understand this—am I right in drawing the conclusion from your evidence, that pressure was brought to bear on you to induce you to put this lady in the Shaftesbury Asylum? To put her into some place.
605. To find a place for her? Yes; that is absolutely the fact.
606. *Chairman.*] You forwarded to the Chief Secretary a letter from Mrs. Abraham, declining the appointment of Sub-matron at Shaftesbury, on the ground that she had a distinct promise of a position at Brush Farm? Yes.
607. *Mr. McGowen.*] Who was Chief Secretary at the time you sent the letter? I think it was Sir George Dibbs. I am not quite sure whether it was Mr. Brunker or Sir George Dibbs.
608. Who was Chief Secretary when Mrs. Abraham was appointed Sub-matron to the Shaftesbury Asylum? Sir George Dibbs.
609. *Mr. Spruson.*] Had Mrs. Abraham a predecessor there, or was it a new post? I think there was previously an officer in that position, who was teacher and Sub-matron.
610. Was that officer dispensed with? She got married.
611. Then no appointment was made when Mrs. Abraham left? No.
612. Not even until now? No; there is no work there. I thought that that asylum would have been abolished years ago. It is an absolute waste of public money to continue it. I reported to that effect when I was in office.
613. So we are to understand from you that Mrs. Abraham's services were not required at all, and she was appointed to oblige Sir George Dibbs? No; I do not say that she was appointed to oblige him. I know that pressure was being brought to bear on Sir George Dibbs by a member of his Government. I do not think he cared anything about it either one way or the other. If I had said to Sir George Dibbs that I would not have Mrs. Abraham, I am certain that she would not have been appointed.
614. Can you give us any assurance on this point that there was no inclination on the part of the superior officers of the Department to get rid of Mrs. Abraham by making her uncomfortable? No; I am sure that the contrary was the case. They knew my feeling in regard to the matter. They knew that one powerful friend of Mrs. Abraham was a close friend of my own. They knew that if I could possibly have done it consistently with my duty I should have preferred her to remain.
615. You can assure us that Mrs. Abraham was not prejudiced by the fact that there was a belief in your mind, and in the minds of some others, that her appointment was an unnecessary one? Certainly not.
616. *Mr. McGowen.*] What was Mrs. Abraham's salary? £100 per annum, with £30 in lieu of rations, quarters, and other conveniences, which were roundly estimated to be worth altogether about £250 per annum.
617. *Chairman.*] You were the head of the Charities Department? Yes.
618. What branches does that cover besides these reformatories, like the Shaftesbury Reformatory? It covers the Government asylums, the State Children's Relief Department, the Boarding-out Department, the children under the Children's Protection Act, and the Government lying-in homes. In addition to that, all reports regarding subsidies for charitable institutions used to go through that Department.
619. Not in regard to hospitals? Only occasionally.
620. What I should like to know is this: what machinery existed in the Department for the ascertaining of irregularities of management, if such occurred? If they were reported to me, I investigated them. If they were reported to the Chief Secretary, he would direct me to investigate them or he would cause it to be done.
621. Where did the reports generally originate? I should either investigate the matter personally or direct a qualified officer to make an investigation. Then the report would be sent on from me, with a recommendation to the Principal Under Secretary, for action. Sometimes complaints were made direct to the Principal Under Secretary, and he would send them to me for investigation.
622. You were ten years in charge? Yes.
623. Did you hold many inquiries? Yes; I should have held this one personally but for the belief that evidently existed in the mind of a friend of Mrs. Abraham, who was also my own friend, that I should be unfair.
624. Did you make a minute on the 13th September, 1894, intimating that, as Mrs. Abraham and her friends were apparently labouring under the belief that you were dealing unfairly with her in not placing her at Brush Farm, you would not hold an inquiry yourself into the statements made, and asking the secretary to hold a very close and careful inquiry, with the assistance of Mr. Allen, the Departmental shorthand-writer, into all these matters? Yes; I remember that I wrote that minute, though I did not recollect it until you mentioned it. I see that Sir William Windeyer's name has been mentioned. He held a strong opinion on the subject.
625. Were a large number of these inquiries held by the Department during your period as chief? Yes; some most important inquiries were held.
626. *Mr. Spruson.*] Did any of those inquiries refer to complaints about Mrs. Jowett? No. I never had a complaint against her before this case arose.
627. Did Mrs. Jowett always work amicably with the superior and the inferior officers? Yes. She is one of the most amiable women that I know.
628. How long has she been in the Department? She has been about thirty-three years in the Service, and about twenty years an officer of the Department.
629. Your knowledge of her extends over the whole period of your occupancy of that office? Yes; I have known her during the whole term—twenty years.
630. Is this the only case of complaint against the management of the Shaftesbury Reformatory? As far as I can remember, it is. There may have been minor complaints, but I could not recollect now.
631. There would be no serious complaints? No.
632. Neither from the officers nor from the inmates? There were certainly none from the inmates, and I do not remember any from the officers.
633. If there had been such complaints, there would have been some Departmental memo. of them? Yes. I think there was once something mentioned in connection with a school teacher, but nothing very important.
634. *Chairman.*] Would that be Miss Bromby? Yes.
635. Was that since the appointment of Mrs. Abraham? No; I think it would be before that.

636.

S. Maxted. 14 Nov., 1900.

636. How did these various inquiries which were held during your time generally originate, or from whom did the complaints come? From various people.
637. In the majority of cases, from whom? Sometimes complaints would come from inmates, sometimes from officers, sometimes from people not connected with the institution. Once a complaint came from a member of the Public Service Board; on another occasion from a Minister of the Crown.
638. I suppose it is fair to say that in the Children's Asylum complaints would not come from the inmates? No.
639. You did not expect children under 14 years of age to send in complaints? No; complaints would not come from the inmates of those institutions; but they would come from the inmates of the adult asylums very often.
640. Can you give any idea as to how many cases of complaint there would be;—would there be dozens, scores, or hundreds? I should say scores. I might go so far as to say, perhaps, that there were hundreds during the last ten years. I have no doubt that Mr. Green gets them every day.
641. As the outcome of these complaints, have any officers of the Department been discharged? Yes; several.
642. Mr. Allen, I understand, was one of these? Yes; I would explain that Mr. Allen had no part in the conducting of the inquiry; he simply took shorthand notes.
643. Could you mention any other officers? Yes. There was the case of a clerk in the head office who had collected something from an inmate and had not handed it in. His conduct was generally bad, and he was discharged. There was another person who was dismissed for precisely similar reasons.
644. Those two clerks were both dismissed? Yes.
645. Those charges probably originated with the auditor, or, at all events, arose in connection with some official examination? No; the matters were found out in the office in both cases.
646. The charges did not originate with the inmates? No. I should treat charges made by inmates with very great caution, because I know how prone they are to make charges.
647. You do not know of any case where, as the outcome of complaints made by inmates, any alteration has been made in the personnel of the Department? There was one case; a Royal Commission dealt with that previously to my dealing with it.
648. Was that at the Parramatta Orphanage? Yes; at the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.
649. You wrote a letter at the beginning which was rather adverse to the appointment of Mrs. Abraham? Yes, I did. I will explain that. I knew it was not desirable to place her at the Reformatory at Brush Farm. I knew that no one who had not had experience of the work would be of any use, and there was a very important experiment about to be tried there, and everything depended upon the personnel of the staff. I can assure you, however, that I should have been very glad if it had been possible for Mrs. Abraham to have remained in the Service.
650. *Mr. Spruson.*] Why do you say that? Because the friend to whom I had really been under very heavy obligations, and whose family had been kind to me from the time I entered the Service, was a strong friend of Mrs. Abraham, and wished her to remain.
651. If you could have seen your way, consistently with your responsibility, you would have been inclined to balance matters in her favour? I would have strained a point in her favour; I can say that.
652. *Chairman.*] Do you remember having any interviews with Mrs. Abraham? I had a large number of interviews with her, both before and after her appointment.
653. Can you tell us what was the general impression created in your mind by those interviews? I remember the general impression very well. The more I saw of Mrs. Abraham, the more I thought she was unfit to be a public servant. I thought she was incompetent, and I thought she was unreliable.
654. Did Mrs. Abraham come to see you after Mr. Green had held the inquiry? Yes.
655. You remember that she was called upon after the inquiry to furnish a statement of any reasons that might weigh with the head of the Department against being dismissed from the position? Yes.
656. I understand that she had an interview with you about that? That I cannot remember. I assume that if she was asked to do that, she sent in some written reply. I imagine that she would do so. If that reply came through me, my initials would be on the letter.
657. The conclusion arrived at by you was the outcome of the inquiry, and of the report by the Matron? Yes; and of interviews with Mrs. Abraham at my own office.
658. You did not interview her at the institution? No.
659. Were you aware that Mrs. Abraham contended or asserted that the inquiry held by Mr. Green was an entirely unfair one—that it did not give her a proper opportunity to make out her case? She said so; but I know Mr. Green's method as well as I know my own, and I know that he would afford her every possible opportunity to make good her case, and he assured me that he had done so.
660. Did Mrs. Abraham tell you that Mr. Green gave her no notice of his intention to hold an inquiry, and took her unprepared? No.
661. Would you know whether any notice was sent to Mrs. Abraham? I should not know; but in a case like that, after she had formulated her complaints, I should not think that any notice would be required. I should have thought that she would have been able to go on with the matter immediately. If she asked for delay, which she never did, it would have been allowed her. Of course, Mrs. Abrahams, being at the institution, called anyone there whom she desired to speak for her.
662. This man Blaney, against whom Mrs. Abraham made a charge, was dismissed? I do not know whether he was dismissed or resigned.
663. His connection with the place was severed before his death? Yes.
664. Was there anything in your relations with Mrs. Abraham to suggest that she had personal animus against yourself? Nothing whatever before her removal.
665. If we have Mrs. Abraham's evidence that you always treated her with the most perfect courtesy and impartiality, so far, of course, as you can give an opinion on your own action, you say that that represents what you attempted to do? That is what I attempted to do always.
666. You were known as the Superintendent? No; as the Director of Charities.
667. Here is another point: Suppose any children ran away from one of these asylums, or attempted to break bounds, would that be reported to you? Yes.
668. Were these occurrences frequent? No, not very frequent.
669. I understand that the children who were sent to some of the asylums were criminal? Yes, very criminal.

670.

S. Maxted. 14 Nov., 1900.

670. It was not so with this one? Yes; there were girls in the asylum of the very worst class.
671. We have evidence to show that there were attempts made to leave in this way, immediately after the appointment of Mrs. Abraham? I should not think running away, unless great neglect could be shown, was evidence of bad management. It is a natural thing to do. When young people go there they at first find life very irksome compared with what it was where they came from. At Brush Farm, when boys first go there they are ready to bolt on the first opportunity, but after they have been there for a few months they do not want to leave.
672. *Mr. McGowen.*] Did you have more than one inquiry held into the charges made by Mrs. Abraham? Not more than one inquiry; there were complaints, and these interviews took place which I have referred to.
673. But in a précis of the case it says "inquiries"? I do not know who made that précis. A word has evidently been used which does not convey exactly what was meant.
674. The précis says, further on, referring to Mrs. Abraham, "At one time her conduct was such that the officials at Shaftesbury were so harassed and annoyed by her that they could not attend properly to their duties";—do you know anything of that? Yes; that was referred to me.
675. It is stated also that when the offer was made of the position of Sub-matron to Mrs. Abraham, she refused the appointment, stating that her friends had promised her a better position at Brush Farm? Yes.
676. That is dated the 16th June, 1894. On the 22nd June, 1894, Mrs. Abraham wrote to the Principal Under Secretary, expressing regret that, in a moment of excitement, she made use of expressions for which she felt that she owed an apology, which she trusted he would accept; and she said that, upon reconsidering her position, she would be glad if Sir George Dibbs would kindly allow her to withdraw her resignation of the office to which he had been good enough to appoint her, and which she now accepted with many thanks. That was previous to her appointment as Sub-matron;—when the offer was first made she refused it? She said she would not take it.
677. Was Mrs. Abraham ever in the public service under you previous to her accepting the position of sub-matron at Shaftesbury? No.
678. *Chairman.*] On the 16th June, 1894, you wrote this: "As it is desired that Mrs. Abraham should receive an appointment, I discard my own opinion with regard to her, and suggest that she should be allowed to occupy the position at Shaftesbury on probation";—what was that opinion based on? It was based on Mrs. Abraham's conversation with me, when I told her that she would be very unsuitable for a position at Brush Farm. In fact, she used threats. I found that she had had no experience. I drew her on to talk about the treatment of boys, and I was perfectly sure that there would be mischief if she was placed there.
679. That was as matron of Brush Farm? Yes.
680. Did Mrs. Abraham tell you that she had conducted a large boarding establishment in Parramatta for some years? I knew afterwards that she had done that.
681. You knew that she was an efficient housekeeper? I could not tell whether she was or not. I heard that she had kept a large boarding-house.
682. Of course, housekeeping is like any other business—it is a thing which, without experience, a person would be no good at? Yes.
683. But, having had the experience, I suppose it is merely a question of intelligently applying it to new conditions? Yes; always bearing in mind the class of people who are under control. I am perfectly certain that it is very much more easy to manage a gaol than to manage a boys' reformatory. I have an intimate acquaintance with both systems.
684. *Mr. Spruson.*] You wish us to understand that a first-class housekeeper might not be qualified to take charge of a boys' reformatory? She might not. A first-class housekeeper would, of course, understand all the domestic arrangements.
685. But the critical part of the work is in a different department? Yes; different altogether. I do not know of any position in which there is greater necessity for judgment, tact, forbearance, kindness, and firmness than in that of head of a reformatory. All these qualities are requisite in a person placed over a boys' reformatory, and in a girls' reformatory the difficulties are still worse.
686. *Chairman.*] The duties of Sub-matron at Shaftesbury Asylum were largely those of a housekeeper? Yes.
687. But on cheaper lines than housekeeping by a lady in her own establishment? I was going to say, on such lines as a lady in her position would not have had experience of.
688. Still, the greater includes the less generally? Yes. You might, by a fluke, put in a person who had had no experience at all, and find that you had done a good thing.
689. I might direct your attention to the evidence of Mr. Huntley, as to your own financial position;—there were statements made by you in the bankruptcy proceedings as to certain obligations to some of the officers? At the time of that inquiry I was under no obligation whatever to Mrs. Jowett or Mr. Green.

DISMISSAL OF MRS. ABRAHAM, SHAFTESBURY GIRLS' ASYLUM.

APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of Mrs. M. Abraham.*]

SUB-MATRON.

9. The Sub-Matron will act under the orders of the Superintendent, and give directions for carrying out all arrangements for the proper working of the household duties of the institution.

TO APPOINT GIRLS FOR WORK.

10. She will attend the daily musters, and appoint such girls as she thinks fit for performing domestic and other duties.

SCHOOL-ROLL.

11. She will see that all the children whose names are entered on the school roll attend punctually each day.

PRAYERS.

12. She will, in the absence of a clergyman, read prayers daily, and on Sundays to such children as are of her religious persuasion, when required by the Superintendent to do so.

CHILDREN TO BE PROPERLY CLOTHED.

13. She will take care that every child upon admission is immediately stripped, well washed, and clothed in dress provided by the Government; and that, on leaving the institution, every child be furnished with clean and suitable clothing.

MEALS.

14. She will be present in the dining-hall during the meals of the children, will frequently visit the kitchen whilst the same are being cooked and carved, and will see that the food is served up properly.

COOKING.

15. She will daily inspect the coppers and cooking vessels, and will see that the kitchen is kept scrupulously clean.

LAUNDRY.

16. She will frequently in the day visit the laundry, and see that the duties of that part of the institution are effectively and economically performed.

BATH-ROOM.

17. She will see that the lavatory and bath-room are kept in perfect order.

ESTABLISHMENT TO BE CLEANED ON SATURDAYS.

18. She will see that the house is thoroughly cleaned every Saturday, so as to secure a due observance on Sunday. She will notify to the Superintendent the name of any officer or servant applying for temporary leave of absence, and the provision to be made for the performance of the duties of the applicant during such absence; and she will not leave the institution herself, nor allow any of the officers or servants to do so, without the permission of the Superintendent.

STORES.

19. She will keep all spare bedding, and other articles drawn for the use of the establishment, in her stores, the key of which shall always be in her possession.

CLOTHING.

20. She will cut out and measure off all material for clothing, and will brand the same, if intended for the use of the institution, when made up, subject to the directions of the Superintendent.

DORMITORIES.

21. She will visit the dormitories in the morning and evening, to see that the girls rise and retire at the proper hour, and keep order while they are dressing and undressing.

PLAYGROUND.

22. She will, on all occasions, attend the children when they are in the playground, or out of school, unless relieved by the orders of the Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

23. She will see that a portion of every day, except Saturday and Sunday, is devoted to teaching the children some branch of useful industry, and especially all the duties of household management.

ATTENDANCE ON VISITING-SURGEON.

24. She will attend the Visiting-Surgeon when he visits the sick, and take every care that his instructions are properly carried out.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.

(REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 17 *Report from Printing Committee*, 22 *November*, 1900.

The Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory, to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Carpenterian Reformatory, Brush Farm, Eastwood, 1 February, 1900.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, my report, on the Carpenterian Reformatory for Boys, for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1899.

The Institution has been in operation four and a half years, and during that period has dealt with 230 lads.

During the year 53 boys were admitted and 48 were discharged, leaving 91 lads in the Institution on 31st December.

The cost to the State per head, calculated on the average daily attendance, was £24 2s. 11d. Calculated on the year's enrolment the cost was £16 6s. 7d. The cost per head shows a small increase on that of the previous year, owing to the fact that several minor repairs and alterations were effected.

The results of the system continue to be a cause for congratulation, for 88 per cent. of the boys released have been reformed. Through the courtesy of Captain Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons, I have brought under my notice the case of any lad who gets into trouble after his discharge from the Reformatory.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that it is almost useless to send a boy to this Institution for a term of less than three years. It takes at least twelve months to wean him from his old bad habits and another two years to instil into him those that will be of service. My experience has shown me that a boy who is sent here for one or two years cannot have much permanent good done him in that time either morally or physically. As an instance of the futility of short terms, I might point out that of the sixteen failures to date thirteen of them served under three years.

Religious instruction is given the boys every Sunday, and the Institution is visited at regular intervals by the Rev. Mr. Britten (C.E.), of Ryde, and the Rev. Father Kerwick, of Rydalmere, to both of whom my sincere thanks are due for the gratuitous assistance they most unselfishly render.

Recreation, embracing such games as cricket, football, athletics, chess, and draughts, together with reading and outings of various kinds, forms no small element in the system followed here, and a considerable amount of attention, without in any way interfering with the industrial work performed, is devoted to these means of wholesome amusement. The Farm newspaper continues to appear monthly under the editorship of Mr. C. B. Cochrane, and encourages and assists the boys to put their ideas on matters of interest into words.

The school in connection with the Institution is most ably conducted by Mr. A. P. Humphries. The results of the last Annual Inspection of Mr. District-Inspector Dwyer are: First-class, 7·5; second-class, 8; third-class, 7·5.

With the exception of a few cases of "cold," the health of the boys for the year may be put down as excellent. The fine healthy position of the Institution and the free outdoor lives the boys live are in the main responsible for this satisfactory state of health.

The conduct on the whole has been very good, and all the officers report that the boys under their charge are making good progress in the various trades.

Industrial Work.

The industrial work done during the year shows an increase as to amount and value over that of 1898. The boys now are able to make all their own clothing, and carry out any alterations and repairs that are from time to time necessary. The trades taught are (1) capentry, (2) painting and glazing, (3) tinsmithing, (4) tailoring, (5) bootmaking, and (6) jam-making. In addition to these, all boys are taught the first principles of orchard and garden work, and quite a number learn milking and general farm work.

The carpenters make all the furniture required in the Institution, and also do all repairs to the buildings. Several articles of furniture were also made for the Stores Department. In

In the tinsmiths' shop, the closet-pans for the metropolitan, the suburban, and country public schools are made, together with all kinds of tinware.

The tailors produce all the clothing worn by the inmates, also the uniforms for the attendants.

From the boot-shop comes all the boys' footwear, and it is intended that in the near future this shop will be able to repair boots for other Government Institutions.

The jam-house turns out on an average about 1,500 lb. of jam weekly, which goes to supply the (1) N.S.S. "Sobraon," (2) Liverpool Asylum, (3) Newington Asylum, (4) Rookwood Asylum, (5) George-street Asylum, (6) Macquarie-street Asylum, and (7) the Girls' Industrial School.

Reference to Appendix B will show the amount of work done, with its approximate value, for the year.

Miscellaneous.

Applications for boys for farm and other work are being constantly received; but owing to there being no apprentice clause in the Act the applications have to be declined.

A great number of our old boys write us, and many who are able visit us. In conclusion, I beg to state that the work done here has been steady and progressive, and that there is every indication of a continuance of the good already done being carried on during the coming year.

The whole staff, a zealous and intelligent body of officers, have rendered me loyal assistance.

I have, &c.,

FRED. A. STAYNER,
Superintendent.

APPENDICES.

A.

Admissions and Discharges.

Admissions	53
Discharges	48
Deaths	0
Abscondings	0

Religions of Boys Admitted.

Church of England	38
Roman Catholic	9
Protestants of other sects	5
Jews	0
Others	1

Religions of Boys in Institution.

Church of England	54
Roman Catholic	25
Protestants of other sects	9
Jews	0
Others	3

Ages of Boys in Institution.

Under 10 years	3
,, 12 but over 10	5
,, 14 ,, 12	31
,, 16 ,, 14	34
Over 16	18

B.

Industrial Work.

	£	s.	d.
Bootmakers—making and repairing	94	10	0
Tailors—all clothing, including uniforms for attendants, and repairs	325	15	9
Tinsmiths—closet-pans for Public Schools, buckets, tinware, and repairs	121	12	0
Carpenters—Furniture for Stores Department, &c., alterations, and repairs	226	0	0
Painters—all painting and glazing	80	15	3
Jam-makers—64,248 lb. jam; 20,000 lb. fruit-pulp	1,096	19	0
Garden and orchard—pruning, chipping, &c.	340	0	0
Farm Work—tending, feeding, &c., stock	120	0	0
Laundry—washing clothes, &c.	150	0	0
Cooking—preparing and cooking meals	100	0	0
Carting and General	150	0	0
	£2,805	12	0

C.

Farm Return.

		£	s.	d.
By supplied	64,248 lb. jam @ 3½d.	936	19	0
,,	20,000 lb. pulp	160	0	0
,,	4,300 lb. fruit	17	18	0
,,	11,170 lb. vegetables	35	6	0
,,	360 doz. eggs	15	0	0
,,	18,400 qrts. milk	230	0	0
,,	200 lb. honey	2	10	0
,,	7 tons fodder	18	0	0
sold	7 pigs	7	10	0
,,	1 calf	0	10	0
		£1,423	13	0

Revenue Return.

	£	s.	d.
Cash payments to Treasury	15	14	0
By transfers at Treasury	143	12	0
By transfers for jam for Asylums	624	6	5
	£783	12	5

D.

Total Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
1. Maintenance	724	3	11
2. Salaries and wages	1,213	1	11
3. Stores (including clothing, tools, &c.)	584	8	1
4. Fuel and light	125	9	5
5. Rent	550	0	0
6. Orchard	351	4	10
7. Repairs and alterations	65	6	3
8. Library and recreation	5	7	3
9. Railways and telephones	53	7	9
10. Petty expenses	41	6	3
	£3,713	15	8
Deduct revenue £783 12 5; stores 490 3 2; tools in use 170 5 8	1,444	1	3
Total cost	£2,269	14	5
Calculated on the year's enrolment (139) the cost per head was	16	6	7
Calculated on the average daily (94) attendance the cost per head was	24	2	11

Sydney. William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[3d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

(REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 17 *Report from Printing Committee,* 22 *November,* 1900.

Report for Year 1899.

Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta, 16 March, 1900.

THE year under notice has, I have great confidence in stating, been productive of good results in the work of training, and in the progress of reformation, in connection with the inmates of the Institution.

The general health of the girls has been very good. There were no deaths during the year.

The plan adopted by me, when assuming charge of the Institution, of making it as much as possible a well-conducted home, is bearing good fruit, owing to the hearty co-operation of the present Matron, Miss E. Kaye, and the other members of the staff, who use every means at their command to induce the girls to make a personal effort to improve.

I may point out that, from the antecedents of many of the girls, their moral and mental tone are exceedingly weak; so that to bring to a successful issue the work for which this Institution was designed, a demand is made upon the patience, forbearance, and sympathy of the members of the staff that would astound those not engaged in the work.

The girls, upon entering the Institution, are, by moral suasion, led to render a prompt and willing obedience to those placed over them, and they are carefully taught to look forward with hope, and to forget the past. Under the monitorial system the girls are encouraged to aspire to positions of trust in the Institution; and some girls, whose past records were painful to listen to, proved, after a few months in the Institution, most trustworthy monitresses and useful and reliable apprentices.

There is a greatly increasing demand for the girls from the Institution as apprentices; and I have at present filed more applications than can be supplied during the next twelve months from our girls ready for service.

Many of the girls apprenticed elect to remain with their employers, to whom they were bound, after their term of apprenticeship expires, and I am in receipt of many letters from both girls and employers in which the girls express gratitude to the Department for the training they received; and the employers write inquiring, "Could we oblige by letting some friend, as a special favour, have an apprentice."

Much encouragement has been given to the apprentice by an occasional visit from me, or from a member of the staff who could be spared, and I hope that something more may be done in this respect during the current year.

I may state that I correspond with all the apprentices, and receive many letters from them. Some of the girls who are now happily married state that these regular letters encouraged them in their sometimes difficult task of satisfying their mistresses in their daily work.

In regard to the cases of the girls who have been discharged to their friends before they attained the age of 18 years upon my recommendation, or upon the applications of friends and approved by the Department, I am convinced that the action in each case was the correct one. I have made very careful inquiry into each case.

The material condition of the Institution is fast approaching what may be termed "perfection." The new kitchen range is proving all that could be desired, and the inmates are now served with properly-cooked food, and waste is obviated, and the safety of those engaged in cooking is ensured. By the building and fixing of the new range the old kitchen is now utilised as a cookery room, and eighteen girls are now taught weekly the art of cookery by the teacher from the Technical Branch. Some of the girls become excellent cooks and show great taste in their work.

The enrolment of girls for the past year was not so great as the preceding one, the number being 165. At the close of the year 1898 the number of inmates was 110, and the new admissions numbered 55, thus making the enrolment 165; of these 31 were over 14 years and 24 under that age. The discharges for the year numbered 62; of these 29 were apprenticed, 22 were discharged upon attaining the age of 18 years—some to friends and the rest to situations which I secured for them, 7 by order of the Governor-in-Council, and 4 to the Principal Boarding-out Officer. The girls remaining in the Institution at the end of the year numbered 103.

All the girls are systematically trained in general housework, kitchen, scullery, laundry, and dairy work in turn, according to their capacity. They are also carefully instructed in flower culture, needlework of all kinds, patching, darning, knitting, and dressmaking; in fact many girls who are admitted into the Institution utterly devoid of the knowledge of the rudiments of domestic economy are able, when they leave it, to make and mend their own clothing, and to prepare and cook a good meal. I am in receipt of many letters from mothers of discharged inmates expressing gratitude to the Department for the care

bestowed

bestowed upon the training of their daughters. Most of the girls are particularly anxious to become members of the cookery class, and all strive to excel in this branch, and many of them become excellent cooks.

The work of the laundry class was very successful during the year, the girls being very carefully instructed in all the details of this industrial division. The articles of clothing dealt with in this branch during the year numbered 190,000, and the value of the work done was estimated at £978 15s. Of the above articles dealt with, 26,000 were sent from the students of Hurlstone College. A girl who has passed through a complete course in this class—from the washtub to the ironing table—has no difficulty in obtaining a good situation when she leaves the Institution.

Of the other industrial classes, the sewing division occupies a very prominent position. All the dresses, cloaks, jackets, aprons, and underclothing worn by the inmates are made and repaired by this class. In addition to this, the members of the division are taught knitting, darning, and crochet work. All inmates are members in turn.

For practical training in household duties the girls are placed in the Institution kitchen, and in the officers' quarters. The girls thus trained are always in great demand by people who have had apprentices from the Institution.

All the cooking of the place is done by the girls.

Much interest is taken by all in flower culture, and advantage is taken of this to beautify, as far as possible, the interior of the Institution. The flower gardens are kept in good order by the girls, under the Matron's direction; and, since that officer has taken charge of this branch of industrial work, the gardens present a very flourishing aspect, and the girls engaged in the work have been improved morally and physically.

In the schoolroom good work has been done, and the teachers were most painstaking in the discharge of their duties.

In the matter of recreation, the girls indulge in out-door games, under proper supervision, when the weather permits, and possess swings, rounder-balls and bats, skipping ropes, &c., &c., while others enjoy their leisure moments in reading "Home Chat," "Strand," "Royal," "Woman at Home," "Pearson," and "Wide World." All these are eagerly sought after by the inmates during time of recreation, and I am frequently perplexed to know how to meet the demand from the deserving girls for these.

I must gratefully acknowledge a parcel of magazines from Mr. J. T. Caldwell, also parcel of books and donation from officers and students of Hurlstone College. I would greatly appreciate donations of magazines for the inmates, more especially of those enumerated.

A carefully-drawn programme of evening recreation is prepared for winter, consisting of readings, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music.

In addition to these, a course of lectures or "plain talk" was given, on each Friday evening, during the winter, by the Matron. The elder girls only were permitted to attend this course of lectures.

I might be permitted to state briefly, that every means at my command is used to impart moral, mental, physical, and industrial education.

It has been asserted, on good authority, that the standard of health is considerably lowered among children living in Institutions. I can safely assert that this is not the case with our inmates. They begin to improve after they have been a few weeks under our control, and parents visiting them, on the days set apart for the purpose, frequently express astonishment at the wonderful improvement in their physical appearance.

As much care as possible is devoted to the case of each girl, and they speedily find out that personal interest is taken in their welfare, and begin to feel and act as members of a large family. As far as practicable, the inmates receive the training of family life, and are, on the whole, very bright and cheerful. This has been particularly the case during the year under review.

The spiritual welfare of the girls has not been neglected. The day's work opens and closes with prayer, and services are conducted morning and afternoon on each Sunday and on certain week days.

In addition to this, numbers of girls, in charge of officers, attend the services in the town churches every Sunday, weather permitting.

My grateful thanks are due to the Rev. J. Done, the Rev. T. O'Reilly, and the Rev. E. Price for their kind and much-valued ministrations. The interest taken by these gentlemen in the welfare of the inmates is exceedingly gratifying, and must be productive of good results.

The Rev. T. O'Reilly is assisted in his efforts for the spiritual welfare of the girls under his care by the Sisters of Mercy, who visit the Institution regularly, and who also deserve my grateful thanks for the interest manifested in the welfare of the girls.

During the year the Institution has been visited by many persons from India, and the Colonies of New Zealand, Westralia, Victoria, and South Australia, who have left a record of very favourable impressions made by their visits.

The expenditure for the year for maintenance was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Provisions, fuel, water, &c.	1,364	8	11
Salaries and contingencies	1,212	9	4
	£2,576	18	3

Calculated upon the enrolment basis, this amount would equal £15 12s. 4d. per head per annum, or 10¼d. per diem.

Since my last report one change has taken place on the staff by the transfer of the teacher to another sphere of labour. The assistant teacher, Miss M. Richardson, was promoted to the higher position, and Miss A. Bennett appointed to the office of assistant.

I cannot conclude my Report without bearing testimony to the loyal support accorded me by every member of the staff, without which it would be absolutely impossible to carry out successfully the duties devolving upon me.

The Institution is now faithfully undertaking the work for which it was set apart. The results are good, and better results may be hoped for.

THOS. E. DRYHURST,
Superintendent.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ASYLUM FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE, PARRAMATTA.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 18 *Report from Printing Committee*, 29 *November*, 1900.

The Acting Director of Charitable Institutions to The Principal Under Secretary.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Offices of the State Children Relief Board, the Director of Government Asylums, and Children's Protection Act, Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, 27 November, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a reply to the inquiries of Mr. John Norton, M.L.A., relating to the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, George-street, Parramatta.

I have, &c.,

E. HANSON,

Acting Director.

Question.

MR. NORTON: Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the Parramatta Asylum for Destitute Old Men is not only shockingly overcrowded, but that at night-time 1,000 old men, some of whom are helpless and bedridden, are left in charge of one warder, who also has to keep watch over the exterior of the building, and who is alleged to be half a lunatic himself? Will the Colonial Secretary have an inquiry made with regard to the supervision of these unfortunate creatures?

MR. SEE: I was not aware of the fact to which the Honorable Member refers. It has not been brought under my notice. It has been referred to me in a general way that there is an absence of accommodation for the number of old people who are in the Asylums at Parramatta, and others who desire to enter these institutions. I know the Inspector-General of Charities is doing all he can to ameliorate the condition and make the lives of these poor old men as happy and comfortable as possible. I will see this officer this morning and ascertain whether the state of things mentioned by the Honorable Member exists, and if so, whether it is not possible to do something more.

MR. NORTON: They are like human vermin in lofts, likely to be destroyed in their beds.

Answer.

The question of closing George-street Asylum, owing to its structural defects, has been under consideration for many years past, and the Public Works Committee has recommended its abolition; but as the scheme recommended by the Committee has not yet been adopted, this building has had to be kept in use to shelter the aged infirm and destitute who have appealed for admission. In 1898, 1,156 inmates were sheltered there, but additional pavilions, in keeping with modern requirements, have since been erected at Rookwood Asylum, and upwards of 200 of the old men from George-street have been removed, the number remaining there at the present time being only 942. From these figures it will be observed that the Institution is not overcrowded.

As to the complaint that the requirements of the sick are not attended to at night, it is pointed out that of the 942 inmates of the Institution, 329 only are under treatment in the hospitals, and provision has been made for a salaried attendant and twelve inmate wardsmen to be on duty all night to attend to their requirements. It is the duty of the night attendant to visit every ward of the Institution once every two hours and see that the inmate wardsmen are attending to their duties, and as the tell-tale clock registers such visits, it is not possible for the attendant to neglect his work in this particular without being detected. The night attendant was appointed by the Public Service Board under the provisions of the Public Service Act, and is not of weak intellect. He has not been reported for neglect of duty, nor have any of the inmates complained to the Chief Superintendent, the Visiting Medical Officer, or myself, of the neglect stated by Mr. Norton.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Asylum resides on the premises, and his quarters are connected by telephone with the main Institution, so that he is within call at any time, and he pays personal visits to the wards occasionally, at night. Moreover, the Dispenser and two Senior Attendants also reside on the premises, and their services are available in case of emergency.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.

(REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY INTO CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST MISS M. A. FAIRBAIRN, MATRON.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

John Norton, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 112, King-street, Sydney, 3 April, 1900.

I have to bring to your notice the fact that great dissatisfaction, not to say disorganisation, exists among the female nursing staff of Callan Park Asylum in consequence of what would seem to be the irregular and tyrannical conduct of certain of the officials, more particularly of the Matron, Miss Fairbairn, and one of the head nurses; certain very serious charges having been preferred against the Matron by a number of the nurses now in the Institution and by others who have since left, having resulted in bringing about a state of things that can only be properly described as anarchy.

Among these charges is brutal conduct, accompanied by physical violence, and not to say the unlawful administration of nauseous compounds to patients, misappropriation and consumption of food and comforts intended for the hospital patients, which, upon proper opportunity being afforded by you, I am prepared to prove on the evidence of eye-witnesses and others, have been taken to the Matron's quarters and consumed by her or her visitors.

These allegations of themselves are serious enough in all conscience to warrant a thorough inquiry; but when I tell you that certain witnesses have been grossly wronged and victimised by dismissal, either for divulging these proceedings or refusing to conceal them, without notice or explanation, you will at once see that it is about time that you, as the chief custodian of the charitable institutions of the Colony, should intervene and cause a thorough and searching inquiry to be made.

The necessity for such an inquiry at your instigation is made the more apparent and urgent from the fact that what would seem to be, after consideration of all the circumstances, a farcical investigation, is now being conducted at the Asylum, in a sort of *in camera* manner, by Dr. Blaxland, resident Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Sinclair, Inspector-General in Lunacy. The manner in which this inquiry is being conducted, the witnesses called before it, the manner in which some of the witnesses are treated, and in several instances cajoled, if not bullied, into distorting their evidence or withholding it, stamps the whole proceeding as a travesty, and gives good grounds for the suspicion that it is intended to discredit by it those nurses who have refused to be silent participants in the irregular practices complained of, as well as those who have been dismissed without warning or explanation, for refusing to become docile accomplices.

I therefore, in the name of a large number of the female nursing staff of Callan Park Asylum, have the honor to request that you will be good enough to consider the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire, not only into specific acts of misconduct on the part of officials in Callan Park Asylum, but into the whole system of management of that Institution. By acceding to this reasonable request, you will relieve me of the painful necessity of raising the whole question in Parliament by way of specific motion.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN NORTON.

Dr. Sinclair for report, B.C., 9/4/1900.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Gladesville, 9 May, 1900.

On the 8th March last, Nurse Annie Quilkey was reported to me by the Medical Superintendent at Callan Park for insubordination and impertinence to the Matron, and her dismissal recommended. She had an interview with me on the 14th March, when, after hearing her defence, I came to the conclusion that the complaint was justified, and at the same time, from my own observation, decided that she was unsuitable for the position of a nurse in a hospital for the insane. I, therefore, approved of Dr. Blaxland's recommendation and agreed to her dismissal.

The

The nurse, however, made charges against the Matron, which I deemed it necessary to have investigated, and, owing to their nature, conducted the inquiry personally. These charges were:—

1st. That the Matron used hospital fuel (coal and wood) which she was not entitled to; and

2nd. That the Matron made use of food, meat, bread, &c., from the nurses' messroom, from ward No. 5, and on one occasion from the kitchen, to none of which she was entitled.

In the course of the inquiry I examined the Matron, Dr. Flashman, the Assistant Superintendent, the housemaid, storekeeper, and cook, and twenty-nine nurses. I also intimated that I would see any member of the staff who could throw light on the charges, or who might wish to make a complaint.

The inquiry showed that coal was taken from the coal heap to the Matron's quarters, as were provisions from the nurses' messroom, from some of the wards, and from the store. A certain amount of coal, and of provisions, from the store and the wards is however allowed, the former for the office, and the latter, the housemaid's allowance by dietary scale, and that sent by the nurses for the use of the patients working with her The charges are accordingly narrowed to a decision as to whether the Matron herself made use of these allowed articles, or had a larger supply than required sent, which she converted to her own use; or utilised bread, milk, and meat, with an occasional supply of tea, sugar, and butter, which were sent from the nurses' messroom ostensibly for patients. The taking of food from the kitchen was entirely disproved.

The provisions from the nurses' messroom, which, being in addition to the allowance from the wards for the patients, are those most likely to have been used for the Matron's table, are stated by her and the housemaid to have been given to those patients, both men and women, who work with the housemaid for part of the day, to nurses who fairly frequently came to her kitchen for a meal, and to nurses laid up with illness, whose food appears to have been fairly regularly supplied by her, it being easier for her to make small dishes for any one sick than for the hospital cook. Sometimes the food required for this was brought by the nurses, but perhaps more frequently, that in her charge was used. The nurses' messroom being liberally supplied, there was always a surplus which the nurse in charge had available for distribution in this manner.

The Matron procured her bread, milk, and groceries from reputable firms, and shows receipted bills in support. She purchased meat, as required, for cash, sending a patient to the shop for it, and for this she has, therefore, no receipts.

There is no direct evidence of the Matron having used any hospital articles on her own table, or having in any way instructed a nurse to supply them. No nurse has asserted that she has seen them so used, with the exception of the one who occasionally took the place of the housemaid during her leave of absence. She admits having sent to the Matron's table a joint from the nurses' messroom, but does not claim to have had instructions from either the Matron or housemaid to do so.

On one occasion while the Matron was ill a nurse in charge of the adjoining ward, who was attending on her, sent daily some cooked fowl from the ward table, though the Matron does not admit having used it or known of it.

In regard to the coal also there is no direct evidence of the Matron having made use of it except for her office fire, for which she is allowed fuel. There was evidence that coal was purchased by her from coal merchants, as required, for her kitchen, and some receipts were shown for it. The evidence, however, shows that during the summer, when the office fire would not be expected to be in use, coal was still taken from the hospital supply to her quarters; but it would appear that the Matron made use of fires even in the warm weather, both on account of the dampness of her office, and her predilection for them. When ill she used them even in hot weather.

The Matron is not allowed either food or fuel from the hospital for her own private use, and evidence is adduced to prove that she purchased both regularly from outside. The quantity of each which went to her quarters, however, appears to have been larger than was necessary for the office fire in the case of coal, or the patients could make use of in the case of food; but there is no direct evidence the coal was used in her private apartment for her fire, or the food supplied to her table or sent from the wards or messroom for her use with her knowledge. In a charge of this nature, it is not sufficient to presume that excessive supply must have been used in the manner indicated in the charges, it being possible that it might be accounted for by careless waste. I am, therefore, unable to conclude that the charges are sustained, though I am convinced that there has been laxity in supervision and extravagance in consumption; but this—a matter of administration—I propose to deal with in a separate report.

I have, &c.,
ERIC SINCLAIR,
Inspector-General.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Gladesville, 25 May, 1900.

In the course of an inquiry into charges brought against Miss Fairbairn, the Matron of Callan Park Hospital, and on which a report was sent you on the 9th instant, it became apparent to me that there was laxity of administration on the part of that officer.

It was shown that provisions were daily taken from the nurses' messroom to the Matron's quarters much in excess of what could be used by the patients employed there, and that coal also in larger amount than was necessary for the office fire was daily received. No explanation that I could accept was forthcoming as to the use made of them. Assuming that the articles were not used by the Matron, it yet shows extreme laxity on her part to allow hospital property to this amount to be taken to her quarters daily, or a tacit approval of great waste. I gathered during the inquiry, and in other ways, that she is wanting in the tact and ability necessary to successfully manage a large staff, qualities very necessary in the Matron of an institution of the importance of Callan Park. It is, however, fair to add she has been in her present position over fifteen years, and has performed most of her duties satisfactorily. The wards are always neat, the patients tidy and well dressed, and cleanliness is found everywhere.

In conducting the inquiry, I found the laxity in administration involved also Mr. Whitling, the Assistant Superintendent, and that the charges against the Matron would not have been possible had he been as vigilant and capable as his position should warrant. In his hands rests, under the Medical Superintendent, the whole of the lay management of the Hospital, part of which is the procuring of supplies

supplies and the proper issue of them when supplied. The catering, the issuing to the kitchen and the messroom, and the looking after the messrooms and the food used therein, are all part of his duty, and it should not have been possible for coal or food to be used in the Matron's quarters as shown, without his knowledge. I found, however, that not only did he not know of them, but owing to his want of agreement with the Matron, he never entered the nurses' messroom, and was not, therefore, in a position to detect abuses. It appears, too, that he and the Matron do not speak to each other, a state of affairs which is clearly against the interests of the Institution. Though possessed of considerable ability, Mr. Whitling has shown in other respects a want of judgment and of appreciation of his duties which militate against his usefulness. He joined this service on the 23rd July, 1878, and was promoted to his present position on the 22nd December, 1884. He was previously Master of the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.

Steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of similar abuses, but I think it right to inform you of the circumstances. I am of opinion that both these officers should be at least reprimanded.

I have, &c.,
ERIC SINCLAIR,
Inspector-General.

Dr. Sinclair might be asked to call about this matter. Submitted—C.W., 29/5/1900. Approved —J.S., 9/6/1900.

Minute by The Principal Under Secretary.

Sydney, 11 June, 1900.

Subject:—Charges against Matron of Callan Park Hospital for Insane.

THE charges in this case are of a very serious character, and I think that the papers might be referred to the Public Service Board, with a request that an inquiry may be made under the 51st section of the Public Service Act.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Approved.—J.S., 11/6/1900. The Chairman of the P. S. Board.—C.W., B.C., 11/6/1900.

The Public Service Board to The Principal Under Secretary.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 18 July, 1900.

Inquiry under section 51 of the Public Service Act into certain charges against Miss Fairbairn, Matron of the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane.

WITH reference to the minute of the Principal Under Secretary of the 11th ultimo, requesting, with the approval of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, that an inquiry under section 51 of the Public Service Act might be held into certain charges made against the Matron of the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane, which was referred to in the reports of the Inspector-General of the Insane, transmitted with such minute, the Public Service Board have the honor to report as follows:—

Miss Fairbairn was summoned before the Board on the 16th June, and was informed of the charges which had been brought against her, viz.:—

1. That patients in the said Hospital for the Insane having been physically assaulted by one Bessie Smith, a nurse in charge of No. 4 Patients' Ward, by having forcibly administered to them noxious ingredients without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, and contrary to the Regulations of the said Hospital for the Insane, when the facts were brought under the notice of the said Matron, the said Mary Ann Fairbairn, she neither reported, reprimanded, or interfered with the conduct of the said Bessie Smith.
2. That the said Bessie Smith physically assaulted one patient in the said Hospital for the Insane, to wit, Jane Downey, by striking her on the face with a delf mug in the presence of the said Matron, the said Mary Ann Fairbairn, and the said Matron neither reported, reprimanded, or in any way interfered with the said Bessie Smith.
3. That the said Matron, Mary Ann Fairbairn, has appropriated to her own use, contrary to the Regulations of the said Hospital for the Insane, fuel and food intended for the patients and nurses of the said Hospital for the Insane.
4. That the said Annie Quilkey having truthfully reported the abovementioned facts to the Superintendent of the said Institution, Dr. Blaxland, the said Matron, Mary Ann Fairbairn, was instrumental in obtaining the dismissal of the said Annie Quilkey from her position as a nurse in the said Institution by making false charges against the said Annie Quilkey to the Superintendent, Dr. Blaxland, and others, which charges the said Annie Quilkey never had any opportunity of rebutting.

Miss Fairbairn having denied the truth of the charges, the Board proceeded to make inquiry. A number of sittings were held at the Board's office and at the Callan Park Asylum, and a large amount of evidence was taken, the notes of which are forwarded herewith.

The Board, after very carefully considering the evidence, came to the following conclusions, which were delivered in open Court before the persons concerned on the 12th instant, viz.:—

1. That Miss Fairbairn is guilty of charges Nos. 2 and 3 preferred against her.

2. With respect to charge No. 1, the Board are of opinion that Nurse Bessie Smith did forcibly administer pepper, salt, and water to the patients without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, and contrary to the Regulations; but they are satisfied the Matron did report the matter to the Medical Superintendent, as in her evidence she states she reported it, which evidence is corroborated by Dr. Blaxland. Nevertheless, the Board think that when Miss Fairbairn did make her report, she did it in such a way as to lead the doctor to believe it was a conspiracy on the part of the nurses to injure Nurse Smith, and thus prejudice his mind before he held the inquiry. The Board feel confident that if Dr. Blaxland had heard all the nurses' statements, he would have arrived at the same conclusion as they have.

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With respect to charge 4, there can be no doubt that the Matron used her influence to obtain the dismissal of Annie Quilkey, but there is no proof that false charges were made. In the opinion of the Board no proper investigation was held in Nurse Quilkey's case, and the charge of impertinence, even if proved, is not an offence that should be visited with the extreme penalty of dismissal. This dismissal, in compelling her to leave the Institution on the afternoon she received notice, was unnecessarily harsh.

The Board now desire to make the following recommendations :—

1. With regard to the Matron, Miss Fairbairn, the evidence given at the inquiry, and the report furnished by Dr. Sinclair, show that Miss Fairbairn should not be continued in the position of Matron. As she has been a long time in the Service, and appears to have done good work in the past, she might be leniently dealt with and allowed to resign. We understand that she is not a contributor to the Superannuation Account.

2. With regard to Nurse Elizabeth Smith, the evidence clearly shows that she is not a suitable person to be placed in charge of insane patients. She appears to be cruel, and to have an ungovernable temper, which leads her to make use of language of a very objectionable character. We therefore advise her immediate removal from the Institution. The power of such removal is in the hands of the Inspector-General of Insane.

3. It was proved at the inquiry that extravagance, waste, and misappropriation of Government stores have been going on for a considerable time without being detected by Mr. Whitling, the Officer-in-charge. The Board are of opinion that Mr. Whitling has been culpably negligent, and recommend that Mr. Brodie, Chief Inspector of Public Accounts, be authorised to make a thorough investigation into Mr. Whitling's work.

4. The evidence leads us to the conclusion that there is some ground for the belief that female insane patients are sometimes treated with needless harshness, if not with positive cruelty. While a good Matron could do much to prevent this, more is required. We would advise that lady inspectors, empowered to visit the wards at any time, day or night, be appointed. The ladies employed under the Factories Act, or in the Public Charities Department, might be made use of for this purpose.

With regard to Miss Quilkey, although so far as we are concerned she simply appeared as a witness in the inquiry, we think it would only be an act of justice that she should be reinstated in the Public Service. As it would be undesirable, for obvious reasons, that she should be reappointed to the Lunacy Department, a place might be found for her in one of the other Asylums, such as Newington.

An application has been made on her behalf by her solicitors, Messrs. Westgarth, Nathan, & Co., that she should receive compensation for the time she has been out of employment, and that her costs of and incidental to the inquiry should be paid. This matter appears to be one which should be dealt with by the Government, but we think that she is fairly entitled to be allowed any reasonable costs to which she may have been put.

C. DELOHERY,
Member of the Public Service Board.
F. BRIDGES,
Deputy Member of the Public Service Board.

Before taking action on this report, I think the whole of the papers should be referred to Dr. Sinclair for any remarks he may desire to make.—C.W., 18/7/1900. Approved.—J.S., 18/7/1900.

The Matron, Callan Park Asylum, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Callan Park Asylum, Matron's Department, 17 July, 1900.

I have the honor to state, in view of the findings of the Public Service Board on the subject of the charges made against me by Annie Quilkey, lately employed as a nurse here, that it is impossible for me to continue to act as Matron of the Hospital, and to exercise a proper control over the nurses in this Department.

I accordingly request that I may be retired either immediately or subject to such leave of absence as the Executive Council may see fit to grant.

At the same time I beg to forward herewith a letter of protest against the findings of the Public Service Board, which I would respectfully request leave to have submitted to the Executive Council.

I would also respectfully bring under your notice my sixteen years' faithful service under the Government, including nearly fifteen years at Callan Park, dating from the opening of the Hospital, and the favourable reports of my work, which I am confident my superior officers will give.

I have, &c.,
M. A. FAIRBAIRN.

Dr. Sinclair.—H.B., 17/7/1900. The Principal Under Secretary.—E.S., 17/7/1900. Submitted.—C.W., 20/7/1900.

[*Enclosure.*]

His Excellency the President and the Members of the Executive Council of New South Wales.

Your Excellency and Honorable Gentlemen,—

I have the honor in forwarding my resignation, which accompanies this letter, to address you on my own behalf with regard to the judgment or decision of the Public Service Board and their report and recommendation upon the inquiry recently held into certain specific charges preferred by one Annie Quilkey against me as Matron of the female division of the Callan Park Asylum for the Insane.

With regard to the first charge, I crave leave to point out that the evidence of the complainants as to the alleged assault by Nurse Bessie Smith was very contradictory ; that the two nurses (Quilkey and Wills), who first laid before me the allegation that noxious ingredients had been administered to the patients, contradicted each other in the statements which they then made to me, and that one point upon which they were then agreed, viz., that the alleged offence was then at least a fortnight old, they totally denied when before the Board, and then swore positively that the first such assault had been committed upon the 31st day of January of this year, and that they reported to me on the following day ; that only one of the patients (Emma Rowe), upon whom the alleged assault was said to have been committed, was in a fit condition of health to be questioned upon the subject at the time, and when so questioned she most emphatically denied that such a thing had ever taken place ; that in reporting the matter to the Medical Superintendent, I was bound to give him all the information which I had collected upon the subject.

I have at all times found it very difficult to ascertain the exact truth regarding any complaint by one nurse against another, and it has very frequently happened that my efforts to arrive at the truth of the complaint have been thwarted by a conspiracy of silence or denial on the part of those nurses who were able to afford information. It has not infrequently happened that a serious misdemeanour on the part of a nurse has been effectually concealed until long after the culprit had left the Institution.

That the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Institution (Dr. Blaxland) is firmly convinced, after hearing all the evidence, that an assault committed in the manner described by the witnesses for the prosecution is a physical impossibility, and I believe that the Inspector-General holds the same opinion.

As regards charge No. 2, it was not even pretended by the witnesses for the prosecution that the alleged assault, the subject of this charge, was of a serious character; indeed, it was admitted by all the witnesses that the mug with which this alleged assault was alleged to have been committed was a small vessel used for administering medicine to patients; that the alleged blow was not severe; and that if it were given at all it caused no mark or bruise to appear upon the patient's face; it was alleged, and not contradicted, that I reprimanded Nurse Bessie Smith at the time for what appeared to me at the most an act of negligence, or rather an absence of due gentleness, than a deliberate assault, as now sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution. It was proved in evidence that I reported the occurrence to the Medical Superintendent on the same day on which it occurred, and that the immediate effect of such report was that glass vessels were substituted for mugs previously supplied to the wards as the means for administering medicine to patients.

Upon the subject of charge No. 3, I would point out that my duties as Matron consist in the general supervision of the Nursing Staff of the Institution, and in seeing to the comfort and welfare of the patients, but do not extend to the superintendence of the domestic affairs of the Institution or any part of it, nor to the supervision of the housekeeper appointed by the Government to attend to the quarters of the Matron and the Junior Medical Officer of the Institution.

It was shown in evidence that the Matron and the Junior Medical Officer were both entitled to a supply of fuel from the Institution for use in their respective offices, also that the housekeeper (Maria McNulty) was entitled to a supply of fuel for her own use, and that she suffered a regular deduction from her wages on that account. It was also clearly shown that the laundry yard was the most convenient place from which the necessary supplies of fuel for the purposes named were to be procured, and that no other provision for such supplies were made. It was not proved that more fuel than was necessary for all the purposes aforesaid had actually been carried into my office, or into or through the precincts of my quarters. It was alleged, and not denied, that during the last twelve months only one fire (and that a wood fire) had been burned in my private rooms. It was proved that the housekeeper (Maria McNulty) had the authority of the Junior Medical Officer to order, in his name, all fuel which she required for his and my quarters (except for use in our respective offices), and that the bills for fuel so ordered were always duly paid by myself and the Junior Medical Officer in equal shares.

As regards the food mentioned in this charge it was admitted by the witnesses for the prosecution that such food as was alleged to have been taken to the housekeeper's quarters was principally surplus food from the nurses' dining-room. It was also admitted that upon all occasions the nurses had an ample supply for their own use without regard to such food as was alleged to have been brought to the housekeeper's kitchen. It was not proved that the food brought from the patients' ward was more than sufficient for the use of the patients employed in and about the quarters. If the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution upon the charge relating to food is reliable, food was brought from the nurses' dining-room into the housekeeper's quarters, or into the quarters of myself and the Junior Medical Officer in daily quantities, amply sufficient for the necessities of a family of upwards of twelve persons, while, at the same time, it was sworn and not denied that sufficient food for my own personal requirements was regularly brought by the housekeeper and paid for by myself, and I particularly desire to point out that if the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution on the food question is not reliable, or even if it is merely exaggerated, their evidence upon all the subjects of this inquiry ought to be treated with grave suspicion.

Begging your favourable consideration of the foregoing matters, and, without wishing in any way to reflect upon or criticise the members of the Public Service Board, I desire to respectfully protest against the conclusions at which they have arrived.

I have, &c.,
M. A. FAIRBAIRN.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 19 July, 1900.

REMARKS on Report by Public Service Board on an inquiry held by them into charges made against Miss Fairbairn, Matron of the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

1. The recommendation as to Miss Fairbairn's resignation I concur in.

2. When the charges against Nurse Smith were first brought under my notice, in an inquiry held with reference to the conduct of the Matron, I did not consider the evidence adduced so far above suspicion as to justify any immediate action with regard to her; but in view of the fact that the evidence against her adduced by the Board has been accepted by it without question, and was fuller in some particulars than that brought out at my inquiry, which did not deal directly with the charges now brought against this nurse, I deem it advisable that she should be dismissed from the Service, and have accordingly ordered her dismissal.

3. I see no objection to an investigation by Mr. Brodie into Mr. Whitling's work. I have already reported in regard to this officer, but will be prepared to make further recommendations if necessary, on the conclusion of Mr. Brodie's investigation.

4. This part of the report as it stands might give the impression that female insane patients are frequently treated with harshness or cruelty. This is not the case, and I would point out that the evidence before the Board does not warrant such an assumption. Their conclusion appears to be based on charges 1 and 2, that Nurse Smith on one occasion administered a mixture of pepper, salt, and water to certain patients, and on another occasion struck a patient under the chin with a medicine mug. These two instances alone were given, even though the accused nurse is one whom the Board characterises as cruel and of ungovernable temper, and, it may be assumed therefore, one who would frequently have committed similar actions. Were it other than a very exceptional occurrence, surely nurses actuated by personal feeling towards a charge-nurse with the above temperament would have been able to instance other occasions during the years they were associated with her in the wards. No instance of cruelty or even harshness to patients on the part of other nurses was mentioned. The evidence as to the alleged assaults was contradictory and not by any means satisfactory, and I found was not supported but rather denied by patients present.

It is well understood that cruelty or harshness to patients is followed by severe punishment or dismissal, and as there is generally no great difficulty in obtaining evidence of it from intelligent patients who may witness the action as well as from those who may suffer, the continuance in the Service of a habitually cruel nurse is practically impossible. Patients' complaints are always listened to, and, if necessary, inquired into.

The Lunacy Act provides for inspection by official visitors, and if additional inspection by ladies is deemed desirable, an appointment should be made to the Board of Official Visitors. The appointment of lady inspectors, as recommended by the Board, I cannot agree with, and the objections to such a change are numerous and strong. Chief among these is the question of discipline, which, it is apparent, would be endangered by the introduction of ladies with the authority of inspector but without the responsibility which attaches to an officer of a department.

As

As to Miss Quilkey, I agree with the Board that it would be undesirable to reappoint her to the Lunacy Department, her unsuitability for employment therein having in my opinion been fully shown.

ERIC SINCLAIR,
Inspector-General of the Insane.

Submitted for the perusal and decision of the Chief Secretary.—C.W., 24/7/1900.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

Subject :—Report of Board of Inquiry into certain charges made against the Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

Sydney, 24 July, 1900.

In the matter of the inquiry conducted by the Public Service Board, under section 51 of the Public Service Act, into certain charges against Miss Fairbairn, Matron of the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane, I generally concur in the finding of the Board.

The appointment of lady inspectors cannot legally be done, but I purpose, under the 86th section of the Lunacy Act, appointing two Lady Official Visitors, who will act in conjunction with the Members of the Board of Visitors already appointed.

Miss Fairbairn having resigned, her resignation will be accepted.

Steps will be immediately taken to have an examination of the accounts made as suggested, and the Public Service Board have been requested to find employment in another institution for Miss Quilkey.

I am informed that Miss Bessie Smith has been removed by the Inspector-General of the Insane from her position.

JOHN SEE.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Accepting resignation of Miss M. A. Fairbairn, as Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 July, 1900.

I recommend for the approval of His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, that Miss M. A. Fairbairn's resignation of her position as Matron of the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, be accepted, to take effect as from the present date.

JOHN SEE.

The Executive Council approve of the acceptance of Miss Fairbairn's resignation.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council.—Min. 31; 24/7/1900. Approved.—B., 24/7/1900.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Insane.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of Miss M. A. Fairbairn's resignation of her position as Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, being accepted, to take effect as from the present date.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

[A similar communication, on the same date, was addressed to The Secretary, Public Service Board.]

Public Service Board Inquiry.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, 16th June, 1900, the Public Service Board initiated an inquiry, under Section 51 of the Public Service Act, into certain charges against Miss M. A. Fairbairn, Matron, Callan Park Hospital for the Insane.

Present :—Mr. C. Delohery, Member of the Public Service Board (in the Chair); Mr. F. Bridges, Deputy-Member of the Public Service Board.

Mr. Robert Smith appeared on behalf of Miss Fairbairn.

Mr. A. W. Nathan appeared on behalf of Miss Quilkey, by whom the charges were made.

Miss Fairbairn and Miss Quilkey were also present in person; also Dr. Sinclair, Inspector-General of the Insane, and Dr. Blaxland, Medical Superintendent, Callan Park Hospital.

Mr. H. L. Ellis was sworn to faithfully take and transcribe notes of evidence, &c.

Mr. Nathan : I would like to mention that I have been away ill for a few days, and somebody telephoned to my partner about this matter, and asked if we would formulate the charges. Well, I presume that this inquiry is, first of all, whether Miss Quilkey was properly dismissed.

Chairman : No; that is not it at all. She preferred certain charges against an officer of this Institution. We want to know what those charges are. She lays the information, and we ask the party how she pleads, and then there is an inquiry held. We want you to formulate your charges.

Mr. Nathan : I cannot formulate these charges this morning. I would suggest that this matter stand over for a certain term, and I will formulate the charges and send them in to the Board as soon as possible, so that the other side may have the opportunity of seeing what they are. We do not wish to take them by surprise.

Chairman : When can you get them ready?

Mr. Nathan : I will try to get them ready by Monday.

Chairman : We will have to get Miss Fairbairn's plea before we hold an inquiry.

Mr. Nathan : If the matter could stand over for a week it would be advisable, I think.

Mr.

Mr. Bridges: Could you formulate the charges so that we could open the inquiry, say, on Thursday, and then, if the charges are denied, for the inquiry to be held, say, Monday week? Of course, it is one of those things that should not be held over any longer than is necessary.

Mr. Smith: If you could do it by Monday ———

Mr. Nathan: Is not the Court going to inquire into the question of whether Miss Quilkey was wrongfully dismissed or not?

Chairman: No; that is not the inquiry at all. She makes certain charges against an officer of the Institution.

Mr. Nathan: But does not that come out in the same matter?

Chairman: No; we have nothing to do with that at present.

Mr. Nathan: But would it not be saving the time of the Court to go into it now?

Chairman: No.

Mr. Nathan: The two seemed to me to be so inseparably connected together that I thought you could go into it.

Dr. Sinclair: The Board has no jurisdiction in the case of Miss Quilkey's dismissal; she is appointed under the Lunacy Act.

Chairman: Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Complainant and Mr. Nathan need not necessarily be here; it will be only to take the pleas.

Mr. Smith: The inquiry will have to be held at the Institution?

Chairman: Yes; Mr. Bridges will take it?

At 11 a.m. on Thursday, 21st June, 1900, the adjourned inquiry, under section 51 of the Public Service Act, into certain charges against Miss M. A. Fairbairn, Matron, Callan Park Hospital for the Insane, was resumed at the office of the Public Service Board.

Present: Mr. C. Delohery, Member of the Public Service Board (in the Chair). Mr. F. Bridges, Deputy Member of the Public Service Board.

Mr. Robert Smith appeared on behalf of Miss Fairbairn.

Mr. A. W. Nathan appeared on behalf of Miss Quilkey, by whom the charges were made.

Miss Fairbairn and Miss Quilkey were also present in person.

Mr. H. L. Ellis was sworn to faithfully take and transcribe notes of evidence, &c.

Mr. Smith: In reference to the letter dated 18th instant, addressed to the Public Service Board, and signed by Westgarth, Nathan, & Co., we will admit those charges as having been read. [*Mr. Smith here read the charges, a copy of which is attached, marked Exhibit* 1.] No. 1 charge is—

> "That patients in the said Hospital for the Insane having been physically assaulted by one Bessie Smith, a nurse in charge of No. 4 Patients' Ward, by having forcibly administered to them noxious ingredients without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, and contrary to the Regulations of the said Hospital for the Insane, when the facts were brought under the notice of the said Matron, the said Mary Ann Fairbairn, she neither reported, reprimanded, or interfered with the conduct of the said Bessie Smith."

Miss Fairbairn pleads "Not guilty" in answer to that. The 2nd charge is—

> "That the said Bessie Smith physically assaulted one patient in the said Hospital for the Insane, to wit, Jane Downey, by striking her on the face with a delf mug in the presence of the said Matron, the said Mary Ann Fairbairn, and the said Matron neither reported, reprimanded, or in any way interfered with the said Bessie Smith."

To that charge Miss Fairbairn pleads "Not guilty." Charge 3—

> "That the said Matron, Mary Ann Fairbairn, has appropriated to her own use, contrary to the Regulations of the said Hospital for the Insane, fuel and food intended for the patients and nurses of the said Hospital for the Insane."

To that charge Miss Fairbairn pleads "Not guilty," and she asks for particulars of the days and dates, and of the fuel and food referred to. I do not ask the proceedings to be delayed; but in the former charges the particulars are given, and of course the particulars have to be given, or it is utterly impossible to answer the charges. If the particulars are not given, it is only a roving commission.

Chairman: The particulars will be given as the evidence is given, and then, if you want an adjournment for refuting the charges, it will be granted.

Mr. Smith: Of course, I could not cross-examine a witness unless I know what she is going to say. Witnesses could just swear to anything they liked if they do not give me days and dates. I must have days, dates, and persons.

Mr. Nathan: I will not give you days, dates, and persons at present.

Chairman: I suppose she cannot give you every day the fuel was used.

Mr. Smith: I do not want every day. If I get one day—Miss Fairbairn cannot make inquiries unless the dates are given. This charge is obviously worded in a manner that, if it was a charge for conspiracy or for anything else, she would have to give particulars.

Mr. Nathan: There have been dozens of occasions.

Mr. Smith: You should give me the particulars of the alleged offence. You must give the particular offences. The 4th charge:—

> "That the said Annie Quilkey having truthfully reported the above-mentioned facts to the Superintendent of the said Institution, Dr. Blaxland, the said Matron, Mary Ann Fairbairn, was instrumental in obtaining the dismissal of the said Annie Quilkey from her position as a nurse in the said Institution by making false charges against the said Annie Quilkey to the Superintendent, Dr. Blaxland, and others, which charges the said Annie Quilkey never had any opportunity of rebutting."

Miss Fairbairn pleads "not guilty" to that; and upon that subject I would point out that if No. 4 is confined to the particular cases referred to in No. 3, then there can be no difficulty in giving days and dates—I mean they can have no difficulty. They say that "having truthfully reported" the said cases, Mr. Nathan will see that, so far as charge 4 is concerned, it purports to say that the particulars of No. 3 have been furnished to Dr. Blaxland.

Mr.

Mr. Nathan: We do not say that; that charge does not mean that.

Mr. Smith: What facts? You say "the above mentioned facts."

Mr. Nathan: That does not confine me to them. If I can prove it by twenty witnesses, that the thing has been done—

Mr. Smith: Will you let me have by Saturday such particulars as you are prepared to give of the third charge? I ask particulars of the fuel, and the food, and the days, and the dates, and the persons. I only ask such particulars as you are prepared to give.

Mr. Nathan: If I am prepared to give you any, I will give them by that date. I do not want to bind myself at present to give any particulars.

Chairman: About the place. It would be more convenient to have the inquiry here. What do you say?

Mr. Nathan: It will be more convenient for us to come here.

Chairman: You will give the names of the witnesses you want to Mr. Holliman. Adjourned till Monday, at 10 o'clock, here.

A FURTHER sitting of the Court of Inquiry upon the charges formulated by Annie Quilkey against the Matron (Miss Fairbairn) of the Callan Park Asylum for the Insane, was held in the Board Room, Young-street, on Thursday, 12th July, 1900, at 2·15 p.m.

Present: Messrs. DELOHERY (Chairman), and BRIDGES, Members of the Public Service Board.

Mr. Nathan (Messrs. Westgarth and Nathan), representing Miss Quilkey; Mr. Russell (instructed by Mr. H. Smith), representing the Matron. Dr. Blaxland, Miss A. Quilkey, and the Matron (Miss M. A. Fairbairn) were also present in person.

The Chairman: This matter was adjourned till to-day for our judgment. After carefully considering all the evidence given in this inquiry, we have come to the following conclusions:—

1. That Miss Fairbairn was guilty of charges Nos. 2 and 3 preferred against her.

2. With respect to charge No. 1, we are of opinion that Nurse Bessie Smith did forcibly administer pepper, salt, and water, to the patients without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, and contrary to the Regulation; but we are satisfied that the Matron did report the matter to the Medical Superintendent, as in her evidence she states she reported it, which evidence is corroborated by Dr. Blaxland. Nevertheless, we think that when Miss Fairbairn did make her report, she did it in such a way as to lead the doctor to believe it was a conspiracy on the part of the nurses to injure Nurse Smith, and thus prejudice his mind before he held the inquiry. We feel confident that if Dr. Blaxland had heard all the nurses' statements, he would have arrived at the same conclusions as we have.

With respect to charge 4, there can be no doubt that the Matron used her influence to obtain the dismissal of Annie Quilkey, but there is no proof that false charges were made. In our opinion, no proper investigation was held in Nurse Quilkey's case, and the charge of impertinence, even if proved, is not an offence that should be visited with the extreme penalty of dismissal. This dismissal, in compelling her to leave the Institution on the afternoon she received notice, was unnecessarily harsh.

All matters arising out of the decision which we have arrived at, with our recommendations thereon, will be submitted to the Cabinet.

Mr. Russell: Might we be supplied with a copy of the decision of the Court?

The Chairman: Yes. The whole of the evidence and the decision will be furnished.

Mr. Nathan: I also would like a copy of the notes of evidence and your judgment.

The Chairman: We will supply a copy of the decision before the evidence; it will take some time to typewrite the whole of the evidence.

The Court closed.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD INQUIRY.

AT 11 a.m. on Monday, 25th June, 1900, the adjourned inquiry, under section 51 of the Public Service Act, into certain charges against Miss M. A. Fairbairn, Matron of the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane, was resumed at the Hospital library.

Present:—MR. C. DELOHERY, Member of the Public Service Board (in the Chair); and MR. F. BRIDGES, Deputy Member of the Public Service Board.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. R. Smith, appeared for Miss Fairbairn, Matron of the Hospital; Mr. Cargill, of the Crown Law Offices, appeared on behalf of the Colonial Secretary's Department, to watch the proceedings; and Mr. Nathan appeared for Miss Quilkey.

Miss Fairbairn and Miss Quilkey were also present in person.

Dr. Sinclair, Inspector-General of the Insane, and Dr. Blaxland, Medical Superintendent of the Callan Park Hospital, were in attendance.

Mr. E. W. Hine was sworn to faithfully take and transcribe notes of evidence, &c.

The Chairman: Would you like to have the charges read?

Mr. Russell: Yes, sir. [*The charges set out in "Exhibit 1" were read.*]

The Chairman: To those charges Mr. Smith has pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Nathan: I must ask that Dr. Blaxland be not allowed to remain in court during the hearing of this inquiry.

Argument heard; and the Chairman decided that Dr. Blaxland should be permitted to remain.

Margaret Cahill sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: What are you, Miss Cahill? I am a nurse.

How long have you been connected with the Callan Park Asylum? About seven years, on the 6th of last April.

First of all, let me ask you how long it is since the retrenchment? Just about four years.

Since the retrenchment, have you seen coal taken from the female coal-house? From the laundry-yard coal-house, on the female side.

Have you seen it taken to the Matron's quarters? Yes. Have

Have you seen that done frequently? Yes; I have seen it almost every day I have been on duty.

The Chairman: How often are you on duty? I am absent three days in the month.

Mr. Nathan: How was this coal taken into the Matron's quarters? It was taken in buckets.

Through the nurses' dining-room? Yes; through the sitting-room. There is a passage in the nurses' quarters, and it used to go through there.

And was taken to the Matron's quarters? Through the Matron's office, to the kitchen, and to her sitting-room.

Prior to the retrenchment, how used coal to be delivered at the Matron's quarters? I have seen it come in a cart; it was put down through a hole in the front verandah into the cellar.

That is the hole outside the pantry window? Yes.

It was brought a load at a time, and put down the coal-hole into the cellar at the Matron's quarters? Yes.

What quantity of coal did you see taken along from the laundry-yard? Two buckets at a time.

Was that in the morning? Yes; I have seen it almost all through the day; on several occasions during the day; it generally came in the morning and evening.

Did you see that in the summer as well as winter? Yes.

I believe that on several occasions you have relieved the Matron's housemaid or housekeeper? Yes.

Will you tell me how often, and for how many days at a time you did that? On one occasion I relieved for six days; on another occasion four days.

That is four days together? Yes.

Any other times? Yes; three or four single days in the month.

During the time you were relieving the housemaid, where did you get the coal from? From the coal-house in the laundry-yard; I do not know of it coming from anywhere except that place. Sometimes when I came down in the morning I found coal in the Matron's bath-room, or at the top of the stairs, or in the kitchen in buckets.

Was it always in buckets? Yes.

Did you, during the time you were relieving, use any coal from the cellar? No.

Did you send for coal yourself during that time? Yes, I did, because there was none left for me.

Did you, yourself, send patients to this coal heap for it? Yes; and they often went for it without my sending them.

Under whose instructions did you send for it? The Matron's housekeeper.

What is her name? Maria McNulty.

She told you? Yes. I have been present when she sent patients.

Did you use that coal in the Matron's kitchen? Yes, and also in the sitting-room when there was a fire there.

Was the Matron aware of that? Well, on one occasion I was called into the Matron's office; I was then working in the nurses' dining-room, and at that time the nurses used to send coal to the Matron's quarters. The housekeeper told the Matron I had not sent any coal, and I was sent for and reprimanded, and told to send it in.

That was the Matron herself? Yes.

Did you use the coal in the kitchen under the Matron's instructions? No.

Was she there when you were using it out of the buckets? She might have been; I cannot say; she has been in the kitchen, but I cannot say that I was putting on coal when she was there.

That is the only coal you used while you were there? Yes.

Is the Matron's coal-cellar kept locked? It was when I was there.

Have you seen coal at the top of the stairs, in buckets, taken down to the kitchen? Yes.

Who ordered that to be taken down? The Matron ordered me on one occasion to move it from the top of the stairs.

Did she say where you were to put it? No.

Did McNulty tell you? She told me to keep it down in the kitchen.

On the occasion you refer to, when the Matron reprimanded you for not having sent coal there, was it the practice to bring in coal at night and leave it standing in the passage near the nurses' quarters? Yes; and then it was brought in in the morning.

Was it for neglecting to bring in coal in that way that you were reprimanded? No; it was in reference to coal not being brought to the Matron's quarters.

You were reprimanded because there was no coal to cook the breakfast with? Yes; and I was told to send some in.

How long ago would that be? It may be two years or a year; I cannot exactly say.

Between a year and two years—that would be a fair time to put it? Yes.

Did the Matron reprimand you on any other occasion for not having coal there? That was the only time I was reprimanded.

Have you sent meat from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Frequently? Yes, almost every day I worked there.

And how long did you work there? I worked there for two months on one occasion; that was when the dining-room was opened; it was not made the practice to send it every day then—only occasionally.

When the nurses' dining-room was first opened it was not the custom to send meat every day to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Later on did it become a daily occurrence? Yes.

What quantity was sent? Sometimes one, sometimes two.

A joint at a time, or two joints? Yes.

And vegetables? No.

Any other luxuries? No.

What about milk, butter, and bread? Milk, butter, and bread were sent.

Used you to take them yourself? No; I sent them by one of the patients.

You sent milk, butter, and bread to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Where did they come from? From the nurses' quarters.

Did you not take these provisions yourself sometimes? Not that I remember.

What quantities of milk, butter, and bread were sent down? There might have been a quart of milk, a loaf of bread, and about half a pound of butter. At

At a time? Yes.

Was that a daily occurrence? Yes.

The meat sent from the nurses' dining-room—was that taken straight to the Matron's quarters? It was put in her pantry.

Have you seen it used there? Yes.

Have you yourself put the meat on the Matron's table? Yes.

Were you at any time working in No. 5 ward? Not within the last two years.

When you were working there did you see any provisions go to the Matron's quarters? Not that I remember; I was only working on occasions in No. 5.

Did you at any time see any fowls going down from any of the wards to the Matron's quarters? No. I have received a fowl in the Matron's quarters.

When you were relieving the housekeeper used chickens to come down from the wards? On one occasion some fowl and a jug of broth were brought down; the nurse said they were for the Matron. I had served her at the time, and I did not put them on her table.

What did you do with them? I left them in the pantry.

You do not know what became of the provisions? No.

Had that sort of thing been going on for some time? I only saw fowl on one occasion.

Were milk, bread, and butter frequently taken to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

You saw them frequently going down? Yes; frequently going from the various wards to the Matron's.

Occasionally, I understand, one or two patients were working at the Matron's quarters? There were nearly always two patients working there.

Where did they get their meals? They usually had them in the Matron's quarters.

Were they supposed to have meals in the Matron's quarters? I do not know.

Food was always sent for them? Yes, from No. 5 ward.

Those patients are not supposed to get food from the nurses' quarters, are they? No.

Did the food sent down for the patients consist of more or less than the usual allowance? They did not eat it all in one meal.

Can you tell me, knowing what the allowance for each patient is, whether the food sent down was more than enough for the patients working there? Yes, it was more than they are allowed.

Was any of it returned to the ward? No.

Do you remember on any occasion getting instructions from the Matron to ask Nurse Flannery to give you something; if so, what was it? On one occasion she told me to get some tea and sugar from Nurse Flannery to take up the mountains.

I believe the Matron has a country residence at Katoomba, or some property there? Yes.

She told you to get these provisions? Yes.

What did you get on that occasion? Some tea and sugar.

What quantity of tea? I cannot say exactly; it might have been a pound or 2 lb.

And how much sugar? About the same of sugar.

Did you take that? Yes.

How long ago was that? About eighteen months ago.

Since the row, have any coal or provisions been going to the Matron's quarters? No.

The Chairman: When was this row to which you refer?

Mr. Nathan: It was in March last.

Mr. Bridges: What was the row;—was it connected with Miss Quilkey?

Mr. Nathan: Yes. Certain charges were made, and there was an inquiry.

Mr. Bridges: That was the row?

Mr. Nathan: Yes. (*To witness*) Since March, you say, no provisions have gone from the nurses' quarters or from the wards to the Matron's quarters, and no coal? No.

The whole thing has been stopped? Yes.

Have you any ill-feeling against the Matron at all? No.

What sort of a person is Miss Quilkey;—is she a respectable woman? I do not know; I know nothing wrong about her myself.

Do you, on any occasion, remember receiving instructions from the Matron about some rice and sago? Yes.

How long ago was that? I cannot say; it may be two years ago.

Tell us about the incident;—did the Matron give you instructions to get some rice and sago? Yes, and I went to No. 5 ward and got it from Nurse Susan McLean, who was in charge.

You got the rice and sago? Yes.

What did you do with it? I brought it down to the Matron's pantry, and the housekeeper took it; put it into pie-dishes, and served it at the Matron's table.

Had the Matron visitors at the time? Yes.

Do you remember who they were? No, I do not.

Has the housekeeper told you what it costs the Matron to live? She told me that it only costs her a few shillings per month.

I think you said you were not in No. 5 ward for more than two months? I cannot say I was two months.

Tell me, from which wards did you see provisions going to the Matron's quarters? From Nos. 4, 3, and 1, and also No. 5. I have been sent by the Matron's housekeeper to No. 5.

It was a regular thing that these provisions went down? Yes.

Mr. Russell: There were two occasions on which you were for some consecutive days in charge of the Matron's housekeeping? Yes; I was six days on one occasion, and four days on the other.

When was that? I cannot give you the exact time; it is within two years.

Was it later in point of time than these other things you have mentioned? They have all happened within two years, and before.

You said it was Miss McNulty who instructed you to send for coal? Yes; but the Matron was aware of it.

Do you know that she was aware of it? Yes, because I was reprimanded on one occasion for not sending it in.

Which

Which coal was that? The coal that comes from the laundry-yard.

No coal comes now, you said? No.

Does the Matron have a fire in the office? Yes.

Where does the coal come from for that? The nurse working in the dining-room attends to that fire. I suppose she brings it from there, but I have not seen it come.

You have not seen the coal coming since the row? No.

Was it two years ago that the Matron's coal-cellar was kept locked? It has been for four years—ever since I have been working down there.

During the period of two months you yourself sent meat from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's quarters? Not every day.

But occasionally during those two months? Yes.

How long ago was that;—was it more or less than two years ago? I cannot say; it might be more than two years.

What part of the Hospital were you working in at the time? In the nurses' dining-room.

When were you in charge of the nurses' dining-room? I cannot say how long ago.

Are you in charge of it now? No, I am not.

How long ago is it since you ceased to be in charge? It is about six months since I relieved there.

You were not relieving for the two months, were you? Yes, I did on one occasion; I do not know how long it is since that.

Was it on that occasion you sent the meat down? Yes.

It was not while you were regularly in charge? Yes, I was in charge; there was no one else there.

I want to distinguish between being regularly in charge and temporarily in charge? It is six months since I was last in temporary charge; it must be two years ago that I was in charge for two months.

You stated that the quantities of provisions sent from the wards were a loaf of bread, a quart of milk, and some butter;—did you yourself pack up those quantities? No, the patient did that, and took them down.

Where from? From the nurses' pantry.

Can you mention the name of the patients who did that? Mrs. Marshall was one.

Were you in the pantry at the time? Yes.

Did you see them go to the Matron's? Yes. I have been working in the Matron's quarters, and received the milk and butter from the nurses' dining-room from the patients.

You have seen the patients take these quantities of provisions away from the pantry? Yes.

Did you on that occasion see them come into the Matron's room? Yes; I can see from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters.

Did you usually watch? I generally looked out to see that the patients were all right; they were in my charge.

When a patient goes with a message, do you generally watch to see that she is all right? Not as a rule.

When coal was taken did you see it come from the laundry-yard? Yes; I have seen it coming through the nurses' dining-room.

Did you watch the patients from the window in the same way, then? I do not know.

You did not see where the coal went on those occasions? No.

But when food was taken you saw where it went? Yes; I have been there to receive it.

That must have been on a different occasion; you would not on the same occasion be at both ends of the journey? No.

You say that some of the patients who assisted at the Matron's quarters got their food there, and that it came from No. 5;—did I understand you to say that the patients were sent more than their allowance? Yes.

Who would do that? The senior nurse in No. 5.

When you say they were sent more than their allowance, you mean they were sent a quantity of food by the senior nurse in No. 5, which you considered was more than their allowance? Yes.

The meat sent from the nurses' dining-room, was that cooked meat? Yes.

It was not asked for and send raw from the kitchen? No.

You were nursed yourself in the Matron's quarters at one time? No.

Have you been ill since you came here? Yes.

Were you about the Matron's quarters at that time? Yes.

Used you to be given food there? Yes; I have had my meals there.

For some time? I did not have every meal; I often had dinner.

Dinner, day after day for some time? No; not day after day.

For how long would that be? I cannot say.

More than a week, or more than a year? It was not more than a year.

Did you continue to have meals there for more than a year? No.

You were never nursed, you say? I was nursed in the sickroom of No. 5.

Did Miss McNulty attend to you? Yes; so far as giving me something to eat.

The food she gave you was that cooked on the stove on which the Matron's dinner, and the dinner of the junior medical officer was cooked? Yes.

And on which the housekeeper's own dinner is cooked? Yes.

The housekeeper cooks for herself there, I suppose; when you were acting there you cooked for yourself, did you not? No; I did not cook a special dinner for myself. As regards vegetables, I had what was left after the Doctor and the Matron had been served.

The food Nurse McNulty gave you sometimes when you were ill, that presumably would be cooked on the Matron's stove? I suppose so.

It was not cooked in the general kitchen? No.

You are a fair cook, are you not? I think so.

Did you learn from Nurse McNulty? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: I object to that question.

The Chairman: What bearing has the question on the injury?

Mr.

Mr. Russell: I think it shows the extent to which this stove was used by McNulty, and by Nurse Cahill, or whoever was in charge.

The Chairman: Do you want to show that she had a right to take coal from the laundry-yard and use it in this stove?

Mr. Russell: It might come to that. I think the housekeeper has her coal supplied by the Hospital; she is charged for fuel by the Hospital, I understand.

The Chairman: If you admit coal was taken it will save a lot of trouble.

Mr. Russell: I think we might admit some coal has been used there. We of course admit that coal comes into the office regularly; that the Matron's office fire is maintained altogether by coal brought from the laundry-yard.

Mr. Nathan: Was coal taken from there by the housekeeper to teach the nurses how to cook?

Mr. Russell: That is not my argument.

The Chairman: You can ask the question, Mr. Russell.

Mr. Russell (to witness): When McNulty taught you cooking was it on the stove in the Matron's quarters? She did not teach me cooking; she told me what I was to do.

The Chairman: Did you often use the stove? Yes, I have used it when I relieved down there.

Mr. Russell: Your own dinner was cooked on the stove when you were relieving? Yes. I did not cook a special dinner, I had what was left over from what was cooked for the Matron and the Doctor.

Where is your ironing usually done? In the laundry.

Did you do any ironing? No. I have asked the patients to do it on one or two occasions who were working for the Matron.

On whose stove? On the stove in the Matron's quarters.

That was for you? Yes.

Now as to the tea and sugar taken up the mountains; you took those things up yourself? Yes.

Were you going to stay there? Yes; I was staying there with another nurse.

You and the other nurse I suppose would be using that tea and sugar? No, we had our own private things; we had a grocer to call at the cottage.

Do you mean to say that you took tea and sugar up to the mountains, and bought other tea and sugar from a grocer for your own use? Yes.

What nurse was staying with you at the time? Nurse Wills.

Was there anyone else? The Matron and a friend—her sister, I think, came up after.

You and Nurse Wills were there alone? Yes.

The Chairman: In the same house? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Was that cottage at Katoomba? Yes.

Was it the Matron's cottage? Yes.

Was McNulty there? No; not on that occasion; she has been there with me.

But not on the occasion when Nurse Wills was with you? No.

Mr. Nathan: Do not let us have any misunderstanding about this meat which used to come from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters;—you say you were in charge for two months? Yes.

And during that time it went down every day? Not every day during the time I worked there for two months.

Subsequently it went down every day? Yes.

And it continued until the row began? Yes. I have been in the dining-room waiting for dinner and I have seen it go down.

Right up to the time of the row? Yes.

The only place coal comes from is the laundry-yard? It has come from the engine-room also.

Now, about the patients' meals; did they have all their meals there or only occasional meals? They had all their meals before the row, but they do not now.

You say that the vegetables for the Matron and the Doctor were cooked on the stove in the Matron's quarters—the stove in the kitchen; and that you used to get what was left? Yes.

The meat you got—did that come from up-stairs? The meat came from the nurses' dining-room.

It was put on the table up-stairs? Yes.

You did not have the first cut at it? No.

Are you perfectly clear that the tea and sugar you took to Katoomba was not used by Nurse Wills and you? Quite. We called at the grocer's the night we went through.

And got what you required? Yes; we left an order.

Were you allowed to stay at the Matron's cottage for the sake of your health? I had holidays.

Did you keep the cottage in order? Yes.

Were other servants kept there? No.

You kept the place in order after the Matron and her sister arrived? Yes.

You went there beforehand? Yes.

Mr. Russell: You went at the invitation of the Matron? Yes; and also at the invitation of Nurse Wills, who was renting the cottage. I paid £1 per week and she paid £1.

Mr. Nathan: When you went on this occasion, you did their work; on other occasions you paid rent like anyone else? Yes.

Mr. Russell: On this occasion we are talking about, were you not the guest of the Matron? No; I was there before her. It was £2 we had to pay for a fortnight; we had been there ten days; we only remained a week, and we went back to spend the remainder of the time.

You arranged that with the Matron? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: When you stayed there, you did work? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Who did you pay for the fortnight? Nurse Wills.

You made no arrangements except to pay Nurse Wills? Yes.

And you stayed—how long? We engaged the house for a fortnight, and we remained ten days.

And then you went for four days? Yes.

That was the occasion you took up the tea? Yes.

You say you did not have the first cut at any of the joints sent down for your dinner? Yes.

I suppose the joints sent into the Matron's pantry had been cut into in the same way? The joints put on the Matron's table were sent from the nurses' dining-room.

They had been cut into? No, they had not.

They

They had already been on the nurses' dining-table? No, they had not.
Who cooked those joints? They were cooked in the kitchen.
Which kitchen? The main kitchen.
The general kitchen? Yes.
Then they came down cooked and unhurt? Yes.
Is the cooking in the general kitchen as good as McNulty's? Oh, no.
Things come out of the general kitchen badly cooked, do they not? Sometimes.
The Chairman: Will you explain about the coal and the laundry-yard—what is that coal used for? It is used in the laundry and in the wards.
Has it anything to do with the Matron's quarters? Not that I know of.
Even for the Matron's office fire? I do not know. She is allowed coal for the office.
You say there is coal in the coal-cellar? Yes.
What is that for? I should think it was for the Matron's quarters.
Where is the coal taken from for the Matron's office? It is brought from the laundry-yard.
Not from the coal-hole? No.
You say the cellar was locked? Yes, it was. When I worked there before this trouble started. Now a man comes in and gets the coal out.
Mr. Bridges: You say this meat was taken away in joints from the nurses' dining-table? Yes.
Who is responsible for the supplies to that table? Nurse Flannery.
It was Nurse Flannery's business, was it, to see that the food was ordered, that it was cooked and put on the table? I don't think she orders the food; it is ordered by Mr. Whitling.
Someone must know how much food has to be cooked?
Mr. Nathan: Might I explain: There is a certain allowance for each nurse; the food is cooked in the general kitchen and is sent to the nurses' dining-room; and our case is that the joints sent to the Matron's quarters came from the nurses' dining-room.
Mr. Bridges: I want to find out whether anyone was responsible for the quantity put on the table?
Witness: Nurse Flannery was the only one responsible.
Mr. Bridges: How about carrying the coal: Was there any concealment? No; there was no concealment; it was done openly, and so was the taking of the meat.
Everyone knew what was going on? Yes.
Mr. Nathan: Our case is that before the retrenchment the Matron could use as much coal as she liked. It was then put down the hole under the verandah into the cellar. After the retrenchment the coal was taken in buckets from the laundry-yard, and the cellar was not used.
Mr. Russell (to witness): Have you ever, since the retrenchment, seen coal put into the Matron's cellar? On one occasion.
Mr. Nathan: Since the retrenchment, or since the row? I cannot say whether since the row or before.
Mr. Russell: It was since the retrenchment? Yes.
Mr. Nathan: You have seen coal put there since the row in March? Not to my knowledge.

Mary Flannery sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in the Callan Park Hospital? About eleven years this month.
Have you seen coal going from the laundry-yard, through the nurses' dining-room, and to the Matron's office? Yes; I have seen it go to the Matron's office.
How often has that taken place? I have seen it frequently.
Was it a daily occurrence? Yes.
The Chairman: That was to the Matron's office? Yes.
Mr. Nathan: Do you remember how, prior to the retrenchment, coal was taken to the Matron's quarters? To the best of my knowledge it was put into the cellar.
Was it put down the hole under the verandah near the pantry window? Yes.
Did you ever see that done after the retrenchment? Yes; I have seen it done.
Do you mean since the row? Yes.
Since March last? Yes.
Did you see it after the retrenchment, and before this row began? I cannot say.
Have you relieved the Matron's housekeeper on different occasions? I have come in just to get the tea. I was there one day, but the Matron was away.
Have you relieved her for a number of days at a stretch? No.
What was the longest time you were there? I only remember one occasion, for one day only. I have often gone down to get the tea.
On those occasions where did you get the coal from? I never had anything to do with the coal. I boiled the water on the gas-ring in the pantry.
Have you never used coal in the Matron's kitchen? No; I was only there one day, and the coal was down there.
Have you never used coal in the Matron's kitchen? Yes, the coal was there.
Was it in buckets? Yes.
You do not know where it came from? No; I never bothered about the firing—the patients did that.
Did you get the coal out of the cellar on that occasion? Yes.
It was in buckets? Yes.
Who brought the coal to the Matron's quarters from the laundry-yard? The patients.
Did you see coal going down every day? I cannot say every day; there were days I was not there.
Was it the general custom for the coal to go down there? Yes.
In what quantities? The patients always carried a couple of buckets at a time.
Morning, afternoon, and evening; or at what times? At any time. I have seen it go down in the morning and in the afternoon.

Summer and winter? Yes. I would not say every day in the winter; but I have seen it go down in the summer.

And that has been going on for some years? Yes, to the best of my belief.

The Chairman: Where was that taken from? From the laundry-yard; any coal that came through the nurses' dining-room was from the laundry-yard.

Mr. Nathan: Have you lit the fire in the Matron's office? Yes, I have done that for the last two or three months.

That is since the row? Yes.

Is the coal brought in buckets? Yes; I get the patients to bring down a bucket and a half of coal every day.

Since the row in March last, has the practice been discontinued of taking coal down there? Yes. The only coal I get the patients to bring is for the Matron's office fire.

The other coal has been stopped? Yes.

Since the row, has the Matron had coal brought in for herself? Yes.

Has that been put down into the cellar? Yes.

Down the hole underneath the pantry? Yes.

Can you tell me if provisions of any kind have gone from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have sent joints down myself.

What did you send? A joint of whatever meat was served in the dining-room.

Did you send any vegetables? No; just a joint of meat.

Did you send a whole joint every day? Yes.

Untouched and ready cooked? Yes.

That used to be taken down? The patients used to take it down. One of the patients sometimes took a joint off the dish and carried it down.

It was not first put on the nurses' table and then removed? No.

Did you ever send less than a joint at a time? A joint always.

And you never got it back again? No, never.

Have you seen that food yourself when you were relieving at the Matron's quarters? The day I was there I did not see it.

Besides the meat, did any other things go to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have sent milk, bread, and butter.

And sugar? Yes; and I have sent tea down at the end of the week.

In what quantities at a time? I used to send down whatever tea was left at the end of the week.

You were the head of the nurses' ward? Yes.

Did you see any food sent down from the patients' wards? I cannot speak for the wards.

Did anything go from the wards to your knowledge? I have seen it go down, but I never gave it out myself.

What have you seen go down? I have seen a patient take down meat and vegetables from No. 5.

Milk and sugar, or anything of that sort. No.

Was that a frequent occurrence? Yes, every day.

Since the row, have those things been stopped? Yes; I have not sent anything from the dining-room at all.

Have you seen these things go down from the various wards? No.

Have you any illwill towards the Matron? No.

What sort of a woman is Miss Quilkey;—is she polite? Yes, so far as I know.

Always polite and ladylike? Yes.

Do you remember Nurse Cahill some eighteen months ago getting provisions from you to take to Katoomba? On one occasion she asked me for tea and sugar. She said the Matron wanted it, and I gave it to her.

Was that when she was going to Katoomba? Yes.

How much did you give her on that occasion? About a pound and a half or two pounds of tea, and two or three pounds of sugar.

Tell me, has anyone tried to get a statement from you during the last few days—I mean anyone from Norton and Smith's office? A gentleman sent for me to the Matron's sitting-room, and asked me if I had anything to say; I said, no; I said that what I had to say I would say here.

Did he ask you to give him a statement of what your evidence would be? I do not remember.

Tell us exactly what took place? To the best of my knowledge, that was all that was said.

You refused to give a statement? Yes.

Did he ask you to sit down? Yes.

And you refused, as you refused to give a statement? Yes.

Have you been reprimanded since for anything? No. The day I was out there was a little trouble.

There was a charge against you for having dirty premises, although you have been eleven years here? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Are you and Nurse Quilkey particularly good friends? We are good friends, but not particularly so. I never knew her till she came here.

Have you kept up your acquaintance since she left? Yes. I have seen her two or three times.

Do you visit her frequently? No, I do not.

But you are particularly good friends? No.

Would you speak of her as being one of your really good friends? No, I would not; I would not call her an intimate friend.

Perhaps you would not be anxious to have her for an intimate friend? I do not know about that; I scarcely know how to answer that question.

There are doors between the laundry-yard where the coal is kept and the Matron's office? Yes.

Are those doors usually closed? Sometimes; but they are very often left open.

Are they not supposed to be kept locked? Yes; one door is seldom locked; that is the passage door. The door going into the nurses' dining-room or sitting-room is always locked; the passage door is seldom locked.

Is that the side-door of No. 5? That does not lead to the nurses.

Tell me, you can go to the laundry-yard through different doors? Yes.

One way is through the nurses' sitting-room? Yes.

And

And that door is open, is it not? Yes, one door is.

The door from the sitting-room to the dining-room, is that open? Yes.

If you go from the sitting-room you go into the dining-room? Yes.

Is that door supposed to be kept locked? Yes.

Then there is another door, marked No. 5; you may also go through that? Yes.

Is not that also supposed to be locked? Yes.

The Matron does not have access to those doors? Yes.

Does the Matron look after the locking and unlocking of those doors? If she went in she would look after it.

But if the doors are left open it is not the Matron's fault? No.

Since the retrenchment you say you may have seen coal put down the hole into the cellar? Yes. It could go without my knowing it.

You don't know whether it has gone or not? I am not sure.

When you say you went to the Matron's quarters to get tea, does that mean afternoon tea? I have been down to make afternoon tea, and I have also gone down at night to take in tea.

You have made afternoon tea? Yes.

You made that on the gas-ring, I suppose? Yes.

There is a gas-ring in the Matron's pantry? Yes.

And afternoon tea would usually be made on it? Yes.

Who drank the afternoon tea? The Matron and some of her visitors.

But the Matron does not have visitors every day? No.

Might you not yourself have a cup of afternoon tea? I might make it.

And the other nurses? I do not know.

Have you seen other nurses have afternoon tea there? I have seen the Matron's housekeeper and other nurses having a cup of tea.

All the tea consumed is not used by the Matron; all the tea boiled on the gas-ring is not drunk by her, is it? No.

I suppose only a small quantity was drunk by the Matron? I have often seen the housekeeper giving others a cup of tea.

On one occasion I believe you relieved the housekeeper for a whole day? Yes.

Did a joint of meat come in that day? I cannot remember.

You cannot remember whether the Matron had it or not? The Matron was away that day; there was only the doctor there.

And a joint may or may not have come down? Yes; I do not remember.

What becomes of the food put on the nurses' dining-table; I suppose they do not eat it all? What is not used is thrown away.

It is not sent back to the kitchen to be recooked? Some changes were made about two months ago.

Since about two months ago it has all been recooked? It is all sent back now.

Before that, what was left was wasted? Yes.

In those days before two months ago, what was sent to the Matron had already come from the kitchen—the joints I mean? They came to the nurses' dining-room.

They came from the kitchen to the nurses' dining-room, and were sent on? Yes.

And what was not used was thrown away? Yes.

It would go to waste very often then? Yes.

There would be a fair amount of waste? Yes.

Did you ever know of your own knowledge of McNulty sending nicely-cooked things to patients? No; I cannot say I do.

It may have been done? Yes; but I do not know of it.

Did you know of McNulty having sent things, which she had cooked herself, to any of the nurses? Maria has sent me vegetables she had cooked herself, and sometimes some meat. During the last twelve months I have not received anything more than twice.

It was supposed to be better to eat what was cooked in the Matron's kitchen than what was cooked in the general kitchen? Yes. The housekeeper always did that; and whatever was left over in the nurses' dining-room the nurse sent down.

Mr. Nathan: You were asked if the Matron and her friends drank all the tea. The Matron had not friends in every day; and when she had friends, tea was made, and they drank it? Yes. I was only there on two occasions when the Matron had friends.

Mr. Russell: The tea that was used came out of the Matron's own pantry, did it not? Yes.

And it was the Matron's own tea, so far as you know? Yes.

Mr. Cargill: Do you remember the day you were reprimanded for having dirty premises? On Friday that was. I was not reprimanded, but while I was out some of the nurses went into my pantry and turned the cupboards out. That was what happened, so far as I know.

You say you were not reprimanded? Yes.

Was any charge made against you? No.

You were out on what day? On Friday.

On Friday last, the 22nd instant? Yes.

Were you out all day? I went out about 9 o'clock in the morning, and returned about 8 o'clock at night.

What did you hear when you returned? I was told that some of the nurses had gone into the dining-room and turned the cupboards out, and said they were dirty.

You heard nothing more about it? The Matron was not here on Saturday; but on Sunday morning she spoke to me about it.

The Matron spoke to you? Yes. She said the nurses had sent for her to go over and look at the cupboards.

Sent for her when? On Friday.

The day you were out? Yes.

Did she say she had looked at the cupboard? Yes.

Did she say it was dirty? No, she did not. She said she was sorry it happened. That

That is what you complain about? Yes.

The Chairman: You say you sent joints every day from the nurses dining-room to the Matron's quarter's;—were those joints cooked or uncooked? They were cooked.

And uncut? Yes.

At whose instructions was that done? I did not receive any instructions; it was done before I went into the dining-room, and I never altered it.

How long were you there? Three years.

Before you went there it was the practice? Yes; I saw other nurses doing the same thing.

You also sent milk, sugar, butter, and tea? I sent milk every morning.

At whose instructions? I did not get instructions.

It was the practice before you went there? Yes.

And so in the case of the tea, sugar, and other things? Yes. I sent milk, butter, and a loaf of bread before breakfast; and whatever was left in the way of tea at the end of the week I sent on.

At whose instructions? There were no instructions; it was the custom.

Who received these things? I sent a patient with them nearly always. Sometimes I took the tea myself and gave it to the Matron's housekeeper; or if she were not there I put it in the pantry.

They never came back? No. As soon as the nurses had finished at night I sent the milk over; and I got enough back in the morning to make a cup of tea for myself and two patients.

You have had instructions not to do that? Yes.

From whom? From the Matron.

Mr. Bridges: Previous to that you thought you were doing right? Yes; because I did it openly.

You have told us about the waste of food;—suppose there was a leg of mutton on the table half eaten, would the other half be completely wasted? Yes, at one time it would have been.

Absolutely wasted? Yes.

Were you responsible for that? No; I was never told to do anything with it. I was not told to send it to the kitchen, and I did not.

There was no attempt to save or utilise this broken food? No.

Fanny Tidyman sworn and examined:

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been nurse at this hospital? I have been here three and a half years.

Do you know the laundry coal-house? Yes; I do.

Have you seen coal going from that coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have.

Frequently? Yes; very frequently.

Summer and winter? Yes; both.

In what quantities? Well, I cannot give the exact quantity; but it has gone down frequently, from morning till night.

At different times of the day? Yes.

Used it to go in buckets? Yes.

Who took it? One of the patients.

Have you seen coal being taken from the office to the Matron's kitchen? Yes; I have.

On many occasions? Yes; on a few occasions I have seen it in the kitchen. I have had occasion to go on business when patients have been wanted on visiting days, and I have seen the coal taken down into the kitchen.

I believe the Matron has a coal-scuttle in the office? Yes.

Would that hold enough coal for the fire for a day? I do not think it would hold enough. If it were filled once or twice it would be sufficient.

You know of the row in March last;—tell me, have you seen any coal go there since? No; I have not.

Now, were you present on an occasion when Nurse Bessie Smith struck a patient named Jane Downey? Yes; I was.

I do not want to lead you; tell us what took place? The patients were standing round the store door waiting for their medicine. Bessie Smith tried to give the medicine first to Jane Downey, but she refused to take it. She had refused her medicine for some time; half the time she never took it. She told her to wait, and that she would give the others their medicine and then try her again. Nurse Sadleir and I were helping. We were holding her and we put her on one side. All the other patients were given their medicine. When they had all finished, Jane Downey was brought up to the store door again. Bessie Smith tried to give her the medicine, but it was spilled, so she walked into the store and mixed another dose. When she found the patient would not take it she hit her on the chin.

What with? With a delf mug; a stone mug.

Was the Matron present? Yes; she was standing behind me, and she said, "Oh, Bessie."

That was all she said? Yes.

Was it a spiteful blow? I should think it was. It was done deliberately; there was no hesitation about it.

You say she struck the patient on the chin with a stone mug? Yes.

And all the Matron said was "Oh, Bessie"? Yes.

Did you hear of Nurse Smith being punished for that? No.

Who else was present on this occasion? There was the Matron, Nurse Catherine Sadleir, Nurse Annie McLeod, and Nurse McSweeney. Annie McLeod had been upstairs; she came down immediately afterwards and Bessie Smith told her what she had done.

When did that occur? About the middle of last June.

Will you tell me now what food used to go down from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? Well, there was a joint of whatever meat was on the table at dinner-time, and milk used to go down in the morning.

Did a joint go every day? Yes, regularly.

And milk in the morning? Yes.

Now about the patients' wards;—what provisions, if any, went down to the Matron's quarters? Milk, and bread and butter went down regularly.

Suppose

Suppose any of the patients working in the Matron's quarters, had meals there, where would their food come from? Well of course food was sent there with the intention that it was going for the patients.

Where did it come from? From Nos. 5, 4, and 3.

If patients were working there, food for them would come from No. 5? From all the wards, just the same.

What was sent down from these wards? From No. 5, meat and potatoes used to go at dinner time.

That was every day? Yes.

And from the other wards? Bread, milk, and butter in the mornings—a loaf of bread, about a pint and a half of milk, and nearly half a pound of butter. That went nearly every morning, I know, because I took it myself.

You took it yourself? Yes; and other nurses have taken it also.

Where was it put? In the Matron's pantry. On three different occasions I refused to send it. Nurse Mitchell was in chage of the ward, and the housekeeper sent up to know why it had not gone down. I said it was sent for the patients, and I refused to send it, as there were no patients working that day from our ward. On other occasions Bessie Smith asked why it had not gone down, and I made the same remark.

Notwithstanding that, it went down all the same? Yes.

Have you any down on the Matron? No. I have no down on her.

Have you any ill-feeling towards her;—are you giving your evidence freely, or because you are prejudiced? No, I am giving it freely; I am just telling the truth.

Were you present on any occasion when Nurse Smith gave the patients pepper and water? Yes, I was.

Tell us about the incident? It was given on the 31st January, and the first time it was reported was 1st February. Bessie Smith said the patients were not taking their food, and she would know the reason why; she was sick and tired of having them fight so much. I was in the pantry at the time making some bread and milk, and she walked in and mixed pepper and water together. She gave the mixture to two or three of the patients. It did not seem to act, and she returned and mixed salt with the pepper and water; she mixed two large dessert-spoons full of salt with it.

Did you see her give it to the patients? Yes, I did.

Explain what was done? She gave it to the patients by force. She got one of the nurses to hold the nose of a patient while she gave it. She forced the stuff in the patients' mouths while she held their arms, which were pinned back. They all refused to take it, and it was given by force.

Explain to the Court how their arms were pinned? They were put behind them like this (*demonstrating the action*) and held behind a form.

And then the stuff was forced down their throats? Yes.

The Chairman: Which nurse assisted to hold the patients? Nurse McSweeney.

Mr. Bridges: How many patients were treated in this way? Five I know of.

They were all held in turn, one after the other? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Was that reported to the Matron? Yes; the next morning—on the morning of 1st February.

Was anything done so far as you know? The Matron sent up for one of the nurses working in the ward, and Annie Quilkey went down.

You do not know what took place? No; I was not present.

But nothing was done to Bessie Smith? No.

It was reported to the Matron? Yes.

The Chairman: Were you present? Yes; I was in the office when it was reported.

Were you asked to give evidence? Dr. Sinclair asked me.

You were not asked until the inquiry was held by Dr. Sinclair? Yes.

Mr. Bridges: You were present when this took place? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: How long after was it that the inquiry by Dr. Sinclair took place? About a month or six weeks; somewhere about that.

Since this row in March, has the coal ceased to be sent down there? I have never seen any going down.

Have you seen coal going down? No.

If it had been going down you would have seen it? Yes; if it had been going down as before.

What about the provisions from the nurses' quarters? I have not seen any going down.

Have you seen any from the patients' wards? No.

If it had been going down you would have seen it? Yes; I should have noticed it some time or another.

The Chairman: Was Nurse Bessie Smith your senior? She was at that time.

Mr. Nathan: When the salt and pepper incident was reported, was that done out of spite towards Bessie Smith? No; because I do not think there had been any ill-feeling with any of the girls; nothing to speak of. They simply thought they were doing their duty by reporting the matter to the Matron; it was a thing anyone would have done.

The Chairman: Who reported it? Nurse Lizzie Wills; she was the next in charge.

Mr. Nathan: You were never called upon to give evidence until Dr. Sinclair came? No.

Were you shifted out of that ward? Yes, next morning; Nurse Wills, Nurse Quilkey, and I. There was no explanation whatever; we were only shifted out of the ward.

The only one of the contingent left was Nurse McSweeney? Yes.

Mr. Bridges: What ward was this? No. 4.

Mr. Russell: I think you said that Nurse McLeod came upon the scene after the pepper incident? No; it was after the mug incident.

Bessie Smith told her what had occurred? Yes.

Were you there? No; but Nurse McLeod asked me if it was the case; if what Bessie Smith told her had happened.

What did she ask you? She said "Is it true that Bessie hit a patient with a mug?" and I said, "Yes, perfectly true."

She did not tell you what Bessie Smith had said? She said Bessie Smith had hit a patient, and she asked me if it was true, and I said yes.

She

She did not believe Bessie Smith? She did not believe she had hit the patient, as she said. I said it was perfectly true that she had hit her as she said.

About the coal taken from the Matron's office,—you say you have seen it go to the kitchen? Yes.

What were you doing in the kitchen? I had to go there on several occasions. When patients are wanted in the visiting room we have to fetch them up. On several occasions I have been going into the kitchen for patients, and I have seen the coal coming down.

How often did you go to the Matron's kitchen for patients with messages of that kind? Perhaps I would not go in one week; and perhaps there would be two days next week. The visiting days were Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Perhaps three or four times a month? Yes; on several occasions I have seen it.

And it has been on these occasions that you have seen coal carried down? Yes; those are the only occasions.

About four times a month you have been down to the kitchen for patients, and on those occasions you have seen the coal? Yes.

Would that happen in the afternoon? Yes.

What are the hours? From 10 to 12 in the morning and 2 to 3 in the afternoon.

Did you meet the coal on the stairs on those occasions? Yes; I have met it going into the kitchen to the fireplace.

Did you go to the Matron's kitchen for anything else? I have only been to her pantry when I have taken the bread and milk.

But when going to the pantry you would not see what was going down the kitchen stairs? I could see what was going down the stairs, even if I could not see it going into the kitchen.

There is a door at the top of the stairs? Yes.

Therefore you cannot see the stairs from the pantry? No.

Coal must have been going down pretty often if on those three or four times in the month you saw it on the stairs? Yes; when I have had occasion to go down stairs I have met coal on the stairs.

Are you and Nurse Quilkey great friends? We are friendly; I cannot say that we are great friends.

Are you more friendly with Nurse Quilkey than with Bessie Smith? Well, I suppose so. Bessie Smith was never a friend of mine. We were on good terms so far as duty was concerned; nothing more.

You were friendly with Nurse Quilkey beyond mere business relations? We were just friends—mere friends—that is all.

You were in the hospital before Nurse Quilkey came? Yes.

Have you been reported or reprimanded? Yes; I have been reported.

And been reprimanded? Yes; I have been reported. I admit all those charges.

I am bringing no charges? I know ——

You have been reported? Yes.

And reprimanded? Yes.

Were you reprimanded with more or less frequency lately? No; I have not been reprimanded by the Doctor or the Matron for some considerable time.

What is "some considerable time"? Seven or eight months.

Before that you were reprimanded several times? A few times I have been before the Doctor on reports received from the senior nurses.

Mr. Nathan: The senior nurse being Bessie Smith? Yes; Alice Palmer and Bessie Smith.

Mr. Russell: Who ordered you to leave No. 4 ward—you and Nurse Quilkey and Nurse Wills? At the nurse's order. She makes out a list every day.

The Matron conveyed the orders? Yes.

You got notice from the Matron? The night nurse told us in the morning.

It was in No. 4 that the mug incident occurred? Yes.

Will you describe No. 4 ward—which ward is it? It is the receiving ward. Most of the new patients are received there unless they are very ill and then they are sent to No. 5, which is really the hospital ward.

Patients when they first come are more refractory and more difficult to manage? Some of them are; others are just the reverse.

Some of them are more difficult, and some are not very difficult? Yes.

The difficult ones quiet down after they have been in the Hospital some time? Of course they do; it is only natural.

The refractory patients are more violent before they undergo the hospital treatment? Some of them might take some time; others break out again even after they have been in for some time.

So that No. 4 is a difficult ward to manage? Yes, it is the hardest, so far as the patients are concerned. There is not the same amount of sickness as in No. 5, but the patients are more troublesome.

Do the patients refuse to take their drinks? Yes.

And force has to be used? You have to use some force.

I do not mean that it is necessary to strike the patients? You want to be firm and gentle too, if you can understand.

Even in giving draughts is not force used, and properly used? Occasionally, but not much force. If you have to use so much force with the patients when they are very bad it has to be reported; it is supposed to be.

If they are as bad as that? Yes, if they are as bad as that; lots of them would not take it.

Can you describe how you would get an unwilling patient to take a draught? If they will not take it by coaxing you have to hold them; if they put their hands up you have to hold them.

You have to put your arm round their neck, and hold them firmly? You have to support them in some way.

Tell me how you have seen it done—how you have seen nurses put their arms round a patient, or hold their head while they administer a draught? You secure their head by your arms; there are various ways of holding them.

A mug must be held firmly to their mouth? It should not be. If they will not take it by putting it to their mouth it is no use forcing them; if they will not take it, it is no use pressing them.

Have

Have you seen a draught trickling out of a patient's mouth when she would not take it? Yes.

Then the mug has to be lifted up again and pressed firmly to catch it? No.

If the liquid dropped out of their mouth, would you not bring up the mug and catch it again? It all depends.

But if the liquid is falling out of their mouth and they will not swallow? Yes.

You have seen it done? Yes.

Would you allow the draft to drop on their clothes, or attempt to catch it? You would not allow it to drop on their clothes.

You would put up a mug again and catch it? Yes.

Now with regard to the pepper incident: the patients food is sent to the wards unseasoned, is it not? I am not aware that it is sent unseasoned.

Have you added salt or pepper to patients' food? Yes, we generally put a little salt. Sometimes the food is too salt; at other times there is not enough.

If it is required it is left to the nurse to add the salt? Yes.

Both salt and pepper? Yes.

It is the nurse's duty to see that the patient's food is all right? Yes.

And it is left to your discretion what quantity of salt and pepper to add? Yes.

I suppose a nurse might make a mistake and put a little too much pepper in? Yes.

In this case you mention, it seems that the pepper was given more deliberately, and not by mistake? Yes. In the first place there was no necessity to use either pepper or salt—it was tea time.

Will you give me the names of the five patients? Jane Downey, Jemima David, Josephine Moore, Emma Rowe, and Frances Flynn.

When you were in No. 4 ward, did you have trouble with these patients yourself? They were troublesome, certainly.

Which nurse helped to hold them; you said one of the nurses helped Bessie Smith to hold them? Nurse McSweeney.

You had nothing to do with them? I did not hold them at all.

Were you present? Yes, I was present.

But you had nothing to do with it? No; I had nothing to do with the pepper at all.

Were you in the room? Yes, I was in the ward.

In the ward where it happened? Yes.

You saw it being done? Yes.

You were doing nothing? Yes, I was preparing tea for the patients.

Did you say this was done on the verandah? I did not.

You never said it was done anywhere except in the ward? I did not.

The food that went from the wards to the Matron's quarters you say was for the patients there? Yes; there were generally patients there.

And the food was intended for them? It was supposed to be.

Were they always fed there;—was it not their usual meal that was sent there? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Was it their usual allowance? It was more than their usual allowance. More went from one ward than was enough for two patients; there was always more went down than was necessary.

Mr. Russell: If there was one patient from a ward, then more food than was necessary for one was sent; and if there were six patients, more food than was necessary for six? Yes; there were never six patients working there.

Whatever number of patients was working, there was always in excess of food sent? Yes.

And that from whatever ward it came from? Yes.

Provisions came from various wards? From Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

And from No. 1? I did not mention No. 1; I said 3, 4, and 5.

You say that since the row you have seen no food going from the wards to the Matron's? Yes.

Are there any patients still working in the Matron's quarters? Yes, there are some.

Where are they feeding now? I do not know; I am away from the building now.

Then it is not wonderful that you do not see any food going? It was at breakfast time it went.

Was dinner and lunch not sent? No; they go to the ward for dinner. One or two might have had dinner; that would go from No. 5.

As well as breakfast, dinner might be sent from No. 5? Yes.

Where are you now? I am at the cottages.

You do not see what goes on now? No.

You do not see what goes at breakfast time? I have not seen anything going since.

You are at the cottage at breakfast time? No; I am here for breakfast. Before, we saw it going down at breakfast.

Can you see this from any place in this building? The nurses dining-room is on the verandah; you can see plenty going on.

Can you see it from the cottages? No.

Things might still go, and you do not see them? Yes.

You know what is meant by this row;—when did it commence? The start of it was when the pepper incident was reported on 1st February. Nothing really took place until some time in March.

I suppose you discussed it with the other nurses? No, there was no discussion.

You have not mentioned it? No.

It is a tabooed subject, I suppose? There was no discussion of it whatever; we are not in the habit of talking about things of that kind.

Not at the nurses' dinner-table? We do not discuss matters of that kind.

You do not discuss what will happen at this inquiry? No, nor any other.

Did Bessie Smith dine at the nurses' dining-table? She used to until the first starting of this row. I have not seen her in the dining-room since.

Was Nurse Quilkey present at the pepper incident? Yes.

She also was removed out of the ward at that time? Yes.

Do you remember 14th February—St. Valentine's Day? Yes.

Do you know anything about a valentine sent to the Matron and Bessie Smith? (*Mr.*

(*Mr. Nathan objected to this question being gone into. Objection overruled.*)

Did you send that valentine? I did not; I know nothing about it. I never did such a despicable thing in my life.

You said nothing about the valentines? I said I knew nothing about the valentine.

You do not know about two being sent? I do not know what the number was; I know nothing about it.

You did not buy it? I did not. I know nothing about it.

Mr. Nathan: Although you are this bad girl, you have not been dismissed from the Institution? No.

There has been no talk of dismissing you, to the present? No.

Take the time when this stone mug was used;—was it to catch the drops from the patient's mouth, or was it a blow? It was a blow.

There is no doubt about it? No; there is no doubt about it.

It was no mere picking up of the drops? No.

Is it necessary to put salt and pepper in water to make the patients eat? I never heard of it being done before.

Was it done as a punishment? Yes, it was.

Do you recollect Bessie Smith saying why she did it? Yes, I do.

She was very angry? Yes.

What words did she use? She said she would know the reason why they would not take their food, and she would give them something to take it.

The Chairman: Was any mark left by this blow? No.

Was it a severe blow? It was hard; it sounded hard enough, anyway.

But there was no mark left afterwards? No.

What was the pepper and salt given for;—is it a usual thing to give to a patient? No.

Was it ordered by the doctor that you are aware of? I should not think so.

Did Bessie Smith say why she gave it? She said they would not take their food, and she would make them take it; she would try them with this, and she did.

It was not ordered by the officers? Not that I know of. It has never been ordered since, anyway.

Mr. Bridges: Do you think it was given as an appetiser or as a punishment? As a punishment.

Were these patients refractory? Most of them were quiet at the time. They were troublesome, but they were quiet.

Emma Rowe was the name of one of the patients you mentioned;—was she not in a weakly state when she came in? She was weak, but she was very noisy afterwards. She was not so bad when she came in, she got bad afterwards.

Was she not too weak to be refractory when she first came in? No.

When this pepper and salt was given, was she refractory? No, she was getting well; she was better mentally.

And yet this mixture was administered? Yes.

Did you make any remark when this took place;—did you remonstrate with Bessie Smith? I did.

What did you say? I said it should not be given; it was not a proper thing.

The Chairman: Did it act as an emetic? Some of them were sick after it.

Mary Braithwaite sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: I believe you are a nurse at the Kenmore Asylum now? Yes.

You were a nurse at this hospital for how many years? For four years last February.

When did you leave this Institution? On 17th March.

Of this year? Yes.

Were you dismissed, or did you leave of your own free will? I left of my own accord.

During the time you were here, did you see coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Was that in summer and winter? Yes; I have seen it in the summer.

And winter? Yes.

Used it to go down every day? Yes, I have seen it every day.

How was it taken? In buckets.

By the patients? Yes.

Two buckets at a time? Yes.

Have you ever seen that coal used? No.

Did you see provisions of any kind going from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's? Yes, I did.

What used you to see? I have seen legs of mutton going.

Did you see joints going down every day? Yes.

Were they taken fresh from the nurses' quarters, or were they first put upon the table and sent down afterwards? They were taken straight from the quarters.

That was an every-day occurrence? Yes.

Did you see any tea, or milk, or sugar taken down? No.

Have you seen anything going from the patients' quarters to the Matron's? Yes, I have.

What have you seen? Meat and vegetables.

Anything else? No.

Any milk? Yes, I have seen milk.

And bread? Yes.

Sugar? No, I have not seen sugar.

You have seen milk and bread going from the wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Was that an every-day occurrence? Yes.

You have no ill-feeling towards the Matron? No.

Mr. Russell: With regard to the food from the nurses' quarters,—you say you have seen joints sent down to the Matron? Yes.

More than one joint? Not at a time.

One at a time? Yes.

And it happened nearly every day? Yes.

Very

Very frequently? Yes.

With regard to the food from the wards—that was food for the patients? Yes.

Meat and vegetables and bread and milk? Yes.

Those were the principal things you saw going there? Yes.

The Chairman: How many patients were working at the Matron's quarters at that time? One or two.

Was more food sent or taken down than was necessary to supply those patients? I do not think so.

There was sufficient only to supply the patients? Yes.

Elizabeth Wills sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: You are a nurse at the Callan Park Hospital? Yes.

How long have you been a nurse here? About ten years.

Were you present on an occasion when Bessie Smith gave any of the patients pepper and salt, or salt and water? Yes, I was.

I do not want to lead you: will you first of all tell us the names of the persons who were present—I want the names of the nurses who saw the incident? Nurse Quilkey, Nurse Tidyman, and Nurse M'Sweeney, Bessie Smith, and myself.

I believe the patients would not take their food, or something? Yes; that is true.

Tell us what took place on that occasion? Nurse Bessie Smith administered pepper and water to the patients.

First of all, let me ask was that an appetiser or a punishment? A punishment, I considered it.

Was the nurse angry? Yes, because they would not take their food.

Will you explain to the gentlemen present the kindly manner in which this was done? Bessie Smith pinned their arms behind their backs, put her arm under their chins, and forced the stuff into their mouths.

Did anyone hold the patients' noses? She made Nurse McSweeney hold the nose of one of the patients.

Did she make you hold a nose? No.

One by one the patients were taken, and their arms were pinned behind the form? Yes.

And Bessie Smith put her arm underneath their throats and forced a spoon down their mouths? Yes.

While one of you held the patient's nose? Yes.

You did not hold a nose on that occasion? No.

Nor the tongue of one of the patients? No; I did not.

The patients resisted this, did they? Yes.

It was not a kindly thing—the patient's were forced to take it? Yes; I would not have reported it otherwise.

Did you report the matter? Yes.

When? The next morning, to the Matron.

What did you say to the Matron? I told her that Nurse Bessie Smith had given the patients pepper. She listened for a little while, and then told me to go out until she had all the reports in, which I did. Then when Bessie Smith came down she called me in, and I stated the charge before them; and both the Matron and Bessie Smith said it was for spite. I said it was not for spite; and the Matron said, "Are you plotting this against the Charge Nurse?" I said, "I am not plotting this against the Charge Nurse." She said, "Have you any witnesses?" and I replied, "Yes; every nurse in the ward can say the same." She told me to call a witness—not to go myself, but to send another nurse.

Who did you send? Nurse Flannery.

And who did she bring down? Nurse Annie Quilkey.

Were you called back when Quilkey went into the room? Yes; we were both there.

What took place? The Matron asked who gave the pepper? And Nurse Annie Quilkey said, "I gave some first, by the orders of Bessie Smith."

Nurse Quilkey confirmed what you told the Matron? Yes, she did.

Did the Matron say anything to you when Nurse Quilkey had made her statement about this being a plot? She asked whether it was a plot amongst us. I said it was not. She said, "Do you know this is a serious charge to bring against a Charge Nurse?" I said it was done, and I had come to report it.

Did you hear anything more of the incident? No; not until Dr. Sinclair called me in.

Were you moved out of Bessie Smith's ward? Yes.

Was that the next day? Yes; the very next day.

Do you remember the Matron saying anything to you to the effect that you could do your best or worst, but that you would get no satisfaction out of her? Nurse Smith said that to me; she said "You can do your worst, and very little satisfaction you will get."

The Chairman: Was that said in the presence of the Matron or outside? That was said in the ward, when I was going to report the matter.

Mr. Nathan: Were you present when Jane Downey was struck with the mug? She told me about it; Bessie Smith told me about it.

What did she tell you? She said, "The Matron caught me hitting Jane Downey under the chin with a mug; she followed me into the store and I would not come out again; she said, 'Bessie, Bessie!'"

Did you see any coal going to the Matron's quarters from the laundry yard? Yes.

Both in summer and winter? I have seen it occasionally in summer and winter.

How often used it to go down? Generally two buckets at a time.

Taken by the patients? Yes.

Were you ever in the Matron's kitchen when that coal was used? On one occasion I was.

When you saw the coal taken down in buckets and being used? Yes.

Within what period was that? It was some time ago, now.

Within the last couple of years? Yes; I should say so.

How did you come to see that? I was talking to the housekeeper at the time.

Have you seen provisions going to the Matron's quarters from the wards? Yes.

Tell

Tell us what sort of provisions used to go down—first of all have you taken them yourself? I have seen milk and bread and butter, and I have taken them myself.

To the Matron's quarters? Yes; to the Matron's pantry.

What quantity did you take? A pint or two pints of milk and a large loaf of bread.

Any sugar? No.

Or tea? Not from the ward.

What quantity of butter? Very nearly half a pound at a time.

Did those things go frequently? Every morning when I was there; sometimes, perhaps, I would be away.

Were you in charge of any ward from which these provisions were sent? Nurse Bessie Smith was in charge.

Did any of that stuff come back? I never saw any of it come back again.

Used provisions also to go from the nurse's quarters? Yes.

Every day? Every day I was there.

What used to go down? Two joints sometimes, and sometimes one.

Was that an everyday occurrence? While I was there; some days I was not there.

Did anything else go down—any vegetables? No; no vegetables.

Since the row in March last has anything gone down—any coal? I have never seen anything go down.

Have you seen provisions go down from the wards? Yes; from No. 3 ward.

What went down? Some milk and bread and butter. Not much milk from No. 3. Of course there was a patient working there.

Do you recollect the time of the retrenchment, four or five years ago? Yes.

Before the retrenchment how used coal to be delivered to the Matron? I have seen it brought in carts, and put down into the cellar.

Through the hole under the verandah near the pantry? Yes.

Since the retrenchment have you seen it done? Yes, occasionally—once or twice; it may be more.

It was not a frequent occurrence? No; I have not often seen it.

Is it since the retrenchment that the coal has been taken along in buckets? Yes.

Has the Matron ever ordered you to obtain cups and saucers out of private quarters? Once she did.

How long ago was that? Fifteen or eighteen months ago.

What were your orders? She asked me to get some cups and saucers, and of course I did not do so.

Out of what private quarters? Out of No. 6 cottage.

And you refused to do it? I did not give them to her at all. She said, "You need not be frightened; I will take the blame."

You refused to give them? Yes.

Have you given her anything else at any time out of private quarters? Yes; I have given her one or two bottles of bloater paste.

Was that when she was going to Katoomba? Yes; I gave her about two bottles—that was all; that was over; it was not used.

It was out of private quarters? Yes.

It belonged to the patients and not to the Matron? Yes.

She said she was going to Katoomba and she wanted it? Yes.

Have you any ill-feeling, any special ill-feeling, towards the Matron? Not in the slightest.

Are you a friend of Nurse Quilkey? I am not a friend of hers; I never saw her before she came here.

Is there any reason why you give this evidence? No; I am speaking the truth. I came here to speak the truth.

Have you had complaints made about you recently; any complaints about your conduct? I was spoken to this morning about leaving the ward. The Charge Nurse reported me for leaving the ward.

Who is the Charge Nurse? Nurse Mary Mitchell.

That occurred within the last couple of days? Only this morning it occurred. I never remember Dr. Blaxland speaking to me about my duties before, and I have been here ten years.

To-day is the first occasion you have been brought before him? Yes.

Is Nurse Quilkey an obedient, respectable woman always? So far as I have seen, she might.

Nurse Bessie Smith has a very violent temper, has she not? Yes, she has.

Mr. Russell: You said you are not a friend of Nurse Quilkey? She is not a friend of mine. I just know her as a nurse, that is all.

You were not approached by anyone from this side to give evidence—anyone for the Matron? No; I was not asked.

You have taken food to the Matron's pantry yourself? Yes.

That was from the wards? Yes.

That might be patients' food? Yes; it was used for the patients.

When food went from the nurses' room you have seen two joints go? Yes, sometimes.

More often than one? I will not say that.

It might be more often two? Yes, it might.

And that happened frequently? Yes; whenever I was there. Some days I was absent.

You were in the Matron's kitchen once? Yes.

And saw the coal used that was taken from the laundry; Yes.

How did you know it came from the laundry? I go down after the patients; I go down to speak to the Matron's housekeeper; I go in there the same time as the patients.

You saw the coal carried into the kitchen? Yes; two buckets.

When the Matron ordered you to give her the cups and saucers from the cottage you refused? I did not exactly refuse; I did not give them to her.

You might have answered in the same way when asked for the paste? The paste was over and was not wanted; the cups were wanted.

You have been in the Matron's pantry? Yes.

There

There are cups and saucers there? Yes, I do not know to whom they belong. Those were special cups at the cottage.

Have you been in the Matron's quarters at afternoon tea-time? No.

But the nurses occasionally have had afternoon tea there? I do not know. I never knew they had afternoon tea; some of them might slip in and have a cup of tea.

You have not known them to have afternoon tea? If the housekeeper was having a cup of tea, they also might have one.

Have you had a cup of tea with the housekeeper? Yes, once or twice.

Once or twice? I cannot say how many times; not at four o'clock.

But you have had tea there? I do not know whether it was there, or in the housekeeper's room at night.

Or it might have been in the Matron's quarters? Yes, possibly once or twice.

You have met other nurses there I suppose? Yes, the housekeeper's sister.

She is a nurse? Yes.

Have you met any other nurses there? Nurse Maggie Cahill; she was there when the housekeeper was away.

Have you met her there when the housekeeper was there? Yes, sometimes; but very often she has brought her own private tea.

And had it made in a separate pot? Not in a separate pot; she has emptied the tea-pot and made a second brew.

When you have been out of sorts, have you had a meal cooked by Maria McNulty? No; I have not.

Or cooked in the housekeeper's quarters? I have not had a meal. One day the nurses were given some vegetables, and they gave me a little.

Is one day all you can remember? Yes; that is all I can remember.

Were you ill at any time since you came here? Yes, I have been very ill.

Were you served with food cooked on the Matron's stove? Nurse Cahill cooked things herself. The doctor ordered what I was to have—eggs and milk.

Did they come from the general kitchen, or where? Nurse Cahill cooked them herself.

Which stove did she cook them on? Sometimes No. 1, and sometimes she went into the general kitchen.

You do not know whether she cooked them on the Matron's stove or not? She told me as a rule; but she never mentioned the Matron's stove.

What did she tell you? When she gave the things to me, I generally asked, "Where did you cook them"?

When you were ill, she told you where she cooked the things? Yes.

Did you anticipate this row then? No, I had no idea of it.

Why then should she mention where the food was cooked? I asked her.

Why did you ask her? I asked her, and she said, "I cooked them, with Lizzie Burt, in the kitchen."

Mr. Nathan: These cups we have heard about,—they were special cups? Yes; they were cups used by the patients.

The Chairman: What did the Matron require them for? She said they were very nice ones; they were of an old-fashioned pattern.

She did not want them as a loan? She said she would take the blame, if I let her have them.

Mr. Russell: Do you think she wanted them for good? I understood that she wanted them; that she had taken a fancy for them.

The Chairman: Did they belong to the Institution? Yes, to No. 6 cottage.

Mr. Bridges: With reference to the mug incident,—you said Bessie Smith told you the Matron saw her hit a patient, and that the Matron said "Oh! Bessie, Bessie!"—did you understand from her mode of speech that she approved or disapproved? She did not know what the Matron was going to do.

From the manner in which the Matron expressed herself, did you understand that she approved or disapproved of Bessie Smith's conduct? I was not present.

Mr. Russell: Did the Matron propose to give you any other cups in exchange for those she wanted you to give her? I do not remember her asking me to give her any other cups.

Catherine Miller sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in this Institution? Fourteen years, last month.

Have you ever been reported during that time for any serious breach of the Regulations? Not that I know of.

You are not a bad character; that is what I want to get at;—you have not been continually hauled over the coals? No.

I believe you are in charge of No. 1 patients' ward? Yes.

Have you seen coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Have you seen that frequently? Yes, I have.

Summer and winter? Yes.

How often each day? Twice a day.

At what times? At breakfast and at tea time.

How used it to be taken down? Two buckets full at a time.

That was a daily occurrence? Yes.

You recollect the retrenchment which took place four or five years ago;—you are now speaking of what took place since the retrenchment? Yes.

Before that, was the coal delivered to the Matron's quarters, and put down the hole under the verandah? I never noticed.

Have you taken any provisions, or did provisions used to go, from any of the wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have taken milk myself.

You have taken provisions from No. 1 ward yourself? Yes.

Have you seen it going on other occasions;—did it go as a regular thing? Yes; from the nurses' dining room.

What

What have you taken to the Matron's quarters from the patients' wards? I have taken half a pint of milk, a loaf of bread, and about half a pound of butter.

Did you take meat? No.

Any other provisions? No.

Used those things to be taken down daily from No. 1 ward? Not now; it has been stopped.

Until the last two or three months was it taken every day? It has not been taken down this twelve months.

You mean you have taken nothing down? Yes.

It is twelve months since you took anything down? Yes.

Have you known of anything going down since? No.

Who instructed you to send these things to the Matron's quarters? The Matron.

The Matron herself? Yes.

Was that food supposed to be for the patients who were working there? Yes.

I suppose at times there were one or two patients from your ward working there? Yes.

Was the food you sent down enough for two, or barely enough? There was more than enough for two.

Was it considerably more than the regulation allowance for two? Yes.

What is the regulation allowance for each patient? Generally a gill of milk daily, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 oz. of butter.

Used you to send as much as a pint of milk at a time? Yes.

From No. 1 ward? Yes.

How much butter did you send? Half a pound.

Did you ever send a loaf and a half of bread? No, a loaf of bread.

Or more sometimes? No, only a loaf.

And that was sent down at the Matron's instructions? Yes.

When you sent down more than the regulation allowance for the patients employed at the Matron's, was any of it returned? No.

Since March last, at any rate, you have taken nothing down? No.

Did the Matron ever get anything from you from any of the patients' quarters to take up country with her;—you know she had a place at Katoomba? Yes.

Did she ever get anything from you? She asked me for some corned beef to make some sandwiches to take up country with her.

What ward were you working in then? No. 1.

Did you give her the corned beef? No.

Has she asked you for anything else? She has asked for sugar.

For what kind—for brown sugar? Yes.

Did she get it? No.

Did she borrow baskets from you to take up the country? Yes; on one occasion she asked me, but I did not lend them to her.

Are these things in accordance with the Regulations, or against the Regulations? Against the Regulations.

Did you ever see meat or anything going from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's? Yes.

What did you see? I saw a joint of meat going down.

Was it a daily occurrence? Yes.

Have you any ill-feeling towards the Matron? No.

So far, you have not been dismissed from the Institution? No.

Mr. Russell: You say you have no ill-feeling towards the Matron? No.

Have you any ill-feeling towards Annie Quilkey? No.

You are on good terms with everybody? Yes.

Who ordered you to take these provisions from No. 1 ward to the Matron's? The Matron.

Who fixed the quantities;—did you pour the milk into the jug? Yes.

Did you know it was more than the regulation allowance you were taking? Yes.

On other occasions you refused to do things for the Matron; you refused to give her the meat, or lend her the baskets;—sometimes you did as she told you, and sometimes you did not? I refused in the matter of the baskets.

You say you were told to send down food for the patients? Yes.

And that you always sent more than was necessary? Yes.

You knew the number of patients from your ward working at the Matron's? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: You never got anything back? No.

The Chairman: Did the nurse tell you what to send down? If I did not send enough she told me.

What did she tell you to take down? She asked me for milk.

What quantity? She did not tell me the quantity.

Any quantity of butter or of bread? She asked for bread and milk and butter.

She did not say how much? No.

You used your own discretion in the matter? Once or twice when I sent milk she said it was not enough.

Mr. Bridges: Was that milk for the patients? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: McNulty never complained that you sent down too much? No.

Mr. Russell: It did not often happen that she said you had not sent enough? No.

There may have been days when you did measure out a little less; did you measure out the same quantity every day; did you use a measure? No, I just guessed it.

Catherine McSweeney sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been nurse in this Institution? Five years next December.

Were you present in January of this year; when Nurse Bessie Smith gave some of the patients a concoction of pepper and water? Yes; I was.

They were some patients in No. 4 who would not take their food? Yes.

Was she angry with them for not taking their food? Yes; they refused to take their food.

Did

Did she make them take it? She said she would see why they would not take it.

Was it pepper and water, or pepper and salt and water? I did not see it mixed; I could not see whether there was salt in it.

Was it given as a punishment? She said they would not take their food, and she would see why.

Was it soup she was giving them? No.

It was something intended as a punishment? Yes.

Will you explain what was done? Nurse Bessie Smith pinned their hands behind their back, and she asked me to hold the nose of one of the patients while she did it.

Did she put her arm underneath the patient's chin? Yes.

What did she do then? She forced the stuff down their throats with a spoon.

She made you hold the patient's nose? Yes.

The patients resisted, then? Yes.

Resented what she was attempting? Yes.

She forced them to take it? Yes.

There was no mistake;—she was angry at the time? Yes.

Who else was present on that occasion? There were four nurses present.

Who were they? Bessie Smith, myself, and Nurse Annie Quilkey, Nurse Tidyman, and Nurse Wills.

Was the matter reported to the Matron? Yes; it was reported next morning by Nurse Wills.

Was any inquiry held at that time? Some of the girls went down to the Matron's office about it.

Were you called to give evidence? No.

Were you asked questions about it at all? No, nothing whatever.

Did Nurse Smith ask you to do anything on that occasion? After the matter had been reported, she asked me if I was going to say she starved the patients—which I did; and I said I would not say anything of the sort.

Did she ask you something about going to put her away? She asked me if I was going to say she gave pepper; and I said yes.

The other nurses, I believe, were removed from the ward; you were allowed to stay? Yes.

You never gave any evidence at that time? No.

Were you present on any occasion when Nurse Smith struck Jane Downey on the mouth with a mug? Yes; I was there, but I did not see her do it.

The Matron was there, was she not? Yes. I happened to be standing near, though I did not see Bessie Smith do it. I heard the Matron call her by name; she said, "Oh, Bessie!"

That was all that was done, so far as you know? Yes.

Was the patient suffering at all? I did not see the blow; not that I know of; I cannot say.

Did Bessie Smith say that the Matron saw her strike the patient with a mug? When she was at the breakfast table she said she could not eat anything; she was too upset because the Matron had seen her strike a patient.

Have you seen coal going from the laundry-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes, I have.

Used that to go summer and winter? Yes.

In what quantities? Two buckets I have seen going down.

Have you seen it go both night and morning? Yes.

Have you seen coal taken from the Matron's quarters into the kitchen? I have seen it go into the office; I have not seen it go further; I saw it go through the office.

Through the office? I saw it going through the office-door.

You did not see what became of it afterwards? No.

Have you seen provisions going from the patients' wards to the Matron's quarters? I have taken broth.

I ask you, have you seen them? No.

Have you taken them yourself? Yes.

What used you to take down? A loaf of bread, a jug of milk, and some butter.

Used that to go down every day? Yes.

Since the row in March last, has anything of the sort been done? No.

Has any coal gone down since the row? No; I have not seen it lately; I saw it before.

You have not seen it since the row? No.

Have you any ill-feeling towards the Matron or Bessie Smith? No; I have no ill-feeling towards anybody.

Mr. Russell: There are patients still working at the Matron's? Yes.

Just as they did before the row started? Yes.

Do you not see their food being taken down? Not now.

You have not seen it go lately? No.

You are sure of that? Yes, I am positive.

You used to see it before? Yes.

Are you doing the same kind of work now as then? Yes; I am in a different ward.

You are not at the cottages? No.

You are in the quadrangle as much as you were before? Yes, just the same.

You have seen patients who refuse to take their food or draughts? Yes.

Do they not sometimes refuse to swallow their medicine, even when it is in their mouth? Very seldom.

Has it not happened that a patient has refused to swallow the liquid, and that it has poured from her mouth? I have not seen it.

The Chairman: They cannot help themselves if you hold their nose? No.

Mr. Russell: Did you assist to administer the draughts? No.

When the pepper was given who pinned the patient's arms? The nurse in charge of the ward—Bessie Smith.

And she also gave the pepper? Yes.

Was the pepper dry, or mixed with water? Mixed with water.

She did the whole thing herself? I held the nose of one of the patients; she asked me to do so.

And the others? She did it herself.

To

To all of them? So far as I know.
What were their arms put behind? Behind the back of the seat.
In what way? They were held tightly.
Did the patients resist this very much? Yes.
They did? Yes, they resisted.
Bessie Smith could hold their arms and neck firmly and administer the draught herself? She pinned their hands behind their backs with her knee, put one hand under their chin, and with the other hand held the mug to their mouth.
The Chairman: Was Nurse Quilkey there? Yes.
Did she do anything? No.
Did you see her administer any pepper? No.
Did you hear any one say she had done it? No, I did not.

Grace Braithwaite sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse here? Two and a half years.
Have you seen coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have seen it go as far as the Matron's door.
In what quantities? I have seen a patient take two buckets.
Did that occur night and morning? Yes.
Summer and winter? Yes.
More in the winter, I suppose, than in the summer? I did not notice.
Did you ever take coal down yourself? No.
Have you seen provisions going from the patients' wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have.
What did you see? I have seen go down in the morning from No. 3, bread, butter, and milk. I used to take it down myself.
In what quantities? A loaf of bread. I do not know how much butter; I did not weigh it.
About how much milk? A jug. I was there only two months.
Did you take meat and vegetables? Not from No. 3.
Where did they come from? From No. 5.
At the same time? When I was in No. 5.
Did the Matron get mutton-broth and luxuries of that kind from the ward? It used to go down to the Matron's quarters.
What was it—mutton-broth? Mutton-broth and pieces of fowl.
And any other little delicacies? Yes; milk and eggs.
Mr. Russell: That is in addition to the meat and potatoes? Yes.
Mr. Nathan: Were there any sick patients there at the time that you knew of? No.
If patients were there sick, would they be kept there, or would they be sent back? They would be sent back.
Did you see any food going from the nurses' quarters? No; I have not seen it go from the nurses' quarters.
Was ever a whole joint sent down from No. 5? Yes; sometimes a piece, and sometimes a whole joint and vegetables.
Did you ever deliver these things yourself into the Matron's hands? Once I gave her some mutton-broth in the office.
And chicken? No; only mutton-broth.
Have you given her chicken? I have taken it to the house.
What did the Matron do with the mutton-broth? I cannot say; I just gave it to her.
Were any patients from your ward working there when you took this mutton-broth and chicken to the Matron's quarters? Not from No. 5.
There were none that you are aware of? No.
Have you sent down to the Matron's quarters whatever was served in the wards? Not everything.
But pretty well everything that was in the place? Yes.
Under whose instructions were you sending the stuff down? The Charge Nurse—Nurse McLean.
Have you given food to the other nurses to take down there? I have not given it; I have seen other nurses take it.
Was the food sent down from the ward only enough for a patient or two, or was it in excess of their usual allowance? It was more than enough for two or three patients—the meat, vegetables, and potatoes.
How about the bread and butter and milk? A jug of milk was sent; and on some days two jugs.
Used you to get any back? Not that I know of.
Mr. Russell: Would you necessarily see it if any food were sent back? I might not see it.
It might come back and you not see it? It might happen so. I do not think it would come back.
You do not think it was so, but it might have been so? Yes.
Some of the provisions you sent were from No. 3? Yes.
That did not include meat and potatoes? No.
Were any patients from No. 3 working at the Matron's quarters? There was one patient from No. 3.
I suppose she was allowed meat and potatoes? No meat and potatoes ever went.
Would it have been wrong to give that patient meat and potatoes? No.
Then they must have been supplied from elsewhere? I suppose so.
Did you send milk from No. 3? Yes.
And sometimes, you say, a whole joint was sent from No. 5? Yes.
You can remember a whole joint being sent? Yes.
In spite of the fact that no patients from No. 5 were working at the Matron's? Yes.
Did that strike you as being contrary to the Regulations? Not at that time; I did not think anything about it.
Who told you to do it? The nurse in charge—Nurse McLean.
The Charge Nurse means the nurse in charge of a ward? Yes.

You

You have been on friendly terms with the Matron? Yes.

And are still? Yes.

The fact that you are giving this evidence has made no difference in the Matron's treatment of you? Not the slightest.

Have you ever had tea in the Matron's room? No.

Or in the Matron's quarters? No.

Have you had tea with Maria McNulty? No.

Have you been in the kitchen? I may have been there once.

Not very often? No.

Sometimes the patients become ill and delicate? Yes.

Have you ever known of them having food cooked by Maria McNulty, or by any of the nurses who may have relieved her? No.

You never heard of that? No.

You never saw it done? No.

You never saw food brought from her stove? No.

Have you seen anything brought for the nurses—anything specially nice? Yes; on one occasion I did.

Was it for you? No; I saw it on one occasion.

Do you not know it was done more than once? I remember two nurses being ill in No. 5, and she sent dinner to them.

She sent them a well-cooked dinner one day? I do not remember when it was; I remember seeing it come in. It was a plate of something.

Have you known of anything being cooked to help the nurses' dining table? No, never.

Emily Barrett sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been nursing in this Institution? For the last six months.

Do you remember any occasion on which milk or provisions of any kind was sent to the Matron's quarters? Yes, from No. 4 ward; I took milk, bread, and butter.

Was that prior to the row? Just about the time it commenced.

What happened on that occasion? I just took it down to the Matron's pantry under the instructions of the senior nurse in No. 4 Ward.

Who is that? Bessie Smith.

Did you take provisions down in that way on more than one occasion? Yes, four or five times.

Do you remember any occasion on which the Matron accused you? Yes; that was when I was relieving in the nurses' dining-room.

When was that? On 22nd April.

Of this year? Yes.

Did you take anything from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's? No; the milk taken was taken by one of the patients whom Nurse Cahill sent.

Some milk was sent by one of the patients? Yes; Nurse Cahill sent a patient to me for enough milk for three cups of tea for herself and two patients. I sent it down. The Matron sent for me, and asked me how I dared to set a trap for her; and she stamped her foot at me, and asked how I dare to spy upon her. I reported to Dr. Blaxland next morning.

Was there any trap? Not that I know of; I know nothing about it. Nurse Cahill sent for the milk, and I gave it to her.

This was since the trouble commenced? Yes.

You reported it at the time? Yes; I went down on Sunday afternoon, but the doctor was not there; so I went down again first thing in the morning.

Has Nurse Smith been interfering with you at all? No; but she has made things unpleasant in the ward.

Since this time? Yes.

Did she make things unpleasant before that incident? Yes; I had only been here a short time; I was relieving one day in the ward when ——

Tell me this: did you ever have your arm bitten by a patient? Yes.

When was that? About two months ago, or six weeks.

Was it after the row began? Yes. Nurse Smith never attempted to do anything for me. I was going about with my arm bleeding, and she told me to feed the patients.

You were forced to work? Yes; she told me to feed the patients at dinner-time. I went on working, and then I was put in another ward.

Were you put in No. 4? I was out two or three days, and then placed back again.

You were not allowed to see the doctor for a long time? I saw Dr. Blaxland next day.

You were forced to go on working? Yes.

Is it a fact that Bessie Smith called the other nurses out, so that your injury could not be attended to? Yes; I went on working till 3 o'clock before my arm was bandaged.

Mr. Russell: When Nurse Cahill sent for the milk, did she say it was wanted for tea? Yes.

For herself and two patients? Yes.

Where was she? She was relieving at the Matron's quarters.

It was in No. 4 ward that your arm was bitten? Yes.

That is the releiving ward? Yes.

And the patients there are more troublesome? Yes.

Bessie Smith is in charge of that ward? Yes.

Bessie Smith is not well liked, I believe? I do not know.

You do not like her well? She has made things unpleasant for me.

She expects a great deal from the nurses under her? Yes, she does.

She is a hard taskmistress, whatever her other qualities may be? She is.

However good she may be in any other way? Yes.

She exacts hard work from all the nurses? So far as I have seen.

Were you in No. 4 ward with Nurse Quilkey? No.

Mr. Nathan: You have no ill-feeling towards the Matron? No; she made things rather unpleasant for me.

You have no ill-feeling towards anyone? No.

Kate Sadleir sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in this Institution? Four years, on the first of next October?

Were you present on an occasion last year when Nurse Bessie Smith struck Jane Downey with a mug? Yes.

Was the Matron also present? Yes.

It was done in her presence? Yes.

Was it a friendly tap, or a blow? It must have hurt the patient.

It was a stone mug? A delf mug.

And you say it must have hurt the patient? Yes.

What did the Matron say? She said, "Oh, Bessie!"

How was that said? I thought she wanted to stop her from doing it again.

Bessie Smith, I suppose, was not just collecting the drops from the patient's mouth;—it was a blow? Yes.

Was any further notice taken of the matter, so far as you know? No; Bessie Smith said the Matron asked her what she meant by jogging the patient under the chin. She said she was not annoyed about it. She did not say much to me.

Are you on bad terms with the Matron? No, I am not.

You are not giving evidence out of illfeeling or spite? No.

Have you seen coal going to the Matron's quarters? Yes, frequently.

How did it go down? In buckets.

Night or morning? I do not remember seeing it at night; but I have seen it early in the morning—about half-past 5 or 6 or 7 o'clock.

Both in summer and winter? Yes, both times.

Have you also seen provisions going from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

In what quantites? A leg of mutton, a joint of whatever meat was served up in the dining-room, a piece of corned beef, or a shoulder of mutton.

It was always a joint? Yes.

Did you ever see any come back again? No.

You were not always there, I suppose? No.

Have you seen bread and milk going down there? Yes; I have taken it down myself.

And butter? Yes.

From the nurses' quarters? No, from the patients' quarters.

Under whose instructions did you take it? Under the instructions of the nurse in charge of No. 3, and sometimes of No. 4, ward.

Do you recollect the night before Nurse Quilkey was dismissed? Yes.

Were you present on any occasion when she was supposed to have been cruel to any of the patients? I heard the Matron talking to the nurse in charge, who said that Annie Quilkey had left a patient undressed standing on the cold floor. I saw the nurse go up one staircase and the patient up another, so that she could not have been undressed before she got there.

Was Nurse Quilkey cruel? Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Russell: At the time Nurse Quilkey was dismissed, you were in the same ward? Yes.

Under Bessie Smith? No, under Ada Anderson.

Which ward was that? No. 2.

That was after Nurse Quilkey had been moved from No. 4? Yes.

Have you been in No. 4 with Nurse Quilkey? Yes, but only for a short time.

Would it be correct to describe Bessie Smith as rather a hard taskmistress? Yes; she was very hard.

And the nurses under her did not like her very much? No.

Does she do much work herself? Yes.

She is herself a good worker? Yes; she is always working.

Mr. Nathan: Does she curse and swear at the patients? Yes; I have often heard her.

Does she use filthy language? Yes; I would not care to repeat it.

Tessy Impey sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in this Institution? A year and ten months.

Used you to see coal go to the Matron's quarters from the laundry coal-house? Yes; I have seen it go through the nurses' dining-room.

In what quantities? I have seen it going down, two buckets at a time.

Morning and evening? I cannot say about the evening; I have seen it in the morning.

Did you ever see it in the evening? No, not in the evening.

Did that take place from the time you came into the Institution? Yes.

Do you recollect the row in March last? Yes.

Used it to go down regularly up to that time? Yes.

Have you seen it go down since? I have seen it go down—one bucket of a morning.

Not in the same quantities as it did before the row? No.

Have you seen provisions going from any of the patients' wards to the Matron's quarters? When I was working in the wards of a morning I have taken down butter, bread, and milk.

In what quantities? I have taken a loaf of bread, some butter—I cannot say how much—and a jug of milk.

How many patients from that ward were working at the Matron's at that time? There was one working there.

Did you take more provisions than was enough for one patient? I suppose I did, because I took a loaf of bread and a jug of milk.

Would

Would a jug contain nearly a pint of milk? It would be more than a pint; it was a big jug sometimes.

And about half a pound of butter? Yes, about that.

Did you ever take meat and vegetables there? No.

From any of the wards? No.

Did any meat and vegetables go from the wards? It was usual for meat to go down, but the patients always came and got it.

That was from No. 5? Yes.

Whose ward was that? Nurse McLean's.

Was that a regular thing? Yes.

Did the bread, milk, and butter go down every day? I was told to take it down every morning when I was working there.

Were any patients working from No. 3 ward then? Yes.

How many? Only one that I know of.

Did you take the same quantities of things down every day? Yes.

Have you seen any food go from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's quarters? I have seen it at dinner time.

A joint of meat at a time? Yes.

Did you see that happen every day? I cannot say every day.

Did you see it frequently? Yes. When I have been early for dinner I have seen it; that is all.

Under whose instructions did you take those provisions from the wards to the Matron's? The nurse in charge.

Who was the nurse in charge? Nurse McNulty.

The housekeeper? No; her sister.

Did you get instructions from Nurse Bessie Smith? Only once or twice I took it down.

Since March last, when the row took place, have these things gone down? Not that I know of.

Would you have seen them if they had gone down? Yes.

There has been a sudden change so far as you know? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Who was it told you to bring the milk from No. 3? Nurse Martha McNulty.

You have been in the Matron's office? Yes.

You have to go there on business, sometimes? Yes.

Have you been in the Matron's pantry or kitchen? Yes.

Have you had afternoon tea there? No.

Have you seen people having afternoon tea there? No.

Have you been in the pantry? Yes.

There is a gas ring there, is there not? I cannot say; I never noticed it.

You did not notice whether it was in use when you were there? No.

At what times have you been there? I have been there when looking for the Matron, or when taking things down.

Are you on good terms with Maria McNulty, the housekeeper? I do not know her very well; I have only spoken to her when I have met her.

Do you know Annie Quilkey well? I have known her since I have been here.

You are on good terms with her? I know her better than I do Nurse McNulty, because we shared a room together when she came here.

Ada Anderson sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: What ward are you in charge of? No. 2.

How long have you been a nurse here? Eight years.

Was Nurse Quilkey in your ward before she was dismissed? Yes.

Was she always a respectful girl;—did she do her work properly? Yes; I reported her once.

What was that for—for anything serious? She came over to the ward, and, without asking my permission——

She was always polite and respectful? Yes.

Have you seen coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

How often used that to occur? I saw it going three or four times a day—perhaps more.

Perhaps less than that? No; not less than three or four times.

What quantities at a time? Two buckets the patients used to carry.

Was that summer and winter? Yes.

Did you see the coal used on the Matron's premises? No.

Have you known provisions to go from the various wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

In what quantities? I saw it coming from No. 4.

What was it? Bread, milk, and butter.

In what quantities? I never saw how much milk.

It was in a jug? Yes; I could not see how much.

Were there any patients from No. 4 ward working at the Matron's at that time? Sometimes. I cannot say that they were working there always.

Did you see anything from the other wards going down—any provisions? Yes, when working in No. 5, some four years ago, but not since.

Did provisions go from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? I have seen meat go down.

What quantity? A joint of whatever meat came up.

Was that a daily occurrence? Whenever I was on duty I saw it.

Mr. Russell: How long was Nurse Quilkey in your ward? I cannot say how long she was there; she was there a good while.

About how long? About twelve months.

A full twelve months, would you say? I cannot say within a month or two; it seemed twelve months.

What did you report her for? She came over from one of the other wards, and asked a junior nurse for some beds, in place of asking me; and the other nurse gave her permission.

She

She took the beds? Yes.

What was her object;—did she save herself work? It was late in the evening. The patients were having tea. They were short of beds at the ward she was in.

Why were they short? There were not enough; it is a common thing. The Matron spoke to me about it.

You go into the Matron's office as a matter of business? Yes.

It is a very cold office, is it not? I cannot say that it is different to any other place.

Does it get the sun into it as this room does? No.

It is on the other side of the building? Yes.

And there are two doors opening opposite to each other? Yes.

There is a constant draught through it? Yes.

Then it is a cold room? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Does she have a fire in the office in summer;—is it as cold as that? I never saw fires in the summer.

Mr. Russell: There is a fire in it whenever you go there? Yes, in the winter.

Have you had afternoon tea either in the office or in McNulty's kitchen? I have often had a cup of tea.

Not necessarily afternoon tea; in the kitchen or in the pantry? Yes.

McNulty made it for you? She did not make it specially; she was having some, and I had a cup with her. I did not go purposely. If I happened to be there she gave it to me.

Would she also give it to other nurses? Yes.

Have you seen other nurses having tea there? Yes.

Have you known nurses to have things cooked by Maria McNulty;—have you seen things on the nurses' dining-table or in their own rooms? After the Matron and Doctor have dined she has sometimes sent meat and vegetables over. I only saw meat once, but very often vegetables. That is a good while ago.

Not since the row? Twelve months before the row.

Have you ever known McNulty cook anything specially nice for sick patients? No.

The hospital, of course, supplies them from the general kitchen; but, as a matter of extra kindness, might she not do so? I have never known of it being done.

[The inquiry was adjourned at 4·30 p.m. till 11 a.m. the following morning.]

TUESDAY, 26 *JUNE*, 1900.

The inquiry was resumed at the Callan Park Asylum at 11 o'clock a.m.

Ada Anderson further examined:—

Mr. Nathan: You were asked yesterday about some occasion on which you reported Nurse Quilkey;—will you tell us what it was for? Yes. She came from No. 2 ward and asked the junior nurse's permission to take some beds out of the ward. She ought to have obtained my permission as Charge Nurse. Of course I spoke to the junior nurse.

Were you there at the time? Yes; I was at the top end of the room. When the Matron came in to go through the ward, about half an hour afterwards, I told her of the circumstance.

That sort of thing, I suppose, has been done frequently before by the nurses? It is a common thing for nurses to borrow beds from each other; but the senior nurse is asked for them.

You were annoyed? Yes; because she did not ask my permission.

You swore yesterday that you have seen buckets of coal going down to the Matron's office;—how many buckets have you seen in the office at one time? On one occasion I saw six buckets carried there.

They were all put in the Matron's office? Yes; it was in the winter, and there was a fire burning.

Is there a coal-scuttle in the Matron's office? I cannot say if there is always one there.

Can you say anything about a scuttle? I cannot say if there is always one there. It was sometimes taken in buckets, sometimes in an old soup-can, and sometimes in a scuttle.

On one occasion you saw six buckets there: did you see what became of it;—were you in the Matron's office? I was waiting at the door when I saw the coal brought in.

Tell us about it? When I was standing at the door waiting to deliver a report I saw one of the patients come in and take it out—not all, but perhaps one or two buckets.

You saw some of the buckets taken out? Yes; I cannot say they were all taken.

They were taken through the door? Yes.

The door leading to the kitchen? You must go through that door to get to the kitchen.

Mr. Russell: You saw them take it through that door? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: You saw them taken into the hall, and that is the only way into the kitchen, unless you come through the main entrance? Yes.

Mr. Russell: How many months ago is it that you saw these six buckets of coal? I cannot say how long ago it is.

You cannot remember how long? No; the patient who usually took the coal was not well enough.

Was it in the winter? Yes.

Was it this winter? Yes.

If coal were being taken to the junior medical officers' sitting-room, would it come through the same passage;—would it pass through the Matron's office into the passage, as you saw the buckets going? Yes, so far as I know, it would have to go that way.

Mr. Nathan: If it were used in the Matron's sitting-room it would have to pass that way? Yes; or if it were used in the kitchen.

Mr. Russell: Who was the patient you saw carrying these six buckets? Mrs. Marshall.

Who carried them into the hall? I do not remember the patient's name; there were different ones working there at that time. I remember Mrs. Marshall, because she always worked there.

You cannot say who carried it beyond the office? No.

Mr. Nathan: You were asked if coal intended for the doctor's use would be brought through the Matron's office? It would be brought through this door (*indicating the main entrance*).

You were asked if that were the way coal would be brought? It could be brought that way or this way.

But

But this (*the main entrance*) is the way it would be brought? Yes, of course.

The Chairman: You say it could be brought through this way? Yes.

Which way was it usually brought? Through the Matron's office.

When it was required for the use of the medical officer? I cannot say.

Was it brought through this way (*main entrance*)? I cannot say.

Mr. Russell: Did you ever see coal being taken through this door to the medical officer's quarters? No.

You are in charge of No. 2 ward? Yes.

Do you remember the Matron on one occasion speaking about one of the patients having been left half undressed in the cold? She may have spoken about it, but I do not remember.

Are you sure you cannot remember the Matron speaking of such an occurrence? No.

It happened in your ward—a patient left standing in the cold half undressed? No; I cannot remember that.

It was a patient under Nurse Quilkey? I do not remember anything about it. It did not happen while I was there. While I was away on my holidays I believe Nurse Quilkey was spoken to about leaving a patient half dressed, but I know nothing about it myself.

When were you away? The last fortnight of March.

March of this year? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Was Nurse Quilkey cruel to the patients in your ward? No.

The incident referred to happened while you were away, and after the row began? Yes; I heard of it on my return.

Did you hear that it happened the night before she was suddenly dismissed? Yes.

Victoria Steel sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in this Institution? Seven years, this coming July.

Have you ever been reprimanded during that seven years. Yes, by Dr. Blaxland.

Was it for a serious offence, or what? He has told me nothing serious.

Let me ask you: do you remember the night before Nurse Quilkey was dismissed from this Institution? Yes, I do.

There was some report that she was cruel to one of the patients? The Matron said she was cruel.

The Chairman: Did you hear the Matron say it? The Matron told me that Nurse Quilkey was dismissed, and she tried to make me say she was cruel; but she was not cruel. The Matron said Nurse Quilkey had left a patient standing on the staircase half dressed.

Mr. Nathan: Who was the patient? Mrs. Macauley. To get to that staircase she would have to pass through a locked door.

Mr. Russell: Were you there? Yes; I was the nurse in charge.

Mr. Nathan: To get to the staircase you would have to do what? A door would have to be unlocked; it was locked. I had to unlock it to let the patients through, and I had to see them into their rooms. Mrs. Macauley went up one staircase as the Matron went up the other, and she had only just finished undressing and put her clothes on the shelf as I opened the door of the room she was to sleep in that night.

The Chairman: You say the Matron tried to get you to say that Nurse Quilkey was cruel? Yes; and I replied, "No, she is not."

What did the Matron say? The Matron said, "You know Nurse Quilkey was cruel to the patient—Mrs. Macauley." I said, "No." I denied it; I said it was not true.

Mr. Nathan: What did the Matron say then? She muttered to herself as she went across the Court. I had to follow her to the next ward with a lantern.

Have you seen coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes, I have.

How often? In the early morning, and during the day at different times.

Both summer and winter? Yes. I have let the patients through, when I have been on night duty, to get coal between half-past 5 and 6 o'clock on the summer mornings.

How much coal did they carry? A bucket full in each hand.

How many buckets a day have you seen? Several.

And that used to go on in summer as well as winter? Yes; I have seen it in summer and winter.

Do you know of any provisions of any kind having gone from any of the wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes; milk, butter, and bread, I have taken myself from the wards.

From which wards? From No. 3 and No. 4.

Who was in charge of No. 3? Nurse Bessie Smith at that time.

What quantities did you take down? A jug of milk—I cannot say how much; a quart more or less possibly; it all depended on the size of the jug—a loaf of bread, and about half a pound of butter.

At the time you took those provisions from No. 3 ward, how many patients from that ward were working at the Matron's quarters? One patient.

If you did not take them down, how did they go? They were taken by another nurse.

It was an everyday occurrence? Yes; one nurse had to do it each week.

When you took provisions from No. 4 ward, how many of the patients were at that time working at the Matron's? One patient from there. The nurse who was in charge of that ward has left now.

Who was she? Nurse Scarlett.

Under whose instructions did you take those things? The senior nurse's.

During the time you were there, did the patients working at the Matron's come up to the wards for their meals? Yes, they have come up.

About the quantity of provisions taken down, was it enough, or more than enough, for the number of patients working? It was more than the allowance for one patient.

Did you ever get any of it back again? No; I never saw any come back.

Did you ever send tea and sugar down? I have been asked for it out of the nurses' dining-room.

Used you to send sugar and tea from the nurses' quarters? Yes; when Maria McNulty, the housemaid, asked me for it.

Did any meat go from the nurses' quarters? Yes.

In what quantities? A joint.

Was

Was that every day? Yes; that was when I relieved. When I was in charge I did not send anything for three months. Then another nurse took my place, and when I relieved afterwards I found it was a daily occurrence to send a joint down to the Matron's quarters.

Was it a joint from the table, or was it a fresh joint? It was taken off the dish as soon as it came from the kitchen, and carried down by a patient.

The joint was uncut? Yes.

Did any of it come back while you were in charge? No.

Do you recollect the retrenchment which took place four or five years ago;—before that time, how was the coal taken to the Matron's quarters? I cannot remember.

Did you ever see it put down the coal-hole into the cellar? Oh, yes; I have seen it go down there.

Since the retrenchment, have you seen it put down there? I cannot say.

Do you recollect the row in March;—have you seen any coal go down to the Matron's quarters since? No.

Have any provisions gone from the nurses' quarters since that time? Not to my knowledge.

Or from the wards? Not from the wards I am in.

Mr. Russell: You were asked if any tea and sugar went from the nurses' to the Matron's quarters;—who sent for it? Maria McNulty asked for it.

About this incident of the stone stairs;—was the patient supposed to have been on the stairs? No.

Where was the patient? She was supposed to be getting undressed to go into her room.

Where was the patient when the Matron arrived? She went up one staircase as we went up the other.

You and the Matron went up one staircase and the patient went up another? Yes.

The staircases were at different ends of the ward? Yes; the patient had to walk the length of the dormitory, and undress. As I opened the door she had just undressed and put her clothes on the shelf. She was walking towards the door as I opened it.

Which door was locked? The door leading to the staircase; the door of her room was locked.

Where was Nurse Quilkey? She was coming before the Matron, and I told her it was the nurses' duty to lock the door after I opened it.

Had you opened the bedroom door? I opened it and let her in.

Was Nurse Quilkey in the room before you got there? She was upstairs in the dormitory seeing the patients to their rooms.

She was in the ward before the Matron arrived? Yes.

Was she there before Mrs. Macauley got there? Yes.

If one witness said that the patient walked upstairs, one step ahead of Quilkey, that would not be true;—would it be true to say that Macauley went upstairs one step ahead of Quilkey, or one step ahead of the Matron? She went up the other staircase.

And Quilkey was in the room before her? Yes; nurse was upstairs.

You said, I think, that you had let the patients through the door of the nurses' quarters with coal for the Matron's quarters from the laundry-yard? Yes.

At other times those doors are locked? Yes.

The patients cannot get through unless the door is opened for them? There is a passage through the nurses' pantry.

There are two doors, both kept locked? They are always locked by the night-nurse

Are they locked in the daytime? The door on the verandah is, unless the nurses are going for their meals.

You have seen patients working in the Matron's quarters come to the wards for their meals? Yes, I have.

Did they invariably do so? Yes.

They returned to whatever ward they belonged;—when you were in No. 4 ward the patient from that ward came back for her meals? Yes.

For all her meals? Yes.

Would it be correct to say that the patients got their breakfast, the earliest meal of the day, at the Matron's quarters;—suppose another witness said that, would you say she was right or not? When I have been in the ward I have seen patients come for their three meals a day; that is all I can say.

You are good friends with Nurse Quilkey? Yes, I am.

Where does she live at present? Is it necessary for me to tell you that?

Does Nurse Quilkey live with your mother at present? Yes, she does.

You go there, sometimes, I suppose? Yes, I do.

Is it a fact that Bessie Smith does not dine in the nurses' mess-room since the row? She only came back from her annual leave the day before yesterday. She discontinued it for some time. I do not know why.

Do you discuss the dispute which has been going on in the nurses' dining-room? No, I do not make it a habit of doing so.

I suppose it is referred to sometimes? We only have half an hour for dinner; we have not much time.

You do talk? We are not dumb.

You are not dumb on this question? You can form your own idea of that.

Do you discuss these matters? Has it any bearing on the case?

The Chairman: You have talked about this matter? It is natural enough; it is natural to talk about that as anything else going on in the building. As for making it the common discussion, we do not do it.

You say that, before the retrenchment, you saw coal go down the coal-hole from the coal-house in the laundry yard? The only time I have seen coal going down the coal-hole it came from the coal merchant.

It did not come from the coal-yard? It was brought by a man in a cart.

Mr. Nathan: Is there any truth in the suggestion that you nurses are clubbing together against the Matron? No.

It is true that Nurse Quilkey is living with your mother;—was she not turned out at a moment's notice? She was told to go in the afternoon.

And she stays with your mother? Yes.

Where

Where has Bessie Smith being dining lately? In the ward.

Now about this passage door; when the coal for the Matron's quarters goes through the nurses' dining-room, the door has to be unlocked to let the patients on to the verandah, but the passage door is left open? There is a passage on the other side of the nurses' dining-room, and one this side. It was the door of the passage on this side that I opened to let the patient through; the other is the door left open in the daytime.

To get through that passage you have to go through the nurses' dining-room and through the kitchen? Yes.

Did I understand you to say that door was never shut? On this side it is always shut.

The passage door on this side is always kept locked? Yes.

And the door from the nurses' sitting-room on to the verandah is kept shut? Yes.

The passage door beyond that? That is left open.

In the daytime? Yes.

Have you any ill-feeling towards the Matron? No.

Mr. Russell: Going from the laundry-yard to the Matron's office, does not a locked door always intervene? Not necessarily; they can get through the nurses' dining-room.

When is the door of the nurses' dining-room open? When the nurses go for their meals.

And the door opening into the sitting-room,—how often is that opened? It all depends on the nurse in the dining-room how often she locks it.

Is it not her duty to keep it locked? When she is there. She is not always there. The nurses go along and open it.

Either she is on duty within reach of the door, or else the door is kept locked? It should be kept locked, but in the absence of the dining-room nurse the other nurses open the door and often leave it open—that is, the dining-room door from the laundry-yard.

Is it not a breach of the Regulations to leave it open? It may be.

Annie McLeod sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in this Institution? Three years and three months.

Have you ever been reprimanded for bad behaviour, or anything of that sort? No.

Have you ever worked in the Matron's quarters? No; never.

Have you seen coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes; I have.

In what quantities? Two buckets at a time.

How often? Frequently during the day.

Summer and winter? I cannot say that.

Will you swear that it did not go in the summer? No; I cannot.

Where was it taken to? I saw it go into the Matron's office, but I cannot say if it went further than there.

You do not know how much further it went? No.

Were you ever in the office when coal was taken out? No.

Have you ever seen food taken from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

In what quantities? A joint of meat, and bread, butter, and milk.

In what quantities? I cannot say.

Was that a frequent occurrence? It went down whenever I was in the nurses' dining-room.

A whole joint of meat at a time? Yes.

Did any of it come back that you ever saw? No.

Used things to go down from the patients' wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Tell me what wards you know of? Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

What used to go from those wards? A loaf of bread, a jug of milk, and ——

What sized jug? It would hold between a pint and a quart.

What else went down? And butter.

How much butter? Four or six ounces.

At the time these things went down, how many patients from the wards were working at the Matron's? There was one patient working from No. 3.

From No. 3 ward, what went down;—was it more than is allowed for one patient? Yes, it would be more.

Did you get any of those provisions back? No.

Now from No. 4 ward,—how many patients were working at the Matron's? One.

Was more stuff sent down from No. 4 than was sufficient for one patient? Yes; and it went from No. 4 when no patients were working from there at all.

From No. 5 ward how many patients were at work when the stuff was sent down? One patient from No. 5. Only meat and vegetables went down at dinner-time from No. 5. I saw nothing else go.

Was there more than enough for one person? Enough for two or three.

Did any of it come back? No.

Did you know of any of these patients working at the Matron's returning to the wards for their meals? They have to No. 4, but not to the other wards.

Have you any ill-feeling towards the Matron? No.

Mr. Russell: You say you have seen a loaf of bread go from these wards? Yes.

Was that from each ward? That was from Nos. 3 and 4.

On the same days? Yes.

Have you ever seen the Matron have a meal? No, I have not.

You do not know whether she eats three loaves of bread a day? No.

Mr. Nathan: Does the Matron keep a big dog? No, nor a cat.

Mary Ellen Sadleir sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse in this Institution? Three years and nine months.

Have you ever worked in the Matron's quarters during that time? Yes, I have.

For how long at a time? For a day, relieving; I cannot say how often.

Relieving Maria McNulty. Yes.

How often have you relieved her? Sometimes two days in the month—sometimes three; I really cannot say how often.

During the times you were working in the Matron's quarters, where did you get the coal from to burn in the kitchen? I got it downstairs somewhere.

Did you get it out of the cellar? I got it somewhere close at hand—either from a bucket by the fireplace or from somewhere close at hand downstairs. It is some time ago since I was there.

Did you ever get it out of the coal-cellar? I cannot remember. I got it from there somewhere, but I cannot remember where. I cannot remember where the Matron's coal-cellar is.

Did you, when working there, get the coal from the Matron's cellar, or was it ready at hand in buckets? I cannot remember.

Used you to see coal going from the laundry coal-yard to the Matron's quarters? I have seen it go as far as the Matron's office door.

In what quantities? Two buckets.

Two buckets at a time? Yes.

More than once during the day? No; I cannot say I saw it more than once. I have seen it going at different times during the day.

But you cannot say how many buckets a day went? No.

Did that go on both summer and winter? Yes; I have seen it going down in the summer months.

Used provisions to go from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

In what quantities? A joint of meat at a time.

Was that a daily occurrence? I have seen it go frequently.

Anything else besides a joint? No.

Now, from the various wards, did you ever see anything go from the patients' wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

From which wards? No. 3.

What went down from No. 3? Some milk, butter, and bread.

What quantity of milk? About three-parts of a jug. I cannot say what a jug would hold.

What quantity of bread? A loaf of bread.

What butter? A piece about the size of an egg.

How many patients from No. 3 were working down there at that time? Two, I believe; but I only took it once or twice, and I cannot say.

Did you see provisions carried down at other times? I never noticed.

Were there any other wards from which things were taken? No. 5.

What used to go from No. 5? A dinner usually.

What do you call a dinner? An allowance of meat, vegetables, and pudding, if it was pudding-day.

How many patients were working from No. 5? I cannot say for the minute; I know there was one sometimes.

Was more stuff sent down than would be enough for one? Just about a dinner, I suppose. I sent it myself, and I judged it would be sufficient for the patients.

You cannot tell how many were working there at the time? No; I sent what vegetables I thought would be sufficient—what there was to spare.

You do not know how many were working at the time? I am not sure.

Did you ever get any of the stuff back? It would not be worth while sending back. It was very often broken potatoes that were sent down; they were scarcely worth while sending down, much less sending back.

Mr. Russell: Have you ever had anything cooked by Maria McNulty? Yes; I have eaten something cooked by her.

When you were ill? I was on day duty, but I was not strong.

More than once? Yes.

How often? I cannot say how often.

Several times? Yes, several times; two or three days in succession.

Was her cooking more tasty than that in the nurses' room? It was some mutton she sent over.

She did it out of kindness? Yes.

You say you saw food going to the Matron's quarters—did you ever take any yourself? Yes; I took it myself from No. 3.

To whom did you give it, and where did you leave it? I left it in the Matron's pantry.

Mr. Nathan: What did Maria McNulty cook for you? She sent me vegetables—some beans.

Anything else? Yes; some soup, and some pudding.

Did you know where they were cooked? No; I did not inquire. I was very grateful for the attention.

Arthur Whitling sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: I believe you are Acting Superintendent—Assistant Superintendent—of this Institution? Yes.

Do you remember, in March last, Nurse Quilkey speaking to you in reference to the question of coal being used by the Matron? Yes.

[*Objection was taken to this evidence by Mr. Russell. The objection was sustained, Mr. Nathan stating that he would call the witness at a later stage.*]

Mr. Nathan: There are two witnesses I should like to see called—Nurse Middleton and Nurse Kelly. I mention the names as people who have worked in the Matron's quarters, and I should like to see them called, though I do not intend to call them as my witnesses.

Mr. Russell: If they substantiate my friend's case I will call them. I cannot, of course, disclose now what witnesses I am going to call.

Mr. Nathan: I do not know whether I shall call any patients at this stage. If my friend——

Mr. Russell: I suppose my friend will complete his case-in-chief. He will have a case in reply; but he must present his case-in-chief before we can reply.

The Chairman: Quite so. We might call witnesses outside either of you.

Margaret

Margaret Chamberlain sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: I believe you are cook in this Institution? Yes.
The general cook of the Institution? Yes.
How long have you been here? Thirteen years, within a few days.
Did anyone from the Matron's quarters ever come to your kitchen for fuel? The nurse came.
Which nurse? Nurse Middleton.
What did she come for? For fuel.
For the Matron's quarters? Yes; that is what she asked for.
Did you give it to her? No; I did not.
What did Nurse Middleton say? She said it would be all the same.
You refused to give it? Yes.
[*Mr. Russell objected to this evidence; and Mr. Nathan said he would call the witness again later on.*]

Annie Quilkey sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: I believe you were employed as nurse in this Hospital from 6th July, 1897, to 19th March of this year? Yes.

Did you come on 6th July first of all, on probation? Yes. I was here for six weeks; then I went away for a fortnight, and then came back on 6th September.

September, 1897? Yes.

And since that time till 19th March you continued as a nurse in this Institution? Yes.

I believe you were dismissed by Dr. Blaxland? Yes.

What was the date of that? 19th March.

On what charge were you dismissed? For giving the Matron impertinence.

Did you ask Dr. Blaxland to give you that in writing? Yes.

Did he comply? No.

He refused to do it? Yes.

And that was the charge on which you were dismissed? Yes.

Giving impertinence to the Matron? Yes.

Impertinence in connection with what? In referring to the coal.

In consequence of certain information received, did you go to the Matron in reference to a charge of your having given information that the Matron was using Government coal? Yes.

You went to the Matron? Yes; and I told her I had not reported it.

The Chairman: When was that? I do not exactly know the day; it was some time in March.

Mr. Nathan: About the beginning of March? Yes.

Will you tell the Court what took place at that interview? I heard that Bessie Smith had said to the Matron ——

Tell us exactly what you said to the Matron? I heard that Nurse Bessie Smith had told the Matron she had better watch herself, as I was going to report her to Mr. Whitling for using Government coal. The Matron asked me who told me. I said I would not mention names; and she replied, "Perhaps you will mention them to the Doctor."

Did you ask the Matron to bring you face to face with Bessie Smith? Yes; I asked her to come to Mr. Whitling's office, and said perhaps he would tell her that I did not report it.

What did the Matron say? She did not say any more. That is all that was said.

Did she not say something about your telling the Doctor? Yes, "Perhaps you will tell the Doctor."

What did you reply? "I am going to Mr. Whitling now; I will tell him I did not report it." I said, "You will not listen to me; perhaps you will listen to Mr. Whitling when he tells you I did not report it."

Did the Matron tell you to go back to work? Yes; she told me to go back to the ward.

And you did that? Yes.

Did you, as a matter of fact, see Mr. Whitling? Yes; I saw him afterwards.

Now what occurred between you and Mr. Whitling? I told Mr. Whitling he had made things unpleasant for me with the Matron, saying that I reported the coal. He said, "No, you have not reported it." I asked him if anyone had reported it. [*Objection was taken to this evidence by Mr. Russell; objection overruled.*]

You asked Mr. Whitling if anyone had reported it? Yes; he said I had not reported it. Then I asked if anyone had reported it, as I had been blamed. He said, No; he had his own suspicions. He saw the patients taking the coal, and he noticed the wood going down. He had sent for the Matron's housekeeper to know where she was getting coal from, and she had told him they were getting it outside. I do not know what she said.

What else did you say? "All the same, I did not report it, but the coal is going down." He said he was glad I told him, and that he would tell the Doctor about it.

During the interview you had with the Matron, were you in any way impertinent to her in word or manner? No; that is all that was said.

As a matter of fact, did you tell Mr. Whitling anything about the coal until that occasion? No; I did not.

After you told Mr. Whitling that it was true, and he said he would tell the Doctor, what took place? Shortly after that Dr. Blaxland sent for me, and he said he would write to Dr. Sinclair and recommend my dismissal on the charge of insubordination. I told him what had passed between the Matron and me; and he said I should have gone to him and not to Mr. Whitling.

Were you entitled to go to Mr. Whitling? As the Matron would not listen, I thought Mr. Whitling would tell her to clear me—that I had not reported it.

Dr. Blaxland said you should have reported it to him? Yes.

Was any inquiry held by Dr. Blaxland at which you and the Matron were present? No.

Tell us what took place? Dr. Blaxland said he would write and ask for my dismissal.

On what grounds? For giving the Matron impertinence, and for insubordination. I said I would write myself to Dr. Sinclair for an interview.

Did you write? Yes.

Did you show the letter to Dr. Blaxland before you sent it? Yes.

Did

Did Dr. Sinclair see you? Yes.

Did he tell you anything? He said I should hear from him in a few days through Dr. Blaxland.

Did he say anything to you about dismissal, or anything of that sort? He asked me what I intended doing, and I said I thought I was not treated properly, and that I would go further, and have an inquiry. He said, "It will be time enough to see to that when you are dismissed."

You did not hear anything more from Dr. Sinclair, but you did from Dr. Blaxland? Yes; in a few days' time he sent for me, and told me that my services were not further required.

For what reason? For giving the Matron impertinence.

Tell us exactly what took place between you and Dr. Blaxland, as near as you can recall? He said to me, "Are you not aware that you can be prosecuted for bringing such serious charges against an officer?" I said, "No, I was not aware of it." I asked him when I should go—in the morning? and he said, "No, to-night." That was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Did you ask for anything in writing? When I went to give my keys up at 6 o'clock, I told Dr. Blaxland I wanted a written dismissal; I wanted to know what I was dismissed for. He said he would not give me one.

Beyond the charge of impertinence, did you ever hear of any other charge being brought against you, and for which you were dismissed? No.

I want to ask you this: No doubt you were a very bad girl while you were here;—how many times were you called over the coals, and what for? I have been down to Dr. Blaxland's office three times. Once I was on at 8 o'clock. The patients are supposed to go to bed about half-past 6 or 7; and one of the nurses sat up with them for an hour or so afterwards. It was my night on. I counted the patients, and there were ten sitting up, and I told the night nurse ten; but it appears there were eleven. I was reported for leaving that one patient out. When the nurse went on the rounds she noticed the patient sitting out on the verandah. That was one occasion. On another occasion a patient attempted to get over the wall. There were two of us in the airing court—another nurse and I. While I was at breakfast the other nurse got the steps out so that the windows might be cleaned. Just as I got back I saw one of the patients with the steps just getting over the wall. I did not know the steps were in the yard. Before the patient got very far we had secured her. I was down for that. On another occasion I was down for not stamping the clock when on night duty. Those were the only times I have been down to the office.

Those were the only times you were reported while here? Yes, that I know of.

If there were other times, nothing was said? No.

And you have had no opportunity of knowing it? No.

I want to ask you about the night before you left the Institution: you were supposed to have been cruel to Mrs. Macauley;—tell us about that incident? I was upstairs that night, and the Matron came there rather early. Nurse Steel was in charge, and she came with the Matron. Mrs. Macauley was getting undressed to go to bed just as the Matron and the charge nurse came through. The Matron did not say anything to me at the time about my being cruel.

The Chairman: Where was she getting undressed? She was near her room. The rooms are always locked until the patients are ready to go in.

Mr. Nathan: She did all the undressing on the stairs? No; she undressed outside her room.

Mr. Bridges: Is there a corridor? Yes; the patients always undress outside their rooms.

Those rooms open on the corridor? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Nothing was said to you at the time? No; I heard nothing till next morning, when Dr. Blaxland spoke to me, and I was surprised.

What did he tell you? He said the Matron had reported that I was cruel to this patient; that I left her undressed on the cold stairs, and that I did not offer to help when she was discovered.

The Chairman: What day was that? That was the night before I was dismissed.

Mr. Nathan: The day you were dismissed was 19th March? Yes.

The Chairman: That was the day he told you? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Dr. Blaxland told you the Matron had reported you? Yes; he said the Matron had reported that I was cruel to the patient, leaving her undressed on the staircase; and that when there was a struggle I did not offer to help.

Was it true or false that you did any such thing? It was false.

Did Dr. Blaxland hold an inquiry into that matter in your presence, or in the presence of the Matron? No; that was all I heard.

Was that given as a ground for your dismissal? I suppose it would help towards it.

Did Dr. Blaxland mention that when dismissing you; he said you were dismissed for impertinence;—did he mention this matter at the same time? Yes.

Have you been cruel to the patients? No.

Were you ever accused of being cruel to the patients? No.

Not until this night before your dismissal? No.

Now let us get on to the coal business: did you see coal going from the laundry coal-house to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Was it an everyday occurrence? Yes.

Summer and winter? Yes.

In what quantities? I have seen patients take two buckets at a time, and several times during the day.

Where would that coal come from? From the laundry coal-house.

And where was it going to? To the Matron's office, and down to her kitchen.

Have you been in the kitchen when the coal was used? No.

When you say you saw it going through the Matron's office to the kitchen, how do you mean you saw it? I did not always see it going; on several occasions I saw it going to the kitchen.

You saw it going downstairs? Yes.

On those occasions it was not being brought to the Doctor's quarters? No; it went down to the Matron's kitchen.

Did you see coal in the Matron's bathroom in buckets? No.

Was there a coal scuttle in the Matron's office? I never noticed one.

About the time of the row, when you were supposed to have given this information to Mr. Whitling, did you see coal go to the Matron's quarters? No; I did not see it myself. You

You only heard? Yes.

You were present on the occasion when Nurse Bessie Smith is said to have given some of the patients pepper and salt and water to drink? Yes.

First of all, let me ask you was that given as a tonic or as a punishment? Given as a punishment.

Was Nurse Smith angry at the time? Yes.

How many patients were there, and what were they doing? There were five or six patients; they were having tea.

Do you remember the names? There was Jane Downey, Matilda Norton, Jemima Dowd or Bowd, Josephine Moore, Emma Rowe, and Frances Fynne.

Were those violent patients? No; they were quiet at the time, but they were stupid.

What offence did they commit which angered Bessie Smith? They were not taking their tea well.

Explain what she did;—what did she give them first of all? They refused their food. She said she would see why they would not take it, and she went into the pantry, mixed pepper and water, and gave it to the patients.

How did she give it,—did she hand it to the patients and say, "Here, drink this"? No; she put their hands behind the form, holding them with her knee, put her arms round their head and held their nose. Nurse McSweeney held the noses of some.

You say she pinned their arms behind the form;—what did she do with her left arm? She held the patients' heads; she put her left arm under their chins.

She held their noses with the other hand, and forced this stuff down their throats? Yes.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that this was not done as a punishment—that Nurse Bessie Smith was only adding a little more pepper to the cooking? No pepper was required. The patients were having tea. She gave it to them out of a mug.

Did the patients resent it? Yes.

Did you yourself administer any of the mixture? Yes.

Under whose instructions? Nurse Bessie Smith; I gave some the same evening; she came to the door, and asked me to give some pepper. I said "No, I will not." She said I would have to give it. I gave a little—not very much; and I told the Matron next morning, and Dr. Blaxland on the first opportunity I had.

Will you show the Board how Bessie Smith secured the patients? [*Witness gave a demonstration.*]

I do not suppose you have had any experience of boxing; but if you get a person by the chin you can render them helpless? Yes.

You say Nurse McSweeney assisted to hold the noses? Yes.

And this mixture was forced down the patients' throats? Yes.

And you reported it to the Matron? Yes; Nurse Wills reported it.

Were you called before the Matron? No particular nurse was sent for. A nurse working in the ward was asked to go down, and I went.

What did you tell the Matron—what happened? She started to mimic me, and she said she could hardly believe a charge-nurse would do such a thing. I said it was perfectly true, and that Bessie Smith had ordered me to give pepper. She said she would report the matter to the Doctor, and she told me to go back to the ward.

Did she say anything about a plot? Yes, she asked, "Is this a plot against the charge-nurse?" I said, "No; send for other nurses from the ward, and they can prove it."

Did she send for any of the other nurses, so far as you know? No.

Did you hear anything more about this pepper-and-salt incident? ———

Mr. Russell: My friend mentions salt repeatedly; but there is no evidence that salt was administered.

Mr. Nathan (to witness): Did you hear anything more? No; I never heard anything more about it.

My friend objects to my mentioning salt;—was any salt given to the patients at this time? When Bessie Smith first went into the pantry she mixed pepper and water; then she returned and mixed up pepper, salt, and water.

Did it make the patients sick? Yes.

You were removed out of the ward after this occurrence? Yes; three nurses were removed.

Who else besides yourself? Nurse Wills and Nurse Tidyman.

McSweeney was allowed to remain? Yes.

When was that? That was in January.

Did you hear anything more of the incident until after this row began;—when did you hear of it from the Doctor? I did not hear anything more about it.

Was any inquiry held? Not while I was here; I believe there was after I left.

You were here till 19th March? I was put in No. 2 ward, and the Matron told the charge-nurse to watch me to see if she could make any charge against me.

Nurse Middleton gave you some information, did she? She said the Matron asked her to watch me particularly.

There was no inquiry until after you left the Institution? No.

Now tell me about the provisions: did any food go from the patients' wards to the Matron's quarters while you were in this Institution? Yes; I have seen food going.

In what quantities? From Nos. 3 and 4 wards I have seen milk, butter, and bread go down; in fact, I have taken them down myself on different occasions.

What quantities used to go down? A loaf of bread and a jug of milk.

What sized jug? I suppose it would hold between a pint and a quart.

What quantity of butter? About half a pound.

You have taken that down yourself? Yes; from Nos. 3 and 4 wards. I have also seen it go down. it was the usual thing for it to go down every morning.

Where did you take it to? To the Matron's pantry.

Did you ever see the Matron when you were taking it down? No.

She never stopped you, and turned you back;—she did not want to know what you were doing there? No.

When you took these things from No. 3, how many patients were working at the Matron's? There may have been one.

Was

Was more food than was necessary for one patient sent down? Yes.

Did you get any of it back? Not to my knowledge.

How many patients were working from No. 4 ward at the time provisions went down? Sometimes one; sometimes two, and sometimes none at all.

Used these things to be sent whether patients were there or not? Yes.

You know that of your own knowledge? Yes.

From No. 5 ward what used to go to the Matron's quarters? Dinner used to go down every day. I have seen beef-tea go down, and fowl, mutton broth, and rice and sago pudding.

Any bloater paste? No; beef-tea at eleven. I have taken broth and fowl myself by the senior nurse's orders.

Who was it given to? I gave it to the housemaid. I used to leave it in the pantry. The senior nurse used to tell me to take it down for the Matron's dinner.

Who was the senior nurse? Nurse McLean.

When patients were working at the Matron's quarters did they come for their meals to the wards? I have seen them sometimes come to No. 4 for their meals.

When they came for their meals were provisions sent down as usual to the Matron's? Yes.

Now with regard to the nurses' quarters: what luxuries went from there to the Matron's? I have seen a joint of meat going down.

A whole joint? Yes. I have also seen milk, bread, and butter going down of a morning.

Was the sending down of a joint a daily occurrence? Yes.

It was sent down whole and fresh roasted? Yes; it was always sent down before the nurses' dinner was served.

Mr. Russell: You were reprimanded by Dr. Blaxland three times before you were discharged? Yes.

You might have been reprimanded by the charge-nurse without the matter being serious enough to go to Dr. Blaxland? Yes.

Did that happen? Yes.

Did it happen often? Not that I am aware of.

When it did happen you were aware of it? No, I was not. The charge-nurse might report me, and I might not hear anything about it.

Dr. Blaxland might not consider it serious enough for a reprimand? Yes.

But sometimes the charge-nurse might speak herself? Yes.

Did that happen? Oh, yes.

Often? No, not often.

More than once? Perhaps so.

Did it happen when you were in Bessie Smith's ward? Yes.

And in Nurse Anderson's ward? Not that I am aware of.

What about the time you took those beds? That was No. 5.

Whose ward was that? Nurse McLean's.

Was that Nurse McLean here this morning? No, that was Nurse Anderson.

Did Nurse Anderson reprimand you? No.

Did she speak to you? No.

I understood Nurse Anderson to say you took some beds without asking her leave? Yes, she spoke to the Matron about it.

Did she speak to you about it? No.

What was this incident about stamping the clock;—was that a tell-tale clock? Yes.

Where do you stamp them? They are in all the wards—Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

One in each ward? Two or three in each ward.

How did you come not to stamp it? I do not know. Sometimes you may pass one without stamping it. I was not aware that I had not stamped it.

What is the object of them? We go the rounds every hour.

And there is a clock in each ward? There are two or three clocks in each ward—one on each flight. You stamp these when going the rounds on night duty.

Do you go through all the floors? Yes.

Of all the wards? Yes, 1, 2, and 3.

How many wards did you go through that night? Through all of them.

How many is that? Three.

Are they all in the same flight? They are three different wards.

Are they all on the same level? Yes.

Did you stamp the other clocks that night? Yes.

Which one was it that you neglected to stamp? No. 3.

That means you did not visit the ward? I always went through each.

Is not the clock there to prove to the management whether you are fulfilling your duties? Yes.

What do you do besides stamp the clock? See that the patients are all right.

Do you go into their bedrooms? Yes.

In the middle of the night? Yes.

Into each room? You always go in the single rooms twice during the night.

How many times do you stamp the clocks during the night? Each hour.

That is more than twice? On two occasions, the 8 round and the 4 round, you accompany the senior nurse.

Were you with the senior nurse when you forgot to stamp the clock? I do not think so.

Then it was not the round when you were visiting the patients? No, not with the senior nurse.

Do you visit the patients during these other rounds? All but those in the single rooms.

I suppose they sleep in the general dormitory these you visit? Yes.

And you do not go into the separate rooms? No; you just look through and see that the patients are all right.

Where was the clock fixed? At the door where you go in.

At the door of the general dormitory? Yes.

What had you to do then, besides stamp the clock? See that the patients are all right.

Does that involve walking through the room? Yes.

That

That is all, as a rule? Yes.

You walk through the room, see that all is well, stamp the clock, and go away? Yes.

That is the routine? Yes.

Do you say you went through? Yes.

You are sure of that? Yes.

When you were reprimanded by Dr. Blaxland on those three occasions, was the reprimand serious? No.

I think you said you have taken both fowl and broth down to the housekeeper or to the Matron's pantry? Yes.

Did you ever see the Matron eat the chicken or the broth? No; I just brought the things down and went away again. I never saw the Matron have a meal.

What ward was that from? No. 5.

Now, reverting to the pepper incident: you administered pepper yourself to one of the patients, or more than one? To one.

Did you hear a witness say that Bessie Smith administered all the pepper? No.

The Chairman: She said this witness administered it to one.

Mr. Russell (to witness): I think one witness said no one but Bessie Smith? Perhaps she did not see me.

It would be incorrect if a nurse said Bessie Smith administered this dose of pepper herself to all the patients? She administered to five or six herself.

If someone said Bessie Smith did it all, it would be incorrect? Probably they would not see me.

It would be incorrect, as a matter of fact? Yes; so far as they were concerned, it would be.

So far as the actual facts are concerned, it would be incorrect? I administered it to one myself.

You say you did that at Bessie Smith's instructions? Yes.

Did you give it out of a spoon, or how? With a spoon.

Who gave you the spoon? Bessie Smith.

Did she fill it herself? No.

You filled it? Yes.

From what? From a mug.

Did the mug already contain pepper and water? Yes; it was already mixed.

And you merely administered it? Yes.

When you complained to the Matron, did you not say that you administered the pepper dry? No.

You do not remember saying that? I did not say it; I said she had taken dry pepper and mixed it with water.

But pepper is usually dry; it is not necessary to say she took dry pepper;—however, that is your explanation? Yes.

Before you were dismissed, were you ever heard as to any of your complaints, or the complaints against you, by Dr. Sinclair or Dr. Blaxland? I was by Dr. Blaxland.

You were heard by Dr. Blaxland;—did either Dr. Blaxland or Dr. Sinclair give you an opportunity of explaining? I explained about the pepper to Dr. Blaxland.

He made some inquiry, and you gave your explanation? There was no inquiry; he sent for me to his office.

What did he ask you? He asked how the pepper was administered, and I told him all about it.

You gave your version of the story? Yes.

Did you make any statement to Dr. Sinclair before you were dismissed? I told him about the pepper incident, and about the Matron using the coal and wood.

Were you some time telling Dr. Sinclair that? Not very long.

I mean to say the interview was not over in a minute;—you had time to say all you desired? Yes.

Were you present at the delf-mug incident? No.

Did you quarrel with the Matron during the first year you were here? Not that I am aware of.

You would remember a quarrel if you had one; or do you quarrel so frequently that you cannot remember them? I do not.

You do not remember quarrelling with the Matron the first year you were here? I remember when I was going on my annual leave—the first holiday I was entitled to—the Matron would not give me a pass. I should have gone for my holiday on Thursday. I was prepared to go on Friday, but the Matron told me I was not to go till Saturday. When Saturday came she refused me a pass and said I was not to go.

Who did you get leave from? The Matron granted it afterwards. I asked her the reason she had prevented me going, as I was the only nurse to whom she had refused a pass.

That was your first holiday? Yes.

Is it the Matron with whom you deal about your holidays? Yes.

When you want holidays, and when they are due? Yes.

Have you had any more quarrels or rows or disputes? I do not consider that was a quarrel.

Have you had any other differences with the Matron? No, not to my knowledge.

Did you get on well with the Matron? Well, I think I got on as well with her as any other of the junior nurses.

You have heard a number of the junior nurses say they bear the Matron no ill-will;—you bear her no ill-will, I suppose? No.

You consider the Matron falsely accuses you? Yes, I do.

Mr. Cargill: You said that you went to the Matron about the beginning of March? Yes.

At her office, I suppose? Yes.

You there said to her that you had heard Bessie Smith had told her something;—now, why did you go to the Matron? The Matron was making it very unpleasant for me in the wards. I thought by going to her she would clear it up.

In what way was she making things unpleasant? In more ways than one. If I wanted to go through a door the Matron stopped me; and if I turned round suddenly I found her standing behind my back. She told the nurses to watch me.

There is no reason why she should not stand behind your back? No.

Is it not a fact that you merely suspected the Matron was doing things to annoy you? I am sure she was.

Are

Are those the only instances you can give us of the Matron's conduct towards you, and of which you thought you had cause to complain—simply that she stood in the doorway when you wanted to go through, and that when you turned round you found her at your back? If she had occasion to speak to me she spoke insultingly.

And it was because of that you went to her office on this occasion to clear matters up? Yes.

Now, when you went in, what did you first say—do you remember? I asked her if Bessie Smith had told her I was going to report her to Mr. Whitling.

What did she say? She asked who told me.

That was her only answer? Yes.

She did not say whether Bessie Smith had told her or not? No.

You declined to say who told you;—did the Matron say anything after that? She said, "Perhaps you will tell the Doctor."

What did you say to that? I said I would see Mr. Whitling, and tell him I did not report it; and as the Matron would not listen to me perhaps she would listen to him.

Did the Matron ask you to leave her room during that interview? When we were coming out of the door, she told me to go back to the ward—to go back to my work.

Did she ask you to leave the room? Not at that time.

Did she at any time? Yes.

When was that? It was when Nurse Wills reported about the pepper.

That was a previous occasion altogether? Yes.

Were you at all excited at the time this conversation took place about Bessie Smith and the coal? No.

What tone did you speak in? I spoke as I am speaking now.

You spoke respectfully? Yes.

And you left the room to tell Mr. Whitling that you did not report about the Matron using Government coal? Yes.

Would not Mr. Whitling know who reported it;—was he not the person to whom the report would be made? Yes.

He would know? Yes.

Then what necessity was there for you to tell him you did not report it? So that he would tell the Matron I did not report it.

You went to ask him to tell the Matron, not to tell him that you had not reported it? To tell him to tell the Matron I had not reported it.

Not to tell him you did not report it; he knew that? I told him all the same.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Whitling told you no one had reported it? Yes.

Had you any idea that it had been reported? I thought perhaps that someone had reported it to him.

What led you to suppose that? I heard from different nurses that it had been reported, and that I was blamed for reporting it.

Did you at that time believe it to be a fact that the Matron had had this coal—that coal had been taken from the laundry-yard? Yes.

And you had spoken to the other nurses about it? We used to see the coal going.

Had you spoken to the other nurses about it? Yes, I had.

When was it that Dr. Blaxland sent for you—how long after the interview with the Matron? About three or four days.

What did he tell you? He told me that the Matron had reported I was impertinent to her.

Did he particularise the occasion? About the coal.

What did you say in reply to Dr. Blaxland? I told him I had not been impertinent to the Matron.

Was that the whole of your conversation? I suppose there were some other things said.

Have you any recollection what they were? No; I cannot remember.

Dr. Blaxland then said, as you told us before, that he would write to Dr. Sinclair, recommending your dismissal? Yes.

Then you wrote to Dr. Sinclair for an interview, and you had an interview? Yes.

Did you at that interview refer to your conversation with the Matron? Yes.

Do you remember what it was you said? I told him what had passed between the Matron and me.

Just as you have told us to-day? Yes.

And nothing more than you have told us? No.

Did you refer to any other matter? Yes; I told him about the Matron using the coal, and about the food going down.

In answer to Mr. Nathan you said you told Dr. Sinclair, "I will have an inquiry," or "I will inquire further," or some words to that effect? Yes.

Was that in reference to your interview with the Matron, or in reference to the taking of the coal and the food? Yes; it was in reference to the interview with the Matron.

You are sure of that;—there were two distinct matters you spoke about—one, your so-called impertinence; the other involved a charge against the Matron? Well, I meant both.

Did not Dr. Sinclair say to you that he could not deal with the charges against the Matron at that stage? I do not remember.

Did he not tell you that you were there in reference to a charge against yourself, and that he was prepared to hear you as to that? Yes.

And that, after that was concluded, you could say anything you chose on the other matter? Yes.

And you did, as a matter of fact, say all you had to say about the charge of impertinence;—you had every opportunity to say what you desired? Yes.

That is so? Yes.

You told the Court that on three occasions you were reported to Dr. Blaxland and reprimanded by him? Yes.

Are those the only occasions? Those are all I remember.

Do you remember, in February, 1899, being reprimanded for general carelessness in the performance of your duties? No; I do not remember.

I will read the whole charge with regard to that: "Severely reprimanded for carelessness (general) in performance of duties, taking no interest in her work, and indifferent to the cautions of the nurses in charge; warned that any future irregularity will probably lead to dismissal";—you say you have no recollection of that? It was when I was working in No. 4, under Nurse Bessie Smith.

Have you a recollection of being so reprimanded? Yes.

Was that one of the three occasions you mentioned this morning? I heard of it when I was down on these other charges.

You remember three distinct occasions: on the first you counted ten patients when there were eleven sitting up; on the second a patient got over the wall; the third was the charge of not stamping the clock;—those were the instances you mentioned? Yes.

You have told us that you do recollect being reprimanded on one occasion for taking no interest in your work, and being indifferent to the cautions of the nurses in charge? I heard of that when I was down on another charge—one of the three I have mentioned.

And on that occasion you were warned that for any future irregularity you would probably be dismissed? Yes.

By whom? Dr. Blaxland. That is a false charge.

Now, which charge were you down in Dr. Blaxland's office about when this was brought under your notice? I do not remember which it was.

Just try and think; there are not so many occasions—it is only one of three? It was either for not stamping the clock or the 8 o'clock.

It was one or the other? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: Now, take this charge of February, 1899, when Bessie Smith accused you of not doing your work;—was it true, or was it false? False.

Were you brought face to face with Bessie Smith over this matter? No.

Did she ever mention that she was going to report you? No.

Did Dr. Blaxland bring you face to face with your accuser? No.

After that you were in Bessie Smith's ward again? Yes.

From February, 1899, when Dr. Blaxland warned you that if there was further trouble you would probably be dismissed, to the time of the pepper incident, was there any bother of any kind that you know of;—were you reprimanded? I may have been for not stamping the clock; I think it was after that.

This "tell-tale" clock does not prove that you did not visit the ward because you neglected to stamp it? No.

Were you ever, during the inquiries by Dr. Blaxland or Dr. Sinclair, brought face to face with your accusers, or were you seen alone? By myself.

You never had an opportunity of meeting these people who made the charges against you? No.

There was no inquiry beyond you being sent for? No.

You had no opportunity of asking questions of your accusers? No.

You say you were under the impression that the Matron was watching you, and treating you differently to other nurses? Yes.

And I suppose you wanted to find out the cause of it? Yes.

You then heard from somebody that the Matron imagined you had reported this coal business? Yes.

It was to clear the ground that you went to see the Matron—to tell her you had done nothing of the kind? Yes.

That was your object in going there? Yes.

And when you found she would not listen to you, you went to Mr. Whitling? Yes.

Was anyone else present when you saw the Matron about the coal business? No.

Beyond your two selves there was no one else in the office? No.

The interview did take place in the office? Yes; I was waiting a quarter of an hour before the Matron came down; there was no one else there.

If anyone were sneaking about outside you would have seen it? Yes.

You never saw anyone outside the doors? No.

The Chairman: When you went to Dr. Blaxland—when he sent for you—did he call the Matron in? No.

Did you see her face to face in reference to this matter? No.

Did he tell you what you were charged with? Yes.

He heard your reply, and that was all? Yes.

You denied the charge? Yes.

There was no written report, or anything of that kind? No.

You say you were not brought into the presence of the Matron? No.

Mr. Bridges: You said you saw the coal taken down into the kitchen? Yes.

Where were you when you saw that? At different times I have been in the Matron's office, or in her pantry.

Could you see it taken into the kitchen from the pantry? Yes; when I was going through the hall.

Could you see from the pantry? I could see it taken down the stairs.

Now, with regard to the food,—what was prepared for the nurses' dinner? There would be a joint and vegetables.

One joint? No; different joints.

After these joints had been sent away to the Matron's rooms, would there be ample for the nurses? Yes; there was always sufficient.

They never went short? No.

This matter of the giving of the pepper mixture; you have shown how the patients were held; tell me, did Nurse South take hold of their hands when she put them behind the form? Yes.

When she let go would not the patients move their hands? She held them with her knees.

The patients were sitting on a form; and when Nurse Smith removed her hands, did the patients continue to hold theirs behind them? Yes; she held their hands with her knees.

They were struggling I presume? Yes.

And when she let go their hands with hers, would they not pull them away? They could not pull them away.

What

What would hold them? She held them with her knees; they could not take their arms away from the back of the seat.

Is Nurse Smith a strong woman? Yes.

Mr. Russell: The stairs to the Matron's kitchen, they are off the passage? Yes.

And the inner door of the Matron's office opens into the same passage? Yes.

Are the stairs opposite the door of the office? Yes.

Where is the pantry? It is on the other side of the office.

It is not right opposite the door leading to these stairs? No.

You were in the pantry when you saw the coal being carried down? I should be coming from the pantry towards the office.

Did you not say that you were in the pantry? I could not see it going down if I were right in the pantry. When I was coming from the pantry or going to it I saw it on different occasions.

If you said it was while you were in the pantry it was a mistake? Yes.

When Bessie Smith treated the patients to the pepper, when did she mix it? In the evening.

She mixed it in a mug? Yes.

Where did she put it? She took it out with her; she mixed it in the pantry.

Where did she put the mug while she wrestled with the patients? She put it on the table.

Did she take it up herself? Yes; she put it down alongside the patient she was going to administer it to.

After pinning the hands of the patient she got the mug herself? Yes.

You did not hand it to her? No.

Mr. Nathan: If you were standing at the door of the pantry you could see coal being taken down the kitchen stairs? Yes.

If you were going along the hall towards the Matron's office you could see the coal being taken from the office towards the stairs leading to the kitchen? Yes.

There is nothing wonderful about that? No.

Susan McLean sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: How long have you been a nurse at this Hospital? Eight years last month.

Have you known provisions to go from the various wards to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

From which wards? From No. 5 ward.

Any other ward? No; I do not know of other wards.

What provisions went down from No. 5 to the Matron's? Meat and potatoes for the patients at dinner-time.

Anything else besides meat and potatoes? I sent fowl down for a little while.

Any bread, butter, or milk? Milk went occasionally, but no bread or butter.

Now about the fowl, did you take it down yourself? No.

Did you ever take fowl to the Matron's quarters when she was in bed? No.

Have you ever said to anyone that you did? I have never taken fowl down; I have sent a little piece down by one of the nurses.

Who for? It was supposed to be for the Matron when she was sick; I sent it myself.

That was from No. 5 ward? Yes.

Did you send anything else—any mutton broth? Yes; I sent a cup full of mutton broth.

Anything else? Also some beef-tea.

At the time the meat and vegetables were sent down, how many patients from No. 5 were working at the Matron's? The patients were not always from No. 5; they were from the other wards—from Nos. 3 and 4.

But how many from No. 5 when these things went down? Sometimes one, but not always.

How much provisions were sent down? Just enough to do them for dinner.

Enough only for one? Enough for three or four, because they did not get dinner from the other wards.

What provisions went from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? I do not know.

Did you ever see anything going? I have seen the patients with a dish, but I could not say what it was; the dish was covered up.

Did you never see joints of meat going down? I never saw joints; I might have seen a joint, but I could not be sure.

You will not say anything about? I cannot be sure.

Did you see coal going to the Matron's quarters from the laundry yard? Yes.

How used that to go—through the nurses' quarters? I have seen it go through the door besides the nurses' quarters.

Through the nurses' dining-room, and then through the passage? Yes.

Night and morning? No, only in the morning.

Summer and winter? I cannot tell you; it is a long time since I saw it.

Where did the coal go to? I saw it go round the verandah into the Matron's office. I never saw it afterwards.

Did you ever work in the Matron's quarters? No.

Used milk and butter and flour go from the patients' wards to the Matron's when you were in charge? No.

You never saw them go? I have given milk, but never butter or bread.

In what quantities have you given milk? About a pint and a half. The patients used to come and ask me for milk.

How much bread? I did not give any bread.

Did you ever send any eggs to the Matron's? No.

Will you swear that you never sent any from the wards? No.

Did you ever take any down? No; but the housekeeper borrowed some from me—that was all.

How many did she borrow? Sometimes one, sometimes two; never more.

Did she return them? Sometimes she did; at other times she offered them, and I told her I did not want them.

Who was the housekeeper? Maria McNulty.

Mr.

Mr. Russell: You said that you did not work in the Matron's quarters? Yes; with the exception of the time the Matron was sick, and I went to look after her.

You helped to look after her? Yes.

You have been to the Matron's kitchen? Yes.

Have you ever had a meal cooked there by the housekeeper? Yes.

Several times? Yes.

Have you ever had afternoon tea made there? Yes.

Are you on good terms with the housekeeper? Yes.

You have two sisters nursing in the Institution? Yes.

Have you seen them have a meal there, or meals? One of them I did.

Was she delicate? Yes.

Was that the one who died subsequently? No.

Did she often have meals with the housekeeper? Not very often; not as often as I did.

You had them fairly often? Yes.

And both your sisters had meals there? I do not remember my other sister having any.

Do you remember bringing some chicken down to the Matron when she was sick? Yes.

Did the Matron eat the chicken? I gave it to the housekeeper to give to the Matron.

Do you know what became of it? No.

Was the Matron in bed at the time? She was in bed at the beginning.

At the beginning of this illness? Yes.

Was it a whole chicken you took down? No; a small piece.

What was it, a wing or a piece of breast? A wing and a bit of breast or a leg.

Did you take anything else there while the Matron was ill? Mutton broth and beef tea.

Mr. Nathan: When you were in the kitchen with McNulty, what did she cook? She used to cook birds for me, of my own.

Where did she get the coal from when she was cooking your birds—was it in buckets near the fireplace? I do not know.

You did not notice anything of that sort? No.

You did not see where she got the coal from? No.

All your attention was centred on the bird? Yes.

Arthur Whitling further examined:—

Mr. Nathan: In March last, did Nurse Quilkey see you? I believe it was in March last.

Was it about the beginning of March? I think it was; there is no record of the date.

March of this year? Yes.

Tell us what took place at that interview? Well, the nurse came to me and said she had had a rough time lately. I asked her what for; and she said the Matron had accused her of telling me she was taking coal. I said that was impossible; no one had ever told me; and I said I had heard a rumour and I had gone into the question myself. She then said "Well, I accuse the Matron of taking coal, and I will prove it." I said I had no more to say in the matter, and that she must refer it to Dr. Blaxland.

Up to that time, had Nurse Quilkey said anything to you about the Matron taking coal? No.

Were your suspicions in any way aroused? No; not about the coal; about the wood-heap.

Explain that? We have a lot of cut wood in the wood-yard, and in going round it seemed to me that it was disappearing rather rapidly. I knew that one of the patients working here was in the habit of taking wood round to this place; and I thought to myself he is doing it again; I will make inquiries from the Matron's cook.

What is her name? McNulty. I asked her——

And Maria McNulty told you something? I simply asked her a question.

And she gave you a certain answer? Yes.

Did you, as a matter of fact, report the matter to Dr. Blaxland? Yes.

Mr. Bridges: What matter? The report that McNulty made. It was not about the wood; I did not report that to him. I was making those inquiries on my own account.

Mr. Nathan: Did Nurse Quilkey say anything to this effect: "I did not tell you anything about it, but it is true"? I do not remember those exact words. What I understood her to say was, "The Matron does take the coal, and I will prove it."

Did she ask you whether she had ever told you? I cannot recollect that.

Tell me, is the Matron entitled to any coal except for her office fire? No; not according to the Public Service list.

Is the Assistant Medical Officer entitled to any coal except for his office? No.

He is not entitled to coal for his cooking? No.

Up to the time of this row in March last, was the housekeeper entitled to any coal for herself? Yes; according to the Public Service list she is.

As a matter of fact, was she allowed any? No one is allowed coal, not even for the wards or office or anything else. If a person is entitled to coal he can only have a sufficiency, without waste; a fire will only consume a certain amount. There is no regular weight allowed: just enough for a fire.

If Maria McNulty wanted to warm herself, where would she go? I do not know, I am sure.

Would she go to the nurses' sitting-room? Yes, or to her own kitchen. I want you to understand that up to the time of this row there was no established allowance of coal for McNulty.

Did she get any order from you for coal? Not from me personally.

Was she entitled to get an order for coal? Not necessarily. Before the advent of the Public Service Board there was an allowance of coal for all these places, including the Matron and the Junior Medical Officer—no specified allowance, but a sufficiency for the purpose for which it was required, without waste. They cannot use more when cooking than the fire will burn.

Before the retrenchment the Matron and everyone was allowed as much coal as they wanted? Just a sufficiency, without waste.

After the retrenchment the coal was knocked off? They used to draw the coal from the Engineer's heap, as we called it, a barrow load at a time being taken to wherever it was wanted. That was the regular course. When it was stopped I gave the engineer instructions to see that no more was allowed to go in barrows. I have asked him since, and he assures me that no coal has gone from there.

Whenever

Whenever it was taken it was taken from the laundry yard? No more has been taken from the engine room. I do not know anything about the laundry yard, because we have no responsible person in charge of the coal there.

That is the only other coal heap is it not? There is one at No. 6, at the old building; there is a heap there. There are three heaps in the place.

Since the row, has there been any alteration as to the coal to be taken by the housekeeper? She came to me about two or three weeks ago and asked if she could be allowed coal. I said, "No, not at present." I said, if she wanted to sit anywhere she could sit in the nurses' mess-room for the present. Coal is provided by the Matron and the Medical Officer.

You do not know that of your own knowledge? No.

What cooking she does she does with their coal? She is supposed to.

If the housekeeper is entitled to coal, how much per day is she allowed? There is no regular allowance—a sufficiency without waste, I say. Anyone who is allowed coal must have a fireplace—a cooking-place in the kitchen, a sitting-room in the winter. They cannot want more coal than the stoves will burn.

When she is working in the Matron's kitchen, and wants to warm herself, she must burn her own coal? That is the difficult point of the whole affair in her case; it is difficult to make an allowance. That is why I lately refused to do anything.

She is working for the Matron and the Medical Officer, and yet she must not cook her own food with theirs, but with coal which comes from the Government? That is really the case, because the Government have deducted so much money from her salary for fuel.

Has the Matron any right to have provisions sent down from the patients' wards? No.

Mr. Russell: Do you pay the nurses' wages? I do not pay them myself; the clerk does.

But it is done from your office? Yes.

Is a deduction made from McNulty's wages for an allowance of coal under the Board's Regulations? Yes.

No coal has been regularly supplied to her by the routine and management of the place? No.

No one has been deputed to carry her a supply of coal? No.

She cooks her own dinner on the Matron's stove? Yes.

She has no food anywhere else? She draws provisions from the store and takes them away.

Draws them raw? Yes.

And takes them away? Yes.

She has not drawn coal regularly that you know of? No.

McNulty cooks for the Matron, for the Junior Resident Medical Officer, and for herself, on the same stove? I presume so; I never visited the kitchen.

Mr. Nathan: You have not seen her doing it? No.

Mr. Russell: If the stove were wholly worked by coal supplied by the Medical Officer and the Matron, then the Government would have McNulty's food cooked for nothing, although she is entitled to an allowance of coal? No; it would go into the general mess.

Would that not be an advantage to the Public Service Board? I do not see that it would make much difference.

It is only a small matter, one way or the other? The things are all put in the general oven to be cooked; one more ration would make no difference.

It is not arranged that McNulty shall go to the nurses' dining-room? No.

But the food cooked in the general kitchen goes to the nurses' dining-room? Yes.

There is no arrangement that McNulty should go there? No.

She has her food in the Matron's quarters? Presumably so; she does not have it in the mess-room.

She draws her rations raw? Yes.

Before the retrenchment, did you see this coal taken in barrows? Yes; frequently.

It used to be wheeled round in a barrow? Yes.

How would it go to the Matron's kitchen, then? There is a hole just outside the pantry window.

It was brought in barrows from the engine-heap and put down the coalhole into the cellar? Yes.

It was not brought in a cart? I never saw it come in a cart.

It would not be a regular thing for the contractor's cart to take coal to that chute? Not on the hospital orders.

I mean before the retrenchment? No; it would go in barrows.

You never saw a cart deliver coal there? No.

Have you seen a cart go since the retrenchment? I cannot say that I have.

Since the Regulations? I have not noticed one.

You say there is no one in charge of the laundry yard? Not the laundry coal-yard.

That is not in the definite charge of anyone? No.

Mr. Nathan: Do you really mean to say that, while the meals for the Doctor and Matron are being cooked, the cooking of a chop for McNulty would increase the consumption of coal? I could not say that it would.

Do you mean that seriously? I do not think I said that.

Do you think it would? No, no more than it would if it were cooked in the kitchen.

Mr. Russell: If McNulty had to get her meals in the general mess-room with the other nurses, would that not interfere with her duty to the Matron and the Medical Officer? Yes, possibly it would.

As a matter of convenience, it is better that she should get her meals in the kitchen? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: I presume the Matron and the Doctor eat at regular times? At 1 o'clock, I believe.

The Chairman: Since the retrenchment, has any saving been effected in the consumption of coal? I cannot say without referring to the books.

Do you not know, in a general way? I think it is about the same; not in the large amount we use.

There has really been no saving? Not to any appreciable extent.

Mr. Bridges: Who orders the supplies of coal? I do, generally. We have a standing order that they draw as often as they can, till we have sufficient on hand; then we knock it off. Sometimes, in wet weather, it is difficult to get coal, so we always try to keep a good stock on hand at the engine room, which is the general distributing place. If they are short in the laundry yard the Engineer sends some over. He sends one of the carts over as soon as it has been weighed.

Do

Do you keep any account of the coal taken to the laundry yard? I do not think so; no regular account. We have an account of all the coal that comes, but not of its distribution.

Have you any means of judging whether the consumption of coal is excessive or not? We have the monthly accounts, and we can compare one month's consumption with another.

You have an idea that a certain quantity of coal should be consumed in connection with the laundry? It goes up largely in the winter, because all the wards burn coal, and that is drawn from the laundry yard. All that is required on the male side is drawn from the engine room.

Do you order the food? Yes.

A certain quantity is ordered for the nurses' room, I understand? Yes.

We have had it stated that whole joints have been taken away to the Matron's quarters;—could that be done without awakening any suspicion on your part? Yes; because I have no means of knowing that.

You have an idea of the number of nurses? Yes.

And they get a certain quantity of food? Yes.

If whole joints were taken away from their room, and used somewhere else, would that not be a suspicious circumstance? Why should it? We give a quantity of food to the kitchens which, when cooked, is sent to the mess-rooms, and then we have done with it.

But this quantity is supposed to be proportionate? It is proportionate.

Suppose enough is allowed for twelve persons, that would not be enough for the consumption of twenty? They only get the scale of rations; so much meat, so much bread, so much sugar, so much tea, so much butter; each individual is allowed so much. The dry goods, such as tea, sugar, butter, are sent in bulk to the mess-room, and placed in charge of the attendant; the meat and vegetables are sent to the kitchen.

How can you account for the fact that a big joint is taken away regularly from the mess-room? It must be eaten.

It is not eaten by the nurses? Then it must be the fault of the mess-room nurse; she is supposed to it receive from the kitchen and see to its distribution.

If that could be taken away and not noticed, the supply must have been in excess of what was required? It looks like it. On the male side I have heard the men complain that there is an insufficiency of food.

Do you know the quantity which went into the nurses' room? Yes.

And you are satisfied it was not an excess? I never knew it was. How could I find out?

By the quantity? I do not know the quantity they eat. I know the quantity of food we have to give them under the scale.

How many nurses are supplied with food on the average? About forty; they are divided into three messes. The nurses simply get what they are entitled to, and once it leaves the kitchen we have no more supervision over it. The scale of rations, as it was drawn up, was approved by the Chief Secretary, and we draw supplies to that scale.

I am to understand, then, that the supply is so liberal that a round of beef or a shoulder of mutton could be taken away without appreciably affecting the quantity allowed to the nurses; they still have an abundance? If that is the case, it must be so. On the other side, the men, and especially the single men, say we have not been in the habit of giving them enough to eat at tea time; they say, to go from dinner to breakfast time is starvation work.

Would it be possible for food intended for the single men to find its way to the nurses' quarters? Not the slightest.

The Chairman: What is done with the refuse food? It goes into the pig-tubs.

When the food reaches the nurses it belongs to them? Yes.

They can do what they like with it? Yes; they are charged so much per annum for rations. This ration scale was drawn up some time ago; it shows the supplies they have been entitled to, and which, I take it, they can claim.

Mr. Russell: The rations and coal allowance is deducted from their wages? Yes; so much, less allowance, is their salary.

There has been more economy since March, so far as you know, with regard to the supplies sent to the kitchen? Not at all. We draw exactly the same quantity of rations; exactly the same quantity is given to the kitchen for the nurses' mess-room as before; it has never varied.

Herbert Blaxland sworn and examined:—

Mr. Nathan: You are the Medical Superintendent here, Dr. Blaxland? Yes.

And you have been here how long? Eighteen and a half years.

Will you tell me this: did the Matron report Nurse Quilkey to you for impertinence at the beginning of March? Yes.

Was it impertinence in connection with the inquiry she made about the supposed use of Government coal by the Matron? No; it was that she supposed someone had told the Matron that she had informed Mr. Whitling so. The Matron reported her for being impertinent over that matter.

Then you came to certain conclusions, I suppose? Yes.

You sent for Nurse Quilkey;—did you ever bring the Matron and Nurse Quilkey together at the same time in your presence? No.

Subsequently Nurse Quilkey was dismissed? Yes.

Was she dismissed for impertinence? Not only for impertinence; that was the last straw.

What did you tell her? I told her I should send her to Dr. Sinclair, and recommend her dismissal for this and for other things I told her she had been reprimanded for.

What other things? They are all down in the report.

The things you mentioned to her? Yes. I also told her I considered her generally unfit for a nurse. I forget the exact words I used.

Did the Matron report to you that she had been cruel to Mrs. Macauley? Yes.

That was on the evening of the day before she left? I think it was; I am not quite certain.

It was reported before she was dismissed? Yes.

Did you hold any inquiry into that? I had Quilkey's dismissal with me then, and I did not think it worth inquiring into.

You had made up your mind to dismiss her? She had been dismissed. You

You did not tell her? I did not tell her about it until I was telling her she was dismissed.

The matter was reported? It had nothing to do with her dismissal, if that is what you want.

It occurred before she was dismissed, and she was never brought face to face with the Matron over that? No.

As a matter of fact, you told her at the time you dismissed her of this charge which had been made; suppose you had not made up your mind to dismiss her, would a charge of that kind have influenced your mind? I cannot say.

Will you say it had no effect upon your mind in dismissing her? Yes; decidedly it had no effect.

When Nurse Quilkey was leaving the Institution, did she ask you to give her a written dismissal, giving the grounds? Yes.

Did you refuse? Yes.

Did you turn her out of the Institution that night? Yes; I told her to leave that evening.

Did she ask to be allowed to remain till the morning? She asked if she was to go to-morrow morning; I said, "No, that night."

Did you ever hold any inquiry into the pepper and salt incident? Yes.

Was that some time after it occurred;—was it reported to you? Yes.

How long after it occurred was it reported to you? I do not know when it occurred; it was reported to me the same morning that the Matron heard of it.

Did you hold any inquiry into the matter? Yes; I asked about it.

Did you call any nurses at all? I saw the nurse in charge.

Who was that? Bessie Smith.

Did you see Nurse Wills? No.

Did you see Nurse Quilkey about it? No.

Did you Nurse McSweeney? No.

You passed that over? Yes.

On what grounds? I did not believe it, and I do not now altogether.

You did not call any one of these witnesses down? No. I was satisfied with the statement of the nurse who was said to have administered the mixture. I had known her for a long time, and I knew she had not done it.

You took Nurse Bessie Smith's statement, although there were four other nurses present who say they saw her give the stuff? Yes.

When accusations are made to you about nurses, is any inquiry held;—is any opportunity afforded for the accused nurses to come face to face with those who make the accusations against them? No.

How are they conducted, these inquiries;—if Nurse Quilkey were accused of something, would she have any opportunity to cross-examine her accusers? She has no opportunity; she would not have in any case I had to do with.

You draw your own conclusions? Yes; from investigations.

You never bring these people together? No.

There is no opportunity to cross-examine; it is left absolutely to you? Yes.

Mr. Russell: I suppose, if you brought the Matron and nurses together every time a complaint was made, the nurses in this Institution might have the Matron before you continually? There would be pandemonium, I think; the Institution would be unworkable.

Now, as to the mug incident: was that reported? It was not exactly reported as an assault; but the circumstance was mentioned as an unsatisfactory way of giving medicine to the patients, and the Matron asked if I could get something else. We thought over what we could get, and, as a result, I obtained some tumblers.

These mugs are opaque? Yes; it was hard to see if all the medicine was taken.

With a tumbler it is possible to see if a draught is taken? Yes.

What is the size of the medicine mug? It is a little tiny thing; they are small mugs.

Are there any other opaque mugs in the building? Yes; there are the tea mugs; they hold about a pint.

It is customary to give the draughts in medicine mugs? Yes, in small mugs.

Now in regard to the pepper incident,—did you ask anyone besides the Matron and Bessie Smith about it? Not at the time.

How long has the Matron been here? About fifteen years, I think.

Has the Matron always been satisfactory? Yes.

Has the Matron ever been attacked in this way before, outside this year? Attacked in what way? I mean, has she been complained about in this way before? Yes; by nurses who get into trouble.

That is a matter you would deal with? Yes; they are quite common.

I suppose that is not out of the way? No; it is not out of the way for a nurse to complain and say it is someone else's fault. The Matron is liable to that sort of thing at the hands of any nurse.

Mr. Nathan: With regard to the delf-mug business,—was Bessie Smith ever reported by the Matron for having struck a patient under the chin? I have answered that question, I think.

Was she reported by the Matron for having struck a patient? No.

The Chairman: How did you hear of it? The Matron reported that there was some trouble in administering draughts with these mugs, and so far as I recollect, instanced this case which she had witnessed.

Did she say what she had witnessed? I do not recollect her accusing the nurse of having struck her.

What did she say? I cannot remember what she said. All my recollection of the case is that the Matron said it was an unsatisfactory way of feeding the patients, that she had noticed some difficulty in giving medicine with these mugs, and she asked me if I could get something else. After talking it over, tumblers were suggested, and I got them. I did not take the report as a report of striking or illusing a patient.

Mr. Nathan: And you made no inquiry into it? No.

Mr. Russell: It was since that incident that tumblers have been introduced? Yes; and because of that incident.

Mr. Cargill: Between the time of your recommending Nurse Quilkey's dismissal, and the hearing of this charge of cruelty to Mrs. Macauley, a considerable interval elapsed;—you heard of the charge of cruelty on the day on which Nurse Quilkey was discharged? Yes.

How

How long was it before that that you recommended her dismissal? I had recommended it before.
How long before? A few days, I think.
At any rate, it was some days before? Yes.
Mr. Nathan said this was all the evidence he had to call. He, however, wished to cross-examine Martha McNulty, and Nurse Middleton, though he did not desire to call them as his witnesses.
Mr. Russell: I do not propose to call Martha McNulty; I may possibly call Middleton.
The Chairman: If we see there is any necessity to call these witnesses we will do it.

Maria McNulty sworn and examined:—

Mr. Russell: You are the housekeeper to the Matron? Yes.
How long have you been in this Institution? Seven and a half years.
You cook at the stove in the Matron's quarters? Yes.
Who do you cook for? For the Doctor, the Matron, and myself.
Have you cooked for anyone else there? Yes; for patients and nurses.
How often? Not very often.
Sometimes? Yes.
There is a gas-ring in the pantry, is there not? Yes.
Do you cook on that at all? Yes.
The gas consumed is supplied by the Institution? Yes; there are two gas-rings—one for the Matron's pantry, and one for the Doctor's.
You cook on the Matron's gas-ring? Yes.
What sort of things do you cook? Vegetables, and stews.
Anything else? I boil the water for tea, boil milk and coffee, and make porridge.
Do you decide what to give the Matron for dinner, or does she decide? I get it for her; she does not order it.
It is left in your hands as to what you will give her? Yes.
How about the Doctor's dinner? I get everything; no one gives me any orders.
They both leave it to your discretion what to send up for their meals? Yes.
Is the Matron a heavy eater; has she a large appetite? No.
How many times a day does she eat meat? Some days she does not eat meat at all; sometimes for nearly a week.
Does she eat vegetables? Yes.
Is she fond of puddings? She does not eat puddings.
Where do her vegetables come from? From the garden.
From the Hospital garden? Yes.
Can you say whether she pays for these? Yes, I can.
How is that done? Mr. Whitling sends the bill in every two or three months.
The Hospital gardens are under Mr. Whitling's charge? Yes. The Doctor pays half of the bill. I show him the account, and he gives me half the amount. It comes to about £2 or £2 10s.
At the end of the quarter? They do not send the account in regularly.
Do you get the Matron's half from her? All the vegetables are sent in together, mixed up; and I cook them together and divide them.
Do you collect the money with which to pay Mr. Whitling? Yes; I generally take it down. I think the Matron has sent it occasionally. I get the money from the Doctor, and give it to the Matron, or I get it from both and take it round to Mr. Whitling myself.
Have you ever spent other money for the Matron? Yes; I spend ready money.
When? At any time I require to send out for anything for her.
Does it happen that you want to send out often? Nearly every day I want something.
Whom do you send for it? A patient.
How are these money matters arranged between you? I have to ask the Matron when I want ready money, and she gives it to me, and I tell her afterwards how it has been spent.
Does she ask for particulars? When I give her the change I tell her what I have spent it for.
Does most of the money spent on housekeeping go through your hands? Yes; all she spends on housekeeping goes through my hands.
About how much does she spend per month? About £1 16s., or £1 17s.; sometimes £2. It has hardly ever exceeded £2 unless there has been something extra.
Does that include coal? Sometimes; it comes to £2 when the coal bill is included.
You have to pay the coal bills for her? Yes; the Doctor pays half.
Have you ordered coal for her? No; I order it in the Doctor's name, and he gets the bill through the post.
Where did you order coal from? At first we ordered it from a man named Smith.
Mr. Nathan: Where does he live? I think he lives in Annandale; he is the tailor's brother-in-law.
Mr. Russell: Was it since the retrenchment that you ordered from Smith? After the retrenchment.
Have you ordered from anybody else? Yes; from Byrnes, of Circular Quay, and from Jones.
Where is Jones? I do not know; the man in the hall telephoned for it. Jones had the contract.
He had the Callan Park contract? Yes.
Did you order coal more than once from Byrnes? Yes.
And once, or more than once, from Jones? Only once.
Does the Matron tell you where to get the food from that you put on her table? She does not tell me anything about it.
She leaves it to you? Yes.
Does the Matron get her groceries from the Civil Service? Yes.
Have you ordered anything for her? Yes; I order every Thursday, when the collector comes here.
The Chairman: How long has that been going on? Ever since I came here.
Mr. Russell: You cook your own dinner on the same stove as the Matron's? Yes.
Has the Hospital sent you any coal for yourself? No, they have not.
The Matron's coal-cellar is kept locked, is it not? Yes.

Do you remember when a lock was put on it? Two or three years ago. The carpenter might remember; he was brought down to put it on.

Why was a lock put on? The old man used to take the fine coal out, and take it to the engine-house. I told the Matron, and she said she would have the lock seen to.

Was it more than three years ago that happened? I do not remember quite.

You know that the coal taken to the Matron's office is Government coal? Yes.

Have you ever used some of that? Yes, I have.

Have any rules been laid down as to when you are to use the Matron's and Doctor's coal in that stove? No.

I think you said you had done some cooking for nurses and patients as well? Yes; I have cooked something for sick patients in the hospital.

You rather pride yourself on your cooking;—do you consider yourself a pretty good cook? I can cook, I know.

Did you ever cook anything for Nurse Cahill? Yes.

Was she rather delicate? Yes, two or three years ago.

What sort of things did you cook? Stews and puddings and vegetables; I cannot remember all I have cooked for her.

Do you keep up the kitchen fire in the evening for yourself? Very seldom, unless I want to cook something. I do not use it very much in the evening. We have midday dinner, and I do not use the stove very much after that, unless there is something special.

If you want to do any ironing, where do you do that? I do not do ironing.

Have you seen any food sent from the nurses' dining-room? Yes; I have received it.

You have seen it in the Matron's pantry as well? Yes; I have taken it there from whoever brought it.

Have you used that? Yes.

Would you put that, or some of it, on the Matron's table occasionally? No; I never put it on the Matron's table.

Would the Matron have asked you if you had done? She never asked me; she never interfered with me about the food.

It was left entirely to you to manage as you pleased? Yes.

Did you ever see two joints come on the same day from the nurses' dining-room? I never did. I got two joints once from the wards on the same day.

But never from the nurses' dining-room? No, never two joints.

How many patients work in the Matron's quarters? There are two women always; sometimes there are three or four when there is extra work to be done; then there are three or four men working about there.

Have they had meals in the kitchen? Yes; they all have meals.

Where does their food come from? From the wards.

Which ward would it come from? The meat and potatoes came from No. 5—the hospital ward.

Where did the other provisions come from; they had something besides meat and potatoes? Yes; bread, milk, and butter.

Where did they come from? From the wards.

Do you know what came from each? Meat and potatoes from No. 5. If I have a patient from No. 3, I get bread, butter, and milk from there; and when one from No. 4, I get the same there.

Where did you serve dinner to them? In the Matron's kitchen.

Did it happen often that they had meals? They have had meals there for five or six years regularly, these two patients. The others I gave lunch to, and in the afternoon, tea. I also gave something to the men every day.

Where does the light wood come from that you use for the fires? It is gathered from under the trees.

How many rooms are there under your charge? Sixteen or seventeen.

That includes the rooms used by the Medical Officer? Yes; this room and the room above this are also included in my work.

These two women patients help you in that work? Sometimes I have four or five, when the windows and the fenders and the grates have to be cleaned.

You have other things besides housework to do? Yes; the windows and the grates have to be cleaned.

Where would this coal consumed in the Court-room come from? This is the first time I have seen that fire lit; one of the attendants lit it to-day.

Can you mention any other than Nurse Cahill for whom you have made beef-tea, or afternoon tea? There have been so many, I cannot recollect all. I have cooked for the McLean sisters—three of them; Nurse Searles, who had fever; and Nurse Palmer, who is here now.

Did you do anything in that way for Nurse Flannery? Yes.

Did you ever send a tray of food out? Yes.

Where to? To the nurses' sitting-room.

Was that food cooked on the stove in the Matron's quarters? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: When you used to cook these things and send them out, did you scrape the Matron's coal out of the stove and put the Government coal in? No; I put the Government coal in with the coal that was in the stove.

When you used Government coal on these occasions, where did you get it from? From the drying ground; from the laundry yard.

The coal was brought down into the Matron's kitchen in buckets? Yes; when I sent for it.

I am not imputing anything wrong; I simply want to find out what the practice has been;—the coal, you say, was brought from the laundry yard to the kitchen? Yes; when I used to send for it. I sent for it and I burned it. I asked many times for coal. I was told I could go to the nurses' sitting-room. When I wanted coal I sent for it and burned it.

Before the row began, if you wanted coal you sent to the laundry yard and it was brought to you? Yes. I have hardly used the kitchen at all for a year; I have used the gas-ring in the Matron's pantry.

When

When you were making these things for the nurses, did you light the fire in the kitchen? If I had no fire I lit it up. I have asked them to bring the coal, and I made a fire specially.

Have you kicked up a row because no coal was brought to enable you to cook the Matron's breakfast? No; I never had that much to cook for the Matron.

What do you cook? Bacon and eggs or cornflour, or a little porridge; I cooked these on the gas ring.

Will you swear that when you used the stove downstairs for cooking for the Doctor and the Matron that you consumed their own coal? Yes.

Where did you get it from? Out of the coal-house.

And when you were cooking your own food? My food was cooked at the same time as theirs.

You would not require Government coal at all? I do not say I used it every day; I say I have used it. I would not be cooking for myself every day.

If you were cooking for the Matron and the Doctor, I suppose, you cooked for yourself? Yes. I do not know how much coal I burned; I got 2 or 3 tons a year. I have used the gas-ring. The Matron does not eat much, nor the Doctor either.

You admit that you cooked for the Matron and the Doctor in the middle of the day;—did you cook anything for yourself at the same time? Not always. I did not always cook something for myself at the same time. I might want to cook something after.

How do you mean after? In the afternoon.

What do you cook in the afternoon? I might want to cook some scones or pastry. They sent me raw flour.

For yourself? Yes.

Was that used in the Matron's quarters? No.

Did she not eat some? No.

Not when friends were there? No; she does not eat pastry, and I never gave her any.

You used the Government coal for your own pastry, and for the things for the nurses? Yes.

Where did you get it from? The nurses sent it to me from the drying-ground.

Is it true that the patients used to bring a couple of buckets of coal at a time, three or four times a day, to the Matron's quarters? They brought two buckets a day; that, I sent for.

For use in the kitchen? For the Matron's office.

How much did you send for when you wanted coal in the kitchen? The nurses sent a couple of buckets, perhaps, or sometimes one bucket.

Used coal to be kept in buckets in the Matron's bathroom? No; unless it was put in while the office was being scrubbed.

Was coal kept in buckets in the kitchen? Yes; every morning I have a bucket filled from the cellar.

I mean Government coal? No.

You told us that you had ordered coal for the Matron;—taking the last three years, will you tell me from whom and in what quantity you have ordered coal? I cannot remember; I have not kept all the bills. Dr. Flashman has been here over two years. He may remember how many times coal was got.

Did you pay for everything? Yes.

Can you mention anyone from whom you ordered coal during the last two years? Mr. Byrnes; 2 or 3 tons. I have been getting it from Byrnes for the last year.

Before March, where did you get it from? From Byrnes.

How much did you get from him in the last twelve months? About 3 tons.

How much in the twelve months prior to 1st March? I cannot remember.

Have you any of the bills? I have lost some of them.

Which Byrnes was it? Of Circular Quay.

What is his Christian name? Bernard Byrnes.

Does he contract? I do not know whether he is the contractor.

Will you swear that you got 3 tons of coal from him during the twelve months prior to 1st March of this year? I think I got 3 tons.

How much do you get at a time? A ton.

You will not swear that you got 3 tons;—will you swear that you got 2 tons? I will not swear anything till you find out.

I am trying to find out from you? I cannot remember.

Will you swear that you got 2 tons of coal from Byrnes? Yes.

In the twelve months prior to 1st March of this year? Yes.

In whose name? Dr. Flashman's.

Do you pay the bills? Yes.

Who did you pay? I sent a man once, and I sent the money by the post.

Where is Byrnes' office? Circular Quay.

Mr. Nathan: I would like Byrnes to be subpœnaed, Mr. Chairman. *To Witness*: Have you a key to the Matron's coal-cellar? Yes.

Now, I suppose, when patients were working in the Matron's quarters, any food they wanted was supplied from the various wards? Not any food; I never got sugar or tea. The nurses have given me tea for them—tea and sugar. I got in very little till I went away for my holidays. I asked Mr. Whitling to allow me something for them.

Everything stopped after April? Yes, while I was away.

That was after the row? I do not know.

Did you see anything that came from the nurses' quarters for the patients? Yes.

You say you got meat and vegetables from No. 5, and other things from the other wards? Yes.

If it has been sworn by at least a dozen witnesses that you had a joint of meat from the nurses' quarters, is that true or false? It is true.

What was done with it? It was given to the patients, and some of it to the nurses.

Why should it be given to the patients? I suppose I have done wrong feeding too many.

Did a joint of meat come down every day? Yes.

Was that never put on the Matron's table? No.

Not even when see had a friend there? No.

Did you not run the whole show yourself? Yes.

You supplied everything? Yes.

Did you not give your own rations to the Matron? Yes; I have given my own chops to the Matron, and told her.

You cooked your own rations, and gave them to the Matron? Yes.

You are not a great meat-eater? No.

Nor is the Matron? No.

Is Dr. Flashman? No.

How much rations do you draw—how much meat? Over a pound.

Four chops, or a pound of steak? Yes.

And you used to cook that meat, and give it to the Matron? Not all of it.

If the Matron has a small appetite, and you have a small appetite, why should you send out every day to buy things? I sent for different things.

What did you send for? For fish; often for tinned fish and tongues. I did not say I sent every day for them.

How often have you sent for sheeps' tongues? Not very often.

What else did you send for? I forget; different things.

Though you were "going whacks" with your rations with the Matron? I have given her a chop occasionally. I did not say I did it regularly.

You would not see any meat wasted? No.

If you are running the show for the Matron, and you had more meat than you wanted to eat yourself, why should you go and buy meat outside the premises rather than give her what you had? I would buy it if she wanted it. I would not throw anything out if I had six times as much, so long as there were people to eat it up.

But why did you buy meat? I gave some to the patients. There were patients coming in at different times of the day, and I have given them something to eat.

They used to come in for lunch and afternoon tea? They did not come in; they had business about which brought them down.

Have you given them meat? Yes, in the morning; bread and meat to the male patients.

Did you not tell me that you used to send to the patients quarters for meat and vegetables? Yes, for two or three women patients.

What I want to know is what you did with the joint of meat that came from the nurses' quarters each day? They were only small joints; they only weighed 3 or 4 lb.; they were not large joints. If I gave bread and meat to three or four men there would not be much meat left.

You did not give dinner off these joints? No; I gave it to the patients during the day.

You gave a joint of meat a day to the patients? Yes, I did. I have given the nurses some, too. I have given them meat and vegetables. I have got some meat, and sent it to the nurses with vegetables.

What you say is that you gave this joint to two or three men at different times during the day; I must take that as your answer? Yes.

(The inquiry was adjourned at 4·35 p.m. till 11 a.m. on the morrow.)

WEDNESDAY, 27 *JUNE*, 1900.

The inquiry was resumed at 11 a.m.

Maria McNulty further examined:—

Mr. Nathan: Are you a Roman Catholic? Yes.

Do you regard an oath sworn on that Bible as being binding on you? Yes.

Have you said to any one that you did not? No.

Have you said that you did not regard your oath as binding on you, because it was not sworn on a Roman Catholic Bible? No.

Did you say that in the presence of your own sister? No.

Nurse Flannery and Nurse Lizzie Wills? No.

Have you said in the presence of anybody that, what with your loyalty to the Matron and having to give evidence on this matter, you were nearly driven mad? Yes; I have said that.

Have you said in the presence of the nurses that it did not cost the Matron 5s. a month to live? No, I have not.

Let me refresh your memory; let me put it this way: have you said there was no necessity for the Matron to be nasty to the nurses? No, I have not.

Because she practically lived on them? No; I never said that.

Nothing of that sort? No.

You swear you never said it did not cost the Matron more than 5s. a month to live? No.

These are the people in whose presence you were supposed to have said it—Nurse Cahill, Nurse Steel, and Nurse Anderson; now, will you swear that you have not said it? Yes.

Is it true or false? It is not true.

You never said it? No.

Are you sure of it? I have not said it; I am quite sure.

Will you tell me this: did you eat any of this joint which went from the nurses' quarters every day? No.

You never used to eat any of it? No.

You are certain of that? Yes.

And neither did the Matron nor the Doctor? No.

Provisions were sent daily for the two patients working in the Matron's quarters? Yes.

And this joint you disposed of by giving lunch to the men working about the place? Yes; and by giving some to the nurses who had food in the Matron's pantry.

Every day to the nurses? Yes; at some time of the day, nearly every day. I have also sent some to the nurses' sitting-room. For nearly two years I sent in something every day.

Will you tell me this: why, if you never gave it to the Matron, or to the Doctor, and never eat it yourself, did you always get a hot joint at lunch time? I do not know why; the nurse sent it, and asked if it would be any use.

It

It was sent down all hot at lunch time, and yet no one used it; now, drop your loyalty to the Matron and tell us the truth;—have you not made a mistake? No; it is the truth.

That is the absolute truth? Yes.

You do not want to alter your statement? It is true.

Did you ever cook with the gas-ring in the Matron's pantry prior to the row? Yes; ever since I came to the Institution.

Is the Matron allowed as much gas as she wants? I cannot say what she is allowed.

Is she allowed gas for cooking? I do not know; I was never told not to use the gas-rings. The rings were provided, and I had no instructions not to use them.

You used them prior to the row? Yes; ever since I came here.

Will you admit that since the row these provisions have not been sent from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's quarters? No; they have not been sent down.

Have things been sent down from the patients' wards since the row? No; they have not.

During the time the men were working, and you used to give them lunch, did they get their regular meals at their own quarters? Yes, they did.

Just tell me exactly what took place; you have told us that neither you nor the Matron eat much, that you get your rations raw every day, that sometimes you gave a bit to the Matron, and sometimes you do not;—now, where did you buy meat for the Matron? I do not know; I sent one of the patients out for it.

How much meat a week did you get? I do not know; I did not feed them wholly on meat.

You cannot say how much you got? I bought whatever was required.

The whole business was left to you;—tell me how much meat you got? I do not exactly know.

You do not even know where it was got from? I do not know all the butchers' names.

Have you any bills? No.

Do you keep bills? I do not have bills.

You used to send a patient out;—you do not know where she went, and you do not keep bills? No.

From whom did you buy bread? From Wolff.

Have you any of his bills? Yes.

Prior to 1st March last? I think so; I think the Doctor has some.

How much bread per day did you get for the Matron? Half a loaf every other day.

Is that all you got? Half a loaf for the Doctor. If there were visitors I got more.

There were visitors sometimes? Yes; I sent out for bread, if I wanted it.

You sent a patient out? Yes.

Where to? I never told them where to go; the same man has been going messages since I have been here.

Did the Matron have visitors occasionally? Yes.

Will you swear that the joints which came from the nurses' quarters were not put on the table when the Matron had visitors? Yes, I will swear.

Where did the Matron get her milk from? From the Fresh Food and Ice Company.

How much per day? The man delivers it; half a pint in the summer, and in the winter a pint.

Was that for herself and the Doctor? No; I got the Doctor's separately. I got it from the same people.

Have you any bills for that? Yes, I have a few bills; I did not always keep them.

Prior to 1st March? I will see.

In whose name was the milk ordered? In the Matron's and the Doctor's.

Did you run bills, or did you pay cash to the baker and the milkman? These were monthly bills.

In whose name were those bills? The Matron's in her name, and the Doctor's in his.

And you have some of those bills? Yes, I have.

The Matron you say did not eat much meat? She only got half a loaf of bread every other day, and half a pint of milk daily;—I suppose you made puddings and things of that sort? I did not make many puddings; she used cornflour.

I presume you required milk if you made cornflour? I used condensed milk for the puddings.

Where did you get that from? From the Civil Service Store.

In whose name would that account be? The Matron's.

Have you any of those bills? The items are not shown on the bills; you can get them from the store.

How do you know if all the things have been received unless you have the items? There is the pass-book.

Do you not keep a check? Yes.

Where is it? At the grocer's.

When will it be back? To-morrow.

I should like to see that book? Very well.

Mr. Russell: Have you any bills with you now? They are not here.

Could you get them? Yes.

To the Chairman: I will ask leave for the witness to get these bills; she may as well get them at once.

The Chairman: Will you kindly get them, witness.

(Witness having returned).

Mr. Nathan: Have you said, in the presence of your sister Martha, of Nurse Flannery, and Nurse Lizzie Wills, and Nurse Quilkey, that what Nurse Quilkey said of the Matron was perfectly true? No. When she said she had told about the coal, I said it was true; I had burned the coal.

That was said in the presence of these witnesses? I do not know who was there; there were two or three present.

That was before the inquiry started—it was some time ago? I think it was the day she had been to Dr. Sinclair.

You admit you said in the presence of these witnesses that what Nurse Quilkey had said about the coal was true, because you had used the coal? She said she had told about the coal, and I said I had burned coal. I did not say where I had burned it.

You

You deny that you said in the presence of the witnesses I have named, that everything Nurse Quilkey had said about the Matron was true? Yes, I deny that; I have not spoken six words to Nurse Quilkey in my life.

I am speaking of your sister, Nurse Flannery, and Nurse Wills;—did you say that in their presence? I did not say it.

Did you say anything like it that you can remember? I do not remember.

Did you say it, or do you not remember having said it? No, I did not say it; I spoke about the coal.

Mr. Russell: There are no coal bills among those you have handed in? I have lost some; I have not any of Dr. Read's, or Dr. Millard's.

Have you any other receipts belonging to the Matron besides these;—do you keep all the receipts? I do not keep them very long; I am not very particular about keeping them; sometimes I throw them into an old box, and burn them after a time.

These are all the receipts you have? Yes.

When did you look for them? I looked them up when Dr. Sinclair was here, and I have kept them since.

Before that, had you any occasion to look up the receipts? I was never very particular.

To the Court: We produce these receipts, such as McNulty has kept. There is a receipt for coal delivered in the middle of 1897; and a receipt for coal delivered in April, 1898.

Mr. Nathan: Let it appear that these receipts are in the name of Dr. Flashman.

The Chairman: That has already been explained.

Mr. Russell: There is a delivery note and an account for coal in January, 1899, with accounts rendered in March and June; and a receipt showing coal delivered in February of this year. Those are all the coal bills I put in.

Mr. Nathan (to witness): Do you get your groceries from the Civil Service store? Mostly.

Where did the patient go when you sent him? I do not know. Sometimes I got things myself before the early closing.

Mr. Russell: There is a bill from the Civil Service Co-operative Society for goods supplied prior to February 1st of this year. It shows the amount of account, as per pass-book, to be 7s. 11d. That is the only bill I have. Then there are two bills from Wolff, the baker, showing half a loaf of bread supplied every other day. I put in these bills, as also two Civil Service receipts for 11s. 3d. and 7s. 11. [*Bills put in and marked Exhibit* 2.]

Mr. Nathan: The fairest way with the Civil Service store would be to get a copy of the account for last year.

Mr. Russell (to witness): With regard to the coal, can you remember when it first came to the Matron's office from the laundry-yard? I think it is about three years ago.

Did it come from the laundry-yard immediately after the retrenchment? No, it did not.

There was an interval between the retrenchment and the coal coming? Yes, there was.

During that interval, where was the coal obtained with which the Matron's office fire was kept up? From the cellar.

Is that the Matron's cellar? Yes.

Do you remember having a conversation with the Matron after the retrenchment about the coal? Yes?

Was it after that conversation that the coal was first brought from the laundry-yard? Yes.

Who brought it? A patient; Jessie Wylie was the first girl.

She brought it regularly? Yes.

In that interval, how was the coal delivered in the Matron's cellar? Through the hole in the verandah. It was brought from the engine-house in a barrow. That was the old system.

Was the coal taken from the cellar during the interval used for the Matron's office fire? Yes.

How was the coal put into the cellar? Through the hole under the verandah. An old man used to bring it in barrows and empty it down.

When was it that the old man brought the coal in barrows? Before the retrenchment.

Did he bring it in barrows after the retrenchment? He was bringing it one morning, and the chemist stopped him. He was in great distress; he came and told me that the man would not allow him to bring any more coal down. I said, "What man?" and he said, "Mr. Floyd."

Then, after the retrenchment, he did not bring any coal in barrows? No.

Tell me, where did the coal come from after that, and before Jessie Wylie brought it in buckets from the laundry-yard? It came out of the coal cellar.

How did it get into the coal cellar? There was some coal left that the old man had brought; he filled the cellar. When that was used we ordered some. The old man never brought any more after the retrenchment.

Who put it down the hole after that? We bought coal from the coal merchant. Any that was put in was by the coal merchant.

How did he bring it? In a cart.

Have you seen the cart there? Yes; I have shown them where to empty the coal.

Did you ever see a cart there before the retrenchment? No, never; they had no business there.

Mr. Nathan: Before the retrenchment there was no question raised about the coal at all? No.

Before the retrenchment an old man used to bring the coal from the engine-house in barrows and put it down the hole near the pantry? Yes.

It was the old man's habit to do that; he was pleased to be allowed to bring it? Yes, he was.

He kept the cellar well stocked? Yes.

When the retrenchment came, and the chemist stopped him from delivering any more coal, I suppose he was angry about it? Yes.

After the retrenchment you did not see there was any coal in the cellar? I know there was.

You used what was there? I used it; and before it was emptied I had more put in.

You used whatever coal was there? Yes.

Then, after this lapse of time you started getting coal from the laundry yard? Yes.

What is the engine house? That is in the male division.

On the southern side of the building? Yes.

The

The laundry yard is on the female side? Yes.

And on the northern side of the Institution? Yes.

The Chairman: Can you give me any idea how much coal you used? I have not used very much this past year; I have used the gas-ring more than ever.

How much coal do you consume in a year? Between 2 and 3 tons.

Not more? No, not more.

You said just now that you receive no food for the patients at the Matron's quarters;—none is sent from the nurses' room? Not now.

How are they fed? They go to the wards for their meals.

They are not fed at the Matron's quarters? I give them lunch. Mr. Whitling allows me something for lunch for them.

They do not get dinner? No.

Mr. Nathan: When the patients are given extra work they are given something extra to eat at 11 o'clock.

The Chairman: The food is supplied for them; they are not fed at the Matron's? They do not get regular meals; they go to the wards.

Mr. Russell: About the 2 tons of coal;—do you mean that is all you order for the Doctor and the Matron, or that is what the stove consumes? I mean that is all I order.

The Chairman: I asked how much you consumed? I suppose, perhaps, 2 tons and a quarter—perhaps not that much; I am not long enough in the kitchen.

What is used for the Doctor's quarters? For over two years the Doctor has not had a fire in his sitting room.

Why does he pay for it? To cook his food.

Mr. Russell: Does the Matron ever have a fire in her private sitting room? No, very rarely, these two or three years. I heard she had a fire while I was away on my holidays, but I did not see it.

She does not have a fire as a regular thing? No, she uses the office.

Mr. Nathan: But the Matron suffers from cold, and has fires in the summer? Yes.

Elizabeth Smith sworn and examined:—

Mr. Russell: You are the nurse-in-charge of No. 4 ward? Yes.

How long have you held that position? I think about two years and three months.

How long have you been in the Institution? I think I came on 3rd April, 1890.

You have been here continuously since then? Yes.

What is No. 4 ward? It is the receiving ward,

How is the work in that ward? It is very hard. They are all new patients that come in, and they want special care and special attention in every way.

How are the duties of the nurse-in-charge;—are they correspondingly difficult? Yes; I think they are more difficult. I have only been in charge of one other ward—No. 3; I was twelve months there.

Have you worked in other wards? Yes; I have worked in all the wards.

How does the behaviour of the patients when they are brought in compare with their behaviour subsequently? Some of them are very wild when they are brought in; some are melancholy, some are troublesome, and you have to be very strict with them.

Are the violent patients more or less violent when they have been in the Institution some time? Some remain violent for a considerable time; others are more violent when they first come in.

Patients are drafted out of No. 4 ward to the other wards? Yes, as they get better; or if they are very ill physically, they are sent into the hospital—No. 5.

Was Annie Quilkey in your ward? Yes, she was.

And Lizzie Wills? Yes.

Who else was there at that time? Fanny Tidyman and Kate McSweeney.

Do you remember being accused of having given pepper to some of the patients? Yes, I do.

Who by? By Lizzie Wills and Annie Quilkey.

Did they speak to you first or to the Matron? To the Matron.

What did you do when that accusation was made? I was accused in the Matron's office. Lizzie Wills came down from the ward and accused me of giving pepper to some patients. I came into the office shortly afterwards and the Matron asked me about it. I said I had not done it. The Matron then asked Wills to bring in a nurse to prove that I had given it. Wills went out and brought Annie Quilkey down, and she stated that I had given it. Anything more than that I do not know. The Matron questioned me, and I said I had not done it. Dr. Blaxland also questioned me, and I said I had not done it. He asked me if I had given it as a medicine. I said I did not; I only gave it in the food in the regular way. I have tried to study the patients, and when they have not had enough pepper or salt in their food I have put it in. I have given them salt in milk occasionally. The Matron is very particular about the food of the patients when they first come in.

Did Nurse Quilkey say who had actually given the pepper? She said I had given it, and that she had given it.

What did Nurse Wills say as to that? I do not remember that she made any remark about it.

She did not do as much talking before the Matron as Annie Quilkey? She did quite enough talking, so far as I remember. She accused me of giving pepper. Anything more than that I do not know.

It was after you saw the Matron that Dr. Blaxland spoke about the matter? Yes.

Have you ever reprimanded Quilkey? Yes, very often. I have also reported her to the Doctor; and when I reported her to the Doctor she tried to make out that I had done so because she was at variance with another charge nurse.

Did Lizzie Wills describe how the pepper was given? She said I gave it in water; but Quilkey told the Matron I gave it dry.

Mr. Nathan: Were you present when Annie Quilkey said that? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Was that at this time when you were before the Matron? Yes.

After Dr. Blaxland interviewed you, did you hear any more about it? Yes; the Inspector-General questioned me some time afterwards.

Did you hear anything from Dr. Blaxland or the Inspector-General between those times? No.

Did you report any other nurse as often as you reported Quilkey? I have reported to the Matron; I do not think I reported any other nurse to the Doctor, so far as I remember. Did

Did you ever report Tidyman? Yes.

The Chairman: Were those verbal reports or written ones? They were verbal reports.

[*Mr. Nathan submitted that this evidence was inadmissible; but his objection was overruled.*]

Mr. Russell: Was Nurse Tidyman in your ward before Quilkey? There was no other before I came into No. 4.

Did you have any serious trouble with her before Quilkey came or not? She never spoke to me when she first came. She was never nice to me at any time. She always did her work in an unsatisfactory manner.

Do you remember any improper treatment of a patient by Quilkey? I do not remember. She was always very careless with the patients.

Can you remember an instance of her carelessness? I remember she would continually allow the patients ——

If you cannot remember a particular instance say so, and we will let it pass? On one occasion Nelly O'Hair snatched some meat, and Quilkey refused to take it from her. Paralytic patients are not supposed to have meat; you have to be particular with the food. Quilkey refused to take the meat away from her. She said, "Let her choke." That was because I reported her. After that she would do no work, and I reported her to the Doctor.

Is that what she said? After that I went down and reported it to the Matron.

The Chairman: You were there at the time? Yes; I was there carving the dinner at the time.

Mr. Russell: That happened before Quilkey reported you? Yes; it was some time before.

Was that reported to the Doctor? I do not know; I did not report it to the Doctor.

You reported to the Doctor at another time? Two or three days afterwards. Because I reported her to the Matron she did her work worse than ever. She would not do anything unless I compelled her to do it.

Subsequently you did report her to the Doctor? Yes.

Who looked after this paralytic patient, Nellie O'Hair—who was appointed? No one in particular.

On this occasion, when Nurse Quilkey did not go to her? I do not know who took the dinner from her afterwards. I do not remember whether anyone took it. Someone must have done it. I do not remember whom.

Did anyone take the meat from her that she was attempting to swallow? I took a lump of meat off her plate myself; and then I put the carving knives in the box and went straight down to the Matron and reported it.

Were you carving for the patients? Yes; I always carve.

Are you severe with the nurses? Yes; I am pretty strict with them.

I suppose you do not shirk work yourself? No, I never do; I do not think I do.

Do you know a patient named Jane Downey? Yes.

What sort of a patient is she? She is a melancholic, and refuses her food.

How is she to manage? She is not violent in any way.

How about getting her to take her food? She is always troublesome with her food.

Is Downey strong? No she is not strong physically. She could not do you any harm.

Do you administer draughts to the patients? Yes.

That is part of your duty? Yes.

Have you administered draughts to Downey? Yes.

Does she swallow them easily? No; many of the patients do not take their medicines well.

And Downey is one of them? Yes.

What is it necessary to do in such cases? I simply hold them with one hand, and give the medicine with the other.

Have you to hold them pretty firmly? Yes, sometimes.

Do you hold their head back? I hold them by the neck, and give the draught from a glass or mug.

Do you remember when glasses were substituted for mugs? Yes, I do.

What size were the medicine mugs? They held about a pint.

Was it from one of those mugs that you administered the draughts to Downey? Yes.

Do you remember an occasion when you were said to have been rough with Downey? Yes, I do.

What happened at that time? I was simply giving the medicine; she wriggled about, and I hit her under the chin with the mug.

Was that after she had refused to take the draught? No; it was while I was giving it.

You say she was wriggling about? Yes; and she wriggles now in the same way.

I suppose the liquid might be put to her mouth and not be swallowed? Yes; she lost some of it. Most of it I caught in the mug and put it into her mouth; some of it ran over her dress, and I wiped it off. The Matron came along at the time.

Did the Matron see it? Yes, she spoke to me. She said I was rough; but I did not consider I was doing anything I could help. Sometimes a thing looks bad, when no harm is meant. If you are struggling with a patient it may look as if you are hurting them, when you really are not.

Did the Matron speak as if she considered you were rough? Yes.

When? She spoke to me at the time; she afterwards spoke to me in her office.

Did she speak more in detail then or afterwards? She said I had been very rough.

What did the Matron say in the office? The same thing—that it looked very bad; it looked as if I had been rough. I said I had not been rough. She made me at the time go and get another mug and wash it out, and use it instead of the one I had.

At the time you were administering the draught? Yes. She came to the door, looked round, and saw what I was doing.

Those mugs are opaque, are they not—so that you cannot see how much of the draught has been taken? Yes.

Since that, what has happened? I do not know how much longer afterwards, but glasses were introduced in place of mugs for giving medicine out of.

Have you ever been to the Matron's apartments to take your meals? No, I have not.

Have you ever seen food prepared by Maria McNulty in the nurses' room? Yes, I have; and I very often had some of it.

How

How much would there be sent in? Some was kept for me as a rule; I do not know what came in before.

Have you seen food sent from the nurses' dining room to the Matron's? I cannot say I have.

You have not seen it sent? No.

Was there always plenty of food in the nurses' room? Yes; I have often taken food to the wards afterwards, food that was left over, and distributed it among the patients—puddings and such like.

There was something left over after the nurses dined? Yes, always.

Have you seen coal taken to the Matron's quarters? Yes.

How much? I cannot say how much. I have seen it when I have been in the office in the morning with the reports.

How early in the morning? About half-past eight; after breakfast.

Patients with two buckets? Sometimes she had not and sometimes she had.

Sometimes she had less than two? I have not noticed sometimes whether she had one or two buckets. It was a usual occurrence, and I did not take particular notice of it.

There was an inquiry before Dr. Sinclair recently, was there not? Yes.

Since then, where have you been having meals? In my own room until I came back from my holidays.

That was in preference to the nurses' dining room? Yes.

Mr. Nathan: How many times have you been reprimanded and brought before the Doctor? I cannot say how many times. I suppose about three.

Will you swear you have not been brought before him on more than three occasions? I would not swear.

Have you been brought up three times? Yes; I think about that.

Mr. Nathan: Can we have Nurse Smith's record?

Mr. Russell: I ask for Nurse Quilkey's record, also.

Mr. Nathan (to witness): Some time ago you were at Richmond? I was.

You left because you could not pass the examination? Yes.

Will you tell me this: you say this story about the pepper and water is untrue? Yes, I do.

It is not true that you held the patients' arms back behind the form, and forced their heads back by putting your arm under their chins, and then forced the pepper and water down their throats? No, it is not.

Did you put their arms behind their backs? Yes; when giving them their food sometimes, but not for pepper and water.

Do you recollect the occasion when Quilkey, Tidyman, Wills, and McSweeney saw you administer pepper and water to the patients, and when Nurse Wills reported you? Yes.

Did you on that occasion put the patients' arms behind their backs? No, I did not.

Then, if four witnesses swear that you did, it is false? I say I did not give any of the patients pepper and water.

What did you give them? Nothing at all.

On this particular occasion? I may have given them vegetable soup or beef tea; but never pepper and water.

Will you swear that you did not give them pepper and water as a punishment for not taking their food? No.

Were you angry on that occasion? No, I was not.

Are you a good tempered woman? No, I am not.

You will not say whether you were angry or not? I was not.

You swear that, in the presence of these four witnesses, you did not give any of the patients pepper and water, or pepper, salt, and water? Yes; I did not, nor any dry pepper.

What time did this occur—was it in the evening? No. When I heard of it in the morning I was told it happened a week or a fortnight before.

I mean this occurrence when the pepper was administered—was it at tea time? I have given them beef tea and vegetable soup.

Was it about tea time that this was given? I do not remember what was given.

You were spoken to at the time by the Matron? I was not spoken to at the time by the Matron; I was not reported until a week or a fortnight afterwards, when I had no idea about the thing at all.

You say the Matron told you you were rough to Downey, and that she spoke to you in the office afterwards? Yes.

What did she do? She spoke to me. She said I had been rough; that is all I heard.

You did not hear from Dr. Blaxland on that occasion? No.

You were not reprimanded in any way beyond what you have told us? No.

Nothing was said in the presence of the nurses who witnessed the blow given? Not that I know of.

Maria Rowe—is she a violent patient? She was after she came in.

She was one of those you gave pepper and water to;—was she violent? No; not when she was getting better.

At the time you were administering the pepper and salt and water to the patients? I do not remember; I know she was better then.

Tell us what took place on that occasion? I do not know the occasion any more than that it was about a week or a fortnight—some days at all events—before it was reported.

It was in the morning that the Matron spoke to you? It was in the office in the morning; that was the first I knew about it.

Nurse Wills says she reported it next morning? That is not what she said in the office to me, and before the Matron.

Have you any recollection of what occurred on that occasion? Not the giving of the pepper; I swear no one ever saw me do such a thing.

You swear you did not do it? Yes; I swear I did not.

That matter came before Dr. Blaxland some time afterwards? Yes.

And Dr. Blaxland has sworn he took your word without making any inquiry into the matter; he was satisfied you were correct? He spoke to me, and anything more than that I do not know. It must have been reported to the Inspector-General, because he spoke to me. Although

Although they spoke to you, you cannot recollect what took place? I do not understand you.

You cannot recollect what took place on this occasion when you gave the pepper? We hold the patients' hands behind their backs, and feed them three times a day.

I mean the occasion when you were supposed to give the pepper and salt for punishment? I do not recollect anything more than I have told you; I do not recollect at any time doing anything of the sort, except in the ordinary way of giving them food.

You have no love for Annie Quilkey—are you fond of her? I cannot say I am fond of her.

Have you not a great down on her? I cannot say I have, except for saying these things about people; one cannot help being a little angry about it.

You say that when O'Hair, the paralytic patient, seized the meat, you told Quilkey to take it from her, and that she would not, and that she said, "Let her choke"? Yes.

Will you swear that those words, or any words like them, were used by Annie Quilkey? Yes; I heard her say, "Let her choke."

Was Annie McLeod present? I believe she was.

If she was present she must have heard what Quilkey said? Annie McLeod observed about the lot of abuse I had to put up with when speaking to Quilkey.

Was O'Hair a violent patient? Yes.

She had seized the meat and swallowed it when you spoke—and yet you wanted this girl to take it from a lunatic? We always had to do it.

You told us you have seen coal going to the Matron's office when you were there about half-past 8 in the morning? Yes.

Did you ever see it at any other time? I cannot say I have; I have not been to the office at other times.

Did you say you were not aware that provisions used to go from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's quarters? I say I have not seen them.

Do you say you did not know it? I have never seen it.

Did you never see a patient take away a joint to the Matron's quarters? I cannot say I have.

Do you know it? I do not know anything about it; I never saw it go.

Are you in the habit of using foul language to the patients? No; I am not.

Are you in the habit of swearing? No, I am not, although some years ago I might have done so. The Matron spoke to me about it; that is years back.

[*Mr. Nathan asked the permission of the Court to put a series of questions to test the credulity of this witness; but the Court refused to permit of it.*]

You admit you have used bad language, and that the Matron reprimanded you? I did not use it to the patients.

To whom did you use it? I said I had used bad language, but not to the patients.

To whom did you use it? It was years back that the Matron corrected me for it, and asked me if I had been in the habit of using it, and I said "No."

Have you not sworn at the patients within the last three years? No; I have not.

You are not in the habit of swearing at the patients? No; I am not.

Used patients to be sent from the wards with provisions for the Matron's quarters? Yes.

What provisions used to go down? I have seen butter, milk, and bread, always.

And other things? No; nothing else.

In what quantities did those provisions go? It all depended on how many patients were working down there. I suppose I may have sent a pint of milk in a jug, and bread and butter.

Was more sent down than was necessary for the patients who were working at the Matron's quarters? I do not think so.

Will you swear there was not? I will not.

Will you not admit that these things went from the patients' wards to the Matron's? I have already admitted it. I say I sent bread, butter, and milk; but I will not say how much, because I did not measure it. I may have sent a little more at one time than another.

You were not careful in the measurement? No.

Did you send any rice, or sago, or eggs? No.

Have any eggs gone down? Never.

Mr. Russell: About the patient Rowe;—you remembert he time the pepper incident was mentioned to you in the Matron's room? Yes.

Where was the patient at that time? She was in the sewing-room that day.

In what state of health was she? She was pretty well.

Was she able to feed herself? Yes.

And she took her food herself? Yes.

Was there any necessity to force her to take her food at that time? No; there was not.

The Chairman: Who first made the report about this pepper and water incident? Lizzie Wills.

Who was called in afterwards? Annie Quilkey.

Did they communicate with one another? Lizzie Wills went out for Annie Quilkey; she went from the Matron's office to fetch her.

Was anyone else brought down? No; there was only those two.

Did anything of this kind occur in the presence of these four nurses? No; I have never given pepper.

It was reported on 1st February, was it not? I do not know; I cannot remember what day it was.

Did anything occur where the patients were violent, and where you had to give them anything? No.

On that day or a few days before? No.

There was no occurrence of that kind where you had to hold their hands back? We always have to hold troublesome patients to feed them.

Were there any patients you could not feed, and had to do anything with at that time? No.

Did you ever direct Quilkey to give the patients pepper and water? No; I never did.

Did you ever give salt and water? No; only salt and milk.

Were they sick after what you gave them? No.

You

You swear positively nothing of the kind occurred? Yes; I swear I never gave it, nor told anyone else to administer it

You sometimes gave salt and water as an emetic, I suppose? The only time I did that was when a nurse gave a patient linament by mistake.

That was some time ago? Yes; it was Annie McLeod who did it.

Mary Mitchell sworn and examined:—

Mr. Russell: You are nurse in charge of No. 2 ward? No. 3 at the present time. I do one month night duty, and then one month in the ward from which the nurse relieves me.

How long have you been in this Institution? Eight years on the 2nd of next month.

What ward are you working in now? No. 3 at present.

Have you been in charge of No. 2? Yes, the month before last.

You are in charge of these wards alternately? I am a month in each ward all round the building; every second month I am in a different ward.

Before you were in this position were you in No. 4? Yes, as second senior.

Second to Bessie Smith? Yes.

Did you ever see Bessie Smith administer draughts to the patients? Yes, many a time.

It was your business to assist? Generally I shook the draughts up and handed her the bottles.

The Chairman: Were you there in February last, or in January? No.

Mr. Russell: Did you ever find Bessie Smith harsh with the patients? No.

Do you know a patient named Downey? Yes, I know Jane Downey.

Is there any difficulty about administering draughts to her? Yes, she is awkward to get to take medicines at any time; there is always great difficulty.

Does your duty bring you to the Matron's quarters early in the morning? Yes, between 5 and 6 o'clock, when I am on night duty.

Have you seen coal brought there? No, I have not.

Mary Ann Fairbairn sworn and examined:—

Mr. Russell: You are the Matron of this Institution? Yes.

Where were you formerly employed? At the Coast Hospital.

At Little Bay? Yes.

How long have you been here? Fifteen years.

What salary were you receiving at Little Bay? £100 a year and quarters.

When you came here, what did you first get? £140 per annum, with £30 per annum allowance for provisions, and £7 deducted for fuel.

What do you get? £190, less £26 for house rent.

You get £164 actually, then? Yes.

How many nurses were there when you came? Eighteen.

And how many patients? One hundred and twenty.

How many are there now? There are about 380 patients, and forty nurses, four laundresses, and a housemaid.

They are all under your control? Yes, all of them.

Your work consists in controlling these people? Yes.

Will you explain the routine of your work;—what do you do first thing in the morning? I inspect the wards and see the patients.

How many wards are there? Six.

Does that include the separate bedrooms? Yes, the whole of the wards, bath-rooms—in fact, wherever the patients are.

Do you make regular rounds? I go round in the early morning, though not at the same time each morning, to any particular ward.

Beyond that what is your work? I have the general supervision of the whole place.

If anything out of the way occurs the nurses have to refer to you? Yes.

And occasionally to have to hear complaints about the nurses? Yes.

Or you have to make a complaint? Yes.

Is it necessary or proper that you should report to Dr. Blaxland every time you reprimand a nurse? Oh, no.

There are many times that you speak to a nurse without carrying it on to the Doctor? Yes; I speak to the nurse, and if it is anything serious I pass it on to the Doctor.

Can you say how many rooms there are under your control? The whole of the female division; there are sewing-rooms, laundry, general bath-room, and stores.

You supervise the sewing-rooms as well as the living-rooms? Yes; the whole of the place where the female patients are kept.

Is there any work the female patients do besides sewing? Laundry work and cleaning.

Is the laundry work under your general supervision? Yes.

In your own quarters, who are working? There are patients working for me.

First of all, tell me who are permanently in your quarters? The housemaid, the Doctor, and myself.

Who else is about these quarters? Patients.

If a nurse come to you on business, whese would you see her? In the office.

The Chairman: How many patients are working there regularly? Two or three; others come on to help with the extra work.

Mr. Russell: Those are female patients? Yes.

Do any male patients come round? Yes; we have men working here also.

Under the regulations of employment have you to find your own food and fuel? Yes.

You are not to provide the housekeeper's food? No.

That is provided by the Government? Yes.

So that when the housekeeper is cooking for you she should use your own coal; and I suppose the same thing would apply in the case of the Junior Medical Officer? Yes. And

And if she cooks for herself? She uses Government coal.

Where does she get that? She would take it from the office, or get it from the drying-ground.

Have you given her any instructions as to how and when to use the Government coal? No; I told her it was to be used in my office; and if she was doing cooking for the nurses—I gave her permission to do that—they were to provide their own fuel. They were to send it down and not use mine in the box.

Have you laid down any rules for her as to when she is to burn your fuel, or when she is to burn Government coal? When she is cooking for the Doctor and for me she uses our fuel.

The Chairman: Are you present when the cooking goes on? No; I cannot possibly be present.

Mr. Russell: Are you much in the kitchen? No; my duties take me away from this part of the building.

The kitchen is entirely under McNulty's control? Yes.

So far as the housekeeping goes, everything is left to her? Yes; I leave it entirely to her.

Who arranges for your meals? She does; she arranges them herself.

Do you order your own meals? No; she orders it for me. She knows my tastes. I have no time to attend to matters of that kind.

What do you eat for breakfast? I really cannot say.

What does it usually consist of? Not legs of mutton.

What is your usual breakfast? Porridge; toast, occasionally, and tea; fish occasionally; eggs and bacon very rarely.

What would be your usual lunch? Tea and bread and butter at half-past 10.

And dinner? If I have soup and bread, I have nothing else.

Do you eat many puddings? I do not eat puddings at all.

Do you eat much meat? No; 6 lb. of meat would last me twelve months.

Do you supply McNulty with money for the housekeeping? Yes.

How is that done? I pay the tradesmen's bills every month; anything extra she requires I give her the money for.

Those are the things she sends out for? Yes.

Do you ask her for particulars? No, she gives them; she asks for the money and accounts for it afterwards.

What regular tradesmen have you? The Civil Service Stores, for groceries; Fresh Food and Ice Company, for milk, and bread and butter occasionally; and Woolf, the baker.

Have you any regular butcher? No, no regular butcher.

You say you have fish for breakfast occasionally;—where does that come from? An old man brings it in, or a fishman calls.

The fishman calls here frequently? Yes.

Is the amount of food sent up from the kitchen and allotted to the patients and to the nurses under your control? No, I see it after it is cooked; I have nothing to do with the cooking.

It comes under your jurisdiction as soon as it is put on the table? Yes.

You see it then? I may see it then; the patients' food I see.

You have nothing to do with the amount that is sent up? No.

Have the nurses ever complained as to the quantity of food they get? They have complained of the quality.

And of the quantity? No; they complained of the way it was cooked. They have also said there was too much.

Is the cooking of the general kitchen good? No, it is not.

Is there much more than is required sent up? Yes.

Have you seen waste going on? Yes.

How often do you have a fire in the office? As often as I can get it—all the year round.

Do you mean to say you have it lit in the warm weather? Yes; on the hottest days of last summer I had a fire in the office; before I had the influenza. I have a fire every year if there is an epidemic of influenza.

Do you know where your vegetables come from? From the garden.

How much a month, about, does the housekeeping cost you? About £2. That is the amount I allowed fifteen years ago, and I have not altered it since.

Do you keep regular accounts? No; the bills come to me every month from the tradespeople.

Do you keep methodical private accounts? No.

Do you keep a banking account? No.

Do you know of any food brought to the table that you have not paid for? Unless anything has been made a present of to me. I have not paid for that.

These joints we have heard so much about from the nurses' quarters;—do you remember seeing these put on the table? No.

Have you eaten anything cooked in the general kitchen? Not that I am aware of.

Is a fire often kept in the sitting-room? I do not have a fire in my sitting-room. I did not have a fire twice last year, and then it was made of wood.

Where did the wood come from? From the cellar; it was wood we had gathered in.

Tell us about that? During the storm on 1st June, 1897, the trees were blown down all round the place. Dr. Blaxland and I happened to be looking on as they were clearing the trees away, and I asked him if I could have one of the trees; and he said, "Yes." He gave instructions for one of the trees to be sent to me. The tree was cut in lengths and brought here; and an old man used to chop it into small pieces. It took him a long time to cut it up—some months, in fact. We stacked the wood under the verandah and downstairs.

Have you any of that wood still? No; it has all been used.

Do you know the gas-ring in the housekeeper's pantry? Yes.

Have you seen McNulty cooking on that? Yes.

Did you see her cook on it before March of this year? There has been cooking done on that gas-ring for fifteen years; but more within the last year.

As to the charge about the administering of pepper;—do you recollect the complaint being made to you? Yes.

Who made the report? Nurse Wills.

What,

What did she say? She rushed into my office in an excited state and said, "Matron, do you allow pepper to be given to the patients?" I said, "No; what do you mean?" She said, "Nurse Bessie Smith gives pepper to the patients." I then asked her again, what she meant. And she replied, "She gives them pepper for punishment." I said, "How does she give it?" And she said, "She gives it in water, mixed with salt." I said, "Why?" She said, "I do not know." I said, "Who saw her give it?" And she told me, she and another nurse, the name of the other nurse being Annie Quilkey. I questioned her further. I asked when it was that Bessie Smith gave the pepper. And she said, "Last Saturday at tea-time, and Thursday at dinner-time." I then asked at what time—whether before or after dinner. And she said before meals, and after meals. "Who gave it?" I next asked. "She gave it, and we gave it," she said; and so she rambled on. I told her to send for Bessie Smith; and when Bessie Smith came I asked her if she was in the habit of giving pepper to the patients. And she said, "No." I made Nurse Wills repeat the charge.

Was Quilkey present? I sent for her; I sent another nurse for her. She came in, and I asked her about the matter. She said it was true that pepper was given; they all gave it. I asked her why. And she said the charge-nurse told them. I said, "Did you give any pepper?" And she said, "Yes." I said, "How much?" And she said, "A large spoonful of dry pepper."

Did you ask how she gave it? No. She said she gave them a large teaspoonful of dry pepper. I asked her why she gave dry pepper. And she said, because the charge-nurse told her to. I said, "This is a matter I must report to the Medical Superintendent." I gathered up my work, went to the Medical Superintendent's room, and told him; and it was in his hands then.

Did either of them say Bessie Smith had given it? Yes; and that she had ordered them to give it, and that they had given it under her instructions.

Did you believe in this at the time? No.

Did you report it? Yes.

Do you know whether Dr. Blaxland inquired into it? Yes; I think he did.

Mr. Nathan: Were you present? No; I was not.

Mr. Russell: How soon did you report it? As soon as I left my office; after I had seen the other nurses.

Do you remember what has been called the mug incident? Yes.

Did you see that? Yes.

You were in the ward at the time? Yes; I was going round the wards.

Was that a serious assault by Bessie Smith? No.

What happened? She was giving the draughts in the early morning. All the patients were standing round, and the nurses were on guard. As I went through the ward I saw her administering the draughts. She was giving them roughly—not as carefully as I thought she might. She took the mug from the mouth of one of the patients and put it back suddenly underneath her chin. I called out to her; I said, "Nurse, do not do that." I said, "You are giving the medicine too roughly." I reproved her. I said, "You must not give it roughly; even if it is not roughly given, it looks rough, and I object to it."

That was at the time? Yes. I told her to wipe the medicine off the woman's dress (some had been spilled), and she picked up her own dress and wiped the drops off.

That was the incident? Yes. She went back into the store, and I spoke to her again; I asked to see the basins in which the mugs were washed. She said, "It is here." I said, "Get a basin of clean water and wash them out"; and she did so.

Did you speak to her again? I spoke to her in the office about it.

Was that next day? That was in the morning, when she came to give her reports. I told her she must be very careful about it; she must be careful when she gave the medicines; she must not handle the patients roughly. She said, "I was not rough." I said, "It had all the appearance of being rough, and I do not like it."

You spoke to her in the pantry; that was within a few minutes after—it was practically the same time as the first speaking? Yes; I followed her. She finished with the patient, wiped her mouth, and then turned back into the store. I went in behind her as she walked in with the mug in her hand. I spoke to her as she looked round for the basin of water to rinse her hands.

The Chairman: What time elapsed? Just while I was speaking.

Mr. Russell: How close is the store to the place where the draught was given? She was just outside the storeroom door; the medicine cupboard is in the storeroom.

Were the draughts given outside the store? Yes; the patients were standing round the door, and the nurses were on guard.

Did you do anything as the consequence of that incident? I took my reports into the Doctor's office later on in the morning, and I spoke to him about it; I explained what I saw, and objected to the mug as not being a nice thing to give the medicine out of, because the nurse could not see whether all the medicine had been given. I asked him if he could suggest anything else, and he said he would see.

What reports did you take in? The nurses' reports—the reports brought in by the charge-nurses each morning—the daily reports from the wards.

It was not a written report of the incident? No.

Is it true that you made a report to the Doctor about Quilkey's insubordination and impertinence? Yes.

Can you describe what that insubordination and impertinence consisted of? I was in my room upstairs, and a patient came to tell me that the nurse wished to see me in my office. I said I was engaged, and would come in a few moments, and the nurse said she would wait till I was disengaged. I asked who it was, and was told that it was Nurse Quilkey. I had had some trouble with Annie Quilkey, and I thought she had come to make an explanation to me.

What happened when you went into the office? I went in and asked if she wanted to see me. She said, "Yes." She seemed very excited and very angry. I could hardly follow what she said. She said, "Matron, I have been told that you accuse me of going to Mr. Whitling with the report that you have taken Government coal." I said, "Who told you?" She said, "I will not tell you." I said, "Tell me who told you"; and she said, "I did not report you." I said, "Will you go to the Doctor about it?" She said, "No, I will not tell the Doctor about it; I will go to Mr. Whitling; I will tell him, and see if he will listen to me." I said, "Will you tell me who told you? If you do not tell me I cannot listen to you."

you." She said, "I will never say who told me; I will tell Mr. Whitling I did not tell him that you took the coal, but there are other things I can tell about." I said, "Leave my office at once; tell whom you please, but leave my office at once."

Did she leave? Yes.

Did she leave as soon as you asked her? No, she returned and threatened; and I told her twice to leave my office.

Was she standing during that interview? Yes.

Were you standing? Yes.

Tell me, if a nurse has a complaint to make, is Mr. Whitling the proper person to approach? No; they usually go to the Doctor.

They go to you in the first place? Yes; and I would send the nurse to the Medical Superintendent.

Have the nurses any regular business with Mr. Whitling? Yes, the nurses in charge have.

Have the assistant nurses? No, not unless they are sent.

I suppose they get paid from the office? Yes, from the clerks' office.

Was Quilkey impertinent on any other occasion? Yes, frequently.

Do you remember any other occasion? Yes, about her leave in 1898. I cannot recollect the whole of the case, but she wanted more than I could conveniently give her; her request was unreasonable.

She came to you for a pass? She was to have annual leave.

What was her demeanour? It was rude.

Mr. Nathan: You say you were at Little Bay Hospital before you came here? Yes.

Where before that? I was nursing in my own home before that.

How long were you at the Little Bay Hospital? From December, 1884, until I came here in October, 1885.

You got £100 a year there? Yes.

Did you keep yourself? No, I was provided.

When you came to this Institution had you any bank account? Yes.

Where was it? At the Barrack-street Savings Bank.

How much money had you when you came here? I cannot tell you.

You have been very kind to your relations? No, I have not.

How much had you when you came here as Matron? About £130.

Had you any property at that time? I had just bought some land.

Where? In Grosvenor-street, Woollahra.

You had the land and this money in the bank? I bought the land.

With the money you had in the bank; and had you the land and the money in the bank at the same time? I cannot recollect about that. I had the land, and I paid for it with the money I had; then there was another allotment transferred. My brothers and sisters bought some land, and I got one lot and paid for it.

I want to know what you were worth when you came to this Institution in 1885? Not much.

When you came here you had about £140? Yes.

And up to the time of the retrenchment you were allowed everything? I had £140, and board allowance.

And coal? No, I paid for the coal.

Before the retrenchment? There was £7 a year deducted from my salary for coal for eleven years.

What difference did the retrenchment make;—what was knocked off your allowance? I understood the £30 would be left on, and that £26 would be deducted for rent.

Before the retrenchment you had as much coal as you wanted? Yes.

After the retrenchment you were only supposed to have coal for your office? Yes.

Practically your allowance was reduced from £220 to £190, and from that £190 £26 was deducted for quarters;—you get, net, £164 per annum? Yes.

Have you any banking account now? No.

When did you last have an account? I have not had one for some time.

How many years? Since 1895 or 1894.

You told us it costs you £2 a month to keep yourself going here? That has been my allowance from the very beginning.

What does it cost you to dress? Very little.

Where do you put your savings? I bought my houses. Then, in 1895, my life insurance money fell due.

What I want to arrive at is how you managed to get these Katoomba cottages? I bought the land in Katoomba in 1893; I am not quite sure.

What did you give for it? I bought 200 feet at 12s. per foot—£120.

What did it cost you to put up the cottages? I paid for the land at the time with money I had in the bank.

What did it cost you to erect the cottages? I erected two cottages in 1895.

What did you spend on them? The contract was £375; it cost £400 in all.

How much was your insurance policy? £268.

Did you say you had not had great expense with your family? No, I have not.

At the time you built the first cottage, did you owe any money on it? Yes; I owed some to my sister.

Do you mind telling me how much it was? I cannot remember exactly; it was over £100.

Have you since paid your sister? Yes.

Now, tell me about the other cottage? I began the second in February, 1897.

On the same land? Yes.

What did you spend on that? £175, £155 of which I borrowed from my sister.

Have you any other cottages? No.

Have you refunded your sister? She is just paid back now.

Have you property of any other kind? Only a small block of land in Waverley.

Have you any bank shares? No.

Shares in any company? No shares at all.

Will you tell me what you have done with your money: The first cottage cost £520—£120 for the land and £400 for the building; you paid for the land, and your insurance money provided £268 towards the £400—that left £130; the second cottage cost £175, or £300 which you had to pay;—you have been saving since you came here? No, I paid my sister off; I have paid her £5 per month. I owed her over £200 altogether.

What about the money you have saved besides? Since that time I have paid £5 per month.

Your living has only cost you £2 per month, and very little for your clothes; and yet you are getting £160 per year;—what have you done with your money? There is not much left. I paid my sister £60 a year, and my living £24.

Will you swear that is the only money you have spent? Yes, on building my houses and furnishing them.

You have no bank account? No; there is an account in my name at the Savings Bank, but that is my sister's.

Do you say the money you have mentioned is the cost of the houses, including furniture? Yes. It would simplify matters if I showed you my books. If you wish to see them, you may have my books; and if you can see daylight through them I shall be glad

You have told us about this delf-mug business; you say that when you saw Bessie Smith strike Jane Downey you spoke to her; you spoke to her in the pantry, and both you and Bessie Smith have sworn, that you spoke in your office next morning;—did not you think that something serious? If she did strike her I thought it a serious matter.

Did you report the fact that she had struck a patient to Dr. Blaxland? No, I did not.

I understand from you that you live principally on toast and tea, and bread and butter and tea, and soup and bread, and things of that kind? I will try and make out a dietary scale for you.

You have friends to see you, I suppose? Yes, occasionally.

You leave everything to Maria McNulty;—so long as there was food you did not worry about it? I had something else to worry about.

Will you undertake to swear that no joint which came from the nurses' quarters was ever put on your table? No. I will not undertake to swear. There was a stupid nurse relieving once who put it on the table. It does not follow I would eat it. I did not generally inquire where it came from.

You admit you had the joints; you leave everything to McNulty to arrange;—is that not true? Yes.

You do not mean to tell us that when you saw joints on the table that you could say whether they came from outside the gate, or from the nurses' quarters? I swear there was never a joint on my table.

Do you swear there was never a joint on the table, or that you did not know it? I swear I did not know it.

Until this row took place, was there ever any question raised as to the housemaid's coal; tell me, was there any allowance of coal for the housemaid;—has not this question cropped up recently? No; it cropped up at the time.

When? In July, 1896, when the retrenchment took place. I inquired about it at the time.

Whether she was entitled to coal? I knew she was, from what I read in the *Gazette*.

Do you know what coal she had in your quarters? I did not see the coal.

You did not see the coal always going there; were you there always;—if nurses have sworn that as many as six buckets per day went down, will you swear it is not true? Yes, I will.

You are not there all the time;—will you undertake to swear that that coal did no go there? If buckets of coal were going there so frequently they must have been about the place and I must have seen them. Six buckets could not be downstairs at the same time without my seeing them.

If it is sworn that coal went down morning, afternoon, and evening, will you swear it is untrue? Coal would go in the morning.

What time do you get up? Six o'clock.

Were you in your office all the time? No.

Will you swear that coal did not go down, or that you did not see it go? I did not see it go.

Did you ever call down to your office Nurses McSweeney and Tidyman and question them about the pepper incident? No.

Do you produce any accounts, beyond those already handed in, in connection with your private living;—have you any receipts you can produce? No; I do not keep receipts.

Your case is that you leave everything to Maria? Yes.

Will you swear that when Nurse Quilkey saw you, on the occasion when she was supposed to be impertinent, she did not say, "If you will not listen to me I will see Mr. Whitling and get him to tell you"? No; she said she would go to Mr. Whitling and get him to listen.

Were you angry—were you annoyed about this insinuation about the coal? Yes; I was annoyed.

When this girl came to tell you she had not made any report, did you not think it was the conduct of an honest girl? I came prepared to listen to any explanation she might make.

Did you not think her conduct was the conduct of an honest girl? She did not come in a proper manner.

I suppose you had heard the rumours going about? Yes; and I wanted to get to the bottom of them.

As a matter of fact, you had not suspected Quilkey before this time? I had.

And had you not been watching her? No; I had not been watching her.

You suspected her, but you had not been watching her? I did not watch her more than any other nurse.

Did you say, in the presence of anyone, that you thought Quilkey had made the report? I do not remember.

Will you swear you did not? I do not remember.

You admit you suspected her; we have heard something about a valentine being sent? Not on Valentine's day; it was at the end of February.

Did you suspect that Quilkey had anything to do with it? I cannot say who sent it.

Did you suspect her? At the time I did not.

Will you swear that you did not suspect her at that time, or about that time? No; I did not.

When did you first suspect she had sent it? I did not suspect her.

As

As a matter of fact, you do not know who sent it? No.

You say Quilkey had no right to go to the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Whitling, and ask whether she had made any report to him, and ask him to tell you? Yes; I think she should have gone to the Doctor.

Is it not a common thing to go to Mr. Whitling on matters of that kind? No; they have no right to go.

You swear you ordered Quilkey out of your office? Yes.

Although you went down with the best intentions? She was impertinent.

Although she came to tell you she had not reported you for using Government coal, and although you suspected her, you turned her out of the room;—you admit there was no one present, except you and Quilkey? Yes.

Now, when Bessie Smith struck Jane Downey with the mug, will you swear you said anything at all except, "Oh, Bessie"? I never made use of such a remark.

You deny that? Yes; I do deny it.

You have told us what you said;—that is your version of the affair? Yes.

I think you said, in reference to the pepper and salt incident, that you never brought McSweeney and Tidyman down to your room to inquire into it? No.

Will you produce your account-book from the Civil Service Store for the twelve months prior to 1st January? Yes.

Mr. Russell: We will undertake to produce that.

Mr. Nathan: Is Nurse Smith one of your favourites? No; I have no favourites.

Is she not in the habit of giving you presents of fruit and things? Yes; but she is not the only one.

Mr. Russell: About the pepper and salt incident, was the name of either Nurse Tidyman or Nurse McSweeney brought into the discussion by Nurse Wills or Nurse Quilkey? I do not remember who was mentioned. Nurse Quilkey was named as being in the ward at the time.

The Chairman: Referring to your property: What did the allotment at Waverley cost? I think £100.

Did you acquire that before or after you came here? That was bought before I came.

Mr. Russell: Was the Katoomba land the only land you acquired since you came here? Yes.

What are those cottages built of? Of weatherboard with brick verandahs.

The Chairman: What does it cost you for coal per annum? I have not counted it up.

Can you give me a rough idea? I cannot remember.

Have you no idea at all? The housekeeper can tell you how much she ordered; I paid half the amount.

I think you said your expenses were about £2 a month? Yes.

Had you any other expenses? Yes, clothing; there were other expenses.

Have you had any members of your family to assist? Not now.

Had you? I assisted my mother till 1897; she was aged and invalided.

You kept her? I thought it my duty to keep her.

Mr. Bridges: Did you ever know of any coal being brought from the laundry yard to your private quarters? No; except for the purposes already stated.

Did you know of food coming from the nurses' dining-room—joints at a time? Yes.

Did you ever give an order for a certain quantity of tea and sugar to be packed up and taken to the mountains? Never.

You are quite sure of that? Yes.

You never ordered any quantities of bloater paste or anything of that kind to be taken up? Nothing of the kind.

As a matter of fact, you have not ordered anything from the stores to be taken for your private use? No, I have not.

[*It was agreed at this stage that the official records relating to Annie Quilkey and Bessie Smith should be put in, Mr. Cargill being authorised to make an extract from the Hospital book of the record of Bessie Smith.*]

Elizabeth Middleton sworn and examined:—

Mr. Russell: This witness is called for my friend to cross-examine; she has no evidence to give that I know of.

Mr. Nathan (to witness): How long have you been here? About seven and a half years.

Have you relieved the housekeeper at the Matron's quarters during the last three years? Occasionally.

How many times? Very rarely; about six times in eighteen months.

For how many days at a time? For single days; one day at a time.

Where did you get the coal that you burned in the kitchen on those occasions? It was left there; I never had to bring it.

Was it left in buckets? No, in a scuttle.

Did you ever see it in buckets? No.

Do you know where the coal came from? It never troubled me where it came from.

Did you ever see it come from the laundry coal-house? No.

Did you never see coal from the laundry yard going to the Matron's quarters during the last three years? I may have seen it occasionally; very seldom.

Did you see joints of meat going from the nurses' quarters to the Matron's? I never noticed.

Will you swear you never saw them? Yes.

Will you swear, when you relieved there, that you never received them? If they came down I never saw them.

Mr. Russell: That closes my case.

Mr. Nathan: I have a case in reply, and desire to recall a number of witnesses.

Ada

Ada Anderson recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Did Maria McNulty state in your presence, on any occasion, that it did not cost the Matron 5s. a month to live? She said it did not cost her more than 5s. a month.

Who were present on that occasion? I remember Mary Flannery being there.

Do you remember Nurse Cahill? There were others present, but I only remember Flannery.

Mr. Russell: How long ago did this take place? I cannot remember how long ago; some months ago.

Have you no clear recollection of it at all? I remembered where it happened, but I do not remember how long ago it was.

Was it three months or three years ago? About ten or eleven months ago; it seems that long ago.

Where do you say it was? In the nurses' sitting-room.

Was there a fire there? I do not think there was; I cannot say.

Is there usually a fire in the winter? Always.

Margaret Cahill recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Were you present on any occasion when Maria McNulty said it did not cost the Matron 5s. per month to live? A few shillings, I heard her say on one occasion in the nurses' dining-room.

How long ago was that? I cannot say; she has said it at different times when I was there working. I asked what there would be for dinner, and she said whatever came in from the nurses' dining-room; she was only allowed a few shillings a week to keep the Matron.

That was when you were relieving? Yes, when I was working there.

Do you remember any occasion in the nurses' dining-room when she said words to that effect? Yes; I remember her saying a few shillings on one occasion.

Mr. Russell: Was Nurse Anderson there? There were some nurses. I cannot remember. I believe Nurse Anderson and Nurse Flannery were there.

Were you sitting round a fire? We were in the centre of the room.

Was any one sitting round the fire? I cannot remember if there was a fire or not.

Do you remember when it was? I cannot remember how long ago.

Was it more than six months ago? I cannot say. I remember it was said there, that is all.

Tell me within a year when it was said;—was it three years ago? Nurse Flannery was not in the dining-room; it is since Nurse Flannery worked in the dining-room.

When did she first work there? About two years ago.

It might be two years ago? It might be.

And it might be as recent as six months? Yes.

You cannot fix the date nearer than that? No.

Can you recollect whether it was summer or winter? I cannot recollect.

Do you recollect if there was a fire? I cannot say. I was helping with the housekeeping down here.

Mary Flannery recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Do you remember, on any occasion, Maria McNulty saying in your presence that it did not cost the Matron 5s. a month to live, or words to that effect? Yes; I do.

Will you tell us when that was;—how long ago was it, do you think? It might be twelve or thirteen months ago; I cannot say exactly.

Where did the conversation take place? In the nurses' sitting-room.

Do you recollect the exact words used? I cannot say the exact words. It was in the sitting-room, and there were other nurses present.

Mr. Russell: Did she say 5s., or a few shillings? Five shillings, to the best of my recollection.

Did you see Nurse Anderson pass out of here a moment ago? Yes; I saw her coming here.

Did you see her going out;—were you waiting at the door? No; I only just came in. I was not at the door a minute. There were other nurses there. I walked straight in.

Do you remember when this conversation took place? It seems ten or twelve months ago; I cannot say exactly.

Was it in the winter or summer? If it was twelve months ago it would be winter-time.

Would there be a fire in the room? In the winter-time we always have a fire.

Were you sitting round the fire? Yes; Maria often came over in the afternoon.

And sat there? Yes.

Where was she sitting? If there was a fire, we would be sitting in front of it.

If it was twelve months ago, in the winter, you would probably be sitting round the fire at the time? Yes.

Victoria Steel recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Were you present on any occasion when Maria McNulty said that it did not cost the Matron 5s. a month to live, or words to that effect? Yes. I heard her say in the nurses' sitting-room that it did not cost the Matron so many shillings per month to live, and she need not be so nasty with the nurses, as they very nearly kept her.

Will you tell me how long ago that was? It was some time ago; it must be quite twelve months ago.

If it was twelve months ago, and you were sitting in the nurses' room, there would be a fire? I had occasion to go in to see the senior nurse; that is how I came to hear the remark.

Have you heard her say it on more than one occasion? No.

Mr. Russell: You were not one of the party having a conversation there? No; I went into the sitting-room to see the senior nurse.

You heard the remark quite casually? Yes.

When

When did you hear the remark—as you walked to the group? I walked up to talk to the senior nurse, and I heard Maria McNulty, who was conversing with the nurses, make the remark; she was talking as I got into the room.

Did anyone else speak? I did not stop to hear.

You spoke to the senior nurse? Yes. I spoke to the senior nurse, Ada Anderson, and went out.

Were the nurses sitting down or standing? Some were sitting; McNulty and Flannery were sitting down. There were a few nurses there.

Was Ada Anderson sitting down? I cannot remember.

What part of the room were they in? In the sitting-room, on the side where the fireplace is; they were scattered about; they were not really in one part.

Were they in the middle of the room? Not exactly; they were nearer the fire.

Are you sure there was a fire? No, I am not sure of that. I was not long enough in the room.

What time of the day was it? In the afternoon.

In the middle of the afternoon? It must have been towards 4 o'clock; something like that.

You do not remember the time of the year? No.

It might have been more than twelve months ago? It is that, as near as I can recollect.

It seems to you about a year ago? Yes; it might be a little more or less.

You did not hear who else took part in the conversation? No.

Mr. Nathan: You saw Nurses Anderson, Flannery, and McNulty there;—did you notice Nurse Cahill? I cannot remember.

When you girls are discussing things in the sitting-room, you do not go whispering in corners? No.

There was some discussion about the Matron's treatment of the nurses? There is no necessity to whisper in corners.

There was a discussion about the Matron's treatment of the nurses, and you came in at that moment? Yes.

Mary Flannery again recalled:—

Mr. Russell: Do you know who introduced the subject of this conversation? I cannot exactly say how it came up; I forget. Of course, it is some time ago since it happened.

Do you remember Maria McNulty making the remark you mentioned? Yes, I do.

Did she first speak of it, or did someone speak of it to her? I cannot remember exactly.

Were you not discussing the Matron at the time? I suppose something must have been brought up about the Matron when the conversation took place.

Were you sitting down? It is more than likely we were sitting down, because it was a thing we generally did in the afternoon.

Do you remember whether Nurse Steel was there? I think she was near Nurse Anderson.

Were you all sitting down? I will not swear to the other two.

Can you recollect how long anyone was there besides yourself? No. It was nearly tea-time, so far as I remember.

Afternoon tea-time or 6 o'clock? I think about 4 o'clock. We have tea at 4 o'clock in the winter-time.

It was winter-time? Yes; I believe so.

Do you remember any nurse coming in, and walking out again? I cannot remember.

You were there some time yourself? I am always over there in the afternoon.

You are in charge of that room? Yes.

And, of course, nurses might walk in and out again? It is the usual thing.

Mr. Nathan: There was some discussion about the Matron's treatment of the nurses? Maria McNulty said the Matron should not be nasty to the nurses, seeing they kept her? Something like that it was.

Elizabeth Wills recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: You recollect the occasion of the salt and water incident? Yes.

When did you report that occurrence to the Matron? The very next morning.

Is it true you left it for a week? No; I told the Matron it was the night before.

Is it true that Nurse Quilkey, when she was called down, said that dry pepper had been administered? No. What I understood was that she put dry pepper in the mug, and mixed it with water.

It was not true that she said she saw Nurse Bessie Smith give the patients dry pepper? Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Russell: All the pepper you use is dry until it is mixed with water? Certainly it is.

Was there more than one occasion on which you said pepper was administered? Yes; but I had not seen it.

Mr. Nathan: You had heard of it, but you had not seen it? Yes.

Mr. Russell: What morning was it that you reported the occurrence? On the morning of 1st February.

Do you recollect the day of the week it was? To the best of my knowledge, it was Thursday.

What night was the pepper incident? 31st January.

And you believe that was Wednesday? Yes.

Did you not say it was done on the previous Saturday? No.

Or on Thursday before Saturday last? I said it was done on 31st January, and I reported it on 1st February.

When you told the Matron, you did not say, "Matron, this was done on 31st January"? Excuse me, I did—I said the night before.

Did you say "last night" or "the night before"? I said it was done last night, and I told her also it was done on the 31st January. The Matron did not speak to me from 1st February to 8th March; she passed through the wards, and never spoke to me.

On that morning was Quilkey sent for? Certainly she was sent for. The

The Matron spoke to you? Not after I had reported it; not until 8th March.
Was Quilkey sent for on 1st February? She was there in my presence.
After you had reported the matter, Quilkey was sent for? Yes.
Was Bessie Smith sent for? No; she came down with the reports.
Bessie Smith was in with the Matron at the same time as you and Quilkey? Yes; she was.
Mr. Nathan: Have you ever been brought before the Doctor until the last few days? I went to see him on Monday to change a key, and the Doctor spoke then.
Have you been reported during the ten years you have been here, until then? No, not to my knowledge.

Tessy Impey recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Were you present on an occasion when Nelly O'Hair seized some meat? Yes; I was.
Bessie Smith was in charge? Yes.
And this patient seized some meat? Yes, she did.
Is it true that on that occasion Nurse Quilkey said, when she was ordered to take the meat away from the patient, "No; I will not do it; let her choke"? She did not say that; it is not true.
Did she say anything like it? I was there. She was carrying some plates at the time, and before she could put them down, the patient had eaten the meat. When Bessie Smith told her to take the meat away from O'Hair, Quilkey said, "I cannot; she has swallowed it." And so she had; I was close by, and before I could take it she had swallowed it.
Would you have liked to take it? It was impossible; she had swallowed it.
She did not give you a chance? No.
Mr. Russell: Did Nurse Quilkey make any reply? Just exactly what I said.
Will you repeat it? "I cannot, Bessie; she has swallowed it."
What did Bessie Smith do? She was carving at the time, and she threw down the knives and walked away; she did not lock them up; I remembered it was a most unusual thing for a senior nurse to do—to leave knives about.
Why do you say Bessie Smith did not lock them up;—did you happen to know that Bessie Smith swore she locked them up? I am simply saying what I saw.
Where did she throw the knives? On to the table.
Not on the floor? No; she is not in the habit of throwing them on the floor; at least, I do not think so.
You never saw her? Very likely she did.
Mr. Nathan: Was she in a bad temper? Yes.
Mr. Russell: You never saw her throwing the knives on the floor? No, never.

Annie McLeod recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Were you present on an occasion when Nelly O'Hair seized some meat when Bessie Smith was carving? Yes.
Is it true that on that occasion, when Nurse Smith told Quilkey to take the meat from O'Hair, that Quilkey refused, and said, "Let her choke"? She most certainly did not do anything of the sort. She tried to take it, but O'Hair had swallowed it.
When you say she tried to take it from her, did she at once go towards the patient, or had she some plates in her hand? She had three plates in her hand, and she had to put them down.
It is untrue, then, that she said, "Let her choke?" She said, "She has swallowed it."
Did Bessie Smith put the knives in a drawer? No; she threw them on the board.
Was she very angry? Yes.
It is not true she put them in the drawer? She left them on the board where she was carving.
Is that a proper thing to do? No.
Mr. Russell: Did she throw them down? Yes.
Mr. Nathan: Is it true Nurse Quilkey abused Bessie Smith at that time? She said nothing, but that she could not get the meat, as the patient had swallowed it.
Mr. Russell: Have you sympathised with Bessie Smith about the way Quilkey has spoken to her? I did not say anything to anyone. I went to Quilkey's assistance, to help her get the meat from O'Hair.
What does going to her assistance mean;—did you get far enough to put your hand on the patient? Yes, I did.
Did you get your hand on before Nurse Quilkey or not? No; Nurse Quilkey got the patient first.
Did Quilkey try to take the meat from the patient? Certainly.
Did she try to make the patient open her mouth? Yes.
And she found the meat was swallowed? Yes; and another thing, O'Hair was a violent patient, and no one nurse should have been expected to go to her.
When did Nurse Quilkey have the plates in her hand? She took the plates in her hand to pass the dinners round; it was while she was doing that that the patient snatched the meat off the plate.
Off a plate, in Quilkey's hand? Yes.
Quilkey was standing by her at the time? She was standing at the end of the table O'Hair was sitting at.
And O'Hair seized the meat from the plate Quilkey had in her own hand? Yes.
And yet it was too late to take the meat from her? She had three plates in her hand at the time.
She was standing by the table? Yes.
What did Bessie Smith say? She told her to take the meat from the patient.
How soon did she say that? As soon as she saw what the patient had done.
What did Quilkey say? She came and told Nurse Smith that she could not take the meat, as the patient had swallowed it.
How soon afterwards did she say that? After she had tried to take the meat away.
She tried to carry out the instructions and then she replied? Yes.
In the meantime, you had come up and tried to help her before she replied? Certainly.
How far away was Bessie Smith? At the next table, carving.
You told us she threw the knives down on the board? Yes.
Is that the table? The board is on the table.
What became of the knife and fork? I stood there and looked after them. I went on with the carving.

Catherine

Catherine McSweeney recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Do you recollect the occasion when Nelly O'Hair took a piece of meat when Bessie Smith was carving? Yes, I do.

Is it true that when Bessie Smith told Annie Quilkey to take the meat from the patient she refused, and said, "No, let her choke"? She did not say that. She had some plates in her hand at the time. She put the plates down and ran to take the bit of meat out of O'Hair's mouth, but she had swallowed it in the meantime. She told Bessie Smith she had tried, but could not take the meat away as the patient had swallowed it.

What did Bessie Smith do with the knife and fork? She threw them down, and said she would see she would do as she was told.

And cleared off? Yes.

Is it true she put the knife and fork in a drawer? No; she put them on the table.

Did she throw them down? Yes.

Was she angry? Yes.

Mr. Russell: Where did the patient get the meat from? Off the plate.

Which plate? A plate Nurse Quilkey was carrying.

Nurse Quilkey was standing beside her? She had to pass her with the plates. O'Hair was sitting down, and she jumped up and snatched the meat.

Did she move out of the seat? She stood up and turned round. Nurse Quilkey had occasion to pass her.

How many plates was Nurse Quilkey carrying? I did not notice how many; her hands were full.

You are sure they were plates? Yes.

It might have been a dish of potatoes? No; I am sure she had plates.

Where was she carrying them from? She was serving the dinners round.

Where was she carrying them from? Bessie Smith was carving, and she was carrying the plates from that table.

Mr. Nathan: Was there any inquiry into this incident;—were you called upon to give evidence to Dr. Blaxland? No.

Annie Quilkey recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: You have heard about this occasion when O'Hair seized a piece of meat: is it true that when Bessie Smith told you to take the meat from the patient, you refused, and said, "Let her choke"? It is not true.

Did you say anything like it? No.

Will you tell us what took place? I was passing the dinners round at the time. I put the plates down to see if I could take the meat away from her; but by the time I got round she had swallowed the meat. That is all that transpired. Bessie Smith put the knives down.

Did she put them down? She just threw them down.

And cleared off? Yes.

Did you tell her you could not get the meat as the patient had swallowed it? Yes.

Was O'Hair a pretty violent patient? Yes.

And she was not allowed to have meat because she was a paralytic? Yes.

You would have a difficulty in getting the meat from her once she had it in her mouth? Yes.

Mr. Russell: You said you went round to take the meat from her;—where did you go from? I was passing the dinners. I put the plates down on the table and went to her.

Did you put the plates down close by her? I put them on the table where Bessie Smith was carving; it was close to the table at which O'Hair was sitting.

What sized piece of meat was it? Only a small piece.

Was it as big as a chop? No.

Mr. Nathan: That is all the witnesses I wish to call in reply.

Mr. Russell: There is one other matter I should like to put the Matron in the box again to question her upon.

The Court adjourned till 11 a.m. the following day at the Board-room.

THURSDAY, 28 *JUNE*, 1900.

The Court reassembled at 11 a.m. in the Departmental Board-room, Young-street.

Mr. Russell: I do not propose to call further evidence except in regard to the Matron's housekeeping affairs. I have requested the Secretary of the Civil Service stores to furnish a copy of the accounts for the last three years to 1899. The baker, Wolff, has promised to go through his books and send in a report at 2 o'clock to-day; and the Fresh Food and Ice Co., also. With regard to Byrnes, most of his books have been destroyed in the quarantine, and he is unable to furnish any particulars, except for the last year or so. He also expects to be here at 2 o'clock. I think the statement which I have here from the Civil Service store will satisfy my friend.

Mr. Nathan: This statement only shows the monthly totals; it does not give the details. I should prefer particulars of three months—any three months my friend selects—of 1899.

Mr. Russell: We are willing to produce all particulars. I think an adjournment till to-morrow would be best; it would be easier to get all the evidence by that time than by 2 o'clock to-day.

[*The records of Annie Quilkey and Bessie Smith were put in and made an exhibit of the Court.*]

Mr. Nathan: I do not admit the proof of the statements contained in those records.

The Chairman: But you consent to their being put in.

Mr. Nathan: Yes. I should like to have the letter sent by Nurse Quilkey to Dr. Sinclair.

Dr. Sinclair: I do not think I have it.

Mr.

Mr. Nathan: Miss Quilkey has a copy.
The Chairman: She might produce it, and let Dr. Sinclair verify it.
Dr. Sinclair: I doubt whether I could say it is a copy.
Mr. Nathan: It is simply a letter asking for an interview.
The Court adjourned until 10 a.m. on the morrow.

FRIDAY, 29 *JUNE*, 1900.

The inquiry was resumed at 10 a.m. in the Board-room.

Joseph Purcell sworn and examined :—

Mr. Russell: You are in the employ of Bernard Byrnes? Yes.
Have you the business ledger with you? Yes.
Will you produce it. [*Book produced.*] Have you looked up what entries you have of the deliveries of coal, either to Miss Fairbairn or Dr. Flashman? The account is in Dr. Flashman's name.
How many entries can you show? Three.
What are the dates? August 16th, 1898.
How much coal was delivered then? One ton.
What was the next? December 21st, 1899.
How much then? One ton.
And after that? February 5th, 1900.
How much was delivered then? One ton.
Have you no record of coal delivered between the last two dates? No; I have not.
If coal were paid for by cash on delivery, would that appear in the ledger? No.
Where are your records prior to 1898? This ledger started about the beginning of 1898.
And those are all the entries you have in that ledger? Yes.
Have you your delivery books? We have no books; we only have loose tickets.
If coal were paid for on delivery a ticket would be given? There would be no record—a receipt would be given by the carter, nothing more.
Have you any of these tickets for a year back, or more than a year back? They were all destroyed in the quarantine; besides which we have removed twice.
Mr. Byrnes is the contractor to the Asylum? Yes.
Since when? I cannot tell you; he might loose it for awhile and then get it again.
Since when have you been continuously contracting? Since January, 1899. There was a break of about six months previous to that—from August, 1898, to the end of the year.
Were you contracting before that? Yes.
For some time before that? Yes.
Mr. Russell: I should like to recall the Matron.

Mary Ann Fairbairn recalled :—

Mr. Russell: You have heard that the last entry in Byrnes' ledger was February of this year;—when was the last coal you got before that? August, 1898.
From whom was that obtained? I do not know.
I am talking of 1900;—did you get any coal in 1899? We got a ton between July and August.
From whom? I cannot say.
Do you remember whether it was a cash purchase? Yes.
Do you tell Maria what groceries to order, or does she decide herself? She orders them herself.
Does she refer to you at all? Very rarely.
Mr. Nathan: Will you tell me this: the tree Dr. Blaxland gave you, was that a willow tree which fell down in one of the plantations? No; it was one of the large gum-trees.
Mr. Russell: Can you say when it was consumed? We did not begin to use it until about 1898—twelve months afterwards.

Maria McNulty recalled :—

Mr. Russell: Do you remember any coal being delivered by Byrnes at the beginning of this year? Yes.
Can you remember what was the last lot delivered before that? It was in the middle of the year, I think.
Do you know where it came from? From Byrnes'.
How was it paid for? I forget; I think I sent a patient with the money. It was the last time I sent a patient.
Can you remember what you did the time before the last? No, I cannot.
When you ordered groceries, did Miss Fairbairn tell you what to get, or did you order yourself? I ordered myself.
Without asking her what you should order? Yes.
Do you remember where you got the Matron's sugar from? From the Civil Service stores.
How long is it since you ceased getting tea from the Civil Service? I do not remember; it is some time ago.
Do you remember where the flour came from? From the Civil Service, a few times.
Anywhere else? From Wolff's, the baker's.
Mr. Nathan: When you got it from the baker's I suppose you paid cash? No.
It was entered in the bills? Yes.
Have you any bills which will show that? No; I do not keep the bills.
You say you got flour from the Civil Service stores? I did not get it regularly; I only got it occasionally.
When did you cease getting tea? I do not know; I got it when I wanted it; I do not know how often.

Did

Did you give Quilkey the hint that the Matron thought she had told the Assistant Superintendent about using the Government coal? I did not tell her.

You did not give her the hint? No.

You swear that? I swear it.

Did you hear that the Matron thought Quilkey had given the information? Yes, I did.

Yet you swear you never gave her the hint? Yes; I never gave her the hint.

When the Assistant Superintendent sent to you about the fuel, did he ask you where the Matron got her coal from to burn in the kitchen? He did not say anything about the kitchen; he said "Where do you buy the coal?" and I said, "From Byrnes."

Will you swear he did not ask you where the coal came from that you used in the kitchen, and that you said you bought it all from Byrnes? I do not remember.

Will you swear that you did not? I do not remember being asked much about coal. He asked me where the tons and tons of wood went to that were taken from the old building.

Do you swear he did not ask you where the coal came from that the Matron burned in the kitchen? He asked me where I got the coal from, and I said from Byrnes; that is what he asked me, and that is what I answered.

Mr. Russell: Can you remember when you consumed the last of the wood from the tree that was cut down? We were burning a little up to April of this year.

Where was it stacked? In the cellar and in the scullery.

Annie Quilkey recalled:—

Mr. Nathan: Was it Maria McNulty who told you that the Matron suspected you had given information to Mr. Whitling about her using Government coal? Yes.

There is no doubt about it? No.

It was in consequence of what she told you that you went and saw the Matron? Yes; she said it in the front of witnesses; there were other nurses present at the time.

The Chairman: That concludes the inquiry. I suppose you gentlemen desire to address the Committee?

Mr. Nathan: I have been put in the position of making the charges, and I claim the right to reply.

Mr. Russell: Then it is left for me to open?

The Chairman: If you wish.

Mr. Russell: The Matron has been brought here to answer four specific charges. Those charges are framed in words chosen by my legal friend; and it will be necessary for me to draw the attention of the Board to the actual words of those charges, because it is upon that I am relying. As I said, there are four charges. Referring to them briefly, the first two are practically charges of laziness, or idleness, or callousness. They suggest that the Matron, when things were going wrong in the wards, rather than trouble herself, allowed things to go their own way—rather than reprimand anybody and do her duty in the protection of the patients, she allowed things to go on unchecked. The third charge relates to the alleged use of fuel intended for the patients and nurses, and of food also; while the fourth charge, which seems to me to be the key to the whole inquiry, alleges unfair treatment of Miss Quilkey by the Matron. It is this allegation of unfair treatment which affords Miss Quilkey an opportunity to instigate this inquiry. So far as she is personally concerned, that is the charge of deepest interest to her. It is her purpose to show that she herself has been unfairly treated; not that the patients have been unfairly treated. Reviewing the case on the point, the statement we have is that in the interview with Nurse Quilkey, when there was a discussion between her and the Matron about this use of coal and provisions, the Matron reported her to Dr. Blaxland for insubordination. Quilkey's case is that the Matron was wrongly using this Government material, and that she went to the Matron in a conciliatory spirit. It is hard for us to determine on the evidence exactly what happened at that interview. The Matron says Quilkey was impertinent, and that she reported her for it; Quilkey says she was perfectly deferential and proper in her manner. That is her case. She was wrongly suspected, and she went to put herself straight with the Matron. Whoever reported the abuse, it was not Quilkey. Now, is Quilkey's case on the point reasonable? Other than Quilkey and the Matron, no one was present at the interview. Quilkey says, "The Matron was in the wrong; I went in a conciliatory spirit"; yet it is clear that Quilkey rushes off to Mr. Whitling, and the Matron reports her for impertinence. Now, was her attitude fair, and deferential, and conciliatory? Both Quilkey and the Matron are fairly clever women; and if one woman were in the wrong and the other was conciliatory is it likely the interview would end in the way it did. Is it possible or credible that Quilkey was conciliatory, and that she should immediately rush off to Mr. Whitling, who really was not the proper person to complain to? The nurses, I understand, had nothing to do with the Assistant Superintendent, whose duties are to attend to the purely business side of the establishment. Dr. Blaxland is the right authority to approach; yet, knowing this, Quilkey proceeds to the Assistant Superintendent; and when she was told of the charge of insubordination by the Medical Superintendent she makes these counter-charges. She did not initiate the report which brought the Matron and her before Dr. Blaxland; the Matron herself was the author of that; and then Quilkey counter-charged. We have Quilkey's evidence that she was asked what she wanted to say in her own defence by Dr. Blaxland; and we have her own evidence as to what occurred before Dr. Sinclair. She says she was never given an opportunity to rebut these charges. My friend Mr. Cargill elicited, in cross-examination, from Miss Quilkey:—"I do not remember whether Dr. Sinclair told me he could not deal at that stage with my charges, but he did say I was there charged myself, and that after I had defended myself I could bring charges against the Matron." On her own evidence, does not Quilkey disprove the charge that her dismissal was procured without her being given an opportunity to rebut the charge? She says she had plenty of time to say what she wanted. Does she now bring any evidence to show that she was a good nurse, that she was willing to nurse or to learn nursing, or that her demeanour was perfectly respectful? Might she not have offered that when she had the opportunity to make her statement before the Inspector-General? Would it not have been of great importance, and of great service in this inquiry, if she had said to the Inspector-General at that interview: "I cannot get on with the Matron, I do my best and try to nurse well, and I do maintain a respectful demeanour, and the nurses

nurses who know me well will say I do." That would have been the right attitude for her to take. If this charge is unsustained, it seems to me that, so far as the case can be of any personal advantage to Miss Quilkey, it must go down altogether. The earlier charges are more important, from one point of view—and that the standpoint of their importance to the general public. The charges that the patients of this Institution are under the care of an incapable Matron—of a Matron who permits abuses by failing to report them, are of much more serious magnitude, when we consider the number of patients under her control, viz., 380. How many members of the public must be interested in these, or in the patients in other institutions under the same administration? For not only are those interested who actually have friends or relatives or acquaintances among the patients, but all those members of the public who believe in humane administration, and who are burdened with the payment of taxes for the upkeep of these institutions, are interested in knowing whether the patients are well cared for. From the public standpoint, therefore, the earlier charges, as I before said, are the most important of those before this inquiry. Charge 1 embodies the incident which we have spoken of shortly as the "pepper incident." The charge is, that when the facts were reported to the Matron, "she neither reported, reprimanded, or interfered with the conduct of the said Bessie Smith." Though a good deal of evidence has been called which is not altogether relevant, the Matron, I submit, has clearly shown that she did report the matter to Dr. Blaxland; and that is sufficient to clear us. Bessie Smith comes into this case in many ways, and it is necessary to look a little more closely into this occurrence. It is impossible to discover what that pepper incident is founded on. The evidence of the nurses is conflicting, as, indeed, is much of the evidence throughout the case. The majority of the witnesses called by Quilkey say, in relation to this charge, that the pepper was administered by Bessie Smith herself to five patients in succession, and that in one instance McSweeney assisted by holding the patient's nose. To account for such a circumstance Bessie Smith must have been four-handed.

Mr. Nathan: She said Quilkey gave some.

Mr. Russell: All these witnesses say the pepper was given by Bessie Smith herself; but Quilkey says she gave this noxious draught, under Bessie Smith's instructions, to one of the patients. The Matron, it appears, was unable to get to the bottom of this matter; she regarded it as a plot, and it is not astonishing to me that she should do so. It is clear she reported it to Dr. Blaxland, and that he dealt with it; and, therefore, so far as the first charge goes, it falls to the ground. She reported the matter, and a change was made in the ward, some of the nurses being transferred to another ward. In regard to this incident there was one point which my friend, though afforded the opportunity, refrained from investigating. One of the patients to whom the pepper was said to have been administered was Emma Rowe. I elicited that this patient was well and able to work in the sewing-room at the time the matter was reported. My friend made no attempt to refute the statement. Though it was said by the nurses, who testified to the incident, that the pepper was given as a punishment—for what was not explained.

The Chairman: It was said the patients would not take their food; it was on that account they were punished.

Mr. Russell: Of course the Court will see all the evidence. My evidence is that Rowe was well, and working in the sewing-room, and, therefore, could not be giving much trouble. One of Quilkey's own witnesses said none of these patients were very troublesome. I thought the idea of that was to show that Bessie Smith's account was aggravated. Now, with regard to the "mug incident," as it has been termed, which forms the basis of the second charge, I submit that of this charge, also, the Matron must be exonerated. The complainant's own evidence showed there was some roughness; but a most important query by the Chairman, put immediately, elicited the fact that the striking with the mug left no mark. As in the case of the first charge, the second also sets out that the Matron "neither reported, reprimanded, or in any way interefered with" Bessie Smith. The evidence adduced by the complainant is that the Matron spoke reproachfully, and that Bessie Smith did not want any breakfast next morning, her explanation being that she had been caught by the Matron and was too upset to eat anything. That is most important when, by way of corroboration on the other side, we have the Matron's and Bessie Smith's own evidence that the latter was reprimanded by the Matron, both in the ward and in the office next morning. More important still than that is the fact that an administrative change for the better was introduced: the opaque mugs, in which the draughts could not be seen, were done away with, and glasses were substituted. Various other incidents have been brought in—Bessie Smith's treatment of Quilkey with regard to the seizure of some meat by a paralytic patient for instance—but I do not propose to go at length into these. If Bessie Smith was angry it was to her credit. According to Miss Quilkey's own story, the patient seized the meat, and she did not succeed in getting it from her; and Bessie Smith surely was not at fault in assuming that, had Quilkey not delayed, and had she been more alert, she might have succeeded in taking the meat from the patient. If Bessie Smith lost her temper it was clearly out of zeal for her duties. After her temper had cooled down she had to report Quilkey, who had been sulky since that time. With regard to the cruelty of which Quilkey was said to have been guilty before leaving the Institution, Dr. Blaxland's evidence shows that when that matter was reported he had already recommended Quilkey's dismissal; so that it clearly did not influence her discharge. Now, the third charge, to which we are next brought, involves at the same time the business management of the Institution and the Matron's honesty; but the circumstances of the charge are so trivial that I cannot believe I have to defend the Matron. Quilkey has not proved, nor have any of her witnesses proved, that she ever saw the Matron eat the food brought into the kitchen in the way described. I am unable to deny that a lot of food was brought into the kitchen, and that coal was brought to the office in buckets; but putting Miss Quilkey's case at its highest she did not see the coal taken to the kitchen, nor did her witnesses; nor did her witnesses see the food eaten. On the contrary, the Matron has ordered food for herself, and a lot of food taken over was supplied to the patients, and, indeed, was sent specially for the patients. The evidence my friend has called with regard to this food from the wards seems to be entirely answered by the number of patients, male and female, who were employed about the Matron's quarters. These people had dinners, or tit-bits, or something of the sort, given them by McNulty; and a great many nurses had food cooked for them. It was clear this had nothing to do with the Matron, or with the Junior Medical Officer. The Matron says she gave McNulty permission to cook for the nurses, but stipulated that they must supply their own coal; and they seem to have allowed the doors between their quarters and the Matron's to remain open purposely to allow of the fuel being taken. Although we are given to believe that this charge is of a most serious kind, it seems impossible to prove, in spite of the fact that these nurses were

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about the kitchen, and in spite of the fact that they frequently went for afternoon tea, that the Matron ever ate any of the food sent down—none of the witnesses ever saw or pretended to see that; and, besides, it is quite obvious she could not have consumed the quantities of food sent down; nor is anyone able to prove that the coal which was sent from the office was actually used in the kitchen. The only definite information is furnished by Quilkey, who said she saw it going down, and used it. It is clear McNulty did a great amount of cooking; and it is unfair that the Matron should bear the expense of the fuel consumed in that way. If she had been charged for it, possibly it would never have been allowed to go on. McNulty appears to have been a most benevolent institution; she was sought after by the nurses to cook extra dishes for them when they got poor cooking from the general kitchen, and she had the care of these patients. The nurses who have been called against the Matron all admit having had special meals.

The Chairman: Afternoon tea.

Mr. Russell: Some of them meals; one had meals for several consecutive days. The rules do seem extraordinary. I am in a delicate position in criticising these rules before the Board; but I must confess that to me they do seem extraordinary. Under them the housekeeper has so much per annum deducted from her salary for fuel; and yet no fuel is supplied to her. Because it is deducted from her cheque, it must remain unquestioned that McNulty was entitled to Government coal. It is absurd to say she must get her meals in the nurses' dining-room. She could not attend to her own duties if she must do that. The housekeeper's fuel must be used, and her food must be cooked in the Doctor's stove if she is to do her work properly; and therefore she was clearly entitled to fuel from the Government. As a matter of fairness the Government should have defrayed one-third of the cost of running that stove, even if no food had been supplied to and cooked for the patients, or any cooking done for the nurses. McNulty no doubt considered that the Government owed her coal, and that she might use the coal in what she thought was a fair quantity, which was brought over for the Matron's office. Now, with regard to the food from the wards, it seems to me that is amply explained by the food distributed among the patients. My friend attempted to make a good deal of capital out of that, but he allowed to go uncontradicted the evidence that the vegetables supplied to the Matron by the Hospital were paid for; therefore, so far as my friend was laying stress on the vegetables, that part immediately vanishes from the case. From the nurses' room it was principally joints that were provided, and it is submitted in evidence on our side, and remains uncontradicted, that the Matron seldom ate meat. Another matter referred to was tea. The tea is a thing I have to lay some stress upon, because it was not a commodity which would be likely to be supplied to be passed on to the patients in the same way that the food from the wards was. I knew nothing about the subject of the tea till this morning, until these particulars were forthcoming from the Civil Service. I presumed tea was amongst the groceries; I saw there was some flour, but not much; the tea, it appears, is sent over regularly. Altogether, it appears to me, this third charge has arisen out of the confusion of rules—out of the impracticable and unworkable rules that are in force—as to the use of this stuff and the supply of coal to the Matron, and out of the habit the nurses themselves had of sending food from their quarters without being asked by the Matron, considering it was the right thing to do. Nurse Flannery said, in reply to the Board, who questioned her in reference to her statement, that when in charge of the nurses' room, and when in the ward, she had continuously sent food to the Matron's—that she supposed it was the right thing to do, as it had been the practice before her time. In all cases where food was sent from the wards to the Matron's quarters for the patients working there, it would appear that the nurses themselves judged the quantity. The prevalence of the afternoon tea habit was shown by Nurse Cahill. She apparently sent over milk to make the afternoon tea with, after these abuses had been discovered and reformed. Since these matters were brought before the authorities in March, reforms have been introduced, and no fuel and no food has gone down to the Matron's quarters from the wards or from the nurses' quarters. Every matter which has been mentioned here, and which was one of administration has been reformed since March—since, in fact, it came under the knowledge of the proper authorities. I cannot leave this subject without pointing out that a large margin of exaggeration has to be allowed in dealing with the evidence of the complainant and her witnesses. In every matter almost the stories told are discrepant; in some they are utterly incredible. Nurse Tidyman, for example, was so anxious to prove Quilkey's case that she had to see the coal right down from the office to the kitchen. Apparently she did not want to admit that she was in the kitchen a great deal. She explained she was only there occasionally on visiting days; but on each of these occasional visits she saw the coal going downstairs. Another of Quilkey's witnesses, Nurse Steel, who came to prove that McNulty had said the Matron's living did not cost more than a few shillings per month, said, "I walked into the room to give a message, and I heard McNulty say the Matron should not be hard on the nurses, as her own living does not cost her more than a few shillings a month." She walked into the room at the critical moment, and then walked out again. She could not submit to cross-examination; she simply heard this one statement; it was all the evidence she wanted; and as to giving further facts of how the conversation occurred she was entirely dumb. That is the woman whose mother Quilkey is living with, and through her Quilkey has access to all the gossip which goes on in the nurses' mess-room; and any man who has had experience of large institutions where there are many officers, knows how the junior officers at their own dinner-table will take, as the subject of conversation, the manager and the higher officials. I have seen it myself, and the members of the Board know that kind of thing is a sure topic of conversation. It was not only that Nurse Steel's evidence was absurd; but it was remarkable how all the nurses were unanimous as to the statement that McNulty said the Matron's living did not cost her more than 5s. a month. One said "a few shillings," but that was the only variation from complete unanimity on the point. The first few nurses I questioned about it were diffident as to time; the others put it at a year ago. In that they were also unanimous. On points they did not expect to be questioned about—as to whether there was a fire; or whether they were sitting or standing; who constituted the company, and what they were discussing—they could not give a coherent statement. How absurd this is. McNulty herself has sworn the Matron's cost of living is about £2 per month; and the Matron confirms it. On the basis of 5s. per month, or £3 a year, the Matron's expenses would not exceed £9 for the last three years; whereas her bill from the Civil Service Store for groceries alone is £17 for that period. And that average of her expenditure in this direction in not decreasing; it amounts to about 10s. per month. As I said McNulty's own statement refutes the evidence of the other side. As a matter of fact a body of nurses is very much like a body of sailors; they are congregating together continually and there is a uniformity

uniformity in their ideas. If we were dealing with sailors we should find that all those from the forecastle would tell exactly the same story. In the same way it is not wonderful that the nurse's statements coincide, and that the discrepancies are few; but the few there are are sufficiently serious. Little things have come out in cross-examination—such as that the pepper administered was dry—which show this clearly. This word "dry" had to be explained away somehow, and not only one but more than one witness introduced the word in this absurd way. As I said, the nurses have their meals together, and they have one constant topic of conversation, which is the Institution they work in and its affairs; and it is natural that the Matron, whom it concerns them greatly whether they get on ill or well with, should be a considerable portion of their conversatian. In any Institution there must be some few nurses disaffected Take the case of Quilkey: She was the junior, in point of service, of all the nurses called on her side. She is a cleverer woman than all of them, and better dressed. It has not been the least bit difficult for her to make herself the leader of these more stupid nurses who have been called on her side. She has fulfilled her natural *role* in this matter as an agitator. How did she behave before Dr. Sinclair? She has an opportunity of clearing herself, and she threatens the Inspector-General with an inquiry. She does not say, "I would like to call evidence to show I am a good nurse, and respectable," and so on; no, she says, "I will have an inquiry upon this matter." Is that inconsistent with the theory that she is a cleverer woman than the rest of the nurses, and had obtained the leadership over them—in fact, that she had put herself at the head of the disaffected party in the nurses' common room? There is one other item which shows there is a margin of exaggeration to be allowed all through Quilkey's statement, and that is the matter of the carts bringing the coal. All the witnesses, in opening the case, said that before the retrenchment the coal came in carts and was put down the coal hole; whereas, it is clear the coal came from the engine room and was brought in barrows. If they saw them at all, the nurses saw the carts after the retrenchment; but in order to put the Matron in the wrong, and to support Quilkey's case, they profess to have noticed them before. It is not the statement of one nurse. It shows the story has been carefully gone into, and that they have all come prepared to say the carts came prior to the retrenchment. Altogether, I submit that when the margin which is necessary to be allowed has been allowed these charges against the Matron must appear very trivial. The Matron is a woman of responsibilities. She is in charge of this Institution, with over 400 people under her control—an Institution which has grown to its present considerable dimensions during the time she has been here. The Matron has not time to look after her own staff and her own cooking. That is entirely done by McNulty, who appears to be invested with complete discrimination as to what she shall order and what she shall serve at meal-times. The casual purchases were made by McNulty. The things ordered outside were ordered by her. If things were wanted from the wards, they were asked for by McNulty. The nurses all say the food went down openly; only one saw a covered dish; and only one says the Matron saw it. There are very few other matters I need refer to; but there is one matter my friend went into, but abandoned.

Mr. Nathan: Do not say that; I have abandoned nothing.

Mr. Russell: You have abandoned the vegetables, surely.

Mr. Nathan: No; I have not.

Mr. Russell: Very well, then. My friend, in his cross-examination of the Matron, went into her private affairs. I do not know whether he started out with the idea that the Matron made money by selling the joints, and built houses with the proceeds; but, whatever it was, he entirely abandoned it. The whole case, I confidently submit, has completely broken down so far as it concerns the Matron. What we have brought in reply utterly discredits the two first charges, while the evidence of McNulty completely demolishes charge 3.

Mr. Nathan: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Bridges, for any remarks I am about to make affecting Dr. Blaxland I offer no apology; because he is a man, and he must be prepared to take the responsibilities of his actions. If he has allowed his heart to interfere with his head in this matter, he must stand his gruelling. As for the Matron, it is as painful for me as for you—it is painful for me at any time to have to attack a woman—especially is it so when that woman has occupied an honorable position for years, as Miss Fairbairn has, and who has many friends who are the mutual friends of all of us. But I have a duty to do here, and that, too, in defence of a woman—Annie Quilkey—who, although she was not the Matron's protege or Dr. Blaxland's pet, is quite as honest—is more honest—than Bessie Smith, and as respectable as the Matron or any woman they have in that Institution. This woman, for whom I am appearing, in defence—because it is in defence of her character she comes here—was cast out into the streets at a moment's notice by Dr. Blaxland on a charge of impertinence. If you believe Miss Quilkey, she asked that the grounds of her dismissal might be put in writing; but Dr. Blaxland refused to do it—as a matter of fact, he dare not. This woman, I say, was thrown out into the streets, although she asked to be allowed to stay till the morrow. She was summarily dismissed after three and a half years' service in this Institution. This woman, against whom they can bring nothing to impeach her honesty, although one of the oldest members of the Bar—Mr. Robert Smith, than whom there is no abler man in the profession—is attending personally to this case. Not a single thing have they been able to produce to throw doubt upon the credibility of Annie Quilkey. Now, Mr. Chairman, you may very well ask yourself this: Was this woman dismissed for impertinence, or because they imagined that in getting rid of her they would frighten the other nurses, and hush up this business about the coals and other things? Dr. Blaxland has been at this Institution for eighteen years, the Matron for fifteen years; and people in such positions get hand-in-glove. Can you blame me, therefore, for saying that it is their mutual interest to stick together, and support each other? Of course, my friend has carefully avoided this point, but the Court has to consider why it is that these charges, which are now made openly, were not instigated by the authorities of this important Institution; why they were not laid by Dr. Sinclair, and proved. Why was Miss Quilkey left to do it? It may be it was thought she would not dare to do it; but, having stated these things, she says, "I will take them in hand and prove them"; and I hope to satisfy you she has proved every one of them. When this woman was dismissed from this Institution, she had no appeal to the Public Service Board, because she had not come under it; and it was only because she had influence to bring about this inquiry, that she is enabled to come before you now. I ask you to add to your finding that there is nothing against this woman's character; otherwise she is branded as a woman who was kicked out of this Asylum, and sustains an indignity from which she will suffer all her life. Why does she come here? it may be asked. Let me put this before you; or rather, let me first say this in reference to Dr. Sinclair: Dr. Sinclair,

Sinclair, good soul as he is, has acted very weakly in this matter, and got rid of Dr. Blaxland in one act, because the other side carefully avoided referring to it; but at the same time we see how anxious Mr. Smith was to get these documents before the Board. As a matter of fact, this letter of Dr. Blaxland's is worth a "Jew's eye" to me. "I have the honor to report," writes that gentleman on March 8th, "that the nurse named in the margin [Annie Quilkey], and whose papers are sent herewith, has been guilty of insubordination, and to recommend her dismissal. She went to the Matron's office to deny some trivial report about herself, lost her temper, and threatened to report the Matron to the Assistant Superintendent for stealing coal; and actually did so. The report was absolutely false." This is Dr. Blaxland's report. But what about the evidence I have brought here? Disregard it, and what is Dr. Blaxland's opinion worth? What chance would any nurse have if a matter were reported to Dr. Blaxland? "She went to the Matron to deny some trivial report," and "threatened to report the Matron to the Assistant Superintendent." There is no mention in this report that Annie Quilkey threatened the Matron to expose other things. No, the Matron's friend, Dr. Blaxland, only refers to the coal stealing, when recommending Quilkey's dismissal. We find Dr. Sinclair writes: "I have seen this nurse, and heard her defence, which amounts to denial of the offence. It now becomes a case of believing her statement or the Matron's; and, in view of her previous record, and Dr. Blaxland's opinion" (what is it worth—the man who would write that letter?), "and my observation of the nurse, I must accept the Matron's account." [In other words, I must take the words of the Matron as officer, as against the nurse and servant.] "I therefore order Nurse Quilkey's discharge. The nurse brings countercharges against the Matron which are beside the present case, but might be worth inquiry by Dr. Blaxland." We are told that subsequently some inquiry was held. Now, this document is of importance to me for more reasons than one. Why was Dr. Sinclair not called by the other side? I had to put my head in the lion's mouth when calling upon Dr. Blaxland to give evidence, and I ask why was not Dr. Sinclair called. They have never denied the fact that Quilkey spoke to Dr. Sinclair, and in the course of the interview said something about an inquiry, and that Dr. Sinclair observed, "There is no necessity to talk about an inquiry; you are not dismissed yet." Dr. Blaxland's letter, I would have you observe, is dated 8th March, and Dr. Sinclair's, the 19th March. There is not the slightest doubt they must have spoken to each other about the case; but Dr. Blaxland's opinion and the Matron's word must be taken against this woman, and in a moment of weakness Dr. Sinclair allows her to be dismissed. It is an important matter to me in another way: not only does it show the relations between Dr. Blaxlnad and the Matron, but it also shows how they were persecuting this woman. There is an interval of eleven days between Dr. Blaxland's recommendation and Dr. Sinclair's reply; and never anticipating that Dr. Sinclair would approve of Quilkey's dismissal on the 19th, they readied up this charge of cruelty to O'Hair on the night of the 18th March. Bessie Smith and the Matron bring this charge, which was reported to Dr. Blaxland on the morning of the 19th; and Dr. Blaxland in evidence says: "I did not inquire into it, because I knew she was going to be dismissed"; but he did not hesitate, when dismissing Quilkey, to say that this charge of cruelty had been brought against her. In his heart of hearts he felt that the charge of impertinence was a weak one; but they had to get rid of Quilkey, and they thought they would kick her out. There is one thing you must not overlook, though my friend may say what he likes about nurses cackling. This girl was turned out on 19th March; it is now 29th June, and the inquiry was only commenced a few days ago—three months after Quilkey is discharged. Yet, what do we find? Eighteen nurses, whose interest it is to stick to the powers that be, have come forward to offer their evidence; and I ask you to believe they are witnesses of truth. How can we believe otherwise that these women will go so much against their interests as to give evidence for Quilkey, when they know they must incur the displeasure of Dr. Blaxland and his friend, the Matron. After the row, in March, when the supplies of provisions are stopped, we find Wills against whom there is nothing brought, hauled before the Doctor when this inquiry starts; and we find Flannery, who has been in the Institution for years, has her cupboards overhauled in her absence; in fact, every effort has been made to prevent these women giving evidence. However, you have had the opportunity of seeing them in the box, and of hearing their cross-examination, and I ask you to believe that they are witnesses of truth. Now, we must come to this matter: it is a very marvellous thing that Dr. Blaxland should have allowed this woman to be dismissed for impertinence, without bringing her face to face with the Matron. Is it fair that the accuser and the accused should be given no opportunity of questioning each other. Now, I want to come to this, the charges that are made here, I submit to you, I have proved, one and all of them, and I will show you how. First of all, let us deal with the charge against Bessie Smith, of forcibly administering noxious ingredients to the patients of No. 4 ward. Take the facts in connection with the incident: We will first of all deal with Bessie Smith, the woman whom Dr. Blaxland believes in preference to anyone else. She admits she has a violent temper, and that she used to swear until the Matron reprimanded and stopped her; she is a woman, whose record shows that she has been hauled up three times, and once severely reprimanded. And yet she is held up as a model of discipline, whom all the nurses was against, because she did her work so well. We have seen Bessie Smith give her evidence; and we have heard Wills, Tidyman, McSweeney, and Quilkey, swear that this pepper was administered and describe how it was done. Bessie Smith, in charge of a ward and of certain patients, not violent, but who would not eat their food, says, "I will make them eat it." She gets a mixture of pepper, salt, and water; she takes the patients in succession, and, having pinned their arms behind the form with her knee pressed against them, puts one arm under their chins, and with another nurse holding the nose, forcibly gives them the mixture. The patients, we are told, were sick after swallowing it. Now, what happens? Nurse Wills, against whom nothing has been reported for ten years, goes next morning to the Matron, and reports the circumstance. The Matron receives the report, with the observation, "Is this a plot against the Charge-nurse?" Nothing, of course, must be said about dear Bessie, the Matron's friend. Flannery then goes, and Quilkey comes down; there is no talk between the three; and Quilkey verifies Wills' report. Now, Dr. Blaxland has sworn that the Matron reported the matter to him. I have no doubt it is so; but it was not reported as a charge against their pet, Bessie Smith. It was something of this sort: "What do you think of Quilkey and these others;"—and mind you, Tidyman and McSweeney were not called upon either by the Matron or the Doctor for weeks afterwards—"they accuse Bessie Smith of giving the patients pepper and salt? Oh, we must have them removed." Thereupon Quilkey, Tidyman, and Wills, without being called upon, are removed from Bessie Smith's ward. McSweeney, a poor, quiet, inoffensive girl, who would not say "boo" to a goose, they allow to remain—but they do not get her evidence. Now, having read Dr. Blaxland's letter, and knowing the intimacy there is between them, do you believe the Matron reported Bessie Smith? It

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s a peculiar thing that these nurses were removed from the ward; it is a funny thing there was no inquiry for months afterwards. Is it not fair to say that Bessie Smith was neither reported, nor reprimanded, nor interfered with? Was she not treated differently to the other nurses? If that view is correct, I submit the first charge is fully proved. What can you expect from treatment like that, other than that it must ruin the discipline of such an Institution as this? Take Bessie Smith's evidence. She has the impertinence to swear that she did not remember anything about the matter at all; she did not remember on what night it occurred—in fact, she could make nothing of it. The matter was reported next day, and it was the next morning that, if she were called for at all, she would be called by the Matron. Quilkey was brought down—an accidental choice; there was no connivance—and she substantiated the charge; and yet this woman, Bessie Smith, swears she has no recollection of the matter—knows nothing about it. Is that true? Is she a witness to the truth? When I pressed her about the provisions that went from the nurses' dining-room to the Matron's quarters, her mind was equally vacuous—she could remember nothing, except that on one day a dish went out with a cover on it. She did not know McNulty had admitted a joint came down every day. She thought her answer about the cover very clever, no doubt; but it was just the piece of evidence I want. This joint of meat, sent down daily, they want us to believe, was distributed among the male patients working in the Matron's quarters. If that is so, it is a marvellous thing that the joint should be taken away with a cover over it to keep it hot, when it is intended to give it cold to the patients next day. Now, let us take the second charge, which is fixed on your minds as the "mug incident." What is Bessie Smith's version of this incident? The Matron, she says, spoke to her at the time, and spoke to her next day. The Matron's version is that she thought the act so cruel that she spoke to her at the time in the ward, followed her into the store and spoke again, and also spoke to her next morning. The offence was so serious that the Matron spoke about it on three separate and distinct occasions. And yet she never reported it to Dr. Blaxland; nor was Bessie Smith punished or interfered with in any way; because, if we believe the evidence of Tidyman, of Wills, and of Sadleir, nurses who were present, all the Matron said at the time was, "Oh! Bessie." What effect must that have on the discipline of the Institution? The evidence of the Matron shows that it must have been a severe blow—otherwise there was no necessity to interfere—which this angel, Bessie Smith, inflicted on the poor patient; and how do they try to account for it? It was never reported to Dr. Blaxland. Bessie Smith's explanation is that she was picking up the drops from the patient's chin. I say this circumstance was never reported to Dr. Blaxland, except subsequently some suggestion was made that tumblers should be substituted for the stone medicine mugs; and Bessie Smith was never reprimanded in such a way as the offence warranted, and as was visible to the staff. Now I come to the third charge, and in dealing with this we must put ourselves in this position: How were things going before the retrenchment? The Matron then had whatever she wanted, whatever coal she wanted, and, there is no doubt, whatever provisions. After the retrenchment this liberality was stopped. Prior to the retrenchment coal was brought down to the Matron's quarters from the engine-house, whether in carts or barrows we do not know—there is evidence both ways; but whichever way it came it was put down the coal-hole into the Matron's cellar. When the coal was subsequently taken, whether with the Matron's knowledge or not I shall show presently, it was a funny thing that it was brought, not from the old place, but from the laundry yard, quite on the other side of the Institution, which necessitated a walk through the nurses' quarters before it could be deposited in the Matron's office. If the coal remained in the Matron's office, that is one thing; but it is quite certain the only way it could be taken to the kitchen, if it were required, was through the Matron's office. We are asked to believe that all the coal consumed by Dr. Flashman and the Matron was only a couple of tons a year. McNulty has sworn 2 or 3; the bills produced show that at the most 1 or 2 tons were purchased outside. Of course the Matron must have some coal; her position would be absurd otherwise. She would be risking her position if she did not buy some provisions and some coal when she is not allowed to have them otherwise. It is a remarkable thing that between January and March of this year we find a ton and a half of coal going into that place in the height of summer, or at the rate of 9 tons a year. The Matron was such a cold individual that she had fires at midsummer. I ask, is it possible that all the coal consumed by the Matron and the Doctor for their private use was only 2 tons a year? I give them the benefit of the tree; that only shows Dr. Blaxland's friendliness for the Matron again. How do the other side come to explain this state of affairs? My learned friend wanted us to believe there is a great deal of cooking done for the patients and nurses, and all that sort of thing; and besides, Maria McNulty, the housekeeper, has to do her own cooking, and would be entitled to coal. Now let us deal with the facts. I put it to Maria McNulty, "Do you mean to tell me that when cooking for yourself you would have to put fresh coal on—that you would have to scrape the fire out and put on Government coal?" She saw the absurdity of the position. The Matron's defence of this charge is that as a matter of fact McNulty was entitled to a certain allowance of coal by the Government, and this would never have been raised had they not found themselves in a hole and called upon to explain all this coal going down. You have had the statements of the various witnesses who have seen this coal going down summer and winter at various times of the day. Bessie Smith saw it at half-past 8 in the morning; others saw it in the afternoon going through the nurses' quarters. Nurse Cahill, a woman seven years in the Service, and upon whose evidence I place great reliance, takes the coal further. She tells us that when she was relieving in the Matron's quarters she used this coal and none other, and she was there several days at a time under the Matron's instructions. She also lit a fire in the Matron's sitting-room on one occasion with this coal. It is remarkable that although the Matron was so cold there never was a fire in her sitting-room or bedroom. Take the evidence of Cahill, of Flannery, Miller, Wills, Steel, and Impey; these witnesses all tell what coal was there. What is the defence?—that the coal used was Maria McNulty's. Good old Maria McNulty, the scapegoat; she is a typical housekeeper. The Matron seems to have shut her eyes, and opened her mouth, and accepted without question whatever Maria McNulty gave her. Maria McNulty has admitted that, what with her loyalty to the Matron and her oath, she has been nearly off her head; and, if you ask me, I think her loyalty to the Matron has had the best of it. Now with regard to the provisions—there can be no doubt that quantities of stuff came down from the patients' wards every day. The answer is that there were a couple of patients working there who had their meals. That is all very well, but the evidence is that food was sent down in liberal quantities, and none of it was ever returned. They say, "You cannot prove the Matron has eaten it." What were the chicken, the mutton-broth, and the beef-tea sent down for? What were these hot joints, sent down

every

every day, required for? The Matron, of course, knows nothing; she did not worry; she left the whole business to Maria; Maria did everything, and was asked no questions; she had no regular butcher; she can produce no accounts, though she is not above using the housemaid's rations. Maria McNulty tells us she sent a patient out to get the meat, but she cannot say where; all she knows is that she got the meat, and all the Matron knows is that she ate it. We find a joint went down every day; there is no doubt about that; and even Maria McNulty, with all her loyalty to the Matron, cannot make the joint less than 5 or 6 lb. We are asked to believe that this joint, sent down hot with a cover over it, never was put upon the Matron's table; that it was kept until the next day, when Maria gave slices of cold meat to the old men working about there at 11 o'clock. Can you believe it, gentlemen? What about the cold meat that was not consumed? Cannot you see the dainty stews, and hashes, and fricassees made by this excellent cook, Maria, placed upon the Matron's dinner table? Now, what is the Matron's position? "Do you tell me you never had joints upon the table?" I asked her. "No, I will not say that," she replies. "How can you tell me, if you left everything to McNulty, that the joint on your table did not come from the nurses' quarters, but from outside?" She admitted she could not tell me. This has been going on for years. You cannot explain it away with "I do not know; whatever Maria McNulty gave me to eat I ate." The bread bill was pretty large for two of them—half a loaf every other day. Here is this lady, who does not like meat, yet accepts the housekeeper's rations. I ask her to produce her bills, and we find half a loaf every other day for the Doctor and herself—this lady, who lives on toast, and tea, and bread, and soup. When asked about the milk, Maria McNulty says there was half a pint a day in the summer, and a pint in the winter. The Matron had visitors calling to see her, and yet half a pint of milk is the consumption in the summer-time. I said, "What about the puddings for the Matron?" "Oh, I made those out of condensed milk," she replies. Look at the Civil Service Store list, and you will not find a single tin of condensed milk charged for. Where was it obtained? Maria says she used to send out. What for? I asked her. "I used to send for sheep's tongues." This is only a small thing; but they had to be kept as small as possible. When you look through the Civil Service list you will not find much except tea, a little essences, and a little flour. The Matron volunteered the information that her living expenses were £2 a month; she spent that before the retrenchment, and it has not cost her any more since. Maria McNulty says it was £2 a month when the coal bills were included. And in regard to the coal, we have had Byrnes' books produced, and 1 ton of coal is all we find entered. But they say there was another ton supplied, which was paid for by cash at the time it was delivered. I leave that as it is. I simply ask—how can the Matron have lived on that amount? The Civil Service account is 10s. a month. There are no butchers' bills produced in any shape or form; the milk and the bread bills speak for themselves. We have the evidence of four nurses that Maria McNulty on one occasion, about twelve months ago, when sitting in the nurses' sitting room, declared there was no necessity for the Matron to be nasty with the nurses, because it did not cost her 5s. a month to live. McNulty may have been exaggerating at the time; but the statement was made long before the row, and it must, therefore, be taken as strong evidence against her. Flannery, Cahill, Anderson, and Steel all heard the remark, but because Steel came into the room at an inopportune moment for my friend, her evidence, we are told, must not be believed. The Court, I think, will agree with me she is a witness of the truth. My friend could not shake her evidence; the remark would naturally impress itself upon her mind, and I ask you to believe her. It is a wisp of straw shows how the wind blows. It is a marvellous thing the Matron should not have known about it; but if you believe the evidence of Wills, she was not above taking a pot of bloater paste from her. When she wanted some pretty cups and saucers and was refused, she said she would take the blame for them. If you believe the evidence of Cahill and of Flannery, she is not above asking for tea and sugar when people are going to her cottage at Katoomba. My friend fell into a hole over that matter. "Were you not staying there?" he asked. "Were you not entitled to provisions?" It turns out that they got their own groceries immediately on arriving at Katoomba, and that, for the fortnight they stayed in the cottage, the girls paid the Matron £2. If the Matron is such a generous, good creature, why should she charge the nurses for staying there? Then we have Kate Miller, who says that when the Matron sent for beef for sandwiches, she refused; and McLeod, who sent down eggs. Cannot you see what has been going on? For years the Matron, no doubt, had been accustomed to have practically what she wanted. Then this cruel Public Service Board comes along and makes this retrenchment. It was rather annoying, and, perhaps, for a time, the system was stopped; but gradually the old condition of things was reverted to. In other words, "Oh, the Government does not lose much; it would never do for me, the Matron, to be taking these things, but Maria McNulty, that excellent housekeeper, will pay all the bills, and I need know nothing. All I have to do is to sit at my table, have my food, and ask no questions and I will be told no lies." Is not that the secret of the whole thing? Do you remember how this inquiry was brought about? Mr. Whitling, finding the wood going, sends for one of the old patients who had been accustomed to take it. As a result of his inquiries, it strikes him that it would be a good thing to send for the Matron's housekeeper. He asks Maria, "What about the Matron's coal?" or words to that effect. Maria, not forgetting her loyalty, says the Matron bought it. But what does she do? She immediately walks back—at least, this is a fair inference—and tells the Matron; and the Matron, with a certain amount of guilty conscience, wonders who on earth has put her away. And, you will remember, she admitted she suspected Quilkey of having done it. That is how this trouble was brought about. Mr. Whitling was quite satisfied with the answers he got, and nothing more would have been done had not the Matron been so anxious to find out who had split. That is my interpretation of the affair, and I think it is a reasonable one. My friend, in his light and airy manner, says this is a trivial matter. I consider this third charge a most serious one, and I do not propose to pass it over. The Matron was, no doubt, quite satisfied to accept what food was put before her; but if she used the food and things from the patients' quarters, she has committed a very serious offence. You may say, how does this affect Quilkey? We were compelled to make the charge, and we are not going to be prevented from proving them. My friend suggests that I have abandoned the vegetables. I say, no. The vegetables were sent down from the patients' quarters in excess of requirements, and someone had the benefit of whatever was left over. Now I come to the fourth and final charge. I admit this charge might have been framed in better language; but it was wanted in a hurry. With its defects, there will be no difficulty in proving it. I say that the charge of impertinence made by the Matron against Annie Quilkey was false, and I will prove it from my point of view. You have to recollect this, that Bessie Smith must have had some influence with the Matron

and

and Dr. Blaxland. On the 1st of February we have heard Nurse Wills reported the pepper incident, with the result, not that Bessie Smith was reprimanded, but that certain nurses were transferred to another ward. Mind you, about this time rumours of the coal business began to get about. We have heard something about a valentine which was sent to the Matron. Whether it was a piece of coal and meat nicely done up in a parcel we do not know; but they never dared ask Quilkey if she sent it, but they asked Tidyman. That incident, perhaps, helped to increase the ill-feeling. Then Quilkey hears that she is suspected of having told the Assistant Superintendent of the use of Government coal by the Matron. The Matron admits she suspected Quilkey. It is with a desire to clear herself of the imputation that Quilkey goes to see the Matron; and the Matron went down to that interview in her office, believing in her heart that Quilkey was the woman who had given her away. When Quilkey said, "Oh, Matron, they say you think I said you are using Government coal," do you not think, if the Matron had entertained any kindly feelings, she would have said, "Well, Nurse Quilkey, I did suspect you, and I am very glad you have told me you did not, because I should be sorry to be under a false impression." No, she does do that; she flies into a rage and says, "Who told you? Tell me who told you I said so?" Quilkey declined, because she did not want to put Maria McNulty away; and then the Matron says, "Perhaps, you will tell the Doctor?" Is it not consistent with Quilkey's version, that she went to the Matron's office to put herself right, feeling, as she did, that the Matron was dogging her and treating her unkindly; and is it not fair to believe that she would say, "Well, I will get Mr. Whitling to tell you I did not report it." This suggestion that she refused to leave the room is not mentioned in Dr. Blaxland's letter; nor is there any mention that she threatened other charges. The only charge is that she accused the Matron of stealing Government coal. As a matter of fact, her charge was not that the Matron was stealing, but that she was using Government coal. Do you believe the Matron's version or this girl's? She goes to Mr. Whitling and says, "Did I tell you that the Matron had used the coal?" and he said "Certainly not." Then she did what has turned out to be in the interests of the public; she told Mr. Whitling, "I did not tell you before, but it is true, and I can prove it." Has she not proved it? The Matron has said, "Why did she not tell Dr. Blaxland?" I say, was it not sufficient to tell the Assistant Superintendent? Is that insubordination? Is that impertinence? Perhaps it is that Dr. Blaxland is annoyed because she did not go to him direct. Do you believe that this girl, anxious to put herself right, would have acted as the Matron says she did? The Matron does not attempt to show she was glad the girl called to tell her the rumours were not true; her venom towards Quilkey would not permit her to do that. Now, gentlemen, a thing that shocked me was my friend's reference to Miss Quilkey's being better dressed than the other girls, and having influence with them. What is the use of dragging such matters into this inquiry? You have seen Nurse Quilkey give her evidence, and you have seen that she has not been shaken in cross-examination; and I ask, is she not a witness of truth? Now as to these false charges. If you believe the Matron accused her of impertinence, then I say the charge the Matron has made is a false one; and, if you believe that, then what is the position of affairs? This girl has been thrown out of this Institution, practically into the streets, spitefully, on a false charge brought by the Matron, and upon wrong opinions formed by Dr. Blaxland, in the hope that this matter would be hushed up. The date of Dr. Blaxland's letter, which my friend was so anxious should be put in, helps me considerably. Dr. Sinclair's memo., which is attached, bears the date 19th March—the very day Annie Quilkey was dismissed. Now, what does the evidence disclose? Here is the Matron going up to the wards the night before, and reporting Quilkey on the following morning for cruelty to Mrs. McCauley. Both Sadlier and Steel swear absolutely that there was no cruelty on that occasion in any shape or form. You are never taken up and shown these quarters; we were through other places, but that one is carefully avoided. This charge of cruelty was reported to Dr. Blaxland on the 19th March. It is all very well for Dr. Blaxland to say that he did not inquire into this matter because he had received Quilkey's dismissal from Dr. Sinclair. It does not make the Matron's charge against this woman any less false or untrue, and it does not get rid of the fact that the Matron, fearing her previous shots had failed, was looking round to prepare another. During this period of eleven days, when Dr. Sinclair was trying to smooth matters over, nothing must satisfy the Matron and Dr. Blaxland but this poor girl's blood; and we find the Matron looking round, and if it is again a false charge, it shows the venom of the Matron towards this woman, whom she suspected of having put her away with regard to the coal. There is another false charge, and that is the case of O'Hair. You will find she was reprimanded and told, if not more careful, she would be dismissed. These were charges brought against her—by whom? By Bessie Smith. Ada Anderson, one of the chief nurses, under whom Quilkey worked longer than anyone else, gives Quilkey an excellent character; she only had to report her once for removing some beds. Why, if Quilkey was such a bad character, and so unwilling to do her work, should she do her work for Anderson? The case of O'Hair was this: Quilkey was carrying some plates, and Bessie Smith was carving the dinners. O'Hair, a paralytic patient, seized a piece of meat and swallowed it—swallowed it quickly, you may be sure. Quilkey is told to take it from her, and finds that it has gone. Bessie Smith gets into a temper; throws the knife and fork down, regardless of the other patients; rushes out and reports the matter to the Matron. This charge also, I believe, was brought before Dr. Blaxland. If it was, I say it was a false charge. But whether it was or was not, you see the venom of the Matron in all these matters, because no inquiry was held, and none of these witnesses were called down. Here it is again: Bessie Smith being protected at the expense of Quilkey. Why should the Matron allow Bessie Smith to do things of this kind; and if Quilkey was charged, why was she not brought down, and why were the other nurses not brought down? The only answer is the ill-feeling towards this woman. I submit I have shown that the Matron not only made false charges, but made them maliciously. She had always a down on this woman, and wanted to get rid of her, and she succeeded; but, unfortunately, they got rid of a woman who would not go forth from this Institution dumb, and content to submit without having an inquiry and being brought face to face with those who made the accusations against her. My friend made some reference to the confusion of the rules framed by the last Public Service Board. The rules are the rules made by the Board, whether wisely or not it is not for me to say; and whether the result of this inquiry will be that these nurses will be brought under the Board and given a fair court of appeal, I also do not know. The rules are made by the Board, and we must be guided by them. There is one thing that must strike us all as being very funny. Why, if what the Matron did, and what McNulty did, with the coal and provisions was correct and honest and straightforward, was it all stopped after this row? It has been stopped;

there

there is no question about that. The Matron talks about the coal being taken openly from the laundry yard; but because it has been taken openly, it does not make the offence any the less. We do not say that the Matron has gone round picking up junks of coal furtively; we say the coal has been taken openly; but we do say that Maria McNulty, the scapegoat, has been running the whole show, and that the Matron has quietly acquiesced. Now gentlemen, in closing, let me say: my remarks must be taken for what they are worth; you, men of the world, having read the evidence carefully, will estimate them at their proper value. My friend asks, what have these things to do with Quilkey? Remember again that we were forced to make these charges, and having made them we have taken the responsibility of proving them. We could not appeal from the decision of Dr. Blaxland and Dr. Sinclair to the Pubic Service Board on charge 4; but we have framed the charge in such a way that we could go into the question of the different matters, go into them thoroughly, and show you the falsity of the charge, and thus enable Quilkey to place herself on the pedestal she occupied before she was kicked out of this Institution. I make no appeal to your sentiments, gentlemen; but I do ask you, seeing this girl has come before you, carrying on her shoulders what Dr. Sinclair should have carried on his, namely, the truth of these charges, in all fairness, whatever decision you come to, to add a rider which will prevent this girl from being branded, and not only herself but her family, as a woman who has been cast out of a public Institution managed by Dr. Sinclair and Dr. Blaxland, men whom we all respect personally, though we may impugn their methods, and by a lady like the Matron who has many friends. I ask you, in fairness to this girl, to say a mistake was made in this matter; that they were too hasty in dismissing her from this Asylum and thus enable her to hold up her head again among her relatives and friends.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.

CALLAN PARK HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

EXHIBITS.

No. 1—Copy of Charges. No. 2—Matron's Trade Accounts. No. 3—Records of Nurses.

Exhibit No. 1.

COPY of charges against the Matron (Miss M. A. Fairbairn), formulated by Messrs. Westgarth, Nathan, & Co., on behalf of Annie Quilkey.

1. That patients in the said Hospital for the Insane having been physically assaulted by one Bessie Smith, a nurse in charge of No. 4 Patients' Ward, by having forcibly administered to them noxious ingredients without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent, and contrary to the Regulations of the said Hospital for the Insane, when the facts were brought under the notice of the said Matron, the said Mary Ann Fairbairn, she neither reported, reprimanded, or interfered with the conduct of the said Bessie Smith.

2. That the said Bessie Smith physically assaulted one patient in the said Hospital for the Insane—to wit, Jane Downey—by striking her on the face with a delf mug in the presence of the said Matron, the said Mary Ann Fairbairn, and the said Matron neither reported, reprimanded, or in any way interfered with the said Bessie Smith.

3. That the said Matron, Mary Ann Fairbairn, has appropriated to her own use, contrary to the Regulations of the said Hospital for the Insane, fuel and food intended for the patients and nurses of the said Hospital for the Insane.

4. That the said Annie Quilkey, having truthfully reported the above-mentioned facts to the Superintendent of the said Institution, Dr. Blaxland, the said Matron, Mary Ann Fairbairn, was instrumental in obtaining the dismissal of the said Annie Quilkey from her position as a nurse in the said Institution by making false charges against the said Annie Quilkey to the Superintendent, Dr. Blaxland, and others, which charges the said Annie Quilkey never had any opportunity of rebutting.

Exhibit No. 2.

Copies of Trade Accounts:—Coal—Bernard Byrnes; Groceries—Civil Service Co-operative Society; Bread—William Wolff; Milk, N.S.W. Fresh Food and Ice Co.

1897.	£	s.	d.
8th July.—1 ton of B. Coal	0	12	6

By cash, September 2nd, 1897,

B. BYRNES (*pro* T. M'GRATH).

Byrnes' Wharf, Liverpool Street. Head Office: Circular Quay.

Dr. Flashman, Callan Park.

Sydney, 30th September, 1898.

Dr. to BERNARD BYRNES, Coal and Fuel Merchant.

1898.	£	s.	d.
August.—Bill delivered	0	18	6

HEREWITH you will find postal notes to the value of 18/6. Please acknowledge.

Paid, by cash, with thanks, 18/6. 8th October, 1898.

B. BYRNES (*pro* T. M'GRATH).

Byrnes'

Byrnes' Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street, and at Circular Quay.

Dr. Flashman.

Sydney, 21st January, 1899.

Please receive from B. BYRNES, as under :—

tons.	cwt.	qrs.		£ s. d.
1	0	0	Large Coal in .....bags.....	

Byrnes' Wharf, Liverpool Street. Head Office : Circular Quay.

Dr. Flashman, Callan Park.

Sydney, 31st January, 1899.

Dr. to BERNARD BYRNES, Coal and Fuel Merchant.

1899.	£ s. d.
21st January.—1 ton B. Coal	1 1 0

Byrnes' Wharf, Liverpool Street. Head Office : Circular Quay,

Dr. Flashman.

Sydney, 24th March, 1899.

Dr. to BERNARD BYRNES, Coal and Fuel Merchant.

1899.	£ s. d.
Bill delivered.....	1 1 0
24th March.—By postal notes, on a/c.....	0 11 0
Balance due.....	£0 10 0

B. BYRNES (*per* J. PURCELL).

Byrnes' Wharf, Liverpool Street. Head Office : Circular Quay,

Dr. Flashman.

Sydney, 30th June, 1899.

Dr. to BERNARD BYRNES, Coal and Fuel Merchant.

1899.	£ s. d.
January.—Bill delivered.....	0 10 0

Byrne ' Wharf, Liverpool-street. Head Office Circular Quay,

Dr. Flashman.

Sydney, 31 March, 1900.

Dr. to BERNARD BYRNES, Coal and Fuel Merchant.

	£ s. d.
February.—Bill delivered	1 11 0

By cash, 2nd May, 1900.

B. BYRNES (*per* J.P.)

The Civil Service Co-operative Society of New South Wales (Limited),
152–154, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28th June, 1900.

I CERTIFY that the attached statement of Miss Fairbairn's account represents ordinary household supplies for three years ended 31st December, 1899, and is a true copy of her ledger account, as it appears in the books of this Society.

Witness—A. GREENWOOD.

T. KENNY,
Secretary and Accountant.

[*Monthly Statement.*]

Miss Fairbairn, Callan Park Hospital,

Sydney, 2t8h June, 1900.

In Account with THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (LIMITED).

		£ s. d.
1897.		
January.....	Total purchases for this month	0 11 10
February ...	,, ,, ...	0 6 7
March	,, ,, ...	0 7 8
April	,, ,, ...	0 12 11
May	,, ,, ...	0 7 9
June	,, ,, ...	0 8 1
July	,, ,, ...	0 12 6
August	,, ,, ...	0 9 9
September...	,, ,, ...	0 9 7
October	,, ,, ...	0 10 4
November...	,, ,, ...	0 1 6
December ...	,, ,, ...	0 11 3
1898.		
January.....	,, ,, ...	0 5 1
February ...	,, ,, ...	0 6 8
March	,, ,, ...	0 12 1
April	,, ,, ...	0 5 1
May	,, ,, ...	0 10 6
June	,, ,, ...	0 10 2
July	,, ,, ...	0 13 6
1898.		
August	Total purchases for this month	0 8 6
September...	,, ,, ...	0 8 4
October	,, ,, ...	0 9 8
November...	,, ,, ...	0 9 5
December ...	,, ,, ...	0 19 2
1899.		
January.....	,, ,, ...	0 9 7
February ...	,, ,, ...	0 8 7
March	,, ,, ...	0 10 0
April	,, ,, ...	0 8 2
May	,, ,, ...	0 9 9
June	,, ,, ...	0 7 8
July	,, ,, ...	0 13 5
August	,, ,, ...	0 10 11
September...	,, ,, ...	0 11 10
October	,, ,, ...	0 6 4
November...	,, ,, ...	0 8 3
December ...	,, ,, ...	0 11 3
	Total	£17 3 8

Miss

Miss Fairbairn, The Hospital, Callan Park, Sydney, 28th June, 1900.

Bought of THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (LIMITED).

1899.		s. d.	s. d.
7 Oct.	1 lb. No. 3 tea	1 6	
,,	1 packet flaked oatmeal	0 6	
,,	7 lb. salt	0 4	
			2 4
14 ,,	1 lb. No. 3 tea	1 6	
,,	1 tin mustard	0 6	
			2 0
28 ,,	1 lb. No. 3 tea	1 6	
,,	1 packet flaked oatmeal	0 6	
			2 0
			6 4
4 Nov.	1 lb. No. 3 tea	1 6	
,,	1 packet flaked oats	0 6	
,,	6 lb. flour	0 9	
			2 9
14 ,,	1 lb. tea	1 6	
,,	1 packet oatmeal	0 6	
			2 0
18 ,,	1 lb. tea	1 6	
,,	1 packet oatmeal	0 6	
			2 0
25 ,,	1 lb. tea		1 6
			8 3

1899.		s. d.	s. d.
2 Dec.	1 lb No. 3 tea		1 6
9 ,,	1 lb tea	1 6	
,,	1 bottle essence lemon	0 8	
,,	¼ lb. citric acid crystals	0 7	
			2 9
16 ,,	1 bottle rennet tablets	0 8	
,,	1 lb. No. 3 tea	1 6	
			2 2
22 ,,	1 lb. No. 3 tea		1 6
29 ,,	1 lb. tea	1 6	
,,	1 bottle essence lemon	0 8	
,,	¼ lb. ground ginger	0 4½	
,,	7 lb. salt	0 4	
,,	1 tin mustard	0 6	
			3 4
			11 3

THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (LIMITED).

Sydney, 25th January, 1900.

RECEIVED from Miss Fairbairn, the sum of———pounds———shillings and———pence, for goods.

£0 11s. 3d.

J. C. DUNN,
Collector.

Monthly Statement.

Sydney, 1st February, 1900.

Miss Fairbairn, Hospital, Callan Park,

In account with THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (LIMITED).

Folio 115.

To amount of account, as per pass book, 7s. 11d.

Sydney, 15th February, 1900.

RECEIVED from Miss Fairbairn, the sum of———pounds———shillings———and pence, for goods.

£0 7s. 11d.

J. C. DUNN,
Collector.

Miss Fairbairn, 597, Darling-street, Balmain West, 16th December, 1899.

Dr. to WILLIAM WOLFF, Baker, Confectioner, &c.

	Loaves.	£ s. d.
Balance due	.....	0 1 6
Monday	½	
Tuesday	.....	
Wednesday	½	
Thursday	.....	
Friday	½	
Saturday	½	
Total Loaves	2	0 0 6
		0 2 0

Sir, Balmain, 28th June, 1900.

At the request of Messrs. Norton, Smith, and Co., solicitors, who are acting on behalf of Miss Fairbairn, Matron, of Callan Park, I beg to inform you that I have been supplying Miss Fairbairn with bread and flour for the past two years, and have always received payment for same monthly.

Yours faithfully,
W. WOLFF.

President, Civil Service Board, Sydney.

Acknowledge receipt, /1900. Acknowledged, 29/6/1900.

The New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company (Limited),
Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W., 28th June, 1900.

Dear Sir,

In reference to Mr. Calvert's call here regarding our business transactions with Miss M. A. Fairbairn, Matron of the Callan Park Asylum, we beg to say that for three years previous to January of this year we supplied Miss Fairbairn with about ½ pint milk daily, which was charged to her own account, and paid for by her. We cannot trace having supplied butter to Miss Fairbairn during that period.

Yours faithfully,
N.S.W. Fresh Food and Ice Co. (Ltd.),
H. PATESON,
Manager,
(*per* J.B.D.)

The President, Public Service Board, Young-street.

Exhibit

Exhibit No. 3.

A.—Dr. Blaxland's letter recommending Annie Quilkey's dismissal. B.—Record of Annie Quilkey. C.—Record of Bessie Smith.

(A.)

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 8th March, 1900.

I have the honor to report that the nurse named in the margin, and whose papers are sent herewith, has been guilty of insubordination, and to recommend her dismissal. Annie Quilkey.

She went to the Matron's office to deny some trivial report about herself, lost her temper, and threatened to report the Matron to the Assistant Superintendent for stealing coal; and actually did so. The report was absolutely false.

I have, &c.,
H. BLAXLAND,
Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of the Insane, Gladesville.

I have seen this nurse and heard her defence, which amounts to a denial of the offence. It now becomes a case of believing her statement or the Matron's; and, in view of her previous records, Dr. Blaxland's opinion, and my observation of the nurse, I must accept the Matron's account. I therefore order Nurse Quilkey's discharge. The nurse brings counter-charges against the Matron which are beside the present case, but might be worth inquiry by Dr. Blaxland.—ERIC SINCLAIR, 19/3/00. Dr. Blaxland.

(B.)

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.

RECORD of Annie Quilkey, engaged temporarily, *vice* Mary J. Flynn on sick leave.

5th July, 1897.

Name—Annie Quilkey. *Address*—Jasper's Brush, Shoalhaven. *Age*—23 years. *Weight*—11 stone 9½ lb. *Height*—5 ft. 8½ in. *Married or Single*—Single. *Birthplace*—Jasper's Brush. *Religion*—Catholic. Public and private school; never in service; reads well; health good.

Medical Certificate.

I have this day examined Annie Quilkey, and find that she is in good health, and physically fit in all respects for the position of nurse in an hospital for the insane.

5th July, 1897. H. BLAXLAND.

RECEIVED Book of Rules, and I agree to accept service under same.

6th July, 1897. ANNIE QUILKEY.

Date of Appointment, Promotion, &c.	Position.	In place of—	Salary.	Recommended by Medical Superintendent.	Approved by Inspector-General of the Insane.	Reasons for Appointment and Promotion.	Result of Examination. Reprimands or Punishments, &c.	Date of leaving the Service, and reasons.
1897.			£					
July ..	Temporarily..	M. J. Flynn, sick.	63	.....	.....	.....	14/12/98.—Cautioned for irregularity in stamping clock on night rounds. Missed No. 3, top storey. Exchanged a dog-watch with another nurse without permission.	19th August, 1897; end of temporary service.
Sept. ..	Re-engaged—Special.	....	63	.....	.....	.....	February, 1899.—Severely reprimanded for carelessness (general) in performance of duties, taking no interest in her work, and indifferent to the cautions of the "nurses in charge." Warned that any future irregularity will probably lead to dismissal.—H.B.	18th March, 1899. Dismissed for insubordination and general unfitness for a nurse.—H.B.
1 Nov. ..	Probationer..	M. Cumming, resigned.	63	H. Blaxland..	Approved from 1/11/97.—E.S., 17/12/98.	.....	13/1/00.—While in the airing court, did not see a patient take a pair of steps and scale the wall, though told the steps were being used in there.	
1898. 1 Dec. ..	Junior nurse.	.....	67	H. Blaxland..	.....	Having served twelve months and passed the Junior Examination.	Junior Examination, 1898—65 per cent. Senior Examination, 1899—Failed.	

(C.)

NURSE BESSIE SMITH.

15/7/96. Severely reprimanded for breaking leave at night, and warned that any similar offence will be severely dealt with.

31/1/97. Censured for, when in charge of four females, leaving ward-store open, whereby a nurse was enabled to enter and remove a pair of scissors without her knowledge, and which were not found for two days.

19/8/99. Reprimanded for allowing a junior nurse—A. McLeod—to measure and hand out the medicine, whereby a patient was given a dose of hair-wash (harmless).

[Extracted from Register, started 22nd October, 1889.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[2*s*. 6*d*.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ATTENDANTS IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

(PAPERS RESPECTING REDUCTION OF HOURS OF DUTY AND INCREASE OF SICK AND ANNUAL LEAVE.)

Printed under No. 11 *Report from Printing Committee,* 11 *September,* 1900.

A. Griffith, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Sir, 28 June, 1900.

I should be glad if you could receive a Deputation of Members of Parliament on Tuesday next, at 2·30, to ask for a reduction in the working hours, and an increase in the holidays of attendants (male and female) in the Lunatic Asylums of the Colony. I am, &c.,

ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

Deputation 2·30 on Tuesday arranged verbally by Mr. See.

[*Enclosure.*]

Hours of Duty, Sick and Annual Leave, in Hospitals for the Insane, New South Wales.

Sir,

We beg to submit the following facts for your consideration, with the hope that you may be able to bring sufficient influence to bear in the proper quarter, so that we may be placed at least on an equality with other branches of the General Division, viz., as to leave of absence, annual leave, sick leave, and hours of duty. At present we are allowed two (2) days in each month, thirteen Sundays per annum, fourteen days' annual leave, and two extra holidays; total, fifty-three days per annum.

Hours of Duty.—From 6 a.m. until 7 p.m. for about eight (8) months of the year, with an allowance of half an hour for each meal. Those periods divided into days will give 312 days of eleven hours per day, or 429 days of eight hours per day, so you will see that the full amount of leave allowed us during the year only equals one day in seven, with one day extra, which is covered several times over by concert, dance, and other extra duties. I think you will find the above figures are in excess of any other branch of the Service.

Sick Leave.—At present only three days are allowed, after which a substitute is provided, who is paid by us rather than allow the sick person to lose his salary. There are no allowances beyond the above, while others in the Service, who are much more able to bear the drain on their resources, are allowed two (2) months on full pay, one on half-pay, and apparently a further extension if needed. Hence you cannot fail to see the necessity for an improvement in this direction. There are special holidays proclaimed by the Government, which we sometimes get, though not in the manner prescribed in the *Gazette*. Instead of each member of the Staff obtaining a holiday, only one-fourth are allowed off duty; those detained do not get a day in lieu thereof; consequently, we should only receive in four (4) years the number due to us in one.

As to salary, see *Government Gazette* No. 744, clause 2,707, 18th September, 1896.

Trusting this communication will receive careful consideration.

P.S.—We are also liable to be called on duty during meals. We would remind you further that the resident nurses and attendants are required on reserve duty from 10 p.m., and dispersed in various rooms throughout the wards; are compelled to pay £15 yearly for sleeping accommodation, thus reducing the estimated salary by that amount.

The following are the conditions under which the artisans work in the Hospitals for Insane:—

Hours of duty: forty-eight per week; seven public holidays granted yearly; no annual leave; three days' sick allowance as above. They have also to work overtime when required, without pay or time off for doing so.

The above grievances are owing to the dual control, in our unbiassed opinion.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 2 July, 1900.

Dear Mr. See,

I enclose copy of the report which Dr. Manning in 1897 furnished on the question of introducing the eight-hour system into the institutions. I am in accord with Dr. Manning in what he says in it, and do not desire to add anything.

The cost would, of course, be greater now owing to the increase in the number of attendants, nurses, &c. The present figures are:—

Attendants	220
Nurses	162
Servants (omitting artisans)	110
Total	492

Total salaries and allowances, £46,741.

To introduce the eight-hour system would require:

Attendants...	73
Nurses	54
Servants	36
Total	163 persons.

The additional cost for salaries and allowances would be £15,600, and the cost for quarters for increased staff, at £100 per bed, would be £16,300.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC SINCLAIR.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 30 June, 1897.

The Public Service Board is desirous of ascertaining—

1st. What would be the additional cost of introducing the eight-hours system of labour into this Department, so far as affects the hours of the nurses employed in the Hospitals for the Insane? and,

2nd. The general advisability of this course.

I would point out, first, that whatever is done with regard to the nurses, must be done also with regard to the attendants in this Department. Their duties are in every respect similar to those of the nurses, and their hours and other conditions of service are the same. They are, in fact, male nurses. There is also another large body of employees in this Department—the servants or out-door staff, comprising the out-door and farm attendants, the gardeners, carters, cooks, laundresses, &c., all of whom are charged with the supervision of patients, and whose hours on duty are only a little less than those of the attendants and nurses, who will at once, and with reason, claim to come under the altered system, should this be introduced. Indeed, the alteration must be extended to the whole of the subordinate staff of this Department, except the artisans and engineers.

There are in all 133 nurses, 203 attendants, and 99 servants, a total staff of 435, whose position in this respect must be considered. This staff at present costs the Government for salaries and allowances £40,768 a year. There is at each hospital a day and a night staff, the nurses and attendants being changed from day to night duty as occasion may require. The night-staff is a comparatively small one, comprising altogether some thirty to thirty-five persons; so that the whole staff cannot be broken up into three shifts of eight hours each; but the day and night staff must be dealt with separately.

Under no arrangement which I can devise, except by practically doubling the staff, can any eight-hours daily system be arranged; but with some difficulties it would be possible to arrange for fifty-six hours a week, including Sunday—or forty-eight hours, Sunday being excluded. To do this, however, would involve an addition to the staff of at least one-third, or of 45 nurses, 68 attendants, and 33 servants. A total of 146 persons would be required at an annual additional cost of salaries and allowances of £13,590.

It would be necessary, also, to provide quarters for this large additional number; the nurses and younger attendants must of necessity be resident, and the older attendants would receive a monetary allowance in lieu of quarters, or their salaries would be calculated on this basis. The original outlay for these additional quarters would not be less than £14,600, or at the rate of £100 a bed, inclusive of day-room, extra kitchen, and other accommodation.

Turning to the general advisability of introducing the eight-hours system into this Department of the Government service, it is necessary, in the first place, to point out that a large number of other Departments would be affected; that the Department under the Medical Adviser, the Department of Public Charities, the Department of Prisons, the Quarantine and Reformatory Service, and other Departments, the position of whose employees is in many respects similar, must be involved in any such change, and at a very large additional expense for each Department.

With regard to this Department, the change does not seem to me advisable even if the expense could be easily met. I should be glad to be able to grant a somewhat larger amount of leave than is now possible with the number of the staff under my directions; but I consider the introduction of the eight-hours system as not only unnecessary but as distinctly mischievous. It cannot be said to be necessary, because, though the service is in some respects trying, the duties are much varied, it involves no long continuous physical or mental strain, it is not without times of comparative leisure and relaxation; it comes under the category of domestic service rather than ordinary labour, and that it does not affect the health is shown by the small amount of sickness and the general vigour and appearance of the staff.

It would be mischievous in taking the nurses, who are all young unmarried women, and the younger unmarried attendants from the hospitals, which are practically their homes, in giving them much more leisure than they have ever sought for or could profitably spend, in affording them opportunities of spending money which is now saved, and in cultivating pursuits and indulging in pleasures which would only unfit them for their duties.

F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

Deputation.

Deputation.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 July, 1900.

Subject:—Reduction in working hours of attendants (male and female) in Hospitals for Insane; also increases in their holidays.

Present:—Hon. J. Perry (Minister for Public Instruction); Dr. Sinclair (Inspector-General of the Insane); and the following Members of Parliament:—Mr. A. H. Griffith, Mr. E. Terry, Mr. W. J. Ferris, Mr. T. Rose, Mr. J. Kidd, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. J. Ashton, Mr. W. Archer, Mr. J. R. Dacey.

Mr. Perry explained that the Chief Secretary had been called away at lunch time on urgent business, and had asked him to hear on his (Mr. See's) behalf the representations the deputation had to make.

Mr. Griffith said that the objects of the deputation were to ask for a reduction in the hours that were worked by attendants, male and female, in the Hospitals for Insane, and for an extension of their leave. It would be remembered that about four years ago the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House female attendants should only work the hours prescribed by the Factories Act, namely, forty-eight hours per week. The Public Service Board immediately after obtained a report from Dr. Manning as to the practicability of eight hours per day being introduced. The position, however, was that the attendants, instead of working only forty-eight hours per week were working eighty and a half hours still. During eight months of the year the hours of duty were from 6 in the morning until 7 at night, with three intervals of half an hour each for meals. That was eleven and a half hours per day, or eighty and a half hours per week on actual duty. They had no slack time on their hands, for an enormous amount of work was done by them. There were fifty-two Sundays in the year and nine public holidays—sixty-one public holidays in all—but these attendants, both men and women, only got three days in each month in lieu of Sundays and holidays, thirty-six days in all during the year. He maintained that they worked unreasonably long hours, and did not get a proper or reasonable number of days in the year to make up for Sundays and public holidays. It was only just that those who worked on Sundays should get another day in lieu thereof, but they did not. Another thing, entertainments were frequently given at the Hospitals, and the attendants had sometimes to attend, but this was not counted at all. More attendants should be employed to admit of a substantial reduction in the working hours. The matter of expense, when it was a case of the health and welfare of the attendants, ought not to be allowed to stand in the way. It was nothing but white slavery the hours these attendants had to work. The Government should set an example to private employers. The attendants ought to receive more humane treatment; they were people of good character, selected for very important work—attendance on the sick, &c., who required constant care and attention—and they should be reasonably treated. Something like forty-eight hours, or something very much less than eighty and a half hours, should be given. Their holidays should also be increased; they should get four days ordinary leave in each month, and with what they get in lieu of Sundays the total should be increased from thirty-six to sixty-one days in each year. There was another point—if an attendant became incapacitated for work he was only allowed three days off in the year, and any time over that another man had to be put on and paid in his place. The condition was an unfair one to the attendants. He hoped that the injustices he had named would be removed.

Mr. Clark said that he had nothing to add. He could only support all that Mr. Griffith had stated.

Mr. Ashton said that he had already submitted a memorandum on the question of the wages of these attendants, but he did not propose to introduce the matter that afternoon. He endorsed the statements made by Mr. Griffith as regards the hours worked. The attendants had a very strong case for the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Rose said that he had no idea so much white slavery was being carried on. He desired to ask that the matters brought under notice by Mr. Griffith should receive early consideration by the Government.

Mr. Ferris said that the matter applied to his district very extensively. He had every reason to believe that the figures which had been quoted were quite correct, and he hoped the matter would be placed before the Minister to deal with. They were only asking for holidays in reason, and they certainly thought it a great injustice that when a man was incapacitated for work through some injury he had to pay for every day over three days in the year that another man was employed to do his work. The attendants had a very strong claim for the consideration of the Government, even as compared with other Civil Servants. He felt sure that the Government would deal fairly with these people.

Mr. Terry said that two of the largest Hospitals for Insane were in his district, and he could endorse all that had been said. They should not be treated worse than other branches of the Service. As a matter of fact their duties were more arduous; they had to deal with lunatics, and their brains wanted rest. He was fully confident that the Government would agree that the requests were reasonable.

Mr. Ferris thought it only right to point out that the heads of the Department, or the Minister, and not the doctors, were responsible for such matters.

Mr. Kidd said that he was very much surprised to learn that such a condition of things was allowed to exist, and he had no idea that the employees had to work anything like the hours set forth. The Government would not allow such a state of things to continue; something should be done, and something of a drastic character. If discussed in Parliament the press and people would feel very deeply on the subject, and he had hopes that the Government would take the matter into consideration as early as possible, for they could do a great deal. The employment of a few extra hands was a matter of no moment. Work of such a character could not be carried out satisfactorily unless the servants were properly treated. He hoped that immediate consideration would be given to the whole question.

Mr. Archer could not add anything. It appeared to his mind that the matter must have been overlooked. Besides being a matter of justice to the attendants, it was also to be taken into consideration that they could not, under the present circumstances, give proper attention such as required by many of the inmates.

Mr. Dacey did not think that he had anything to add, but if he did say anything it would only be to strengthen the case placed before the Minister by Mr. Griffith. They had a right to expect some reasonable answer to the statements in the document Mr. Griffith had put in. The attendants had a very

strong

strong case, and he heartily supported it. They had hoped to receive some statement by way of reply. It was most unjust that these people should be placed under a different rule to other Public Servants, and he felt sure that the Government would grant their requests, if it lay in their power.

Mr. Perry said that all that he could state was that after hearing their representations, he must admit that a very strong case had been made out. He did not know whether the deputation had had any opportunity of learning the amount of work the attendants were called upon to do. Some businesses required that the employees should be on duty for a large number of hours, but during a certain number of those hours very little work was done. He was not saying that this case was one of them. Mr. See had had a report prepared which showed that it would cost £16,300 additional per year to carry out the forty-eight hours a week suggestion. Forty-eight hours a week was what the hard-working men were asked to do.

Mr. Clark: These attendants have to keep their brains at work all the time.

Mr. Perry said that he had with him a memo. which showed that during the summer months the hours of duty, attendants, and nurses, were from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., less one and a half hours for meals = eleven and a half hours. During the winter months from 6·30 a.m. to 6 p.m., less one and a half hours for meals = ten and three-quarter hours.

Mr. Griffith: Four months in the year.

Dr. Sinclair: No; five.

Mr. Perry said that as to leave, it appeared they had fifty-three and a half days in the year—fourteen days annually, thirty-six days as monthly leave, including proportion of Sundays, and three and a half public holidays. The question of hours of work generally was one that the Government were dealing with. The Government should set an example, so far as they could in all Departments and works, and no doubt the case of the attendants would be gone into very carefully, and the views of the deputation met as far as possible.

Mr. Griffith: Everyone should have some leisure in his own home.

Mr. Perry: It should not be forgotten that there was a deal of difference between the case of the attendants and that of men who were doing, say, pick and shovel work.

Mr. Clark: A man wants rest, no matter what work he is at.

Mr. Perry said that Dr. Sinclair informed him that if an attendant were incapacitated in any way, through injury or illness, in the performance of his duty, he would be paid the whole time away, but if away through ordinary illness, only three days' pay would be allowed.

Mr. See would no doubt go into the whole matter, and give every consideration to the representations of the deputation. The Government desired to lessen the hours of labour wherever possible, and whilst it was their aim to get the best class of men in their employ, they did not wish to make the Service too attractive.

[The deputation then withdrew.]

T. Rose, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir, 24 July, 1900.

I have the honor to point out that the artisan class engaged at Kenmore Asylum are subjected to the deprivation of the annual holiday extended to other employees, and, apart from Sundays, only receive Good Friday and Christmas Day in the year.

If such is the case, I beg to recommend that they be granted an annual holiday, similar to other classes, namely, a fortnight per year.

I have, &c.,
T. ROSE.

The Inspector-General of Insane for report.—J.S., 25/7/1900. The Inspector-General of the Insane.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 26/7/1900.

T. Rose, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir, 24 July, 1900.

Will you be good enough to inform me how matters stand *re* deputation, of which I formed one some four weeks ago, asking for reduction of hours of labour of male and female warders in asylums.

I have, &c.,
T. ROSE.

I have requested Dr. Sinclair to report upon this matter. Let me have report.—J.S., 25/7/1900. The Inspector-General of the Insane.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 26/7/1900.

The Inspector-General of Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 8 August, 1900.

I have the honor to enclose a report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, on various points connected with the hours of duty, leave of absence, &c., of the general staff employed in the Department of Lunacy.

The eight-hours principle is not usually held applicable to such employments as hospital nursing, which more nearly approaches domestic service than ordinary labour. The staff do not perform the hard and continuous physical work of the artisan; they have intervals of comparative quiet and rest, and the good health they enjoy as a body proves that no excessive strain is caused by the long hours.

A large increase in the amount of leave—anything approaching an amount that would diminish the hours of work to forty-eight per week—would cause the absence from his ward of an attendant for two and a half or three days per week, and would interfere most seriously with the continuity of treatment of the patients under his charge. The medical officer would find it necessary to repeat his directions to a second attendant, would be confused by their alternations of duty during his treatment of the patients, and would be uncertain who was responsible for the carrying out of his orders. It would, I feel sure, be most injudicious to shorten the hours of duty, or allow more frequent absences from the hospital. These objections do not, perhaps, apply with the same force to an increase in the annual leave, and, in view of the general tendency of late years to extend the privileges of annual leave, I would recommend that that given the general staff of this Department be increased from two weeks to three, to be taken at one time. The cost of this for extra staff would be £1,100.

I would also recommend that the sum of £500 be placed on the Estimates "To provide substitutes for members of the staff absent from sickness." The whole of this sum would probably not be used in the course of the year, but a smaller amount would be insufficient to ensure that all sick attendants had leave in the event of an outbreak, such as an influenza epidemic. When this amount is available it will be possible to make the regulations of the Public Service Board as to sick-leave applicable to the Lunacy Department.

It should, perhaps, be pointed out that the conditions of service as to hours, leave of absence, &c., in this Department, more or less accord with those in such other parts of the Service as the Prisons, Charitable Institutions, Coast Hospital, &c.

I have, &c.,
ERIC SINCLAIR,
Inspector-General.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 8 August, 1900.

REPORT on the hours of duty, leave of absence, sick leave, &c., of the General Staff employed in the Department of Lunacy.

1st. Sick-leave.—The arrangements in this Department are liberal to attendants with long service and of senior rank, but do not benefit the juniors, who comprise more than half the staff. To place them on an equality with the rest of the Government Service in this respect (to the General Division of which the Public Service Board has lately made the regulations for sick-leave applicable), it will be necessary to place a sum of £500 on the Estimates "To provide substitutes for members of the staff absent from sickness." The whole of this sum would propably not be used in the course of the year, but a smaller amount would be insufficient to ensure that all sick attendants had leave in the event of an outbreak such as an influenza epidemic.

2nd. Hours of duty.—The hours of duty, excluding time for meals, are, in summer 11½ hours, and in winter 10 hours, an average of from 10¾ to 11 hours all the year round. To reduce the hours worked each day would be impossible without inflicting hardship on the patients, who already retire for the night at 5·30 p.m. in winter, and 6·30 p.m. in summer, to allow the staff to leave duty. Any reduction in the hours of duty would, therefore, necessitate the patients being sent to bed at an earlier hour in the afternoon (the hardship of which need hardly be pointed out), or the introduction of an equal number of attendants to relieve those going off duty. This latter course would be, in addition to its expensiveness, inadmissible, since the patients would not remain under the control of the same attendants during the whole day. Peculiarities of insane patients, suicidal tendencies, and details of treatment could not be explained as fully as necessary by the man going off duty to his successor, and continuous treatment of the patients would, as a matter of course, cease.

If a reduction in the number of hours on duty is necessary, it must, therefore, be carried out by shortening the hours worked per week. The staff in the Hospitals are on duty seven days in the week, but the leave given may fairly be deducted from these, as it is, partly at any rate, intended to compensate for the Sunday duty. The leave amounts to fifty-three and a half days per year, or, roughly, one day a week, leaving for duty six days. The actual number of hours worked per week is, therefore, sixty-six, and to reduce this to forty-eight would require an increase in the staff of about 27 per cent. of its present strength. In addition to this, it seems to be expected that two weeks additional annual leave should be given to make their correspondence with the Public Service in general exact, and for this a still further increase would be necessary. The required increase in the staff is thus as nearly as possible one-third of the existing amount, and would require an addition of seventy-three attendants, fifty-four nurses, and thirty-six servants, at a cost for salaries and allowances of £15,600, and for quarters of £16,300.

The effect of this shortening of hours, which corresponds to the introduction of an eight-hours' day, would be to give the staff a fortnight's annual leave as with the rest of the Public Service, a day in lieu of Sunday, and—seeing that they must be in the Hospital during their days on duty for a longer period than eight hours—an amount of leave in compensation equal to an additional day and a half per week. (Fourteen days annual and two and a half days per week).

Leave of Absence and Public Holidays.—Though referred to separately, these cannot be considered apart from the question of hours of duty. When the leave given in this Department was arranged, the scale was a liberal one. It was intended to compensate for the loss of Sundays, Saturdays, and public holidays, and it was introduced at a considerably enhanced annual cost. There has, however, been a tendency of late years to increase leave, and our scale, though still a fair one as compared with similar services in other countries, is, perhaps, not as liberal as that of the General Division of the Public Service under the control of the Public Service Board. In the General Division a fortnight's leave is given to each employee who is not allowed to charge overtime for his work. If this is looked on, therefore, as a condition of Government employment, thirty-nine days only are left for our men which can fairly be taken as compensation for Sundays, public holidays, &c. The cost of increasing the leave by one week a year would amount to £1,100 for the employment of additional staff, and a proportionately larger amount for a greater increase.

As it is impossible to allow more than a quarter of the staff off duty together, this number alone can be given any one public holiday. It is not desirable to give to the others a day in lieu of the public holiday. To do so would compel the shutting in the wards of all the patients in the Hospital for three other days, and this would be too great a cost to pay for the benefit to the attendants.

Additional Duty.—The staff of attendants and nurses are required to assist when entertainments are held for the benefit of patients; but as they are taken in rotation, the amount of duty in the course of a year is not very great, and as they participate in the entertainment itself it need hardly be taken into account. Calls on those who sleep in the wards, too, are made so infrequently as to be of no practical amount, months often passing without even one attendant being roused.

Artisans.—These employees are on a different footing to the rest of our staff. They work forty-eight hours per week, and are granted seven public holidays per year. They are not paid for overtime; but are practically never required to perform any. I do not know that much hardship attaches to them; but if desired to give them the usual fortnight's leave, a sum of about £200 would be necessary to provide substitutes.

It must also be remembered that other Departments working under similar conditions to this must also be conceded the same privileges. These are the Department under the Comptroller-General of Prisons, the Directors of Charities, and the Medical Adviser to the Government.

ERIC SINCLAIR,
Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Governmen Printer.—1900.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 10 *Report from Printing Committee,* 30 *August,* 1900.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Office of the Chief Medical Officer, Sydney, 22 August, 1900.

I have the honor to submit, for information of the Chief Secretary, my Annual Report on the working of the Coast Hospital at Little Bay for the year 1899, to which the usual statistical returns are appended.

2. The number of patients remaining in on December 31st, 1898, was 208; 2,151 were admitted during the year—the total number under treatment thus having been 2,359. Of the total, 2,076 were discharged, while 113 died; the mortality was, therefore, 4·79 per cent. The average daily number of occupied beds for the year was 224·25, being a decrease of 7·35. The annual cost per bed was—for maintenance and treatment, £71 7s. 2¾d., for the ambulance service, £5 17s. 2¾d., and for repairs, £2 3s. 9d.; total, £79 8s. 2½d. The gross expenditure for the year was £17,807 19s. 3d.

3. The duties of Medical Superintendent were carried on temporarily by Dr. J. N. E. Maclennan until 16th April. He was succeeded by Dr. W. B. Violette, who was transferred from the position of Government Medical Officer at Parramatta to permanent charge of the hospital.

The posts of house surgeons were filled by the undermentioned graduates of the Sydney University:—Dr. Robert Dey, to 31st January; Dr. Percy Glover Cooley, to 14th January; Dr. Gerald Francis Brade, from 14th January; Dr. Herbert Leopold Ashton Shorter, from 1st February; Dr. Ada Caroline Affleck, from 14th February.

Miss Jean McMaster continued in the office of matron and Mr. C. G. Willman in that of clerk and storekeeper.

I have, &c.,
J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

Sir, Coast Hospital, Little Bay, 16 July, 1900.

I beg to forward herewith Statistical Return for the year ending 1899.

This shows the total number of cases admitted was 2,151, as against 2,487 admitted in 1898, being a decrease of 336, which was probably caused by the absence of epidemics or their prevalence in a lesser degree than in the preceding year.

The average daily number resident has been 224·25, 231·6 being the average for 1898. The mean residence has been increased from 31·4 to 36·3 days.

The rate of mortality over all cases treated was 4·79. The deaths have been 113 during the year, as against 145 in 1898, and include 2 from scarlatina, 10 from whooping cough, 1 from diphtheria, 15 from enteric fever, 6 from cancer, 4 from heart disease, and 7 from phthisis.

One hundred and forty-eight cases of enteric fever were admitted, of whom 13 died, the death rate being 8·78 per cent.

The infectious fever return shows 132 cases scarlatina, 21 cases diphtheria, 2 cases scarlatina and diphtheria, 4 cases enteric and scarlatina, 10 cases measles, 8 cases chicken-pox, 54 cases erysipelas, and 42 cases of whooping cough, being a total of 273.

Additional buildings have been provided to accommodate the Senior House Surgeon, the Dispenser, and Office Staff.

The new steam laundry has been completed, and is now working smoothly and satisfactorily.

A 6-inch water main, with five hydrants and 1,200 feet of canvas fire hose, has been provided for the hospital proper, giving an abundant supply of water for ordinary use, and will no doubt prove to be of invaluable service in case of fire.

The following increases in the number of the staff have been made during the year:—1 house surgeon, 1 engine-driver, &c., 1 stableman, 1 attendant for the male staff quarters, and 1 general servant.

Lectures to the nurses have been given during the year by the Matron and Medical Staff. Quarterly examinations were held, and five nurses obtained their certificates of efficiency.

The work of the Hospital, speaking generally, has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,
W. BRADLEY VIOLETTE,
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. I.—General Statement showing Total Admissions, Transfers, Discharges, Deaths, Average Daily Number, and Average Stay of each Patient for the Year ending 31st December, 1899.

Remaining in from previous year.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Transferred.					Died.					
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Well.	Better.	Unchanged.	To Government Asylums.	To Public Hospitals.	To Hospitals for Insane.	To Convalescent Homes.	To Lazaret.	Removed by Friends.	Buried in Hospital Cemetery.	Mortality.	Average Daily Number.	Average Stay in Hospital. (Days.)	Remaining in Hospital, 31/12/99.
139	69	208	1,430	721	2,151	1,766	278	32	44	9	2	7	1	48	65	4·79	224·25	36·3	170

TABLE No. II.—Showing the Channels through which the Patients admitted during the year 1899 reached the Hospital.

	Hospital Admission Depôt.	Chief Medical Officer.	Medical Superintendent.	Total.
Number of patients	1,292	522	337	2,151

TABLE III.—Showing Admissions and Deaths of General Cases during the year 1899, distributed under sex and age.

	0–5.		5–10.		10–15.		15–20.		20–30.		30–40.		40–50.		50–60.		60–70.		70–80.		80–90.		90–100.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions ...	32	18	18	16	32	26	89	62	345	116	316	91	255	61	181	35	76	18	30	8	1	...	...	...	1,826
Deaths.....	3	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	5	7	12	15	11	7	11	3	9	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	97

Average stay in hospital, 38·7 days; mortality per cent., 5·31.

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of Typhoid Fever admissions and deaths within the year 1899, distributed under sex and age.

	0–5		5–10		10–15		15–20		20–30		30–40		40–50		50–60		60–70		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions.....	...	1	15	11	15	11	21	10	14	15	20	6	4	2	3	...	...	...	148
Deaths	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13

Average stay in hospital, 41·5 days; mortality per cent., 8·78.

TABLE V.—Showing Districts from which cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted during 1899.

District.		Admissions.	Deaths.
METROPOLIS—			
Sydney		25	1
SUBURBS—			
Northern	North Sydney	2	.....
	Mosman	1	.....
	Lane Cove	1	.....
North Western	Leichhardt	6	2
	Annandale	3	.....
	Glebe	1	1
	Balmain	13	2
West Central	St. Peter's	5	.....
	Camperdown	2	.....
	Newtown	10	1
	Marrickville	2	.....
	Canterbury	5	1
SUBURBS—			
East Central	Botany	23	2
	Alexandria..	1	.....
	Redfern	6	.....
	Waterloo	5	.....
Western and Southern	Ashfield	4	.....
	Concord	1	.....
	Petersham	5	1
	Parramatta	1	.....
Eastern	Paddington	4	1
	Randwick	16	1
	Woollahra	3	.....
	Address not fixed	3	.....
	Total	148	13

Table VI.—Showing Districts from which cases of Infectious Disease (other than Typhoid Fever) were admitted during the year 1899; with number of admissions and deaths.

Districts.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Scarlatina and Diphtheria.		Enteric and Scarlatina.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Erysipelas.		Whooping Cough.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Sydney		39	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	16	...	20	7
Suburbs—																	
North-western	Balmain	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
	Leichhardt	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Annandale	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Central	Glebe	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
	Camperdown	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
	Newtown	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Erskineville	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Peters	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
East Central	Redfern	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Botany	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
	Darlington	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waterloo	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Alexandria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Randwick	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Eastern	Paddington	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	Woollahra	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waverley	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western	Ashfield	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burwood	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Marrickville	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
	Strathfield	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drummoyne	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enfield	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Petersham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Southern	Canterbury	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kogarah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Hurstville	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rockdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Northern	Willoughby	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Ryde	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	North Sydney	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not fixed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	Total	132	2	21	1	2	...	4	1	10	...	8	...	54	...	42	10
	Mortality	1·59 %		5·20 %		0·00 %		25·00 %		0·00 %		0·00 %		0·00 %		23·8 %	

Table VII.—Working Expenses of the Coast Hospital for the year 1899.

1899.	Total.		Average per head per annum.	
Maintenance and Treatment of Patients.				
Salaries:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital Staff	4,696 12 11	4,696 12 11	20 18 10½	20 18 10½
Provisions:—				
Meat	978 1 3		4 7 2½	
Bread	620 8 8		2 15 4¾	
Butter	426 19 6		1 18 1	
Vegetables	581 7 10		2 11 10¼	
Potatoes	171 14 11		0 15 3¾	
Groceries	1,425 18 9		6 7 2¼	
Milk and Ice	1,295 13 8		5 15 6¾	
Eggs	526 7 8		2 6 11¼	
Poultry	101 0 4		0 9 0¼	
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	379 11 3		1 13 10	
Fish	555 2 10		2 9 6	
Fruit	221 3 6		0 19 8¾	
Sundries—		7,283 10 2		32 9 7½
Furniture	193 0 11		0 17 2¾	
Drugs and disinfectants	1,161 9 8		5 3 7¼	
Fuel and lighting	1,212 4 9		5 8 1¾	
Water rates	76 9 4		0 6 9¾	
Drapery, bedding, uniforms, &c.	871 2 11		3 17 8¼	
Ironmongery	101 0 4		0 9 0¼	
Brush, glass, and crockery-ware	66 16 10		0 5 11¾	
Coffins	66 0 0		0 5 10	
Stationery, printing	93 2 8		0 8 3¼	
Petty expenses	181 1 11		0 16 1¾	
		4,022 9 4		17 18 8¾
Total Maintenance and Treatment of Patients	.....	16,002 12 5	.....	71 7 2¾
Ambulance—				
Salaries and Rations	568 12 11		2 10 8½	
Forage	436 15 4		1 18 11½	
Repairs, remounts, &c.	309 0 6		1 7 6¾	
		1,314 8 9		5 17 2¾
Repairs—				
Salaries and Rations	410 0 0		1 16 6½	
Materials, &c.	80 18 1		0 7 2½	
		490 18 1		2 3 9
Total		17,807 19 3	79 8 2½	79 8 2½

TABLE VIII.—Statement of the Total Expenditure for the Coast Hospital, 1899.

Expenditure.	Amount.	How Paid.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To working expenses, as per Table VII	17,807 19 3	By amount paid from Vote of Chief Medical Officer of the Government	15,501 1 9
„ erection of laundry	797 6 0	„ amount paid from Vote under control of the Works Department	4,626 3 7
„ „ machinery laundry	907 10 0	„ amount paid from Stores Vote	2,503 19 8
„ „ junior Medical Officers' quarters	545 6 11	„ amount paid from Government Printer	57 8 3
„ „ Medical Superintendent's quarters	718 0 5		
„ additions to morgue	157 4 9		
„ cisterns, baths, &c.	328 8 4		
„ new water mains	387 0 0		
„ clearing, fencing, drying grounds, &c.	483 4 9		
„ general repairs	244 19 4		
„ proceeds of sale of horse, bones, fat, &c., paid into Treasury	12 7 6		
„ value of stores services transferred to the Leper Lazaret	299 6 0		
Total £	22,688 13 3	Total £	22,688 13 3

TABLE IX.—Special Return showing the number of Wards, together with cubic space and number of beds in each ward, 1899.

Ward.	Cubic Space.	No. of Beds.	Cubic space per Bed.	Ward.	Cubic Space.	No. of Beds.	Cubic space per Bed.
	feet.		feet.		feet.		feet.
Phthisis	11,424	11	1,038	11	24,420	28	872
1	22,692	23	986	12	19,320	28	690
2	11,532	13	887	13	20,160	23	876
3	12,792	13	984	14A	6,608	12	550
4	12,792	13	984	14B	13,216	16	826
5	23,064	21	1,098	Measles	2,880	4	720
6	11,532	12	961	Observation Rooms (2)	2,880	4	720
7	11,532	12	961	Strong Rooms (4)	3,780	4	945
8	23,064	22	1,048				
9	12,792	13	984	Totals	259,272	286	17,043
10	12,792	14	913				

TABLE X.—General Statement of the working of the Hospital from January 1st to December 31st, 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of beds available for ordinary patients	143	84	227
„ „ cases of infectious disease	59		59
Total accommodation	.....	.....	286
Number of inmates remaining in hospital on December 31, 1898	139	69	208
„ admitted during the year 1899	1,430	721	2,151
Total treated	1,569	790	2,359
Discharged—Cured	1,139	627	1,766
„ Relieved	224	54	278
„ Unrelieved	20	12	32
Died	70	43	113
Total number discharged, or who died	1,453	736	2,189
Remaining in hospital on December 31, 1899	118	52	170

Average daily number resident	224·25
Average residence of discharged patients in days	36· 3
Rate of mortality on cases treated	4·79 per centum.
Total cost of maintenance and treatment of indoor patients	£17,807 19s. 3d.
Average cost of patients per annum	£79 8s. 2½d.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Outdoor relief— Total number of distinct persons who received relief	Sexes not recorded.		1,580

Hospital Staff.	Number.
Superintendent and House Surgeons	4
Matron	1
Head Nurse	1
Senior Nurses	5
Nurses	29
Probationers (if any)	11
Wardsman	1
Total	52

RETURN XI.—Medical Officer's Return of the Number of Persons under Treatment, the Order of Disease for which they were treated, and the Number of Deaths in each Order during the year 1899. (To include cases brought forward from previous year.)

COAST HOSPITAL.	Discharged during the year. Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1899.	Total.
CLASS 1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.						
Chicken-pox	8	...	...	...	...	8
Measles	13	...	...	...	...	13
Scarlet Fever	130	...	...	2	12	144
Influenza	92	...	...	...	10	102
Whooping Cough	42	...	...	10	...	52
Diphtheria	22	...	...	1	1	24
Simple Continued Fever	25	...	...	...	...	25
Typhoid, Enteric Fever	157	...	...	15	10	182
Order 2.—Diarrhœal Diseases.						
Cholera	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	4	1	...	...	...	5
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	1
Order 3.—Malarial Diseases.						
Intermittent Fever (Ague)	13	2	...	...	1	16
Order 4.—Septic Diseases.						
Erysipelas	49	2	...	...	6	57
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	2	...	...	2	...	4
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	...	5
Order 6.—Venereal Diseases.						
Syphilis	129	57	6	...	18	210
Gonorrhœa	74	7	...	...	6	87
Stricture of Urethra	4	1	...	...	...	5
Bubo	53	4	1	...	6	64
Total, Class 1	823	75	7	30	70	1005
CLASS 2.—PARASITIC DISEASES.						
Others from vegetable parasites ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Hydatids	...	...	...	1	...	1
Others from animal parasites	5	...	...	...	...	5
Total, Class 2	8	...	...	1	...	9
CLASS 3.—DIETETIC DISEASES.						
Intemperance—						
a. Chronic Alcoholism	30	...	...	1	...	31
b. Morphia Mania	1	1	...	...	...	2
Total, Class 3	31	1	...	1	...	33

COAST HOSPITAL.	Discharged during the year. Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1899.	Total.
CLASS 4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart.	4	1	...	...	...	5
Rheumatism, Chronic...	164	36	4	...	17	221
Gout	1	1	...	...	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	2	8	4	6	2	22
Tapes Mesenterica	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus).	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis, Scrofula, &c.	3	4	...	2	5	14
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	25	...	...	...	...	25
Diabetes Mellitus	...	1	1	1	...	3
Leprosy	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total, Class 4	201	52	10	9	24	296
CLASS 5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.						
Cleft Palate, Harelip	1	...	...	...	...	1
CLASS 6.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.						
Reynaud's Disease	...	1	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.	2	...	...	4	...	6
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	1	6	...	2	...	9
Paralysis Agitans	...	3	1	2	...	6
Insanity...	14	3	...	1	...	18
Chorea	5	1	1	...	...	7
Epilepsy	5	2	...	...	...	7
Idiopathic Tetanus	...	...	...	2	...	2
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord ...	4	3	1	2	1	11
Wryneck	1	...	...	...	...	1
Toothache	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sciatica	5	1	1	...	1	8
Cerebral Abscess	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hœmatoma	1	...	...	...	...	1
Migraine	3	...	...	...	...	3
Neurasthenia	2	...	...	...	...	2
Order 2.—Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense.						
(*a*) Diseases of the Ear	1	...	...	...	...	1
(*b*) Diseases of the Nose	2	...	...	...	...	2
(*c*) Diseases of the Eye—						
Iritis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Order 3.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.						
Valvular Disease	1	2	...	...	...	3
Endocarditis	...	3	...	...	1	4
Angina Pectoris	...	2	...	...	...	2
Syncope...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism	...	3	...	...	...	3
Phlebitis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose Veins...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Disease	...	2	...	...	...	2
Fatty Degeneration	...	1	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	7	...	4	4	15
Order 4.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.						
Asthma, Emphysema	3	3	1	...	...	7
Bronchitis	98	5	1	6	9	119
Pneumonia	22	2	...	2	2	28
Congestion of Lungs	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pleurisy...	10	1	...	...	1	12
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	14	3	7	1	31

Coast Hospital.	Discharged during the year. Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1899.	Total.
Class 6.—Local Diseases—*continued.*						
Order 5.—Diseases of the Digestive System.						
Stomatitis	7	1	...	...	...	8
Sore Throat, Quinsy	11	...	...	...	...	11
Dyspepsia	11	...	...	...	2	13
Hæmatemesis	2	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis	31	4	...	...	3	38
Ulcer of Stomach	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Stomach	1	...	...	2	1	4
Enteritis	10	2	...	4	1	17
Ulceration of Intestine	6	...	...	1	...	7
Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine ...	6	1	...	...	1	8
Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia	2	3	1	3	1	10
Fistula	6	1	...	...	...	7
Piles	7	...	...	...	1	8
Other Diseases of the Rectum ...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Peritonitis	1	...	...	...	1	2
Ascites	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	...	2	...	6
Hepatitis	1	1	...	...	...	2
Jaundice	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Liver	1	...	...	...	1	2
Order 6.—Diseases of the Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.						
Diseases of Lymphatic System ...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Diseases of Spleen	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchocele	...	1	...	1	...	2
Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	1	1
Order 7.—Diseases of Urinary System.						
Nephritis	1	8	...	4	2	15
Bright's Disease (Nephria)	4	12	...	6	1	23
Uræmia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Calculus	1	1	...	...	...	2
Disease of Bladder	3	...	...	...	1	4
Disease of Prostate	1	...	1	...	1	3
Renal Disease	2	1	...	2	...	5
Order 8.—Disease of the Organs of Generation.						
Ovarian Disease	1	...	...	...	...	1
Disease of Uterus and Vagina ...	20	3	...	...	1	24
Pelvic Abscess	2	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c.	20	1	...	...	...	21
Order 9.—Diseases of Parturition.						
Abortion; Miscarriage...	5	...	...	1	...	6
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	2	...	...	...	1	3
Phlegmasia Dolens	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	7	1	...	...	...	8

Coast Hospital.	Discharged during the year. Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1899.	Total.
Class 6.—Local Diseases—*continued.*						
Order 10.—Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.						
Caries, Necrosis	9	4	1	1	1	16
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	15	7	...	...	3	25
Potts Disease	...	1	...	...	...	1
Order 11.—Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	7	...	...	...	...	7
Phlegmon, Cellulitis	6	2	...	...	1	9
Lupus	3	...	...	...	1	4
Ulcer	77	3	...	...	9	89
Eczema	26	1	...	...	2	29
Boil	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dermatitis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Herpes	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ingrowing Toe Nail	2	...	...	...	...	2
Pityriasis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	4	1	...	1	...	6
Prurigo	1	...	...	...	...	1
Undefined	4	...	...	...	...	4
Urticaria	3	...	...	...	...	3
Erethema	1	...	...	...	1	2
Total, Class 6	544	129	13	61	59	806
Class 7.—Violence.						
Fractures	15	1	...	1	2	19
Contusions	2	...	...	...	...	2
Burns, Scalds	11	...	...	...	...	11
Sunstroke	2	...	...	...	...	2
Poison	6	2	...	1	1	10
Bite of Snake or Insect	...	...	...	1	...	1
Undefined Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	2
Blood Poisoning	15	...	...	...	1	16
Bruises	4	...	...	...	...	4
Injuries	11	3	...	...	...	14
Sprains	10	1	...	...	1	12
Shock	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wounds and Abrasions	9	...	...	...	...	9
Whitlow	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total, Class 7	89	7	...	3	5	104
Class 8.—Ill-Defined and Not-Specified Causes.						
Dropsy	3	...	...	...	...	3
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	35	9	...	4	10	58
Tumour...	4	1	1	3	...	9
Abscess	12	2	...	...	...	14
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess of Axilla	5	...	...	...	...	5
Undefined	10	2	1	...	2	15
Total, Class 8	69	14	2	8	12	105

Summary of Table XI.

	Discharged during the year. Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining in on December 31, 1899.	Total.
Total, Class 1.—Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases	823	75	7	30	70	1,005
,, 2.—Parasitic Diseases	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9
,, 3.—Dietetic Diseases	31	1	.....	1	.....	33
,, 4.—Constitutional Diseases	201	52	10	9	24	296
,, 5.—Developmental Diseases	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, 6.—Local Diseases...	544	129	13	61	59	806
,, 7.—Violence	89	7	.....	3	5	104
,, 8.—Ill-defined and not-specified causes	69	14	2	8	12	105
Grand Total	1,766	278	32	113	170	2,359

TABLE XII.—Operations performed under anæsthetics at the Coast Hospital during the year 1899.

Nature of Operation.	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Total.
Gynæcological—							
Curettage	.....	22	17	2	.....	3	22
Removal of adherent placenta	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Recto vaginal fistula	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Prolapse of uterus	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Replacing a retroverted uterus	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ruptured perinæum	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unspecified	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Amputations—							
Toe	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Finger	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Bone Operations—							
Scraping necrosed bone	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Removal lower end of femur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
„ carpal bones	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
„ bones of foot	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Acupuncture for periostitis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Operations on New Growths—							
Removal of sarcoma	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Excision of epitheliona	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Removal of lipoma	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
„ post nasal adenoid growths	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Rodent ulcer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Removal of enchondroma	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Operations on the genito-urinary organs—							
Plastic operation on urethra	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Circumcision	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Castration	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stricture	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Condylomata	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1
Catheterism	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Abscesses—							
Ischio-rectal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Breast	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Thigh	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Whitlow	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hand	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Arm	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Hip joint	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unspecified	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Excision of joints—							
Excision of shoulder	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous—							
Extraction of teeth	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Fistula in ano	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Scraping bubo	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
„ sinus	8	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8
Excision of hæmorrhoids	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Ligature „	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Draining empyema	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ligature of varicose vein	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Excision „	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Removal of foreign body from ear	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tracheotomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scraping ulcer	4	5	6	3	.....	.....	9
Breaking down adhesions	3	3	2	4	.....	.....	6
Uranoplasty	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Excision of cyst	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Reductions of dislocations	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Operations on ingrowing toenails	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Radical cure of inguinal hernia	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Examination of hip	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Plastic operations	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Laryngotomy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Herniotomy	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Removal of inguinal glands	8	1	8	.....	.....	1	9
Unspecified	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Total	138	59	155	34	3	5	197

Anæsthetics used—

Ether	62
Chloroform	110
Chloroform and ether	18
Cocaine	1
A.C.E.	1
Without anæsthetics	5
Total operations	197

TABLE XIII.—Showing the names, &c., of all Patients who died at the Coast Hospital during the year 1899.

No. of Case.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
				yrs.			1899.		
2320	Joseph Goldwell	3 Dec., 1898	Med. Adv.	55	Phthisis	Diarrhœa	1 Jan.	29	916
2410	Alice Clark	17 „ „	H. A. Depôt	55	Chronic Gastritis	Vomiting	3 „	17	917
7	Patrick Cahill	2 Jan., 1899	Med. Adv.	13	Snake bite	Exhaustion	3 „	1	918
16	William Cross	3 „ „	Med. Supt.	42	Fracture of skull	Hæmorrhage	4 „	1	Removed.
2425	Ethel Nimms	19 Dec., 1898	„	3½	Whooping cough	Broncho-pneumonia	5 „	17	919
1	Irene Hawker	1 Jan., 1899	Med. Adv.	3½	„ „	„ „	6 „	5	920
35	Roy Thomas	5 „ „	„	1¾ m'ths	„ „	Pneumonia	7 „	2	Removed.
2448	Elizabeth Smith	24 Dec., 1898	„	10 yrs.	„ „	„	11 „	18	„
63	Joseph Dunn	9 Jan., 1899	„	32	Enteric fever	Toxæmia	19 „	10	921
78	May Clemens	10 „ „	„	5	Whooping cough	Catarrhal pneumonia	19 „	9	922
133	Louisa Walford	19 „ „	„	39	Septicæmia after abortion.		20 „	1	Removed.
137	Mary Blanch Shiner	20 „ „	„	18	Enteric fever	Toxæmia	20 „	1	„
96	Alfred Miller	12 „ „	„	19	„	„	21 „	9	„
15	Elizabeth E. Bowman	3 „ „	Med. Supt.	22	Septicæmia	Convulsions	23 „	20	„
2212	Mary Murray	16 Nov., 1898	H. A. Depôt	53	Inflammation of brain		24 „	69	„
2354	Grace Sawyer	7 Dec., „	Med. Adv.	5½	Scarlatina	Whooping cough	26 „	50	„
157	Henry Alexander	24 Jan., „	H. A. Depôt	68	Chronic nephritis	Uræmia	28 „	4	923
158	Benjamin Hannam	24 „ „	„	55	Acute tuberculosis of lung.		28 „	4	924
2298	Isabella Osborne	30 Nov., „	„	4 7/12	Whooping cough	Broncho-pneumonia	30 „	61	925
2224	Patrick Brennan	18 „ „	„	60	Inguinal hernia	Peritonitis	31 „	74	926
144	Irene Abrahams	20 Jan., 1899	Med. Adv.	3	Whooping cough	Pneumonia	5 Feb.	16	927
194	Mary Olsen	29 „ „	Med. Supt.	58	Malignant disease of liver.		7 „	9	928
70	Thomas Hall	10 „ „	H. A. Depôt	55	Cirrhosis of liver		7 „	28	929
190	William Northcote	28 „ „	Med. Adv.	28	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	10 „	13	Removed.
201	Charles Hogasche	30 „ „	„	30	„	Acute peritonitis	11 „	12	930
62	Catherine Reed	9 „ „	„	43	Fibroid tumour of uterus.		13 „	35	Removed.
259	Thomas Hawley Dunstone.	8 Feb., „	„	27	Enteric fever	Pneumonia pleurisy	25 „	17	931
233	George Humphrege	3 „ „	„	9	„	Toxæmia	1 Mar.	26	Removed.
164	Henry Hudson	25 Jan., „	„	34	Diabetes	Exhaustion	4 „	38	932
402	Thomas Lodge	1 Mar., „	„	18	Abscess of brain		5 „	4	Removed.
412	Lydia N. Darkin	2 „ „	„	25	Acute endometritis	Acute peritonitis	7 „	5	„
401	Franklyn Doveton	2 „ „	H. A. Depôt	58	Perforation of intestine.	Tuberculosis	8 „	6	933
460	Martin Foley	11 „ „	„	52	Kidney disease	Uræmia	12 „	1	934
431	May Clifford	6 „ „	„	9	Broncho-pneumonia.	Hyperpyrexia	17 „	11	935
493	Angelina Staddon	16 „ „	„	14	Enteric fever		18 „	2	Removed.
362	Ralph Wyberg	28 Feb., „	„	61	Phthisis	Hæmorrhage	19 „	3	936
452	Margaret Smith	9 Mar., „	Med. Adv.	30	Enteric fever	„	19 „	10	937
461	William Mould	11 „ „	„	20	„	„	22 „	11	Removed.
107	Richard Jones	16 Jan., „	H. A. Depôt	69	Bright's disease		22 „	65	„
418	Robert Dunlop	3 Mar., „	Med. Adv.	71	Fatty degeneration of heart.	Heart failure	28 „	25	939
282	William Cowan	10 Feb., „	„	38	Enteric fever	Phthisis	29 „	47	Removed.
411	Isaac Schofield	2 Mar., „	„	45 m'ths	„	Cerebral abscess	31 „	29	940
518	Elsie May White	21 „ „	H. A. Depôt	10	Broncho-pneumonia.		4 April.	14	941
541	Margaret Fahey	24 „ „	„	10 yrs.	Whooping cough	Pneumonia	6 „	13	943
595	Thomas Webb	4 April, „	„	54	Meningitis		7 „	3	942
486	Francis Kerr	15 Mar., „	Med. Adv.	29	Cirrhosis of liver		14 „	13	944
688	William Davis	17 April, „	„	33	Tetanus		17 „	4 hours.	945
345	Sammy Cook	21 Feb., „	H. A. Depôt	47	Bright's disease		26 „	64	946
671	Olsie Andrews	18 April, „	Med. Adv.	7	Post-diptheretic paralysis.	Exhaustion	27 „	9	947
325	Samuel Grier	17 Feb., „	Med. Adv.	40	Enteric fever	Congestion of lungs	28 April.	70	Removed.
385	Daniel Ryan	28 „ „	H. A. Depôt	51	Hypertrophy of heart	Cerebral embolism	29 „	60	948
520	Randolf Downie	21 Mar., „	„	3	Whooping Cough	Broncho-pneumonia	2 May.	42	Removed.
778	John Wooding	9 May, „	„	60	Acute pneumonia	Heart failure	13 „	4	949
767	Leslie Shirley	6 „ „	Med. Adv.	19	Enteric fever	Peritonitis	14 „	8	Removed.
795	Rose Mary Monk	12 „ „	„	34	Fibroid tumour of uterus	Hæmorrhage	15 „	3	„
730	Ada Hawkins	12 „ „	H. A. Depôt	3	Whooping cough	Broncho-pneumonia	17 „	5	950
859	William Davis	23 „ „	„	34	Paralysis and œdema of palate.	Asphyxia	23 „	7 hours	951
867	Mary Schliman	24 „ „	Med. Supt.	64	Strangulated hernia	Exhaustion	29 „	5	Removed.
639	Henry Fawcett	12 April, „	H. A. Depôt	40	Lead poisoning	Gastro-enteritis	29 „	47	952
722	Eva Dunn	27 „ „	„	14	Tubercular disease of spine.	Exhaustion	30 „	33	953
884	Alexander Orrick	26 May, „	Med. Adv.	65	Malignant disease of stomach and liver		1 June.	6	Removed.
814	Robert Lawrence	16 „ „	H. A. Depôt	24	Meningitis	Septicæmia	3 „	18	954
818	Minnie Williams	16 „ „	Med. Adv.	29	Meningitis		4 „	19	955
802	William Lawler	14 „ „	„	6	Scarlatina	Pneumonia	5 „	22	Removed.
783	Patrick O'Callaghan	10 „ „	Med. Supt.	48	Phthisis	Exhaustion	5 „	26	956
966	Daniel Joseph McKinley	10 June, „	„	6½	Diphtheria	Cardiac failure	11 „	7 hours	957
987	Alfred Devlin	15 „ „	H. A. Depôt	40	Hydro-nephrosis	Uræmia	20 „	5	959
999	John Harvey	17 „ „	Med. Adv.	43	Locomotor-ataxy		27 „	10	Removed.
1069	Thomas Halfnights	29 „ „	„	50	Bright's disease	Œdema of lung	6 July.	7	960
826	Louisa O'Connor	17 May, „	„	22	Hydatids of liver	Sapræmia	10 „	54	Removed.
1040	Thomas Grace	24 June, „	H. A. Depôt	1½	Psoriasis	Septicæmia	22 „	28	„
1066	William Sparkes	29 „ „	„	73	Senile decay	Bronchitis	22 „	23	962

No. of Case.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
				yrs			1899.		
907	George Bennett	1 June, 1899	H. A. Depôt ..	47	Bright's disease	Pericarditis .	23 July .	52	Removed.
1123	Edward Mullarky ...	10 ,, ,,	,, ..	54	Chronic bronchitis	Angina pectoris	29 ,, ..	19	,,
1217	John Howe	26 July, ,,	,, .	57	Bright's disease	Heart failure .	31 ,, .	5	963
1266	Alexander Johnston	3 Aug., ,,	Med Adv. ..	80	Senile decay ..	,, .	10 Aug .	7	Removed.
1279	Henry Sanderson..... .	5 ,, ,,	,, .	79	Senile decay .. .	Gangrene ..	11 ,,	6	964
1200	Joseph Darby	24 July, ,,	H. A. Depôt	39	Bronchitis	Heart failure ..	14 ,,	21	Removed.
1189	William Mallet	21 ,, ,,	Med. Adv. ...	72	Phthisis	Exhaustion ...	16 ,, ..	26	,,
1283	George Priestman	7 Aug., ,,	H A. Depôt	68	Cancer of stomach	.....	6 Sept..	30	,,
1390	Thomas Dawson	25 ,, ,,	,, .	66	Chronic renal disease	Cerebral embolism	9 ,, ...	15	,,
1424	Charles Carson	31 ,, ,,	,, ..	67	General debility .. .	Cystitis	16 ,, ...	16	965
1373	Martha Makin	21 ,, ,,	Med. Adv .	36	Cardiac disease ...	Syncope	17 ,, ...	27	Removed.
1282	Johanna Cochrane ..	6 ,, ,,	,, ...	60	Cerebral hæmorrhage	Exhaustion.....	19 ,, ...	44	966
1288	William Hobbs	8 ,, ,,	H. A. Depôt .	18	Phthisis	Heart failure ...	27 ,, ...	50	967
1512	Annie Maher	16 Sept. ,,	Med. Adv ...	55	Bronchitis	Heart failure ..	2 Oct....	16	Removed.
1426	William Nainby ...	31 Aug., ,,	H A Depôt...	37	Phthisis	Exhaustion.....	4 ,, ..	34	,,
1571	John Firth	27 Sept., ,,	,, .	71	Chronic Bright's disease	Angina pectoris	9 ,, ..	12	968
1475	Mary Scarlett	11 ,, ,,	Med. Adv.	33	Hemiplegia ...	Bronchitis and exhaustion	14 ,, ...	33	969
1681	Alice Gates	15 Oct., ,,	Med. Supt. ..	22	Septicæmia	....	17 ,, ..	2	Removed.
1661	Annie Millham	12 ,, ,,	Med. Adv. . .	43	Exophthalmic goitre	Heart failure ..	17 ,, ...	5	,,
1696	Mary Vaughan.....	17 ,, ,,	H. A. Depôt...	37	Acute alcoholism .	.. ..	18 ,, ..	1	970
1725	Nellie Tobin...	20 ,, ,,	Med. Adv.	27	Hemiplegia	Heart failure	22 ,, ...	2	Removed.
				wks					
1683	Henry Preston	16 ,, ,,	H. A. Depôt ..	7	Whooping Cough ..	Capillary bronchitis.	23 ,,	7	971
1465	Thomas Collins .. .	9 Sept., ,,	,, ...	34	Kidney disease	Heart failure ...	24 ,, ...	45	972
1702	John Williams	17 Oct., ,,	,, ...	68	Phthisis	Exhaustion	28 ,, ...	11	Removed.
				wks					
1704	Rose Johnson	17 ,, ,,	Med. Adv.	2	Bronchitis	....	5 Nov...	19	973
1666	August Mutsch	13 ,, ,,	H. A. Depôt...	58	Chronic renal disease	Cystitis	8 ,, ..	26	974
1795	Sarah Smith	31 ,, ,,	Med. Adv.....	28	Gastro-enteritis .	Exhaustion.....	17 ,, ...	17	Removed.
1932	Philip Cranwell	21 Nov., ,,	,, ...	45	Heart disease . .	,, ..	24 ,,	3	,,
1803	Charlotte Payne	1 ,, ,,	,, .. .	45	Gastro-enteritis	,,	29 ,, ..	28	975
1905	Elizabeth Ah Chong ...	15 ,, ,,	,, ...	50	Carcinoma of stomach	... .	1 Dec .	16	976
1790	Carl Smidt	31 Oct., ,,	H. A. Depôt	49	Nephritis	... .	6 ,, .	36	977
1984	Eliza McNeish	27 Nov., ,,	Med. Adv.....	54	Intestinal cancerous obstruction.	Exhaustion	7 ,, ...	10	978
1956	Honoria Troy	23 ,, ,,	,, ...	51	Cancer of cervix uteri . .	,, ...	8 ,, ..	15	Removed.
2084	Mary McSherry	12 Dec., ,,	,, ...	40	Cerebral tumour ..	Syncope	14 ,, ...	2	,,
2025	Herbert Joseph Danger	2 ,, ,,	Med Supt ..	3¾	Broncho-pneumonia.	Convulsions ...	15 ,,	13	,,
2087	Thomas Arthur Gobbe	13 ,, ,,	,, ...	46	Tetanus	Exhaustion .. .	17 ,, ..	4	979
749	Hugh Owens	2 May, ,,	Med. Adv	29	Paraplegia	Cystitis and Exhaustion.	21 ,,	233	980
2010	William Cuthbert	30 Nov., ,,	H. A. Depôt ..	46	Gastro-enteritis	....	22 ,, ...	22.	981
1125	Mary Smith	10 July, ,,	,, ..	36	Cancer of lungs	Exhaustion.....	22 ,, ...	165	Removed.
2063	John Roberty McGarity	8 Dec., ,,	,, ...	38	Carcinoma of stomach	... .	24 ,, ...	16	982
2140	Alfred William	27 ,, ,,	,, ...	44	Strangulated hernia..	Peritonitis	28 ,, ...	1	983

Leper patient P. M., buried in grave No 938.
Aboriginal infant Bell, buried in grave No. 958.
Aboriginal Agnes Butler, buried in grave No. 961.

16th July, 1900.

W. BRADLEY VIOLETTE,
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

SUMMARY TABLE, showing the work of the Coast Hospital and its cost in each year, from 1884 to 1899.

Year	Total cases admitted.			No. and kinds of communicable diseases included in foregoing columns					Total cases admitted.					
	No of patients.	Average stay of each patient in days.	Mortality	Typhoid fever.	Mortality per cent	Erysipelas	Diseases requiring strict isolation.	No of kinds of such diseases dealt with.	Average daily number.	Cost per occupied bed, not including ambulance.	Ambulance service, cost per occupied bed.	Total cost per occupied bed, including ambulance.	Wines, spirits, &c., cost per head (included in foregoing columns).
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
1884	1,132	29·33	4·04	235	10 63	...	12	2	104·33	58 1 1¼	6 0 3½	64 1 4¾	2 8 2½
1885	1,204	37·06	7 05	285	17·54	...	17	4	150 05	51 16 8	3 18 10¼	55 15 6¼	1 11 2¾
1886	1,278	41·06	9·38	392	13·52	...	48	4	146 33	52 0 8	6 12 10	58 13 6	1 10 0¼
1887	1,726	42·05	9·21	286	11·08	...	63	3	198·56	42 14 1½	5 4 3½	47 18 5	0 10 9¼
1888	1,694	42 23	5 55	241	5 81	45	89	4	197·12	41 13 2	5 17 0	47 10 2	0 8 8
1889	1,813	39 09	5·44	342	7·01	52	76	5	198·09	44 17 4¾	7 2 1¾	51 19 6½	0 6 4½
1890	1,529	42 00	7·03	140	15·00	19	46	5	178·00	55 7 5	7 4 5	62 11 10	0 5 11
1891	1,748	40 00	3·23	88	9 00	31	59	5	193·00	50 2 6	6 0 6	56 3 0	0 5 2¾
1892	1,644	44·03	4·04	61	16 39	24	92	5	200 03	44 17 11¼	5 13 7½	50 11 6¾	0 7 6¼
1893	2,274	32·08	4 05	83	12 00	36	499	5	193·05	47 8 0	6 15 10	54 3 10	0 10 1
1894	2,158	27 06	4·03	143	8·03	36	188	5	176·04	55 7 4¼	6 16 1⅜	62 3 6	1 3 6⅝
1895	2,451	24·06	3·07	96	6·02	51	141	5	176·03	59 1 11	5 11 0	64 12 11	1 1 6¼
1896	2,213	31·03	5 04	236	8·05	63	78	5	204 06	51 6 1⅝	5 15 9¼	57 1 11	1 4 4
1897	2,307	32·06	5 05	128	8 05	100	266	8	224·04	50 19 2½	6 3 1	57 2 3½	1 0 10
1898	2,694	31·04	5·38	163	11·04	70	696	9	251·60	64 14 10¾	6 2 5½	70 17 4½	1 14 8½
1899	2,359	36·3	4 79	148	8·78	57	219	7	224·25	73 10 11¼	6 17 2¾	79 8 2½	1 13 10

[9d] 326—B

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD INTO CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST MR. C. G. WILLMAN, CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.)

Printed under No. 10 *Report from Printing Committee*, 30 *August*, 1900.

Coast Hospital.

Inquiry under Section 51 of the Public Service Act into certain charges against Mr. C. G. Willman, Clerk and Storekeeper, Coast Hospital.

Public Service Board, 50 Young-street,
Sydney, 2 August, 1900.

WITH reference to the blank cover communication of the Principal Under Secretary, dated 24th April last, forwarding reports by Mr. G. E. Brodie, Chief Inspector of Public Accounts, in regard to an inquiry held by him respecting certain charges made by Mr. F. C. Glynn, late Storekeeper at the Coast Hospital, against Mr. C. G. Willman, Clerk and Storekeeper at that institution, the Public Service Board have the honor to report that, in view of the recommendations contained in the reports referred to, they determined to initiate an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Willman, under the provisions of Section 51 of the Public Service Act.

It having been arranged that Mr. Brodie should represent the Department in the matter, that gentleman was asked to formulate specific charges, which he did. They are as follows:—

1. Wilful disobedience of instructions conveyed by Dr. Violette in August, 1899, in connection with the proper keeping and supervision of the diet-books of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay.
2. Misleading the Medical Superintendent in connection with the carrying out of his instructions conveyed to the Clerk and Storekeeper in August, 1899.
3. Lax supervision in connection with duties performed by E. A. Miles, messenger and telephone attendant, resulting in excess and short supplies of provisions being requisitioned for on the contractor.
4. Wilful neglect of the important duty of personally attending at the delivery of provision stores, with the view of ascertaining if same were supplied to the Coast Hospital according to contract entered into with the Government.
5. Lax supervision over revenue derivable from sale of fat.
6. General neglect of the more important duties devolving on an officer holding the position of Clerk and Storekeeper.

The powers of the Board for the purposes of holding the inquiry were delegated to Mr. C. Delohery, one of the members of the Board.

The inquiry was initiated at this office on 16th June, and was adjourned to the Coast Hospital, where it was resumed on 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd June.

A considerable amount of evidence was taken, a copy of which (together with the papers) is forwarded herewith.

After careful consideration, the Board have come to the following conclusions:—

Charges 1, 2, *and* 3.—It was clearly shown that for many months past Mr. Willman has neglected his duties, which, to a certain extent, he admitted himself. His excuse is that he was suffering from ill-health at the time; but this could be no answer to the fact, as shown by the evidence, that he handed over the most important of his duties to a telephone-boy named Miles, without exercising the slightest supervision over the work. Although this lad was in receipt of the small salary of £75 per annum, Mr. Willman deputed to him the work of entering in books kept for that purpose "diets" ordered for the patients by the medical officers, taking the particulars from the clinical records in the wards. From these books a patient's daily diet list should be made up, and a daily ration return, from which the quantity of provisions required should be compiled and ordered from the contractor. This important work Mr. Willman not only did not perform, but, having directed Miles to do it, he did not exercise the slightest supervision over him to see that it was properly carried out; consequently, Miles did this duty in a most lax and perfunctory manner, and for months no entries whatever were made in these books, and Miles, to save himself trouble, prepared the daily ration returns and patients' daily diet lists from the nurses' lists. This resulted in diets being drawn for patients who were dead or left the hospital, and for other patients who had just come into it no diets were drawn; this led to endless confusion and trouble. Numerous other duties were thrust upon him by Mr. Willman, and, as no doubt he found it was impossible to carry them

all out properly, he ultimately neglected them and did them anyhow. Evidence was given that the Medical Superintendent (Dr. Violette) gave Mr. Willman instructions as to the proper keeping and supervision of the diet-books, which instructions he wilfully disobeyed, and he further misled the Superintendent by informing him that the diet-books were properly kept.

Charges 4, 5, *and* 6.—It is proved conclusively that it was the duty of the Storekeeper to be present at the delivery of the provision stores, to see if they were supplied according to contract. This duty he neglected to perform, as he was seldom, if ever, present, and allowed the goods to be passed by the assistant-storekeeper and the cook. It was highly necessary that he should have been present, as, according to the evidence given, it was generally recognised at the hospital that the contractor would endeavour, if he were allowed, to evade the spirit of the contract by delivering goods of an inferior kind and food that was not fit for human consumption. The Matron, in her evidence, says that she held Mr. Willman in contempt with respect to stores. Her opinion of the goods supplied is as follows:—Poultry: atrocious, old, small, tough, and as hard as wood; vegetables: peas as hard as bullets, cabbages old, vegetable-marrows washy and full of fibre, turnips so hard you could strike a match upon them; butter, rancid; fish, very bad and unfit for human consumption, and had to be returned nearly every day; fruit, bad; vermicelli and macaroni so bad that when soup was made of it the nurses refused to drink it, as weevils were floating on the top. Other officers describe the fish as bad, and sometimes stinking; vegetables slimy, and in a state of fermentation; potatoes, rotten; butter not eatable, and hardly any of the goods up to standard. Everything had to be weighed or counted, as many articles were often short in weight or number. On going over the premises with Dr. Violette, he pointed out a weighing-machine recently erected to serve as a check on the contractor. He was asked if he had weighed any coal there. He replied, "Yes; the first lot of coal sent out since its erection, represented to be a ton, when weighed was found to be 14 cwt." The goods were seldom delivered up to contract time (7·30); they arrived sometimes as late as 10. The horses used by the contractor were of so poor a description that, in many instances, they were unable to draw the loads to the institution, and the drivers would come to the hospital for assistance, and the horses of the Government were repeatedly sent for miles along the road to where the vehicle was stuck up. On one occasion a valuable horse belonging to the hospital was made useless in consequence of receiving an injury whilst assisting the contractor's men. It was a usual thing for the hospital authorities to have to send to Sydney to purchase goods in lieu of the articles supplied by Mr. Kidman, and refused delivery, and thus a great loss of time and considerable inconvenience and expense was entailed, and, if anything, a gain to the contractor, as the goods bought at the contractor's risk were nearly always cheaper and better than what were supplied.

In the opinion of the Board the evidence points very clearly to a partisanship on the part of Mr. Willman towards the contractor. Constant bickerings were going on between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Willman as to the refusal or otherwise of the provisions supplied—Glynn being in nearly every instance correct when the matter was referred to the Medical Superintendent. Reports were constantly sent to the Health Office by Dr. Violette respecting the bad and inferior provisions supplied, and, in some instances, samples were sent, but with little or no result. In one instance Mr. Kidman was threatened to be fined the next time he was complained of, but, on the next time arriving, he was merely cautioned.

Mr. Willman, it appears to the Board, has been too long at the institution, as he has apparently the idea that all that is required of him is to superintend and not to work, and the Board have therefore decided that he be transferred to some other position in the Public Service at a reduced salary.

Mr. Glynn, no doubt, has done good work in endeavouring to expose the contractor's attempts to palm off bad and inferior provisions, and is entitled to some consideration. The Board are making further inquiries with regard to him, and will deal with his case in a further minute. In the meantime they recommend that he be paid three months' salary at the rate he was formerly receiving.

At the conclusion of the inquiry it was ascertained that the Tender Board proposed to accept the tender of Mr. Arthur Kidman for the supply of groceries to the hospital for another year, and that no exception was taken to its acceptance by the Health Office authorities, and the Board suggested to the Honorable the Premier that further action might be deferred until he had perused the evidence taken at this inquiry, and the report thereon. Mr. Arthur Kidman hearing of this, asked that the inquiry might be re-opened, in order that he might call witnesses in his defence. This was consented to. Mr. Kidman gave evidence, and endeavoured to show that there was a conspiracy on the part of the employees of the hospital to injure him by rejecting provisions which were in accordance with his contract. This, in the opinion of the Board, he failed to prove. Permission was given him to call any evidence he pleased which might throw a light on the defence he set up, and to cross-examine any of the witnesses already examined, and at his request the further hearing was adjourned, when, after taking further evidence, the inquiry was concluded.

In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Kidman did not rebut any of the evidence given at the inquiry, and altogether failed to prove his defence. The Board therefore invite the attention of the Government to the evidence, so that the question whether Mr. Kidman should be allowed to take up any future Government contracts may receive due consideration.

It is clear that the whole management of the Coast Hospital is very lax, and the Board suggest that the attention of the Chief Medical Officer should be drawn to the evidence which has been given in the case.*

J. BARLING,
C. DELOHERY, } Members of the Public Service Board.
GEO. A. WILSON,

* This has already been done.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[3*d*.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LITTLE BAY HOSPITAL.

(TEMPORARY SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS TO.)

Printed under No. 18 *Report from Printing Committee,* 29 *November,* 1900.

EXTRACT FROM VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, No. 79. THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1900.

(2.) Temporary Supply of Provisions to Little Bay Hospital:—*Mr. Molesworth,* for Mr. Reid, asked the Colonial Treasurer,—

(1.) What firm was asked to supply provisions, &c., to the Little Bay Hospital during the past few months, when Mr. Arthur Kidman's supply was stopped?

(2.) Was that firm one of the tenderers for the service for the current year?

(3.) How many tenderers were there for the supply in question, giving them in the order of cheapness?

(4.) Was the tenderer next lowest to Mr. Arthur Kidman offered the temporary supply, or any tenderer?

(5.) Were the prices of the firm selected for the temporary service lower than those of the tenders referred to, or higher?

(6.) Has he any objection to produce any one of the monthly vouchers of the firm performing the temporary service?

(7.) Did the Tender Board recommend application to the firm that got the temporary supply?

(8.) Who is the Ministerial head of the Department which includes the Little Bay Hospital?

(9.) If the Tender Board had nothing to do with the selection, what Minister approved of it?

Sir William Lyne answered,—I intend laying the papers in connection with these matters upon the Table.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

Schedule of Tenders received for Provision Supplies, Sections I to XI, for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, 1st June, 1900.

Friday, 190 .

List of Tenders received for
Number of Tenders received
Name of Lowest Tenderer

No.	Name.	Amount of Tender.	Deposit.	Nature of Deposit.

Chairman, Public Service Tender Board.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS, 1900-1.

LIST of Tenders received for Supplies for Coast Hospital and Leper Lazaret.

Friday, 1 June, 1900.

No.	Name.	Deposit.	Nature of Deposit.
		£ s. d.	
1	James Kidman	10 0 0 10 0 0	Two cheques.
2	A. Theodore	5 0 0	Cash.
3	C. Finnie	25 0 0	Cheque.
4	S. A. Joseph and Rickard (Limited)	10 0 0	,,
5	Do do	3 10 0	,,
6	Do do	3 10 0	,,
7	The Davis Butchering Company	3 10 0	,,
8	S. A. Joseph and Rickard (Limited)	3 10 0	,,
9	C. B. Parker	nil.	
10	C. Seaton	10 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0	,,
11	W. A. Marlow	3 10 0	,,
12	C. Hillman	10 0 0	,,
13	The Dairy-farmers' Co-operative Company	3 10 0	,,
14	A. Shadler	10 0 0	,,
15	C. Hillman	10 0 0	,,
16	C. Finnie	3 0 0	,,
17	J. Barnsley	10 10 0	,,
18	H. McIlrath	111 5 0	,,
19	Taylor Brothers	3 10 0	,,
20	E. Green	10 0 0	,,
21	J. McHugh	5 0 0	,,
22	E. Kirby	5 0 0	,,
23	J. Hutton	3 10 0	,,
24	R. Hall and Son	5 0 0	,,
25	J. McHugh	5 0 0	,,
26	W. Macpherson	10 0 0	,,
27	C. Finnie	5 0 0	,,
28	Do	4 0 0	,,
29	F. McKenna	3 10 0	,,
30	The Farmers and Dairymen's Milk Company	12 0 0	,,
31	A. Hordern and Sons	50 0 0	,,
32	The Davis Butchering Company	3 10 0	,,
33	C. Seaton	5 0 0	,,
34	Do	5 0 0	,,
35	W. Langer	nil.	
36	T. J. McGrath	,,	
37	A. Kidman		
38	Do		
39	Do	£91 with Shaftesbury Reformatory	,,
40	Do		
41	Butler and McKye—£203 with Macquarie-street Asylum	,,	

[41 Tenders.]

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Chairman, Public Service Tender Board.

GENERAL

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. *Interpretation of Terms.*

WHENEVER the following terms occur in these Conditions, or in any Contract or Specification, in respect of the procuring of stores or other materials or requisites for the Public Service, they shall be held to mean, and shall mean as follows:—

"Government" shall mean the Government of New South Wales.

"Minister" shall mean the Colonial Treasurer or the Member of the Executive Council for the time being performing the duties of the said Colonial Treasurer.

"Board" shall mean the Public Service Tender Board.

"Officer" shall mean any officer or person authorised by the Board.

"Materials" shall mean stores or other materials or requisites for the Public Service.

"Contractor" shall mean the person or persons, corporation or corporations, who contracted to execute the works or supply the materials.

"Sydney District" shall mean the area within a radius of 6 miles of the General Post Office, and any vessel or wharf in Port Jackson or in the Parramatta River and tributaries, and any railway trucks at Darling Harbour, or Redfern or Milson's Point Railway Stations.

"Hunter River District" shall mean the area within a radius of 6 miles of the Post Office at Newcastle, and any vessel or wharf in the Port of Newcastle, or in the navigable portion of the Hunter River and its tributaries, and any railway trucks at Newcastle.

"Special Conditions" shall mean any "Special Conditions" attached to and forming part of the Contract; and such Special Conditions shall be read with the General Conditions as part and parcel of the Contract.

2. *Description of Contract.*

This Contract is for the supply of the materials described in the Schedule of Prices attached hereto, and to be supplied in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered during the currency of the Contract.

The right is, however, reserved to make special arrangements with any person for the supply of any of the materials enumerated in the Schedule of Prices for use in any part of the Colony, outside the District for which the Tender has been accepted, and to use any of the materials set out in the Schedule of Prices which may be manufactured in any of the gaols of the Colony.

Net weights and measurements only will be paid for.

The Contractor must deliver, where directed, within the District for which his Tender has been accepted, materials ordered for such District, free of cost, and must pay wharfage and loading charges, if any.

3. *Description of Articles, &c.*

All materials must be of the very best quality, according to sample (if any), and are to be subject to the approval of the officer or his authorised representative.

If called upon to do so, the Contractor shall supply samples of all, or any, of the materials enumerated in the Schedule of Prices free of cost, such samples to be returned to Contractor on the termination of the Contract; or failing return, to be paid for at the Schedule rates of the Contract.

It must be distinctly understood that should materials of an inferior quality, or differing from those ordered, be supplied, the officer shall have power, in the event of the Contractor failing to replace same immediately on being called upon to do so, to purchase the materials at the Contractor's risk and expense, and should it not be possible to procure materials of the kind or quality ordered, the Officer shall be entitled to purchase, at the Contractor's risk and expense, such substitute therefor as may in the opinion of the Officer be most suitable, even should such substitute be of a higher cost. If such power should be exercised at any time by the Officer, the Contractor may in such event, or in the event of any dispute as to any other matter in connection with the Contract, appeal to the Board, and the decision of the Board shall be final. All charges, freight, &c., in connection with the forwarding and return of goods wrongly supplied to be borne by the Contractor.

4. *Delivery.*

The Contractor will be responsible for the safe and prompt delivery of the materials where directed, but if delivered outside the District for which his Tender has been accepted, shall pay all freight and charges thereon, the Government, however, taking the responsibility of total loss by sea, unless the Contractor has been previously instructed to insure, in which case should he fail to do so he shall take all risk and be responsible for any loss, should such occur. Sub-vouchers for freight and charges herein provided are to be attached to and the amount included in account rendered for the materials. Freight on the Government Railways must be paid by the Contractor in advance. Should any unreasonable or unnecessary charges be made in connection with the forwarding of materials, it shall be competent for the Officer to reduce such charges to what is fair and reasonable. No charge over and above the Schedule rates is to be made for packing, or for bottles, jars, kegs, casks, tins, cases, or other description of container whatsoever, which charges are understood to be included in the said rates; but the Contractor may remove, at such time as may be convenient to the Officer, containers, such as butter kegs, tins, casks, &c., which are usually returned in the ordinary course of business as empties. All supplies delivered to be accompanied by invoices in duplicate on departmental forms, or in triplicate if called for.

5. *Time.*

Unless otherwise stated, all materials under this Contract are to be delivered where directed within the District for which the Tender has been accepted, within a reasonable time, to be fixed in the order on the Contractor, or if for any other part of the Colony, shall be despatched within a reasonable time, to be fixed in the order. In the event of the Contractor failing to deliver or despatch materials ordered as specified above within the time so fixed, the officer, or his authorised representative, shall have

have power, without any further reference or notice to the Contractor, to purchase such materials elsewhere at the Contractor's risk and expense; and should it not be possible to procure materials of the kind or quality ordered, the officer shall be entitled to purchase, at the Contractor's risk and expense, such substitute therefor which, in the officer's opinion, may be most suitable, even should such substitute be of a higher cost.

6. *Stamp and Customs Duties.*

The Contractor will have to pay all stamp duties required in connection with the Contract.

The materials contracted to be supplied under the Contract will be liable to duty, if any, which must be paid by the Contractor, and will not be remitted on the ground that the materials are intended to be supplied under the Contract; but in case of any increase or decrease or repeal, during the currency of this Contract, of any Customs duty now chargeable upon any materials hereby contracted to be supplied, such materials shall thereupon be subject to an increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the Contract price of such materials, corresponding in rate and amount with the amount of such increase or decrease or repeal of duty, as the case may be.

7. *Securities.*

Within fourteen days after the notice of the acceptance of his Tender has been given to the Contractor, or posted to the address of his last known place of business or residence, he shall deposit with the Chairman of the Board, or, at the option of the Chairman, in some Bank or Banks in Sydney, upon fixed deposit in the name of the Chairman of the Board, a sum of £60 for Section I., £200 for Section II., £20 for Section III., £5 for Section IV., £20 for Section VIII., £30 for Section IX., £25 for Section X., and £20 for Section XI., to be held by the Board as security for the due and proper performance and completion of this Contract, or until this Contract has been cancelled by the Minister under the power given to him in that respect under Clause 10 of these Conditions, in which last-mentioned event happening, the money so deposited shall become forfeited to the Crown, and shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

If, however, the Contract has not been cancelled under the said Clause, and if orders comprised in this Contract are not completed in accordance with Clause 5 of these Conditions, the amount of loss to the Government (if any) caused thereby may be deducted and taken from the money so deposited.

If the Contractor fails to deposit the sum as hereinbefore provided within fourteen days from the acceptance of the Tender, or if he fails to execute the Contract for the due performance of the service mentioned in the said Tender, the Minister may declare such acceptance to be annulled, in which case the amount of the preliminary deposit will, as provided by Regulation 289, be absolutely forfeited to the Crown.

If the money is placed in a Bank at fixed deposit, the Contractor will be entitled to receive any interest that may be payable upon the fixed deposit of the money, as such interest becomes payable; but it is expressly declared that the Government is not to be held liable or answerable in any way for loss on the money so deposited, or for any loss of interest from the fixed deposit not being renewed.

8. *Contractor not to Sublet Contract or Assign Moneys.*

The Contractor shall not assign or underlet this Contract, or any part thereof, or assign or mortgage, charge or encumber all or any of the moneys payable or to become payable under this Contract, or any other benefit whatsoever arising, or which may arise, under this Contract, to any person without the consent in writing of the Minister being first obtained. The Contractor for each and every breach of this Condition shall be liable to pay to the Government a sum not exceeding £50 as and for liquidated damages; and the sum or sums payable as such damages may be deducted from any sum or sums due to the Contractor under this or any other contract with the Government. And any permission to assign or underlet services to be performed or works to be done under this Contract shall not discharge the Contractor from any liability in respect of this Contract, and shall extend only to the permission actually given, but not so as to prevent any proceedings for any subsequent breach of this Condition; and all rights under these Conditions shall remain in full force, and shall be available as against any such subsequent breach.

9. *Bankruptcy, &c.*

In case the Contractor assigns or underlets this Contract, or any part thereof, or assigns or mortgages, charges, or encumbers, or attempts to assign, mortgage, charge, or encumber, all or any of the moneys payable or to become payable under this Contract, or any other benefit whatsoever arising, or which may arise, under this Contract, without the consent in writing of the Minister being first obtained, or in case the Contractor becomes bankrupt, or makes an assignment of his estate for the benefit of creditors, or makes an arrangement or composition with his creditors, then and in every such case the Minister shall be at liberty, without vitiating this Contract, and without prejudice to any right that may have accrued to liquidated damages under any of these Conditions, to take the works done under the Contract wholly or partially out of the hands of the Contractor, and to employ or contract with any other person or persons to execute the same, and all damages and expenses thereby incurred shall be ascertained and certified by the Officer, and together with any sum payable as liquidated damages under these Conditions shall be deducted from any money that may be then due or may thereafter become due to the Contractor or may have been deposited by him; and if the money then due, or thereafter becoming due to the Contractor, or deposited by him, be not sufficient for that purpose, the balance remaining unpaid shall be a debt due by the Contractor to the Minister, and may be recovered accordingly.

10. *Cancellation of Contract.*

In any or either of the events mentioned in the last preceding clause of these Conditions, or if the Board is not satisfied with the manner in which orders may have been executed, the Minister may, without prejudice to any right that may have accrued to liquidated damages under any of these conditions, to cancel this Contract whether there are any orders remaining to be executed or not, and in such case the moneys which have been previously paid to the Contractor on account of the orders executed shall be taken by him as full payment for all orders executed under this Contract, and upon notice in writing under the hand of the Minister, that he, under the authority of this condition, cancels

cancels this Contract, being given to the Contractor, this Contract shall be cancelled, and thereupon all sums of money that may be due to the Contractor, or unpaid, shall be forfeited, and all sums of money held as security or named as liquidated damages for the non-fulfilment of this Contract within the times specified on orders, shall also be forfeited and become payable to the Government, and with the moneys so forfeited and payable as aforesaid shall be considered as ascertained damages for breach of Contract.

11. *Power to Order for other Departments.*

The Board shall have the right to order, for the use of the Imperial Government in connection with the Colonies, any of the materials comprised under this Contract, and they shall be supplied, if ordered, at and under the Contract rates and conditions.

12. *Patent Rights to be included.*

The Contractor is to include in his Tender the amount of all patent rights and royalties which may be claimed by any patentee for the manufacture and use of any portion of this work, or of any materials herein contracted to be supplied under this Contract, and must undertake to liquidate the same when required to do so.

13. *Free Passes, &c.*

No free passes on any of the Government Railways will be granted either to the Contractor or his agents, nor will any materials or articles of any description be conveyed free of charge.

14. *Conditions not to be waived.*

None of the Conditions of this Contract shall be varied, waived, and discharged, or released either at law or in equity, unless by the express consent of the Minister, testified in writing under his hand.

15. *Bad Materials, Supplies, and improper Works to be removed.*

The Contractor shall be bound to remove, upon receiving written notice from the Board or Officer to that effect, any materials which may appear to the Board or Officer to be of an inferior or improper description; and, in cases of refusal, the Board or Officer shall have the power to get such materials removed at the Contractor's expense, and to withhold all payments until such instructions have been complied with.

16. *Progress Payments without Prejudice.*

No progress payment given to the Contractor shall prevent the Board from rejecting at any future time before the final settlement all unsound materials and improper workmanship discovered subsequently to any previous payment; and notwithstanding any approval given or made by the Officer that portions or the whole of the Contract have or has been satisfactorily performed, the Board may require the Contractor to remove or amend at any future time previously to the final payment on account of the Contract any materials or work that may be found not in accordance with this Contract; and the Contractor must at his own cost remove all such materials and amend all such work when so required; and if he refuse or neglect to do so, the Board may carry out such work, and deduct the whole cost thereof from any moneys that may be due, or that may become due, to the Contractor.

If, in the opinion of the Board, further inquiry is necessary or desirable before any progress payment is made, the Board may withhold the certificate on which such payment would have been made for any period which the Board may consider necessary for the purpose of such inquiry.

17. *Insurance.*

The Contractor shall from time to time, when required to do so by the terms of the Contract, insure in the name of the Chairman or an officer to be approved by the Board any of the materials required to be manufactured into specific articles against loss or damage by fire, for the amount of the full value of the work or materials completed, as determined by the Board, and shall lodge with the Board the policies and receipts for the premiums for such insurance, and shall continue such policies until possession is given up to the Government; in default of which the Minister shall be at liberty to insure and deduct the amount of the premiums paid from any moneys payable to the Contractor, and may refuse payment of any certificate until such policies and receipts are handed in as aforesaid; but this insurance is to be no limit or bar to the liability and obligation of the Contractor to deliver up the articles and material to the Board, completed in all respects according to the Contract. In case of loss or damage by fire the moneys payable under any such insurance shall be received and retained by the Minister until the materials are finally completed, and shall then be credited to the Contractor in the final settlement of accounts in the event of the Contract not having been previously cancelled under these Conditions.

18. *Instructions to be obeyed.*

Should the Contractor refuse or neglect to carry out the instructions of the Board or the Officer, the Board may suspend the usual certificate until such instructions have been complied with.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

Provision and Forage Contracts.

1. The bread must be delivered in such sized loaves as may be ordered, and such proportion as may be required by the Officer in charge must be baked in tins. The maize meal to be ground to such degree of fineness as may be required, and where it is not procurable, an equal weight of wheaten bread may be accepted.

2. Beef and mutton in carcase to be supplied in such proportions as may be required, and when the quantity admits of it, in fore and hind quarters alternately of beef, and in whole carcases of mutton. Meat, other than in carcase, to be delivered in such proportions and joints, and, as to chops and steaks, of such size and description as may be ordered. The gravy beef must be thick flank or buttock, free from bone or fat. Kidney fat must be removed from carcases by Contractor before delivery, and when beef or mutton is supplied in carcase the shank and shin bones are to be first cut off by the Contractor.

3. In the event of objection being taken by the Officer as to the quality of the bread or meat and unless the Contractor or his agent at once replace the article objected to, the Officer may in lieu of proceeding under Clause 3 of the General Conditions give to the Contractor or his agent one hour's notice of the intention to hold a Board upon the same, which Board at the expiry of such notice shall meet at the Establishment or Institution, and shall be constituted as follows, viz.:—One person named by the Officer, one person named by the Contractor (hereinafter called the arbitrators), and an umpire chosen by the arbitrators. Should the arbitrators not agree immediately as to the matters referred to them, then the umpire will be called upon for his decision, which shall be given in writing immediately thereafter, and shall be final, anything contained in Clause 3 of the General Conditions to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that in the event of the Contractor failing to appoint some person on his behalf within the time in the said notice limited, or should the umpire not give his decision forthwith, the Officer may accept the decision of his arbitrator, which decision shall be final. And it is further provided that in the event of the decision under such reference being adverse to the Contractor, the costs of such reference may, at the discretion of the Public Service Tender Board, be deducted from any moneys due or becoming due to the Contractor under this or any other Contract with the Government as and for liquidated and ascertained damages for failure to supply articles of the quality ordered.

4. The vegetables to be supplied are to be a fair assortment of those in season at the time, and such as may reasonably be required by the Officer in charge of the establishment, and must be dressed and without stalk.

5. The butter shall, where the quantity admits of it, be delivered in original packages, as put up at the factory where it was made, and the Officer in charge shall have power to reject any supply which, in his opinion, has been repacked. Any butter so rejected shall lie at the Contractor's risk.

6. The milk must be fresh, pure, and unskimmed, having a specific gravity of not less than thirty degrees (30°) at a temperature of sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit.

7. Articles of supply grown or produced within any of the Gaols, Establishments, or Institutions may be used therein, or in any other Gaol, Asylum, Industrial or Reformatory School, or other Government Establishment or Institution whatsoever, in lieu of Contract supplies of a similar character.

8. When it is necessary to use the Institution weigh-bridges, the supplies shall be delivered in such vehicle as will stand thereon.

9. The Contractor, on the order of the Officer in charge of the Establishment, shall supply to the

Officers and crew of the "Sobraon,"
Officers of the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay,
Officers of the Trial Bay Prison, and
Officers of the Carpenterian Reformatory,

any article named in the Contract, to be paid for by the officials concerned at Contract rates, and in the event of the Contractor failing to supply such article within a reasonable time, the Officer in charge of the Establishment shall have power to purchase such article at Contractor's risk.

10. When it may be necessary to substitute one article for another, the following proportions are to be observed, viz.:—1 lb. wheat flour, or 1 lb. biscuits, equal to 1 lb. bread; 12 oz. wheat flour, or 15 oz. bread, equal to 1 lb. maize meal; 8 oz. wheat flour, equal to 1 pint oatmeal; 1 lb. salt beef, or 1¼ lb. mutton, or 10 oz. salt pork, equal to 1 lb. fresh beef; 4 oz. candles equal to 1 gill oil; and 5 oz. candles and 1 gill of common oil equal to 1 gill of kerosene oil.

11. The substitutions are to be made only when required by the Officer authorized to draw the supplies, or his deputy, and the Contractor will not be bound to substitute articles other than those mentioned in the preceding clause. Contractors must, in submitting their accounts, charge for such articles only as were *actually supplied*, in cases where substitution may have taken place at the request of a responsible Officer.

12. In connection with the Prisons Department, where supplies of meat exceed 25lb., an allowance of 5 per cent. on the total amount for cutting up is to be allowed by the Contractor.

13. No Public Officer, unless authorized by the Permanent Head of his Department, shall be permitted to prepare vouchers, but the Contractor must, if desired, forward a list of articles supplied, to be checked at the Establishment receiving stores. The Contractor will, if required, prepare his own account, monthly, on the prescribed form, which he will deliver in a complete state to the Officer in charge of the Establishment drawing the supplies for his certificate and transmission, through the Permanent Head of the Department, to the Treasury for payment. The Contractor for the Groceries Section must, if required, at the termination of his Contract, remove all articles supplied, but not issued, if such are in good order.

14. The hay to be either all oaten or not more than one-third lucerne, both to be good, sound, and sweet. The straw to be wheaten, and the other articles to be of the best quality. Hay and straw to be delivered in trusses.

The supplies for the Police are to be delivered at the Police station, on the requisition of the Officer in charge of the district or station, and to be accompanied by an invoice showing the quantities; gross, tare, and net weight to be on the back of the requisition or order; and receipt under the same being then signed and returned to the Contractor, to be by him rendered in support of his account.

The number of horses required to be foraged, as stated in the Schedule, is only approximate, and it must be understood that either more or less may be drawn as required; the excess over the estimate will, however, in no case exceed 50 per cent.

15. In addition and without prejudice to any right that may have accrued to liquidated damages under Clause 3 hereof, the Contractor for each and every breach of these Conditions shall be liable to pay to the Government a sum not to exceed £5 as and for liquidated damages; and the sum or sums payable as such damages may be deducted by the Head of the Department from any sum or sums due to the Contractor under this or any other Contract with the Government, but any action taken under this Condition shall not curtail or limit the power of the Minister under Clause 10 of the General Conditions, or operate as a waiver of any of the rights of the Minister thereunder.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item ; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions ; and I enclose herewith bank-note for the sum of £5, as a preliminary deposit ; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same ; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter ; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the first day of June, 1900.

Witness—S. Lintern.

ANTONIO THEODORE,
158, Oxford-street, Sydney.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

All envelopes containing tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Public Service Tender Board, and have legibly endorsed upon them the name of the service tendered for.

When specified, every tender must, as a guarantee of good faith, be accompanied by a preliminary deposit, as set out in the Specification, or if not so set out, then as calculated according to the following scale :—

	£	s.	d.
For amounts exceeding £50 and not exceeding £150	3	10	0
For amounts exceeding £150 and not exceeding £500	5	0	0
For amounts exceeding £500, and not exceeding £1,000	10	0	0

For all sums over £1,000, one per cent. on the amount of tender up to a maximum of £500.

Such deposit shall be in the form of a cheque in favour of the Chairman of the Tender Board, endorsed by the manager of the bank upon which it is drawn, or a bank draft.

Any tender which may be received without the required deposit shall, unless otherwise directed by the Tender Board, be deemed to be informal and rejected accordingly.

In submitting a tender, the full Christian name and surname and address of the tenderer must be given, or when the offer is in the name of a firm, the names in full of each number. The omission of this information will render the tender liable to be declared informal.

In the event of any tenderer failing to complete the necessary contract documents, and proceed with the contract within the time specified in the general conditions relating to the service (or withdrawing his tender after it shall be opened, whether such tender has been accepted or not), all moneys deposited by him on account of or in connection with his tender shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Whenever a tenderer fails to proceed with a contract as aforesaid, fresh tenders may be invited at short notice for the service, unless, in the opinion of the Tender Board there are circumstances which make it desirable for another tender in the same series to be accepted ; but the tenderer by whose default such a course has been rendered necessary may be excluded from the competition and from any competition for other services.

The Minister shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Schedule of Prices.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.	Rates.		
	Words.	Figures.	
Section VIII.		s.	d.
Fresh Fish, as ordered, assorted (mullet excluded) ℔ lb.	Tenpence	0	10
Oysters, in bottles ℔ doz. bottles	Ten shillings	10	0
Do in shell, 2-lb. bags ℔ bag.	Ninepence	0	9

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for the Supply and Delivery of Milk (Section V) to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(1.) The milk must be fresh, pure, and unskimmed, having a specific gravity of not less than thirty degrees (30°), at a temperature of sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit. Milk that cannot pass this test will be rejected by the Medical Superintendent, whose decision shall be final; and the Contractor must replace the same within a period of twelve hours, otherwise an equivalent quantity to that rejected may be purchased at the Contractor's risk and expense. The Contractor, or his servant or servants, must remain at the Institutions while the test is being made, and in the event of the test being unsatisfactory must at once remove the supply.

(2.) All supplies are to be delivered by the Contractor at his own cost, on the days for which they have been ordered, *at such hours as may be most convenient to the Medical Superintendent, and at such part or parts of the Establishments as may be directed by him.*

(3.) The Contractor will be bound to furnish the article tendered for *in such quantities as may be required* when called upon to do so by the Medical Superintendent.

(4.) The Contractor will receive notice on one day of the quantity required to be delivered on the day following. If the Contractor make default in delivery, the Medical Superintendent may purchase an equivalent quantity at the Contractor's risk and expense. As far as practicable the daily supply will be of uniform quantity, but the Contractor must not rely upon this.

(5.) If milk is rejected by reason of its failing to pass the requisite test more than three times in a month, it shall be competent for the Colonial Treasurer to at once terminate the Contract.

(6.) The officers and all other employees to be supplied at contract price with any milk they may require, it being clearly understood, however, that they are not of necessity bound to purchase from the Contractor.

(7.) The Contractor shall render his account to the Medical Superintendent only. Payment will be made as soon after the end of each month as may be practicable.

(8.) The expression "Medical Superintendent" in these conditions means the Medical Superintendent of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, or his deputy.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned do hereby tender to supply and deliver milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, at the rate of twopence and fifteen-sixteenths ($2\frac{15}{16}$d.) per quart; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions, and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £3 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the twenty-ninth day of May, 1900.

S. A. JOSEPH & RICKARD (Ltd.),
Arthur Rickard, Managing Director,
28, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Witness—Charles Henry Jewell.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay (Sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI), from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, and at the rates written by us against each item; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the

the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith a cheque for the sum of £3 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

THE DAVIS BUTCHERING CO.,
257, King-street, Newtown.
JOSEPH DAVIS, Manager.

Witness—S. CLAUDE HOLMES.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.	Rates.		
	Words.	Figures.	
SECTION I.		s.	d.
Beef, fresh ... ℔ 100 lb.	Eighteen shillings and ninepence	18	9
Do salt ... do	Fourteen shillings and sevenpence	14	7
Do preserved, roast, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M. P. Co. ... ℔ doz. tins	Eight shillings	8	0
Bullock shins, fresh ... each	Sixpence	0	6
Lard, fresh, in bladders ... ℔ lb.	Fourpence	0	4
Mutton, fresh (each carcase to weigh not less than 40 lb.) ... ℔ 100 lb.	Eighteen shillings and ninepence	18	9
Do preserved, boiled in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M. P. Co. ℔ doz. tins	Eight shillings	8	0
Suet, best kidney ... ℔ lb.	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Sweetbreads ... ℔ pair	Sixpence	0	6
Ox Tongues ... each	One shilling and ninepence	1	9
Pork, fresh, and small ... ℔ lb.	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Do salt ... do	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Lamb ... do	Threepence	0	3
Veal ... do	Threepence	0	3
Joints (to be supplied as ordered) ... do	Fourpence	0	4
Beef sausages ... do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Pork do ... do	Fourpence	0	4
Tripe ... do	Threepence	0	3
Mutton Chops, loin ... do	Fourpence	0	4
Do corned, salt ... ℔ 100 lb.	Fourteen shillings and sevenpence	14	7
Mince Meat ... ℔ lb.	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF EGGS, FOWLS, AND DUCKS (SECTION VII) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(1.) The eggs will be taken in lots of not less than 25 dozen at a time. The supply will be subjected to the following test, *i.e.*, out of each delivery of 25 dozen, one half-dozen eggs will be taken promiscuously and broken by the Medical Superintendent in the presence of the Contractor or his servant or servants. If the lot delivered is in excess of 25 dozen, the number taken for test shall be in the same proportion, *i.e.*, one twenty-fifth. If more than one-third of them are found to be "stale," or other than new laid, the whole lot shall thereupon be rejected; and unless they are replaced within twelve hours by others which will pass the test, the Medical Superintendent may purchase an equivalent quantity at the Contractor's risk and expense. The decision of the Medical Superintendent shall be final. The poultry must be of the best quality of its several kinds.

(2.) All supplies are to be delivered by the Contractor at his own cost, on the days for which they have been ordered, *at such hours as may be most convenient to the Medical Superintendent, and at such part or parts of the Establishment as may be directed by him.*

(3.) The Contractor will be bound to furnish any of the articles tendered for *in such quantities as may be required* when called upon to do so by the Medical Superintendent.

(4.) The Contractor will receive notice on one day of the quantity required to be delivered on the day following. If the Contractor make default in delivery, the Medical Superintendent may purchase an equivalent quantity at the Contractor's risk and expense. As far as practicable the daily supply will be of uniform quantity, but the Contractor must not rely upon this.

(5.) The officers and all other employees to be supplied at Contract price with any of the goods herein specified that they may require, it being clearly understood, however, that they are not of necessity bound to purchase from the Contractor.

(6.) The Contractor shall render his account to the Medical Superintendent monthly. Payment will be made as soon after the end of each month as may be practicable.

(7.) The expression "Medical Superintendent" in these conditions means the Medical Superintendent of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, or his deputy.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver Eggs, Fowls, and Ducks to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, at the following rates, namely:—

	Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Eggs, fowls', new laid, per dozen	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Fowls, full size, prime, per pair	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Do half-grown, prime do	Three shillings and threepence	3	3
Ducks, prime, per pair	Three shillings and ninepence	3	9

and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £3 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if in the event of this Tender being accepted we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated, the 1st day of June, 1900.

S. A. JOSEPH & RICKARD (Ltd.),
Arthur Rickard,
Managing Director,
28, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Witness—Charles Hy. Jewell.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay (Sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI), from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said Tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith Bank cheque for the sum of £4, as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

CHAS. B. PARKER,
63, Hay-street, City.

Witness—William Biddle.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

Schedule of Prices.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Section III.				
Bran	℔ bushel of 20 lb.	Ninepence	0	9
Chaff, best oaten	℔ cwt.	Three shillings and elevenpence	3	11
Hay do	℔ ton	Four pounds ten shillings	80	0
Do lucerne	do	Three pounds	60	0
Maize, prime	℔ bushel of 56 lb.	Two shillings and tenpence	2	10
Oats, do	do 40 lb.	Two shillings and sixpence	2	6
Pollard	do 20 lb.	Eightpence halfpenny	0	8½
Straw, clean wheaten, long straw	℔ ton	Two pounds fifteen shillings	55	0
Rock salt	℔ cwt.	One shilling and ninepence	1	9

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900 TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my (3) cheques for the sum of £10, £5, and £5 (£20) as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

CATHERINNA SEATON,
198, William-street, Sydney.

Witness—R. ALEXANDER.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be declared at 7 30 a m, daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words	Rates. Figures s d.
SECTION I			
Beef, fresh	℔ 100 lb.	Nineteen shillings and elevenpence	19 11
,, salt	do	Sixteen shillings and threepence	16 3
,, preserved, roast, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M P. Co.	℔ doz tins	Nine shillings	9 0
Bullock shins, fresh	each.	Eight pence	0 8
Lard, fresh, in bladders	℔ lb	Fourpence halfpenny	0 4½
Mutton, fresh (Each carcase to weigh not less than 40 lb)	℔ 100 lb	Nineteen shillings and nine pence	19 9
Do preserved, boiled, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M P. Co	℔ dz tins	Nine shillings	9 0
Suet, best kidney	℔ lb	Threepence	0 3
Sweetbreads	℔ pair	Sixpence	0 6
Ox Tongues	each	One shilling and tenpence	1 10
Pork, fresh, and small	℔ lb.	Fourpence three farthings	0 4¾
Do salt	do	Fourpence halfpenny	0 4½
Lamb	do	Threepence	0 3
Veal	do	Threepence	0 3
Joints (to be supplied as ordered)	do	Fourpence	0 4
Beef sausages	do	Twopence halfpenny	0 2½
Pork do	do	Fourpence	0 4
Tripe	do	Twopence halfpenny	0 2½
Mutton Chops, loin	do	Threepence halfpenny	0 3½
Do corned, salt	℔ 100 lb.	Sixteen shilling and threepence	16 3
Mince Meat	℔ lb	Twopence halfpenny	0 2½
SECTION VIII.			
Fresh fish, as ordered, assorted (mullet excluded)	℔ lb	Ninepence halfpenny	0 9½
Oysters, in bottles	℔ doz. bottles	Eleven shillings	11 0
Do in shell, 2-lb bags	℔ bag	Tenpence	0 10
SECTION IX			
Potatoes, prime Circular Heads	℔ cwt	Five shillings	5 0
Onions or Leeks	℔ lb	Seven-eights of a penny	0 7/8
Herbs, dry and green	do	Threepence	0 3
Vegetables, best assortment in season	do	One penny fifteen-sixteenths	0 1 15/16
Rhubarb, when in season	do	Twopence halfpenny	0 2½
Table Fruits, best assortment in season	do	Ninepence	0 9
Apples, cooking and eating	do	Fivepence halfpenny	0 5½
Peaches, cooking and eating, when in season	do	Threepence farthing	0 3¼
Quinces, when in season	do	Twopence	0 2
Lemons	do	Elevenpence	0 11

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith cheque for the sum of £10, as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

A. SHADLER.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.	Rates	
	Words.	Figures.
SECTION X.		s. d.
Bread, 1st quality, 1-lb. loaves ..... ℔ lb.	One and one farthing	0 1¼
Flour, 1st quality, Hovis or Homah, 25-lb. bags .... do	Hovis—fourpence	0 4

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILK (SECTION V), TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1st JULY, 1900, TO 30th JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 8.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the rate of twopence three farthings (2¾d.) per quart; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith Bank cheque for the sum of £10 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the Tender Regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900.

CHAS. HILLMAN,
58–62, Ivy-street, Redfern.

Witness—D. A. O'BRIEN.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £10 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

JOHN J. BARNSLEY,
108, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

Witness—JAMES SMITH.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay; from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sunday included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures. s.	Rates. Figures. d.
SECTION I.				
Beef, fresh	℔ 100 lb.	Seventeen shillings	17	0
Do salt	do	Fourteen shillings	14	0
Do preserved, roast, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M. P. Co.	℔ doz. tins.	Nine shillings	9	0
Bullock shins, fresh	each	Eightpence	0	8
Lard, fresh, in bladders	℔ lb.	Fourpence	0	4
Mutton, fresh (each carcase to weigh not less than 40 lb.)	℔ 100 lb.	Sixteen shillings and sixpence	16	6
Do preserved, boiled, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M. P. Co.	℔ doz tins.	Nine shillings	9	0
Suet, best kidney	℔ lb.	Fourpence	0	4
Sweetbreads	℔ pair	Sixpence	0	6
Ox Tongues	each	One shilling and ninepence	1	9
Pork, fresh and small	℔ lb.	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Do salt	do	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Lamb	do	Threepence	0	3
Veal	do	Threepence	0	3
Joints (to be supplied as ordered)	do	Threepence	0	3
Beef sausages	do	Threepence	0	3
Pork do	do	Threepence	0	3
Tripe	do	Threepence	0	3
Mutton Chops, loin	do	Threepence	0	3
Do corned, salt	℔ 100 lb.	Ten shillings	10	0
Mince Meat	℔ lb.	Twopence	0	2
SECTION VIII.				
Fresh Fish, as ordered, assorted (mullet excluded)	℔ lb.	Ninepence halfpenny	0	9½
Oysters, in bottles	℔ doz. bottles	Ten shillings and sixpence	10	6
Do in shell, 2-lb. bags	℔ bag	One shilling	1	0
SECTION IX.				
Potatoes, prime Circular Heads	℔ cwt	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Onions or Leeks	℔ lb.	One penny and one-eight	0	1⅛
Herbs, dry and green	do	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Vegetables, best assortment in season	do	Twopence	0	2
Rhubarb, when in season	do	Twopence	0	2
Table Fruits, best assortment in season	do	Threepenny halfpenny	0	3½
Apples, cooking and eating	do	Fivepence	0	5
Peaches, cooking and eating, when in season	do	Twopence	0	2
Quinces, when in season	do	Twopence	0	2
Lemons	℔ doz.	One shilling and twopence	1	2

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said general conditions, and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £3 10s, as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

P. TAYLOR
(Trading as TAYLOR BROS.),
Regent-street, Sydney.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N B —Provisions, &c , to be delivered at 7 30 a m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply		Rates	
		Words	Figures
SECTION III			s. d.
Bran	℔ bushel of 20 lb.	Ninepence	0 9
Chaff, best oaten	℔ cwt	Four shillings and threepence	4 3
Hay, do	℔ ton	Eighty shillings	80 0
Do lucerne	do	Sixty-seven shillings and sixpence	67 6
Maize, prime	℔ bushel of 56 lb	Two shillings and elevenpence	2 11
Oats, do	do 40 lb	Two shillings and sixpence	2 6
Pollard	do 20 lb	Eightpence	0 8
Straw, clean wheaten, long straw	℔ ton	Fifty-seven shillings and sixpence	57 6
Rock salt	℔ cwt	Two shillings	2 0

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF EGGS, FOWLS, AND DUCKS (SECTION VII) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 9.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver eggs, fowls, and ducks to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the following rates, namely —

	Words	Figures s d
Eggs, fowls', new laid, per dozen	One shilling and sevenpence	1 7
Fowls, full size, prime, per pair	Four shillings and ninepence	4 9
Do half-grown, prime, do	Four shillings and ninepence	4 9
Ducks, prime do	Five shillings	5 0

and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security

security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £5, as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I, at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

JOHN McHUGH,
Circular Quay.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES, FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, 1st May, 1900, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith a cheque for the sum of £3 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the first (1st) day of June, 1900.

JOHN HUTTON,
485 and 487, Harris-street, Ultimo.

Witness—R. SUTHERLAND,
37, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
SECTION III.			£ s. d.
Bran	℔ bushel of 20 lb.	Ninepence	0 0 9
Chaff, best oaten	℔ cwt.	Three shillings and ninepence	0 3 9
Hay, do	℔ ton.	Four pounds five shillings	4 5 0
Do lucerne	do	Three pounds ten shillings	3 10 0
Maize, prime	℔ bushel of 56 lb.	Two shillings and ninepence	0 2 9
Oats do	do 40 lb.	Two shillings and eightpence	0 2 8
Pollard	do 20 lb.	Ninepence	0 0 9
Straw, clean wheaten, long straw	℔ ton.	Two pounds ten shillings	2 10 0
Rock salt	℔ cwt.	Two shillings and sixpence	0 2 6

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, and at the rates written by us against each item; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £5, as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 28th day of May, 1900.

R. HALL & SON,
Sydney and Newcastle.
RICHARD HALL,
JOHN RICHARD HALL.

Witness—E. WALLWORK.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.	Rates.	
	Words.	Figures.
SECTION III.		s. d.
Bran ₱ bushel of 20 lb.	Tenpence	0 10
Chaff, best oaten ₱ cwt.	Four shillings	4 0
Hay do ₱ ton	Eighty shillings	80 0
Do lucerne do	Seventy shillings	70 0
Maize, prime ₱ bushel of 56 lb.	Two shillings and ninepence	2 9
Oats, do do 40 lb.	Two shillings and fivepence	2 5
Pollard do 20 lb.	Tenpence	0 10
Straw, clean wheaten, long straw ₱ ton	Sixty shillings	60 0
Rock salt ₱ cwt.	Two shillings	2 0

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £5, as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

JOHN McHUGH,
Circular Quay.

TENDER

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m. daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.	Rates.	
	Words.	Figures.
SECTION III.		s. d.
Bran ... ℔ bushel of 20 lb	Nine pence farthing	0 9¼
Chaff, best oaten ... ℔ cwt.	Four shillings and threepence	4 3
Hay do ... ℔ ton	Ninety shillings	90 0
Do lucerne ... do	Sixty shillings	60 0
Maize, prime ... ℔ bushel of 56 lb.	Two shillings and tenpence	2 10
Oats, do ... do 40 lb.	Two shillings and sixpence	2 6
Pollard ... do 20 lb.	Nine pence farthing	0 9¼
Straw, clean wheaten, long straw ... ℔ ton	Fifty-five shillings and sixpence	55 6
Rock salt ... ℔ cwt	Three shillings	3 0

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILK (SECTION V) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 8.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the rate of two pence and seven-eighths (2⅞d.) per quart; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £5 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and, further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900.

Witness—GEORGE DUNCAN.

COLIN FINNIE,
Botany Road, Botany.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILK (SECTION V), TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 8.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, at the rate of tenpence halfpenny (10½d.) per gallon; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying

the

the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £12, as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900.

For THE FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN'S MILK CO. (LTD.),
Harris and Thomas Streets, Ultimo, Sydney.

CHARLES WAGNER,
Mew-street, Ultimo,
JAMES LOCHHEAD,
James and Henry Streets, Redfern, } Directors.

URIE CAMERON,
Harris-st., Ultimo, } Manager.

Witness—SIDNEY H. OATES, Harris-street, Ultimo.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF EGGS, FOWLS, AND DUCKS (SECTION VII) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 9.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver eggs, fowls, and ducks to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, at the following rates, namely:—

	Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Eggs, fowls', new laid, per dozen	One shilling and threepence ...	1	3
Fowls, full size, prime, per pair	Four shillings	4	0
Do half-grown, prime, do	Two shillings and ninepence ...	2	9
Ducks, prime do	Three shillings and eightpence	3	8

and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith a cheque for the sum of £3 10s. as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

THE DAVIS BUTCHERING COY.,
257, King-street, Newtown,
JOSEPH DAVIS (Manager).

Witness.—S. CLAUDE HOLMES.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF EGGS, FOWLS, AND DUCKS (SECTION VII) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 9.)

TENDER

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver eggs, fowls, and ducks to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me at the following rates, namely:—

	Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Eggs, fowls', new laid, per dozen.....	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Fowls, full size, prime, per pair	Four shillings.....	4	0
,, half-grown, prime, per pair	Three shillings	3	0
Ducks, prime, per pair	Four shillings.....	4	0

and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £5 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

CATHERINA SEATON,
198, William-street, Sydney.

Witness—F. Alexander.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page 7.*)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay (Sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI), from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages 3, 4, and 5.*)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages 5 and 6.*)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, from 1st July 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospitals and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £3 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

WILLIAM LANGER,
20, Oxford-street, City.

Witness—John Wallace.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page 7.*)

Schedule of Prices.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.	Rates. Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Section X.			
Bread, 1st quality, 1-lb. loaves..... ℔ lb.	One penny one-eighth	0	1⅛
Flour, 1st quality, Hovis or Homah, 25-lb. bags .. . . do	do do	0	1⅛

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILK (SECTION V) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 8.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver Milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the rate of twopence three farthings (2¾d.) per quart; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith the sum of £3 10s. as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

THOMAS JOHN M'GRATH,
c/o MICHAEL RUSH,
"York Hotel," corner King and York Streets, Sydney.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF EGGS, FOWLS, AND DUCKS (SECTION VII) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1st JULY, 1900, TO 30th JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 9.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver eggs, fowls, and ducks to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the following rates, namely:—

	Words.	Figures.
Eggs, fowls', new laid, per dozen	One shilling and threepence	1s. 3d.
Fowls, full size, prime, per pair	Three shillings and fourpence	3s. 4d.
Do half-grown, prime, per pair	Two shillings and elevenpence	2s. 11d.
Ducks, prime, per pair	Three shillings and fourpence	3s. 4d.

and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £3 10s. as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is open withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

ARTHUR KIDMAN,
18, Equitable Buildings.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF MILK (SECTION V) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 8.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the rate of twopence seven-eighths (2⅞d.) per quart, and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £3 10s., as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

ARTHUR KIDMAN,
18, Equitable Buildings.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay (Sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI), from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, and at the rates written by us against each item; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £6 5s. as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

BUTLER & McKYE,
West street, North Sydney
(Matthew Butler, Andrew McKye).

Witness—William Ambus.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7).

Schedule of Prices.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m. daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
Section X.			s. d.
Bread, 1st quality, 1-lb. loaves	℔ lb.	One penny farthing	0 1¼
Flour, 1st quality, Hovis or Homah, 25-lb. bags	do	Twopence halfpenny	0 2½

No. 2.

Schedule of Tenders received for Provision Supplies, Sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI, for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(As printed on pages 3, 4, and 5)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(As printed on pages 5 and 6)

TENDER FORM

Department of Public Service Tender Board

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item, and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions, and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £21, as a preliminary deposit, and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same, or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound

Dated the 1st June, 1900

ARTHUR KIDMAN,
18, Equitable Buildings

TENDER REGULATIONS

(As printed on page 7)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7.30 a.m. daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply		Rates	
		Words	Figures
			s d
SECTION I			
Beef, fresh	℔ 100 lb	Sixteen shillings and eightpence	16 8
Do salt	do	Fifteen shillings and elevenpence	15 11
Do preserved, roast, in 2 lb tins, Sydney M P Co	℔ doz tins	Eleven shillings	11 0
Bullock shins, fresh	each	Ninepence	0 9
Lard, fresh, in bladders	℔ lb	Fourpence	0 4
Mutton, fresh (Each carcase to weigh not less than 40 lb)	℔ 100 lb	Seventeen shillings and elevenpence	17 11
Do preserved, boiled, in 2 lb tins, Sydney M P Co	℔ doz tins	Ten shillings	10 0
Suet, best kidney	℔ lb	Threepence	0 3
Sweetbreads	℔ pair	Sixpence	0 6
Ox Tongues	each	One shilling and ninepence	1 9
Pork, fresh, and small	℔ lb	Fourpence halfpenny	0 4½
Do salt	do	Threepence three farthings	0 3¾
Lamb	do	Threepence halfpenny	0 3½
Veal	do	Threepence	0 3
Joints (to be supplied as ordered)	do	Fourpence	0 4
Beef sausages	do	Threepence	0 3
Pork do	do	Fourpence three farthings	0 4¾
Tripe	do	Threepence halfpenny	0 3½
Mutton Chops, loin	do	Fourpence	0 4
Do corned, salt	℔ 100 lb	Sixteen shillings and eightpence	16 8
Mince Meat	℔ lb	Threepence	0 3
SECTION II			
Bacon, best, Bodalla	℔ lb	Sixpence	0
Maize meal	do	One penny	0
Milk, preserved, 1 lb. tins, "Dairy Maid" or "Gold Medal" brands	℔ doz	Five shillings and sixpence	5 6
Ham, best, Bodalla	℔ lb	Sevenpence	0 7
Arrowroot, Grimes', Queensland	do	Threepence	0 3
Axle grease, Dixon's	℔ ½ lb tin	Sixpence	0 6
Barley, pearl	℔ lb	One penny three farthings	0 1¾
Beef, Essence of (Ramornie or Whitehead's)	do	Five shillings	5 0

Articles of Supply.			Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures. s.	d.
SECTION II—*continued.*					
Beans, haricot		℔ lb.	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Blue, Keen's		do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Blacking, Day & Martin's		do	Sixpence	0	6
Candles, sperm, Gouda's		do	Fourpence three farthings	0	3¾
Do carriage (8's)		do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Biscuits, cabin	Large and small tins. Arnott's or other approved make to be specified by Tenderer.	do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do coffee		do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do soda		do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do arrowroot		do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do water		do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do wine		do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do mixed sweet		do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Curry Powder, Vencatachellum's		do	One shilling and fivepence	1	5
Cocoa, Cadbury's		do	Three shilling and sixpence	3	6
Do Van Houten's		do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Coffee (1-lb. tins)		do	One shilling	1	0
Do Essence, Symington's, large bottles		℔ bottle	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Corn-flour, Wade's		℔ lb	Threepence farthing	0	3¼
Capers (½ pints), Morton's		℔ bottle	Eightpence	0	8
Currants, prime		℔ lb	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Candied Peel, mixed		do	Eightpence	0	8
Night-lights, "Beehive"		℔ doz	Tenpence	0	10
Matches (safety, largest size), Bryant and May's		do	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Matches, wax vesters (plaids) do do		do	Threepence	0	3
Salmon, 1-lb tins, "Skeena"		do	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Lobsters, 1-lb. tins, C and B.'s.		do	Ten shillings and sixpence	10	6
Sardines, halves, Albert's		do	Four shillings and tenpence	4	10
Herrings, fresh, 1-lb. tins, Morton's		do	Four shillings	4	0
Do Kippered do do		do	Six shillings and threepence	6	3
Paper Bags, assorted sizes		℔ lb.	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Kerosene oil, American, best Snow Flake		℔ gal	Elevenpence	0	11
Do Colonial (best)		do	Ninepence	0	9
Colza oil, best		do	Four shillings and threepence	4	3
Kerosene lamp wicks		℔ doz.	Elevenpence	0	11
Colza do		do	Two shillings	2	0
Lime, roach		℔ bushel	Tenpence	0	10
Lime-juice		℔ gal.	Three shillings	3	0
Mustard, Keen's (½ tins)		℔ lb.	Sevenpence	0	7
Marmalade, 1-lb. tins, "Lackersteen"		℔ doz.	Four shillings and elevenpence	4	11
Oatmeal, Harper's		℔ lb.	One penny and seven-eighths	0	1⅞
Oats, rolled, "Uncle Toby's"		do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Wheatmeal		do	Twopence	0	2
Pepper		do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Polish, harness, ½-lb. tins		℔ doz tins	Ninepence	0	9
Spice, mixed		℔ lb	Eightpence three farthings	0	8¾
Raisins, best Eleme		do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Rice, best		do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Sultanas		do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Sago		do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Salt		do	Three-eighths pence	0	0⅜
Soap, "Crown" brand, 1st quality		do	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Do "Maori" brand pumice		℔ doz cakes	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Soda		℔ lb.	Three farthings	0	0¾
Macaroni		do	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Sodawater, Schweppe's, large bottles		℔ doz.	Three shillings and threepence	3	3
Do do splits		do	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Lemonade, Schweppe's, large bottles		do	Three shillings and threepence	3	3
Soda Syphons, Rowland's, large size		do	Eight shillings	8	0
Lemon Syrup, "Victor"		do	Eight shillings	8	0
Lucca oil, quarts		℔ quart	Twenty shillings	20	0
Starch, Colman's		℔ lb	Threepence three farthings	0	3¾
Sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Co's, IA		do	Twopence one farthing	0	2¼
Do white		do	Twopence one-eighth	0	2⅛
Do loaf (Colonial Sugar Refining Co.)		do	Threepence farthing	0	3¼
Tapioca		do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Tea, 1st quality		do	Tenpence halfpenny	0	10½
Tobacco, American		do	Three shillings and threepence	3	3
Do Derby		do	Four shillings and elevenpence	4	11
Do Cigarette		do	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Do Colonial		do	Two shillinge and sixpence	2	6
Tobacco pipes		℔ gross	Three shillings	3	0
Treacle, in 2-lb. tins (C. S. R Co)		℔ lb	One penny and seven-eighths	0	1⅞
Vinegar, best malt		℔ gal.	One shilling and twopence	1	2
Pickles, large bottles (Morton's)		℔ doz.	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Vermicelli		℔ lb	Fivepence	0	5
Gelatine, Swinbourne's		do	One shilling and tenpence	1	10
Groats, patent (Robinson's)		do	Eightpence	0	8
Honey, "best garden"		do	Threepence	0	3
Jam, 1-lb. tins, assorted (Taylor's or Edwards)		℔ doz	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Apples, dried		℔ lb	Sixpence	0	6
Split peas		do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Knife Polish, 1 lb tins (Oakey's)		do	Four shillings and ninepence	4	9
Baking Powder, ½-lb. tins (Waugh's)		do	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Worcester Sauce, ½-pints (Lea & Perrin's)		℔ doz.	Ten shillings and elevenpence	10	11
Tomato Sauce, ½-pints (Lackersteen)		do	Five shillings	5	0
Harvey's Sauce, ½-pints		do	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Chutnee (Clarke, Son, and Co, Calcutta), 1-lb bottles; (Lackersteen's)		℔ doz.	Sixteen shillings	16	0

Articles of Supply		Rates	
		Words.	Figures
			s. d.
Section II—*continued.*			
Nutmegs	℔ doz	Twopence farthing	0 2¼
Fruit, dessert, assorted, Cutting Packing Co, 2-lb tins	do	Ten shillings	10 0
Fruit, dessert, bottled (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Twelve shillings	12 0
Essences for flavouring, assorted (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Seven shillings	7 0
Tongues, ox, Sydney M. P. Co., 3-lb. tins	℔ tin	Two shillings and sixpence	2 6
Do sheep, Sydney M. P. Co	℔ doz. tins	Eleven shillings	11 0
Neatsfoot Oil	℔ gallon	Four shillings and sixpence	4 6
Chinese Oil	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4 6
Black Lead (Nixey's)	℔ lb	Tenpence	0 10
Rennet Tablets	℔ doz tubes	Eight shillings	8 0
Calves Feet Jelly, ½-pints, Lazenby's	℔ doz	Ten shillings	10 0
Sunlight Soap	℔ box of 3 bars	Ninepence halfpenny	0 9½
Monkey Soap	℔ bar	Fourpence	0 4
Section VIII			
Fresh Fish, as ordered, assorted (mullet excluded)	℔ lb.	Sevenpence	0 7
Oysters, in bottles	℔ doz. bottles	Eleven shillings and sixpence	11 6
Do in shell, 2 lb bags	℔ bag	One shilling	1 0
Section IX.			
Potatoes, prime Circular Heads	℔ cwt	Four shillings and elevenpence	4 11
Onions or Leeks	℔ lb	Three farthings	0 0¾
Herbs, dry and green	do	Twopence	0 2
Vegetables, best assortment in season	do	One penny and one eighth	0 1⅛
Rhubarb, when in season	do	One penny halfpenny	0 1½
Table Fruit, best assortment in season	do	Sixpence	0 6
Apples, cooking and eating	do	Fivepence	0 5
Peaches, cooking and eating, when in season	do	Fourpence halfpenny	0 4½
Quinces, when in season	do	Fourpence halfpenny	0 4½
Lemons	do	Tenpence	0 10
Section XI.			
Ale, Colonial	℔ gal	One shilling and fourpence	1 4
Do English, McEwan's, quarts	℔ doz	Nine shillings and ninepence	9 9
Do do do pints	do	Six shillings and ninepence	6 9
Brandy, pale, Marie Brizard's, quarts	do	Seventy-two shillings	72 0
Do do Boomerang, quarts	do	Seventy two shillings	72 0
Lager Beer, quarts	do	Ten shillings and ninepence	10 9
Do pints	do	Six shillings and ninepence	6 9
Do draught	℔ gal	One shilling and fourpence	1 4
Porter, English, "Bulldog," quarts	℔ doz	Nine shillings and ninepence	9 9
Do do do pints	do	Six shillings and ninepence	6 9
Rum, proof	℔ gal.	Twenty-three shillings	23 0
Wine, port, Penfold's quarts	℔ doz	Twenty-eight shillings	28 0
Do sherry, Penfold's quarts	do	Twenty eight shillings	23 0
Do muscadine, Penfold's quarts	do	Thirty shillings	30 0
Whisky, Usher's	do	Fifty shillings	50 0
Do House of Commons	do	Fifty five shillings	55 0
Hollands, quarts	℔ quart	One shilling	1 0
Champagne, Pommery and Greno, pints	℔ doz	Sixty three shillings	63 0

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay (Sections I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, and XI), from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

[*Enclosure.*]

Dear Sir, 15 and 17, George street West (close to Railway Station), Sydney, 1 June, 1900.

Enclosed please find cheque, value £111 5s, being preliminary security with tenders for contracts—Hospital, Little Bay, Gladesville, Callan Park, Liverpool, and Darlinghurst Gaol. I have taken the liberty of adding the total amount in one cheque, and trust this will not be considered informal by your Board..

Yours, &c,

The Chairman, Public Service Tender Board. H McILRATH.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £55, as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

Witness—George J. A. Acheson.

H. McILRATH,
George-street West.

TENDER REGULATIONS

(*As printed on page 7*)

Schedule of Prices.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7 30 a m, daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy

Articles of Supply		Rates: Words	Rates: Figures s	Rates: Figures d.
Section II.				
Bacon, best, Bodalla	℔ lb	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Maize-meal	do	One penny	0	1
Milk, preserved, 1-lb tins, "Dairy Maid" or "Gold Medal" brands	℔ doz	Four shillings and ninepence	4	9
Ham, best, Bodalla	℔ lb.	Ninepence	0	9
Arrowroot, Grimes', Queensland	do	Threepence	0	3
Axle grease, Dixon's	℔ ½ lb tin	Sixpence	0	6
Barley, pearl	℔ lb.	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Beef, Essence of (Ramornie or Whitehead's)	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Beans, haricot	do	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Blue, Keen's	do	Sixpence	0	6
Blacking, Day & Martin's	do	Fivepence	0	5
Candles, sperm, Gouda's	do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Do carriage (8's)	do	Sixpence	0	6
Biscuits, cabin (Large and small tins. Arnott's or other approved make to be specified by Tenderer.)	do	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Do coffee	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do soda	do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Do arrowroot	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do water	do	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Do wine	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do mixed sweet	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Curry Powder (Vencatachellum's)	do	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Cocoa, Cadbury's	do	Two shillings and tenpence	2	10
Do Van Houten's	do	Three shillings and fourpence	3	4
Coffee (1-lb. tins)	do	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Do Essence, Symington's, large bottle	℔ bottle	Elevenpence halfpenny	0	11½
Corn-flour, Wade's	℔ lb	Threepence	0	3
Capers (½ pints), Mortons	℔ bott'e	Sevenpence	0	7
Currants, prime	℔ lb	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Candied Peel, mixed	do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Night-lights, "Beehive"	℔ doz.	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Matches (safety, largest size), Bryant and May's	do	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Do wax vestas (plaids) do	do	Threepence	0	3
Salmon 1-lb. tins, "Skeena"	do	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Lobsters, 1-lb. tins, C. and B.'s	do	Ten shillings and sixpence	10	6
Sardines, halves, Albert's	do	Nine shillings	9	0
Herring, fresh, 1-lb. tins, Morton's	do	Four shillings	4	0
Do Kippered, do do	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Paper Bags, assorted sizes	℔ lb.	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Kerosene oil, American, best Snow Flake	℔ gal.	Elevenpence	0	11
Do Colonial (best)	do	Eightpence	0	8
Colza oil, best	do	Three shillings	3	0
Kerosene lamp wicks	℔ doz.	Elevenpence	0	11
Colza do	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Lime, roach	℔ bushel	Ninepence	0	9
Lime-juice	℔ gal.	Two shillings and sixpence	2	6

Articles of Supply		Rates: Words	Rates: Figures s.	Rates: Figures d.
SECTION II—*continued.*				
Mustard, Keen's (½-tins)	℔ lb.	Sevenpence	0	7
Marmalade, 1-lb tins, "Lackersteen"	℔ doz.	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Oatmeal, Harper's	℔ lb.	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Oats, rolled, "Uncle Toby's"	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Wheatmeal	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¼
Pepper	do	Sevenpence	0	7
Polish, harness, ½-lb. tins	℔ doz tins	Eight shillings	8	0
Spice, mixed	℔ lb.	Eightpence halfpenny	0	8½
Raisins, best Eleme	do	Sixpence	0	6
Rice, best	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Sultanas	do	Sixpence	0	6
Sago	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Salt	do	Halfpenny	0	0½
Soap, "Crown" brand, 1st quality	do	One penny five eighth	0	1⅝
" "Maori" brand pumice	℔ doz cakes	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Soda	℔ lb.	Three farthings	0	0¾
Macaroni	do	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Sodawater, Schweppe's, large bottles	℔ doz	Six shillings, bottles returned allowed 3s	6	0
Do do splits	do	Three shillings do do 1s	3	0
Lemonade, Schweppe's, large bottles	do	Six shillings do do 3s.	6	0
Soda Syphons, Rowland's, large size	do	Thirty-three shillings and ninepence	33	9
Lemon Syrup, "Victor"	do	Seven shillings and sixpence	7	6
Lucca oil, quarts	℔ quart	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Starch, Colman's	℔ lb.	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Co's, IA	do	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Do white	do	Twopence	0	2
Do loaf (Colonial Sugar Refining Co)	do	Threepence	0	3
Tapioca	do	Twopence	0	2
Tea, 1st quality	do	Elevenpence halfpenny	0	11½
Tobacco, American	do	Three shillings and fivepence	3	5
Do Derby	do	Four shillings and fivepence	4	5
Do Cigarette	do	Five shillings and fivepence	5	5
Do Colonial	do	Two shillings and sixpence	2	6
Tobacco pipes	℔ gross	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Treacle, in 2-lb tins (C. S R Co)	℔ lb.	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Vinegar, best malt	℔ gal.	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Pickles, large bottles (Morton's)	℔ doz.	Six shillings and ninepence	6	9
Vermicelli	℔ lb	Fivepence	0	5
Gelatine, Swinbourne's	do	One shilling and elevenpence	1	11
Groats, patent (Robinson's)	do	Eightpence	0	8
Honey, "best garden"	do	Threepence	0	3
Jam, 1-lb tins, assorted (Taylor's or Edwards')	℔ doz	Four shillings and threepence	4	3
Apples, dried	℔ lb	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Split peas	do	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Knife Polish, 1-lb tins (Oakey's)	℔ doz.	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Baking Powder, ½-lb. tins (Waugh's)	℔ lb	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Worcester Sauce, ½-pints (Lea & Perrin's)	℔ doz.	Ten shillings and elevenpence	10	11
Tomato Sauce, ½-pints (Lackersteen)	do	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Harvey's Sauce, ½-pints	do	Four shillings and elevenpence	4	11
Chutnee (Clarke, Son, and Co, Calcutta), 1-lb bottles; (Lackersteen)	do	Fifteen shillings and sixpence	15	6
Nutmegs	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Fruit, dessert, assorted, Cutting Packing Co, 2-lb. tins	do	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Fruit, dessert, bottled (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Twelve shillings and sixpence	12	6
Essences for flavouring, assorted (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Seven shillings and threepence	7	3
Tongues, ox, Sydney M.P. Co, 3-lb. tins.	℔ tin	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Do sheep, Sydney M P. Co.	℔ doz tins	Thirteen shillings	13	0
Neatsfoot Oil	℔ gallon	Five shillings	5	0
Chinese oil	do	Five shillings	5	0
Black Lead (Nixey's)	℔ lb	Sevenpence	0	7
Rennet Tablets	℔ doz tubes	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Calves Feet Jelly, ½-pints, Lazenby's	℔ doz.	Ten shillings	10	0
Sunlight Soap	℔ box of 3 bars	Sevenpence farthing	0	7¼
Monkey Soap	℔ bar	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
SECTION XI.				
Ale, Colonial	℔ gal.	One shilling and twopence	1	2
Do English, McEwan's quarts	℔ doz.	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Do do do pints	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Brandy, pale, Marie Brizard's, quarts	do	Seventy-one shillings and sixpence	71	6
Do do Boomerang, quarts	do	Forty-eight shillings	48	0
Lager Bier, quarts (Kupper or Pilsener)	do	Ten shillings and sixpence	10	6
Do pints do	do	Seven shillings and sixpence	7	6
Do draught do	℔ gal.	Two shillings and sixpence	2	6
Porter, English, "Bulldog," quarts	℔ doz	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Do do do pints	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Rum, proof	℔ gal.	Eighteen shillings and sixpence	18	6
Wine, port, Penfold's, quarts	℔ doz	Thirty shillings	30	0
Do sherry, Penfold's, quarts	do	Thirty shillings	30	0
Do muscadine, Penfold's, quarts	do	Thirty shillings	30	0
Whisky, Usher's	do	Forty-seven shillings and sixpence	47	6
Do House of Commons	do	Fifty-five shillings	55	0
Hollands, quarts	℔ quart	Four shillings	4	0
Champagne, Pommery and Greno, pints	℔ doz	Fifty-nine shillings	59	0

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, and at the rates written by me against each item; and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £25 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900.

COLIN FINNIE,
Botany Road, Botany.

Witness—GEORGE DUNCAN.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N B—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7 30 a m, daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures s.	Rates. Figures d.
SECTION II				
Bacon, best Bodalla	℔ lb.	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Maize-meal	do	One penny and six-sixteenths	0	1 6/16
Milk, preserved, 1-lb. tins, "Dairy Maid" or "Gold Medal" brands	℔ doz.	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Ham, best, Bodalla	℔ lb	Sevenpence	0	7
Arrowroot, Grimes', Queensland	do	Fourpence halfpenny	0	4½
Axle grease, Dixon's	℔ ½-lb tin	Sixpence	0	6
Barley, pearl	℔ lb.	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Beef, Essence of (Ramornie or Whitehead's)	do	Fivepence	0	5
Beans, haricot	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Blue, Keen's	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Blacking, Day and Martin's	do	Sixpence	0	6
Candles, sperm, Gouda's	do	Sevenpence	0	7
Do carriage (8's)	do	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Biscuits, cabin (Large and small tins. Arnott's or other approved make to be specified by Tenderer.)	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do coffee	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do soda	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do arrowroot	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do water	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do wine	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do mixed sweet	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Curry Powder (Vencatachellum's)	do	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Cocoa, Cadbury's	do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Do Van Houten's	do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Coffee, 1-lb. tins	do	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Do Essence, Symington's, large bottles	℔ bottle	One shilling and twopence	1	2
Corn-flour, Wade's	℔ lb	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Capers (½ pints), Morton's	℔ bottle	Ninepence	0	9
Currants, prime	℔ lb.	Fourpence three farthings	0	4¾
Candied Peel, mixed	do	Eightpence	0	8
Night lights, "Beehive"	℔ doz	One shilling and elevenpence	1	11
Matches (safety, largest size), Bryant and May's	do	Eightpence	0	8
Do wax vestas (plaids), do	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Salmon, 1-lb. tins, "Skeena"	do	Six shillings	6	0
Lobsters, 1 lb. tins, C. and B's	do	Eight shillings	8	0
Sardines, halves, Albert's	do	Four shillings and tenpence	4	10
Herrings, fresh, 1-lb. tins, Morton's	do	Four shillings and threepence	4	3
Do kippered do do	do	Six shillings and ninepence	6	9
Paper bags, assorted sizes	℔ lb	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Kerosene oil, American, best Snow Flake	℔ gal	One shilling and one penny halfpenny	1	1½
Do Colonial (best)	do	Tenpence	0	10
Colza oil, best	do	Three shillings	3	0

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures. s.	d.
Section II—*continued*				
Kerosene lamp wicks	℔ doz	Elevenpence	0	11
Colza do	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Lime, roach	℔ bushel	Ninepence	0	9
Lime-juice	℔ gal.	One shilling	1	0
Mustard, Keen's (½-tins)	℔ lb.	One shilling and twopence	1	2
Marmalade, 1-lb. tins, "Lackersteen"	℔ doz.	Five shillings	5	0
Oatmeal, Harper's	℔ lb.	Twopence	0	2
Oats, rolled, "Uncle Toby's"	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Wheatmeal	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Pepper	do	Sevenpence	0	7
Polish, harness, ½ lb. tins	℔ doz tins.	Eight shillings	8	0
Spice, mixed	℔ lb.	Ninepence	0	9
Raisins, best Eleme	do	Sixpence	0	6
Rice, best	do	Twopence	0	2
Sultanas	do	Sixpence	0	6
Sago	do	Twopence	0	2
Salt	do	Halfpenny	0	0½
Soap, "Crown" brand, 1st quality	do	Twopence	0	2
,, "Maori" brand pumice	℔ doz. cakes	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Soda	℔ lb.	Three farthings	0	0¾
Macaroni	do	Fivepence	0	5
Sodawater, Schweppe's, large bottles	℔ doz.	Three shillings	3	0
Do do splits	do	Two shillings	2	0
Lemonade, do large bottles	do	Three shillings	3	0
Soda Syphons, Rowland's, large size	do	Twenty-four shillings	24	0
Lemon Syrup, "Victor"	do	Six shillings	6	0
Lucca oil, quarts	℔ quart	One shilling and eightpence halfpenny	1	8½
Starch, Colman's	℔ lb.	Threepence three farthings	0	3¾
Sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Co.'s, IA	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Do white	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Do loaf (Colonial Sugar Refining Co.)	do	Threepence farthing	0	3¼
Tapioca	do	One penny and three farthings	0	1¾
Tea, 1st quality	do	One shilling	1	0
Tobacco, American	do	Three shillings and fivepence half penny.	3	5½
Do Derby	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Do Cigarette	do	Five shillings and fivepence	5	5
Do Colonial	do	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Tobacco pipes	℔ gross	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Treacle, in 2 lb. tins (C.S.R. Co.)	℔ lb.	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Vinegar, best malt	℔ gal.	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Pickles, large bottles (Morton's)	℔ doz.	Seven shillings and threepence	7	3
Vermicelli	℔ lb.	Eightpence	0	8
Gelatine, Swinbourne's	do	One shilling and tenpence	1	10
Groats, patent (Robinson's)	do	Eightpence	0	8
Honey, "best garden"	do	Threepence farthing	0	3¼
Jam 1 lb tins, assorted (Taylor's or Edwards')	℔ doz.	Five shillings	5	0
Apples, dried	℔ lb.	Sixpence	0	6
Split peas	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Knife Polish, 1-lb. tins (Oakey's)	℔ doz.	Five shillings	5	0
Baking Powder, ½ lb. tins (Waugh's)	℔ lb.	Tenpence halfpenny	0	10½
Worcester Sauce, ½-pints (Lea and Perrin's)	℔ doz.	Ten shillings and elevenpence	10	11
Tomato Sauce, ½-pints (Lackersteen's)	do	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Harvey's Sauce, ½-pints	do	Four shillings and elevenpence	4	11
Chutnee (Clarke, Son, & Co., Calcutta), 1-lb. bottles; (Lackersteen's)	do	Sixteen shillings	16	0
Nutmegs	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Fruit, dessert, assorted, Cutting Packing Co. 2 lb. tins	do	Eleven shillings	11	0
Fruit, dessert, bottled (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Eleven shillings and ninepence	11	9
Essences for flavouring, assorted (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Seven shillings and ninepence	7	9
Tongues, ox, Sydney M P. Co., 3-lb. tins	℔ tin	Two shillings and tenpence	2	10
Do sheep, Sydney M. P. Co.	℔ doz tins	Fourteen shillings	14	0
Neatsfoot Oil	℔ gallon	Five shillings	5	0
Chinese oil	do	Five shillings	5	0
Black lead (Nixey's)	℔ lb.	Seven pence	0	7
Rennet Tablets	℔ doz tubes	Seven shillings	7	0
Calves Feet Jelly, ½-pints, Lazenby's	℔ doz.	Eighteen shillings	18	0
Sunlight Soap	℔ box of 3 bars	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Monkey Soap	℔ bar	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Section VIII.				
Fresh Fish, as ordered, assorted (mullet excluded)	℔ lb.	Tenpence	0	10
Oysters, in bottles	℔ doz. bottles	Eleven shillings and sixpence	11	6
Do in shell, 2-lb. bags	℔ bag	One shilling	1	0
Section IX.				
Potatoes, prime Circular Heads	℔ cwt.	Six shillings	6	0
Onions or Leeks	℔ lb.	One penny and three-eighths	0	1¾
Herbs, dry and green	do	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Vegetables, best assortment in season	do	One penny and seven-eighths	0	1⅞
Rhubarb, when in season	do	Twopence	0	2
Table Fruits, best assortment in season	do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Apples, cooking and eating	do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Peaches, cooking and eating, when in season	do	Fourpence	0	4
Quinces, when in season	do	Threepence	0	3
Lemons	℔ doz.	One shilling	1	0
Section X.				
Bread, 1st quality, 1 lb. loaves	℔ lb.	One penny farthing	0	1¼
Flour, 1st quality, Hovis or Homah, 25-lb. bags	do	One penny farthing	0	1¼

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, and at the rates written by us against each item; and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £10, as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

S. A. JOSEPH & RICKARD (LTD.)
ARTHUR RICKARD,
Managing Director,
28, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Witness—CHARLES HY. JEWELL.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—The provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures. s.	Rates. Figures. d.
SECTION I.				
Beef, fresh	℔ 100 lb.	Seventeen shillings and sevenpence	17	7
Do salt	do	Sixteen shillings	16	0
Do preserved, roast, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M. P. Co.	℔ doz. tins	Nine shillings and fourpence halfpenny	9	4½
Bullock shins, fresh	each	Sixpence	0	6
Lard, fresh, in bladders	℔ lb.	Threepence	0	3
Mutton, fresh (Each carcase to weigh not less than 40 lb.)	℔ 100 lb.	Seventeen shillings and sevenpence	17	7
Do preserved, boiled, in 2-lb. tins, Sydney M. P. Co.	℔ doz. tins	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Suet, best kidney	℔ lb.	Fourpence	0	4
Sweetbreads	℔ pair	Sixpence	0	6
Ox tongues	each	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Pork, fresh, and small	℔ lb.	Fourpence	0	4
Do salt	do	Fourpence	0	4
Lamb	do	Threepence	0	3
Veal	do	Threepence	0	3
Joints (to be supplied as ordered)	do	Threepence	0	3
Beef sausages	do	Threepence	0	3
Pork do	do	Fourpence	0	4
Tripe	do	Fourpence	0	4
Mutton chops, loin	do	Threepence	0	3
Do corned, salt	℔ 100 lb.	Sixteen shillings	16	0
Mince meat	℔ lb.	Threepence	0	3
SECTION II.				
Bacon, best, Bodalla	℔ lb.	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Maize-meal	do	One penny	0	1
Milk, preserved, 1-lb. tins, "Dairy Maid" or "Gold Medal" brands	℔ doz.	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Ham, best, Bodalla	℔ lb.	Sevenpence	0	7
Arrowroot, Grimes', Queensland	do	Threepence	0	3
Axle grease, Dixon's	℔ ½-lb. tin	Sixpence	0	6
Barley, pearl	℔ lb.	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
Beef, essence of (Ramornie or Whitehead's)	do	Five shillings	5	0
Beans, haricot	do	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Blue, Keen's	do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Blacking, Day & Martin's	do	Sixpence	0	6
Candles, sperm, Gouda's	do	Sixpence	0	6
Do carriage (8's)	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾

Articles of Supply		Rates. Words	Rates. Figures s.	Rates. Figures d.
SECTION II—*continued.*				
Biscuits, cabin	℔ lb.	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do coffee	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do soda	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do arrowrooot	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do water	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do wine	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Do mixed sweet	do	Fivepence three farthings	0	5¾
Curry Powder, (Vencatachellum's)	do	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Cocoa, Cadbury's	do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Do Van Houten's	do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Coffee (1-lb. tins)	do	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Do Essence, Symington's, large bottles	℔ bottle	One shilling	1	0
Corn flour, Wade's	℔ lb	Threepence	0	3
Capers (½ pints), Morton's	℔ bottle	Eight shillings	8	0
Currants, prime	℔ lb	Fivepence	0	5
Candied peel, mixed	do	Sixpence	0	6
Night-lights, "Beehive"	℔ doz.	One shilling and elevenpence	1	11
Matches (safety, largest size), Bryant and May's	do	Eightpence	0	8
Matches, wax vestas (plaids) do do	do	Threepence	0	3
Salmon, 1-lb. tins, "Skeena"	do	Five shillings and ninepence	5	9
Lobsters, 1-tins, C and B's	do	Eight shillings	8	0
Sardines, halves, Albert's	do	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Herrings, fresh, 1-lb. tins, Morton's	do	Four shillings	4	0
Do Kippered do do	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Paper bags, assorted sizes	℔ lb	One penny and three farthings	0	1¾
Kerosene oil, American, best Snow Flake	℔ gal.	One shilling	1	0
Do Colonial (best)	do	Tenpence	0	10
Colza oil (best)	do	Three shillings	3	0
Kerosene lamp wicks	℔ doz.	Elevenpence	0	11
Colza do	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Lime, roach	℔ bushel.	Ninepence	0	9
Lime juice	℔ gal.	Two shillings	2	0
Mustard, Keen's (½-tins)	℔ lb	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Marmalade, 1-lb. tins, "Lackersteen"	℔ doz.	Five shillings	5	0
Oatmeal, Harper's	℔ lb	Twopence	0	2
Oats, rolled, "Uncle Toby's"	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Wheatmeal	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Pepper	do	Sevenpence	0	7
Polish, harness, ½-lb tins	℔ doz tins	Eight shillings	8	0
Spice, mixed	℔ lb.	Ninepence	0	9
Raisins, best Eleme	do	Sixpence	0	6
Rice, best	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Sultanas	do	Sixpence	0	6
Sago	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Salt	do	Halfpenny	0	0½
Soap, "Crown" brand, 1st quality	do	One penny halfpenny	0	1½
,, "Maori" brand pumice	℔ doz. cakes	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Soda	℔ lb.	Three shillings and fourpence	3	4
Macaroni	do	Fivepence	0	5
Sodawater, Schweppe's, large bottles	℔ doz.	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
,, ,, splits	do	Two shillings	2	0
Lemonade, Schweppe's, large bottles	do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Soda Syphons, Rowland's, large size	do	Thirty-three shillings and ninepence	33	9
Lemon Syrup, "Victor"	do	Twelve shillings	12	0
Lucca Oil, quarts	℔ quart	Twenty shillings and sixpence	20	6
Starch, Colman's	℔ lb.	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Co.'s IA	do	Twopence five-sixteenths	0	2 5/16
Do white	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Do loaf (Colonial Sugar Refining Co.)	do	Threepence farthing	0	3¼
Tapioca	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Tea, 1st quality	do	One shilling	1	0
Tobacco, American	do	Four shillings	4	0
Do Derby	do	Four shillings and tenpence	4	10
Do Cigarette	do	Five shillings and fivepence	5	5
Do Colonial	do	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Tobacco pipes	℔ gross	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Treacle, in 2-lb. tins (C. S R Co)	℔ lb	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Vinegar, best malt	℔ gal.	One shilling and sixpence	1	6
Pickles, large bottles (Morton's)	℔ doz.	Six shillings and ninepence	6	9
Vermicelli	℔ lb.	Sixpence	0	6
Gelatine, Swinbourne's	do	One shilling and tenpence	1	10
Groats, patent (Robinson's)	do	Eightpence	0	8
Honey, "best garden"	do	Threepence	0	3
Jam, 1-lb. tins, assorted (Taylor's or Edwards')	℔ doz.	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Apples, dried	℔ lb.	Sevenpence	0	7
Split peas	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Knife Polish, 1-lb tins (Oakey's)	℔ doz.	Four shillings and ninepence	4	9
Baking Powder, ½-lb tins (Waugh's)	℔ lb	One shilling and fivepence	1	5
Worcester Sauce, ½-pints (Lea & Perrin's)	℔ doz.	Eleven shillings and sixpence	11	6
Tomato Sauce, ½-pints (Lackersteen)	do	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Harvey's Sauce, ½-pints	do	Four shillings and elevenpence	4	11
Chutnee (Clarke, Son, and Co, Calcutta), 1-lb. bottles; (Lackersteen's)	do	Sixteen shillings	16	0
Nutmegs	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¼
Fruit, dessert, assorted, Cutting Packing Co, 2-lb tins	do	Nine shillings	9	0
Fruit, dessert, bottled (Crosse & Blackwell's)	do	Twelve shillings and sixpence	12	6
Essences for flavouring, assorted (Crosse & Blackwell's)	do	Seven shillings and ninepence	7	9
Tongues, ox, Sydney M P Co., 3-lb. tins	℔ tin	Two shillings and tenpence	2	10
Do sheep, Sydney M P. Co.	℔ doz tins	Twelve shillings and sixpence	12	6

Large and small tins. Arnott's or other approved make to be specified by tenderer.

Articles of Supply		Rates		
		Words	Figures	
SECTION II—*continued*			s	d
Neatsfoot Oil	℔ gallon	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Chine e Oil	do	Five shillings	5	0
Black Lead (Nixey's)	℔ lb	Sevenpence	0	7
Rennet Tablets	℔ doz tubes	Seven shillings sevenpence ha'fpenny	7	7½
Calves' Feet Jelly, ½ pints (Lazenby's)	℔ doz	Eighteen shillings	18	0
Sunlight Soap	℔ box of 3 bars	Eightpence	0	8
Monkey Soap	℔ bar	Threepence	0	3
SECTION VIII				
Fresh Fish, as ordered, assorted (mullet excluded)	℔ lb	Ninepence	0	9
Oysters, in bottles	℔ doz bottles	Eleven shillings	11	0
Do in shell, 2 lb bags	℔ bag	One shilling	1	0
SECTION IX.				
Potatoes, prime Circular Heads	℔ cwt	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Onions or Leeks	℔ lb	One penny farthing	0	1¼
Herbs, dry and green	do	Threepence	0	3
Vegetables, best assortment in season	do	Twopence	0	2
Rhubarb, when in season	do	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Table Fruits, best assortment in season	do	Fourpence	0	4
Apples, cooking and eating	do	Fivepence	0	5
Peaches, cooking and eating, when in season	do	Fourpence	0	4
Quinces, when in season	do	Threepence	0	3
Lemons	℔ doz	Tenpence	0	10
SECTION XI.				
Ale, Colonial	℔ gal	One shilling and fourpence	1	4
Do English, McEwan's, quarts	℔ doz.	Nine shillings and threepence	9	3
Do do pints	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Brandy, pale, Marie Brizard's quarts	do	Seventy two shillings	72	0
Do do Boomerang, quarts	do	Fifty shillings	50	0
Lager Bier, quarts	do	Seven shillings and sixpence	7	6
Do pints	do	Five shillings	5	0
Do draught	℔ gal	One shilling and tenpence	1	10
Porter, English, "Bulldog," quarts	℔ doz	Nine shillings	9	0
Do do do pints	do	Six shillings and ninepence	6	9
Rum, proof	℔ gal	Seventeen shillings	17	0
Wine, port, Penfold's, quarts	℔ doz	Forty one shillings	41	0
Do sherry, Penfold's, quarts	do	Forty one shillings	41	0
Do muscadine, Penfold's quarts	do	Forty one shillings	41	0
Whisky, Usher's	do	Forty eight shillings	48	0
Do House of Commons	do	Fifty-four shillings	54	0
Hollands, quarts	℔ quart	Four shillings	4	0
Champagne, Pommery and Greno, pints	℔ doz	One hundred and fifteen shillings	115	0

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY (SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VIII, IX, X, AND XI), FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(*As printed on pages* 5 *and* 6).

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board

IN pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to provide and deliver at the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, the supplies enumerated in the Schedule of Prices hereunto annexed, for the service of such hospital and lazarets, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, and at the rates written by us against each item, and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions, and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £50, as a preliminary deposit, and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same, or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter, and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900

A. HORDERN & SONS,
Haymarket, N S W.
SAMUEL HORDERN (Trading as Anthony Hordern & Sons)

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7)

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Supplies for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B —Provisions, &c , to be delivered at 7 30 a m , daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures. s.	Rates. Figures. d.
SECTION II.				
Bacon, best, Bodalla	℔ lb.	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Maize-meal	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Milk, preserved, 1-lb tins, "Dairy Maid" or "Gold Medal" brands	℔ doz	Five shillings and threepence	5	3
Ham, best, Bodalla	℔ lb	Ninepence halfpenny	0	9½
Arrowroot, Grimes', Queensland	do	Threepence three farthings	0	3¾
Axle grease, Dixon's	℔ ½-lb tin	Sixpence three farthings	0	6¾
Barley, pearl	℔ lb.	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Beef, Essence of (Ramornie or Whitehead's)	do	Seven shillings and sixpence	7	6
Beans, haricot	do	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Blue, Keen's	do	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Blacking, Day & Martin's	do	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Candles, sperm, Gouda's	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do carriage (8's)	do	Eightpence	0	8
Biscuits, cabin	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Do coffee	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do soda — Large and small tins	do	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Do arrowroot — Arnott's or other approved make to	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do water — be specified by tenderer	do	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Do wine	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Do mixed sweet	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Curry Powder (Vencatachellum's)	do	Fourteenpence	1	2
Cocoa, Cadbury's	do	Thirty two pence	2	8
Do Van Houten's	do	Forty-two pence	3	6
Coffee (1-lb tins)	do	Fifteenpence	1	3
Do Essence, Symington's, large bottles	℔ bottle	Elevenpence halfpenny	0	11½
Corn flour, Wade's	℔ lb	Threepence	0	3
Capers (½ pints), Morton's	℔ bottle	Fivepence halfpenny	0	5½
Currants, prime	℔ lb	Fivepence	0	5
Candied Peel, mixed	do	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Night lights, "Beehive," 8 in a box	℔ doz boxes	Eight shillings	8	0
Matches (safety, largest size), Bryant and May's	do	Eightpence	0	8
Matches, wax vestas (plards) do do	do	Threepence halfpenny	0	3½
Salmon, 1-lb. tins, "Skeena"	℔ doz	Six shillings and ninepence	6	9
Lobsters, 1-lb tins, C and B.'s.	do	Twenty one shillings	21	0
Sardines, halves, Albert's	do	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Herrings, fresh, 1-lb. tins, Morton's	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Do Kippered do do	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Paper Bags, assorted sizes (sample attached)	℔ lb	Sixpence	0	6
Kerosene oil, American, best Snow Flake	℔ gal.	Tenpence halfpenny	0	10½
Do Colonial (best)	do	Tenpence	0	10
Colza oil, best	do	Four shillings	4	0
Kerosene lamp wicks (large)	℔ doz.	Two shillings and sixpence	2	6
Colza do (large)	do	Fourpence	0	4
Lime, roach	℔ bushel	Eighteenpence	1	6
Lime-juice	℔ gal.	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Mustard, Keen's (½-tins)	℔ lb.	Seventeenpence	1	5
Marmalade, 1-lb tins, "Lackersteen"	℔ doz	Five shillings and ninepence	5	9
Oatmeal, Harper's	℔ lb.	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
Oats, rolled, "Uncle Toby's"	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Wheatmeal	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Pepper (pure)	do	Eighteenpence	1	6
Polish, harness, ½-lb. tins	℔ doz. tins	Eleven shillings and twopence	11	2
Spice, mixed	℔ lb.	Fifteenpence	1	3
Raisins, best Eleme	do	Sevenpence	0	7
Rice, best	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Sultanas	do	Eightpence	0	8
Sago	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Salt	do	One penny	0	1
Soap, "Crown" brand, 1st quality	do	Twopence farthing	0	2¼
,, "Maori" brand pumice	℔ doz cakes	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Soda	℔ lb	One penny	0	1
Macaroni	℔ lb	Sixpence	0	6
Sodawater, Schweppe's, large bottles	℔ doz	Three shillings	3	0
Do do splits	do	Eighteenpence	1	6
Lemonade, Schweppe's, large bottles	do	Two shillings and sixpence	2	6
Soda Syphons, Rowland's, large size	do	Four shillings	4	0
Lemon Syrup, "Victor"	do	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Lucca oil, quarts	℔ quart	Twenty-two pence	1	10
Starch, Colman's	℔ lb	Threepence	0	3
Sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Co 's, 1A	do	Twopence three farthings	0	2¾
Do white	do	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Do loaf (Colonial Sugar Refining Co.)	do	Threepence farthing	0	3¼
Tapioca	℔ lb	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Tea, 1st quality	do	One shilling and ninepence	1	9
Tobacco, American	do	Five shillings	5	0
Do Derby	do	Five shillings	5	0
Do Cigarette	do	Eight shillings	8	0
Do Colonial	do	Four shillings and sixpence	4	6
Tobacco pipes (clay)	℔ gross	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Treacle, in 2 lb. tins (C. S. R Co.)	℔ lb	Twopence halfpenny	0	2½
Vinegar, best malt	℔ gal	Twentypence	1	8
Pickles, large bottles (Morton's)	℔ doz.	Seven shillings and sixpence	7	6
Vermicelli	℔ lb.	Sixpence	0	6

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures. s.	d.
SECTION II—*continued.*				
Gelatine (Swinburne's)	℔ lb.	Six shillings	6	0
Groats, patent (Robinson's)	do	Ninepence	0	9
Honey, "best garden"	do	Threepence	0	3
Jam, 1-lb. tins, assorted (Taylor's or Edwards')	℔ doz.	Four shillings and ninepence	4	9
Apples, dried	℔ lb.	Tenpence	0	10
Split peas	do	One penny three farthings	0	1¾
Knife Polish, 1-lb. tins (Oakey's)	℔ doz.	Five shillings	5	0
Baking Powder, ½-lb. tins (Waugh's)	℔ lb.	Seventeenpence	1	5
Worcester Sauce, ½-pints (Lea & Perrin's)	℔ doz.	Eleven shillings and sixpence	11	6
Tomato Sauce, pints (Lackersteen)	do	Five shillings and sixpence	5	6
Harvey's Sauce, ½-pints	℔ doz.	Eleven shillings	11	0
Chutnee (Clark, Son, and Co., Calcutta), 1-lb. bottles; (Lackersteen's)	do	Seventeen shillings and sixpence	17	6
Nutmegs	do	Fourpence	0	4
Fruit, dessert, assorted, Cutting Packing Co., 2-lb. tins	do	Nine shillings and sixpence	9	6
Fruit, dessert, bottled (Crosse and Blackwell's)	do	Eleven shillings and sixpence	11	6
Essences for flavouring, assorted (Crosse & Blackwell's)	do	Seven shillings and sixpence	7	6
Tongues, ox, Sydney M. P. Co., 3-lb. tins	℔ tin	Three shillings	3	0
Do sheep, Sydney M.P. Co.	℔ doz. tins	Thirteen shillings and sixpence	13	6
Neatsfoot oil	℔ gallon	Two shillings and ninepence	2	9
Chinese oil	do	Three shillings and sixpence	3	6
Black lead (Nixey's)	℔ lb.	Elevenpence	0	11
Rennet tablets	℔ doz. tubes	Six shillings and sixpence	6	6
Calves feet jelly, ½-pints (C. and B.)	℔ doz.	Twelve shillings	12	0
Sunlight soap	℔ box of 3 bars	Sevenpence halfpenny	0	7½
Monkey soap	℔ bar	Threepence	0	3
		£	16 5	8

[*Enclosures.*]

Five envelopes—3 oz., 5½ oz., 8 oz., 9½ oz., and 12 oz.

No. 3.

Schedule of Tenders received for Provision Supplies (Section VI) for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, TENDER, AND SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF BUTTER, CHEESE, AND ICE (SECTION VI) TO THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, FROM 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(1.) The butter must be best creamery (in 1 lb. rolls) and fresh factory (in original packages) respectively, and each must be of the best quality of its kind. The cheese must also be of the best quality of its kind. Any supplies rejected must be replaced within a period of twelve hours, otherwise an equivalent quantity to that rejected may be purchased at the Contractor's risk and expense. The Contractor, or his servant or servants, must, at the time of each delivery, remain at the Institution until such time as the supplies are inspected by the Medical Superintendent, whose decision shall be final. The Contractor must at once remove any rejected supplies.

(2.) All supplies are to be delivered by the Contractor at his own cost, on the days for which they have been ordered, *at such hours as may be most convenient to the Medical Superintendent, and at such part or parts of the Establishment as may be directed by him.*

(3.) The Contractor will be bound to furnish any of the articles tendered for *in such quantities as may be required* when called upon to do so by the Medical Superintendent.

(4.) The Contractor will receive notice on one day of the quantity required to be delivered on the day following. If the Contractor make default in delivery, the Medical Superintendent may purchase an equivalent quantity at the Contractor's risk and expense. As far as practicable the daily supply will be of uniform quantity; but the Contractor must not rely upon this.

(5.) If butter is rejected by reason of its failing to pass the requisite test, more than three times in a month, it shall be competent for the Colonial Treasurer to at once terminate the contract.

(6.) The officers and all other employees to be supplied at contract price with any butter, cheese, and ice they may require, it being clearly understood, however, that they are not of necessity bound to purchase from the Contractor.

(7.) The Contractor shall render his account to the Medical Superintendent monthly. Payment will be made as soon after the end of each month as may be practicable.

(8.) The expression "Medical Superintendent" in these conditions means the Medical Superintendent of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, or his deputy.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver butter, cheese, and ice to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the following rates, namely :—

		Words.	Figures.
Butter, best creamery, in 1 lb. rolls	℔ 1 lb.	Elevenpence halfpenny	11½d.
Do fresh factory, in original packages	do	Elevenpence	11d.
Cheese, best New Zealand	do	Fivepence	5d.
Ice	do	Halfpenny	0½d.

and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £3 10s. as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

ARTHUR KIDMAN,
18, Equitable Buildings.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for the Supply and Delivery of Butter, Cheese, and Ice (Section VI) to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 33.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver butter, cheese, and ice to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the following rates, namely .—

		Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Butter, best creamery, in 1 lb. rolls	℔ lb.	One shilling and three half-pence	1	1½
Do fresh factory, in original packages	do	One shilling	1	0
Cheese, best New Zealand	do	Sixpence farthing	0	6¼
Ice	do	Three farthings	0	0¾

and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith bank cheque for the sum of £10 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if in the event of this tender being accepted I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900.

CHAS. HILLMAN,
58–62, Ivy-street, Redfern.

Witness—D. A. O'Brien.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices, for the Supply and Delivery of Butter, Cheese, and Ice (Section VI) to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 33.)

TENDER

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver butter, cheese, and ice to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the following rates, namely:—

		Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Butter, best creamery, in 1 lb. rolls	℔ lb.	One shilling and twopence	1	2
Do. fresh factory, in original packages	do	One shilling and one penny	1	1
Cheese, best New Zealand	do	Sixpence halfpenny	0	6½
Ice	do	Three farthings	0	0¾

and I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the said Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £3 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1900.

COLIN FINNIE,
Botany-road, Botany.

Witness—George Duncan.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for the Supply and Delivery of Butter, Cheese, and Ice (Section VI) to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 33.)

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, we, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver butter, cheese, and ice to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by us, at the following rates, namely:—

		Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Butter, best creamery, in 1 lb. rolls	℔ lb.	One shilling and fourpence	1	4
Do fresh factory, in original packages	do	Ten and a half pence	0	10½
Cheese, best New Zealand	do	Six and a half pence	0	6½
Ice	do	One penny	0	1

and we hereby undertake that we will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and we enclose herewith our cheque for the sum of £3 10s. as a preliminary deposit; and we agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if we at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, we fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which we agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

S. A. JOSEPH & RICKARD (Ltd.),
Arthur Rickard, Managing Director,
28, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Witness—Charles Hy. Jewell.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

General Conditions, Special Conditions, Tender, and Schedule of Prices for the Supply and Delivery of Butter, Cheese, and Ice (Section VI) to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on pages* 3, 4, *and* 5.)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(*As printed on page* 33.)

TENDER

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, I, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver butter, cheese, and ice to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by me, at the following rates, namely :—

		Words.	Figures. s.	d.
Butter, best creamery, in 1 lb. rolls	℔ lb.	One shilling and threepence	1	3
Do fresh factory, in original packages ...	do	One shilling and twopence	1	2
Cheese, best New Zealand	do	Sixpence half-penny.....	0	6½
Ice.....	do	One penny.....	0	1

And I hereby undertake that I will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board, a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said General Conditions; and I enclose herewith my cheque for the sum of £5 as a preliminary deposit; and I agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if I at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, I fail to complete the above-mentioned Contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this Tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which I agree to be bound.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1900.

CATHERINE SEATON,
198, William-street, Sydney.

Witness—F. Alexander.

TENDER REGULATIONS.

(*As printed on page* 7.)

No. 4.

The Secretary of the Public Service Board to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 25 June, 1900.

Inquiry held at the Coast Hospital.

In connection with the inquiry which was held by the Public Service Board at the Coast Hospital into certain charges against the Clerk and Storekeeper (Mr. Willman) evidence was given showing that the contract held by Mr. Arthur Kidman for the supply of groceries, meat, coal, &c., to that establishment has been carried out in a most unsatisfactory manner; and as it is understood that the tender of this Contractor is about to be accepted for another year, I am directed to ask that you will be so good as to at once bring the matter under the notice of the Honorable the Premier and Treasurer, with a view to the acceptance of the tender being delayed until he has had an opportunity of perusing the evidence and the Board's report.

J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Secretary.

Have the tenders been dealt with yet?—F.K., 25/6/00. The Acting Secretary and Executive Member, Public Service Tender Board.—F.K., 25/6/00.

Mr. Arthur Kidman's letter of acceptance has been made out, and signed; but I am holding it at the request of the Public Service Board. Two letters recently received from Mr. Kidman are forwarded to you herewith. I await instructions.—Mander Ross, 25/6/00. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Submitted.—F.K., 26/6/00. In view of the statements herein made the acceptance of Mr. Kidman's tender must be delayed pending inquiry; purchases in the open markets to be made in the meantime.—W.J.L., 26/6/00. The Acting Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Public Service Tender Board.—F.K., 26/6/00. Chief Med. Officer informed accordingly, 28/6/00.

No. 5.

The Acting Secretary and Executive Member, Public Service Tender Board, to The Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

Sir, Department of Public Service Tender Board, Sydney, 28 June, 1900.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Supplementary *Gazette* No. 633 of 26th instant, containing the names of the successful tenderers for Annual Provision Supplies, 1st July, 1900—30th June, 1901.

Sections 2 and 6 for the Coast Hospital are in abeyance. Ministerial authority has been given for purchase in the open market, from time to time, as required, for those sections, pending decision.

I have, &c.,
MANDER ROSS,
Acting Secretary and Executive Member.

Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, B.C.—C.A.S., 3/7/00. Please return. Noted.—W.B.V., 7/7/00. Medical Superintendent. Returned, 7/7/00. Health Department. The Chief Medical Officer of the Government. Mr. Gullick.—C.A.S., 7/7/00. The Superintendent of Quarantine, B.C.—A.R.G. (for Secy.), 10/7/00. Noted, B.C.—J.F.V., 11/7/00. The Chief Medical Officer. File, 12/7/00.

[*Enclosure.*]

[*Enclosure.*]

SUPPLEMENT to the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, Tuesday, 26 June, 1900.

Department of Public Service Tender Board,
Sydney, 25th June, 1900.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE, 1ST JULY, 1900, TO 30TH JUNE, 1901.

THE tenders of the undermentioned persons have been accepted for the several institutions specified. Full particulars will be published in due course.

MANDER ROSS,
Acting Secretary and Executive Member.

Sydney District—Darlinghurst Gaol, the Reception-house for the Insane, Darlinghurst, and all Government Establishments not otherwise provided for—
Section I—John J. Barnsley.
II—John Conlon.
III—Jas. Kidman.

Biloela Gaol and N.S.S. "Sobraon"—
Section I—John Conlon.
II—John J. Barnsley.
III—Arthur Kidman.

Public Works Prison, Trial Bay—
Section I—Joseph Chicken.
II—W. H. Ducat.
III—Robert L. Perrett.

Training School, Hurlstone—
Section I—The Davis Butchering Co.
II—Wm. Rogers.
III—Edwin Dale.
IV—Thos. Marks.

Carpenterian Reformatory, Eastwood—
Section II—J. E. Kelly.
III—R. Hall & Son.
IV—J. E. Kelly.
V—R. Hall & Son.

Shaftesbury Reformatory, South Head—
Section I—A. Shadler.
II—Jas. Kidman.

Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—
Section I—John Mahony.
II—John Downey.
III—F. D. Henderson.
IV—J. E. Kelly.
V—R. Hall & Son.

Coast Hospital and Leper Lazaret, Little Bay—
Section I—E. Green (trading as the Paragon Butchering Co.)
III—F. McKenna.
IV—Elizabeth Kirby.
V—Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Company (Limited).
VII—Colin Finnie.
VIII—J. Kidman.
IX— Do
X—W. A. Marlow.
XI—W. Macpherson.

Quarantine Station, North Head—
Section I—G. Carrie.
II—Jas. Kidman.

Hospital for Insane, Gladesville—
Section I—John J. Barnsley.
II— Do
III—John Conlon.
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V—Charles Banks.
VI—R. Hall & Son.
VIII—Dixson & Sons (Ltd.).

Hospital for Insane, Callan Park—
Section I—John J. Barnsley.
II—S. A. Joseph & Rickard (Ltd.).
III—John Conlon.
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V—Charles Banks.
VI—R. Hall & Son.
VII—Farmers and Dairymen's Milk Co. (Limited).
VIII—Dixson & Sons (Ltd.).

Hospital for Insane, Parramatta—
Section I—S. A. Joseph & Rickard (Ltd.).
II— Do
III—J. Percival.
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V—C. Banks.
VI—R. Hall & Son.
VIII—Dixson & Sons (Ltd.).

Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere—
Section I—J. Mahony.
II—W. Finlayson.
III—J. Percival.
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V—F. D. Henderson.
VI—R. Hall & Son.
VIII—Dixson & Sons (Limited).

Hospital for Insane, Newcastle—
Section I—Thos. Aubrey.
II— Do
III—M. J. McKensey.
IV—F. W. Kidd.
V—Wm. Hudson.
VI—R. Hall & Son.
VII—Wm. Hudson.

Hospital for Insane, Kenmore—
Section III—A. H. Line.
IV—Owen Furner.
V— Do
VI—W. A. Martin.
VIII—Dixson & Sons (Limited).

Government Asylum, Newington—
Section I—John Mahony.
II—John Ryan.
III— Do
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V— Do
VI—J. E. Kelly.
IX—Dixson & Sons (Limited).

Government Asylum, George-street, Parramatta—
Section I—S. A. Joseph & Rickard (Limited).
II—F. D. Henderson.
III—John Ryan.
IV—J. E. Kelly.
V—R. Hall & Son.
VI—F. D. Henderson.
IX—Dixson & Sons (Limited).

Government Asylum, Macquarie-st., and Cottage Homes for Old People, Parramatta—
Section I—S. A. Joseph & Rickard (Ltd.).
II—John Ryan.
III—Frank Ireland.
IV—J. E. Kelly.
V—R. Hall & Son.
VI.—J. E. Kelly.
VII—Wise Bros.
IX—Dixson & Sons (Ltd.).

Government Asylum, Liverpool—
Section I—E. J. Ashcroft.
II—S. A. Joseph & Rickard (Ltd.).
III—H. McIlrath.
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V—F. Ireland.
VI—H. McIlrath.
VII—Wise Bros.
VIII—W. Retallack.
IX—Dixson & Sons (Ltd.).

Government Asylum, Rookwood—
Section I—H. Macnamara, junior.
II—J. Ryan.
III— Do
IV—R. Hall & Son.
V—F. Ireland.
VI—S. A. Joseph & Rickard (Ltd.).
IX—Dixson & Sons (Ltd.).

Children's Cottage Homes, Parramatta—
Section I—W. Finlayson.
III—R. Hall & Son.

Children's Cottage Homes, Mittagong—
Section I—Cupitt & Webb.
II—George Horton.
III— Do
IV— Do

H.M. Gaol and other Government Establishments at the following places, namely :—

Albury—
Section I—M. Friedman.
II— Do

Armidale—
Section I—J. C. Gunnell (Mudgee).
II— Do

Broken Hill—
Section I—J. C. Gunnell (Mudgee).
II—W. F. du Rieu.

Bathurst—
Section II—Louis Edgeley.
III— Do

Berrima—
Section I—Samuel & Co.
II— Do
III—Henry Coleman.

H.M. Gaol and other Government Establishments—*continued.*

Bega—
Section I—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).
II— Do

Bingara—
Section I—H. H. Vallis & Co.
II—Henry James Fay.

Braidwood—
Section I—J. Vider.
II— Do

Bourke—
Section I—Joseph Weissberger.
II— Do

Casino—
Section I—Thomas Glynn.
II—A. Cumming.

Cobar—
Section I—J. M. Farr.
II—Edwin James.

Cooma—
Section I—W. Willmot & Co.
II— Do

Coonabarabran—
Section I—Starr & Parkins.
II— Do

Coonamble—
Section I—James Drew.
II—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).

Cootamundra—
Section I—E. G. Matthews.
II—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).

Dubbo—
Section I—W. T. Lewis.
II— Do

Forbes—
Section I—S. J. Hill.
II— Do

Goulburn—
Section I—A. H. Line.
II—William Beegling.
III—W. G. Hunt.

Grafton—
Section I—J. C. Gunnell (Mudgee).
II— Do

Glen Innes—
Section I—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).
II— Do

Grenfell—
Section I—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).
II— Do

Gundagai—
Section I—R. E. Jones.
II— Do

Gunnedah—
Section I—G. J. Kuhl.
II—Barry & Stafford.

Hay—
Section I—H. B. Maclure.
II— Do

Hillston—
Section I—Witcombe & Co.
II Do

Inverell—
Section I—Ernest Roos.
II—J. F. Judge.

Maitland—
Section I—William Hudson.
II—A. E. Whittet & Co.
III—William Hudson.

Mudgee—
Section I—J. C. Gunnell.
II—L. Edgeley & Co.

Moree—
Section I—Alexandra McIntosh.
II— Do

Narrabri—
Section I—A. E. Collins.
II— Do

Narrandera—
Section I—J. L. Richards & Co.

Newcastle—
Section I—Fanny Leatherby.

Orange—
Section I—Alfred McDermott.
II— Do

Parramatta—
Section I—John Downey.
II—John Mahony.
III—James E. Kelly.

Port Macquarie—
Section I—John Hayward.

Tamworth—
Section I—J. A. Martin.
II— Do

Taree—
Section I—M. Connell & Co.
II— Do

Tenterfield—
Section I—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).
II— Do

Wagga Wagga—
Section I—David Copland.

Wilcannia—
Section I—J. C. Gunnell (Mudgee).
II— Do

Wollongong—
Section I—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).
II— Do

Walgett—
Section I—Barry & Stafford (Narrabri).
II— Do

Wellington—
Section I—Fong Lee.
II— Do

Wentworth—
Section I—Davie Price & Dunn.
II— Do

Yass—
Section I—J. C. Gunnell (Mudgee).
II—Margaret Coen.

Young—
Section I—Frank Johnson.
II—George Whiteman.

No. 6.

Mr. Charles T. Willman, Clerk and Storekeeper, Coast Hospital, to The Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital.

Coast Hospital, 30 June, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, respecting the new contracts for provisions, &c., that yesterday I called on the Secretary of the Public Service Tender Board, respecting Sections II and VI (groceries, butter, and cheese), and asked him if any tenders for these sections had been accepted. He informed me the matter was before the Premier, and that a letter had been sent to the Chief Medical Officer to the effect that goods could be purchased in the open market until further notice, and I thereupon interviewed Mr. Simms, Secretary, Health Department, and after consideration the firm of Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Sons was decided on. Accordingly, I gave the first order for groceries to that firm on the same day for the 1st July, and the goods have been received, and are of good quality.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES T. WILLMAN,
Clerk and Storekeeper.

Forwarded for your information.—W.B.V., Medical Superintendent, 2/7/1900. The Chief Medical Officer of the Government. For favour of reference to the Public Service Tender Board. The Principal Under Secretary.—J. Ashburton Thompson (per C.A.S.), B.C., 4/7/00. Refer to P.S. Tender Board.—C.W., B.C., 11/7/00. Seen by Public Service Tender Board.—Mander Ross, Acting Secretary and Executive Member. The Principal Under Secretary.—M.R., B.C., 19/7/00. Returned.—C.S.O., 20/7/1900. Seen.

No. 7.

No. 7.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7 September, 1900.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Medical Officer of the Government to ask that you will have the goodness to cause papers noted in the margin to be returned to this office for submission to the Treasury in connection with payment of certain accounts.

00/15932. Coast Hospital reports: "Groceries being obtained of Hordern and Sons." Sent to the Principal Under Secretary, July 7th.

I have, &c.,
C. A SIMMS,
Secretary.

Papers herewith, 12th.—The Chief Medical Officer, B.C., 12th Sept., 1900.—C.W., P.U.S. The Examiner, Treasury.—C.A.S., 18 Sept., 1900. The Minister's approval for purchasing in an open market is not attached. Please furnish a reference to same.—W.H., 20/9/1900, Examiner. The Secretary, Board of Health.

No. 8.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales,
Sydney 25 September, 1900.

MIGHT the Chief Secretary be asked to approve the purchases from A. Hordern and Sons.—C.A.S.

Ministerial authority for purchasing, &c., having been given as stated in Secretary, Public Service Board's letter of 30th last not being produced, perhaps Minister's authority to purchasing of Anthony Hordern might be sought.—Done, 4/10/1900.

No. 9.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir. Department of Public Health, New South Wales, Sydney, 4 October 1900.

I have the honor, by direction, to forward herewith papers in connection with the purchase of groceries in the open market for the Coast Hospital, and to request, in view of the authority referred to in the letter of the Secretary to the Public Service Tender Board, of 28th June last, not having been produced, that you will have the goodness to obtain confirmation thereof.

I have, &c.,
C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Examined.—C.W., 10/10/00. This is a matter which has been entirely dealt with by the Public Service Tender Board, and the Treasury. Copy of papers attached. The Chief Medical Officer, —C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 16/10/00.

No. 10.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Department of Public Health, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 October, 1900.

I am directed to submit herewith papers relating to purchase by the Coast Hospital of groceries, etc., in the open market, and accounts from A. Hordern and Sons for the supplies.

It will be seen that the arrangement was duly reported to the Public Service Tender Board.

The Examiner requires Ministerial authority for payment.

This was sought from the Chief Secretary as Ministerial head of the Coast Hospital, but is now referred to you in consequence of the minute of the Principal Under Secretary, dated the 16th instant.

I have, &c.,
C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

Examined.—F.K., 22/10/00. Approval of Colonial Treasurer already obtained. See 00/9781.

No. 11.

Anthony Hordern and Sons to The Superintendent, Coast Hospital.

Dear Sir, George-street, Parker-street, and Gipps-street, Sydney, 19 October, 1900.

We beg to draw your attention to a mistake made in charging up a number of half-chests of tea as follows:—

1st September	should be	60 lb., 90s.
1st „	„	60 lb., 90s.
10th „	„	60 lb., 90s.
18th „	„	60 lb., 90s.
2nd October	„	60 lb., 90s.
2nd „	„	60 lb., 90s.
16th „	„	55 lb., 82s. 6d.

In

In error, the salesman invoiced them up as 40s. and 45s., instead of which they weighed 60 lb. each, with the exception of the half-chest on the 16th instant. This weighed 55 lb. We enclose debit note showing difference on transaction to enable you to fix the matter up in your books, and will charge the correct prices on vouchers, which will be sent in the ordinary course next week.

Regretting the mistake, we are,

Yours, &c.,
ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS.

No. 12.

Mr. G. E. Brodie, Chief Inspector of Public Accounts, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.

Supply of tea, Coast Hospital, Little Bay.

Treasury, 20 October, 1900.

THE attention of the Chief Medical Officer should be drawn to the excessive price paid for tea supplied by A. Hordern and Sons (not in contract) to the Coast Hospital, Little Bay.

The following are the supplies since 1st July last:—

July	150 lb., at 1s. 6d. per lb. ...	£11 5 0	
	37 lb., at 1s. 2¾d. per lb. ...	2 5 0	
	187		£13 10 0
August	270 lb., at 1s. 6d.		20 5 0
September ...	180 lb., at 1s. 6d.		13 10 0
	60 lb., at 1s. 6d. (Lazarette) ...		4 10 0
October	110 lb., at 1s. 6d.		8 5 0
	60 lb., at 1s. 6d. (Lazarette) ...		4 10 0
	60 lb. (3 tins 20 lb. each, at 22s. tin)		3 6 0
	927		£67 16 0

I am satisfied upon inquiry, and in view of the large orders given, that a splendid tea can be obtained for 1s. per lb.

927 lb. have been supplied to the Coast Hospital at a cost of	£67 16 0
The same quantity at a uniform rate of 1s. per lb. = ...	46 7 0
Loss to the Government in three months	£21 9 0

An explanation might be obtained from the Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, why better and more economical arrangements have not been made by him in connection with the supply of tea.

G. E. BRODIE,
Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.

Might be referred to the Chief Medical Officer.—J.V., 20/10/1900. The Under Secretary. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 23/10/1900. The Chief Medical Officer.—C.W., B.C., 26/10/1900. Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, B.C., 29/10/1900. I shall be glad to receive Dr. Violette's explanation with reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Inspector Brodie's letter.—J.A.T., 29/10/1900.

No. 13.

The Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, to The Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

Sir,

Coast Hospital, Little Bay, 31 October, 1900.

With reference to the supply of tea to this hospital. When the last contract expired Mr. Willman left here to wait upon you and arrange for the supply of provisions and other articles not contracted for; later on he telephoned to me that you were out, but that on the advice and concurrence of the secretary, Mr. C. A. Simms, he would place the orders with Messrs. A. Hordern & Sons, as he expected to procure them cheaper there than elsewhere, if I approved. I replied that I did not care where he got them so long as they were of good quality.

No price for tea was submitted to me. I learnt subsequently that 1s. 6d. per lb. was charged for the first lot of tea sent by them, and that afterwards 1s. 3d. per lb. was charged. This, however, turns out to be an error, as the enclosed letter from Messrs. A. Hordern & Sons will show, and they now claim 1s. 6d. per lb. For some time we have been endeavouring to buy tea at a cheaper rate, and the last two lots supplied were 1s. 2d. and 1s. 1d. per lb. respectively.

I have, &c.,
W. BRADLEY VIOLETTE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 14.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

MEMORANDUM.

Department of Public Health, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 November, 1900.

SOME weeks ago (I do not remember the date) I met Mr. Willman, by chance, in the account room. He stopped me to say that permission had been given to buy groceries in the open market, and that he thought of going to Anthony Horden's.

I advised him to ask Mr. Ross (the Secretary to the Tender Board) about it.
This was the only conversation that Mr. Willman had with me.
It is absolutely incorrect that Mr. Willman went to Hordern's "with my advice and concurrence."

C. A. SIMMS,
Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary,—B.C., 1/11/00. Returned.—C.S.O., 2/11/00. Inform Treasury.—C.W., B.C., 3/11/00. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Accountant.—F.K., 7/11/00. These papers might be referred to the Public Service Board who are dealing with the whole question of supplies.—J.V., 9/11/00. The Under Secretary. The Secretary, Public Service Board.—F.K., 9/11/00.

No. 15.

Annual Contract Form.

Friday, 189 .

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

From to

LIST OF TENDERS received for the conveyance of Coal from

to Number of Tenders received

	Depôt.	Dredge.	Lighterage.
Particulars of lowest Tender	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
Name of lowest Tenderer			

No.	Name.	Delivered at Depôt.	Delivered at Dredge.	Lighterage.	Deposit.	Nature of Deposit.
	COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.					
		per ton.	per ton.	per ton.		
	E. Green.					
	F. McKenna, Reminder 24/7.					
	Elizabeth Kirby, Reminder 24/7.					
	Dairy Farmers' Co-op. Co., Reminder 24/7.					
	Colin Finnie.					
	J. Kidman.					
	W. A. Marlow.					
	W. Macpherson.					

W. A. Marlow—Security paid, 28 June, 1900; Accountant advised, 28 June, 1900; Tender, &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 4 July, 1900; Agreement to C. I., 22 August, 1900.
W. Macpherson—Security paid, 29 June, 1900; Accountant advised, 28 June, 1900; Tender, &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 4 July, 1900; Agreement to C. I., 22 August, 1900.
C. Finnie—Security paid, 2 July, 1900; Accountant advised, 2 July, 1900; Tender. &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 4 July, 1900; Agreement to C. I., 22 August, 1900.
Ellen Green—Security paid, 3 July, 1900; Accountant advised, 3 July, 1900; Tender, &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 9 July, 1900; Agreement to C. I., 22 August, 1900.
Kidman and Kinnane (James Kidman)—Security paid, 16 July, 1900; Accountant advised, 16 July, 1900; Tender, &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 19 July, 1900; Agreement to Chief Inspector, 12 September, 1900.
Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Co.—Security paid, 24 July, 1900; Accountant advised, 24 July, 1900; Tender, &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 24 July, 1900; Contract to Chief Inspector, 27 September, 1900.
F. McKenna—Security paid, 2 August, 1900; Accountant advised, 2 August, 1900; Tender, &c., handed to Clerk-in-charge of Bonds and Contracts, 3 August, 1900; Contract to Chief Inspector, 12 September, 1900.
E. Kirby—Security paid; Tender to C. I., 22 August, 1900.

No. 16.

Messrs. Aulsebrook and Sons to The Chairman, Public Service Tender Board.

Dear Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 13 April, 1899.

We beg to call your attention to a matter to which you will kindly give your earnest consideration.

In the tender for the Coast Hospital and Little Bay Leper Lazaret, under the heading of biscuits, Arnott's are specified; but, considering our biscuits are equal in quality and finish to Arnott's, and that we possess more medals and certificates than any other firm of biscuit manufacturers in New South Wales, that the item "biscuits" should be left open, and no special firm's goods stipulated.

We do not know if Arnott's goods are specified in any other tenders, but we have noticed it only in the above-named tender. Yours, &c.,

AULSEBROOK AND SONS (LIMITED),
J. B. AULSEBROOK, Director.

Acknowledge.—H.S.K., 18/4/99. The schedule was prepared by the Hospital authorities, to whom the matter might be referred.—R. H. BEARDSMORE, 20/4/99. The Chief Medical Officer.—W.H., 21/4/99. Chairman, Public Service Tender Board. The Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, for favour of information.—J. A. THOMPSON, C.M.O. (per A.R.G.) There seems to be a decided preference for Arnott's biscuits here, therefore their brand is specified in the contract.—W.B.V., Medical Superintendent, 24/4/99. The Chief Medical Officer, Sydney,

I am not aware of any reason why this institution should not requisition the brand of articles preferred by the members of its staff who are to consume them.—J.A.T., B.C., 26/4/99, Chief Medical Officer of the Government. The Secretary, Public Service Tender Board.

Directions were given for a reply to be sent that it will be impracticable to make any alteration during the term of the present contract, but that the matter will be considered when fresh tenders are being invited.—R. H. Beardsmore, Secretary, Public Service Tender Board, 28/4/99.

No. 18.

The Chairman of the Public Service Tender Board to Messrs. Aulsebrook and Sons (Limited).

Sir, Department of Public Service Tender Board, Sydney, 3 May, 1899.

With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, in which you point out that "Arnott's" biscuits are specified in the schedule for supplies for the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, and ask that in future no special brand be mentioned, I have the honor to inform you that it is impracticable to make any alteration during the term of the present contract; but the matter will be considered when tenders are being invited next year.

I have, &c.,

Chairman.

No. 19.

Tender Forms.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

"I" or "we," as the case may be.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette* the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver butter and cheese for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the special conditions and general conditions which have been inspected by , at following rates, namely :—

"Me" or "us," as the case may be.

		Words.	Figures.
Butter, fresh factory	℔ lb.*	(*	)
„ „ dairy	„	(*	)
Cheese, Bodalla	„	(*	)

*Insert here both figures and words at length.

"I" or "we," as the case may be.

and hereby undertake that will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and general conditions above mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause 7 of the said general conditions, and enclose herewith cheque for the sum of £ as a preliminary deposit; and agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, fail to complete the abovementioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which agree to be bound.

"I" or "we," as the case may be.
"My" or "our," as the case may be.
For amount of deposit see Tender Board Regulations at back hereof.
"I" or "we," as the case may be.
"I" or "we," as the case may be.
"I" or "we," as the case may be.

Insert date.

Dated the day of 1900.

Signature of party or firm tendering here, with address.
If a firm, the names of the individual members of firm to be stated here.

Witness—

Tenderers are not to fill in nor to sign here when tendering.

This is the tender marked " ," referred to in annexed agreement with Her Majesty the Queen, dated the day of A.D. 1900.

Witness—

Tender Regulations.

All envelopes containing tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Public Service Tender Board, and have legibly endorsed upon them the name of the service tendered for.

When specified, every tender must, as a guarantee of good faith, be accompanied by a preliminary deposit, as set out in the specification, or if not so set out, then as calculated according to the following scale :—

	£	s.	d.
For amounts exceeding £50 and not exceeding £150	3	10	0
For amounts exceeding £150 and not exceeding £500	5	0	0
For amounts exceeding £500, and not exceeding £1,000	10	0	0

For all sums over £1,000, one per cent. on the amount of tender up to a maximum of £500.

Such deposit shall be in the form of a cheque in favour of the Chairman of the Tender Board, endorsed by the Manager of the Bank upon which it is drawn, or a Bank draft,

Any

Any tender which may be received without the required deposit shall, unless otherwise directed by the Tender Board, be deemed to be informal and rejected accordingly.

In submitting a tender, the full Christian name and surname and address of the tenderer must be given, or when the offer is in the name of a firm, the names in full of each member. The omission of this information will render the tender liable to be declared informal.

In the event of any tenderer failing to complete the necessary contract documents and proceed with the contract within the time specified in the general conditions relating to the service (or withdrawing his tender after it shall be opened, whether such tender has been accepted or not), all moneys deposited by him on account of or in connection with his tender shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Whenever a tenderer fails to proceed with a contract as aforesaid, fresh tenders may be invited at short notice for the service, unless in the opinion of the Tender Board there are circumstances which make it desirable for another tender in the same series to be accepted; but the tenderer by whose default such a course has been rendered necessary may be excluded from the competition and from any competition for other services.

The Minister shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

"I" or "we" as the case may be.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver eggs, fowls, and ducks for the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months, from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the special conditions and general conditions, which have been inspected by

"Me" or "us," as the case may be.

at the following rates, namely:—

*Insert here both figures and words at length.

		Words.	Figures.
Eggs, fowls', fresh	per dozen*	(*	)
Fowls	per pair*	(*	)
,, dressed.....	do *	(*	
Ducks	do *	(*	)
,, dressed.....	do *	(*	)

and hereby undertake that will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and general conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause of the said general conditions; and enclose herewith cheque for the sum of £ , as a preliminary deposit; and agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same, or if in the event of this tender being accepted fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made, subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which agree to be bound.

"I" or "we," as the case may be.
"My" or "our," as the case may be.
For amount of deposit see Tender Board Regulations at back hereof.
"I" or "we," as the case may be.
"I" or "we," as the case may be.
"I" or "we," as the case may be.

Insert date.

Dated the day of 189 .

Signature of party or firm tendering here, with address.

If a firm, the names of the individual members of firm to be stated here.

Tenderers are not to fill in nor to sign here when tendering.

This is the tender marked " " referred to in annexed agreement with Her Majesty the Queen, dated the day of A.D. 1900.

Witness—

Witness—

Tender Regulations.

All envelopes containing tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Public Service Tender Board, and have legibly endorsed upon them the name of the service tendered for.

When specified, every tender must, as a guarantee of good faith, be accompanied by a preliminary deposit, as set out in the specification, or if not so set out, then as calculated according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
For amounts exceeding £50, and not exceeding £150	3	10	0
For amounts exceeding £150, and not exceeding £500...	5	0	0
For amounts exceeding £500, and not exceeding £1,000	10	0	0

For all sums over £1,000, one per cent. on the amount of tender up to a maximum of £500.

Such deposit shall be in the form of a cheque in favour of the Chairman of the Tender Board, endorsed by the manager of the bank upon which it is drawn, or a bank draft. Any

Any tender which may be received without the required deposit shall, unless otherwise directed by the Tender Board, be deemed to be informal and rejected accordingly.

In submitting a tender, the full Christian name and surname and address of the tenderer must be given, or when the offer is in the name of a firm, the names in full of each member. The omission of this information will render the tender liable to be declared informal.

In the event of any tenderer failing to complete the necessary contract documents and proceed with the contract within the time specified in the general conditions relating to the service (or withdrawing his tender after it shall be opened, whether such tender has been accepted or not), all moneys deposited by him on account of or in connection with his tender shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Whenever a tenderer fails to proceed with a contract as aforesaid, fresh tenders may be invited at short notice for the service, unless in the opinion of the Tender Board there are circumstances which make it desirable for another tender in the same series to be accepted; but the tenderer by whose default such a course has been rendered necessary may be excluded from the competition and from any competition for other services.

The Minister shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

TENDER FORM.

Department of Public Service Tender Board.

"I" *or* "we," as the case may be.

"Me" *or* "us," as the case may be.

State amount in full, and in figures.

"I" *or* "we," as the case may be.

"I" *or* "we," as the case may be.

"My" *or* "our," as the case may be.

For amount of deposit see Tender Board Regulations at back hereof.

"I" *or* "we," as the case may be.

"I" *or* "we," as the case may be.

"I" *or* "we," as the case may be.

Insert date.

Signature of party or firm tendering here, with address.

If a firm, the names of the individual members of firm to be stated here.

In pursuance of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, the undersigned, do hereby tender to supply and deliver Milk to the Coast Hospital and Leper Lazarets, Little Bay, for a period of twelve months from 1st July, 1900, agreeably to the Special Conditions and General Conditions, which have been inspected by , at the rate of ( ) per quart; and hereby undertake that will, within fourteen days from the date of notification of the acceptance of the said tender, execute and deliver to the Public Service Tender Board a valid legal contract with Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the terms and general conditions above-mentioned, and to provide the security required by clause of the said General Conditions; and enclose herewith cheque for the sum of £ , as a preliminary deposit; and agree that such sum shall be absolutely forfeited if at any time within thirty days after the said tender is opened withdraw same; or if, in the event of this tender being accepted, fail to complete the above-mentioned contract within fourteen days thereafter; and further, that this tender is made subject to the conditions contained in the tender regulations, printed on the back hereof, and by which agree to be bound.

Dated the day of 189 .

Witness—

Tenderers are not to fill in nor to sign here when tendering.

This is the Tender marked " " referred to in annexed Agreement with Her Majesty the Queen, dated the day A.D. 189 .

Witness—

Tender Regulations.

All envelopes containing tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Public Service Tender Board, and have legibly endorsed upon them the name of the service tendered for.

When specified, every tender must, as a guarantee of good faith, be accompanied by a preliminary deposit, as set out in the Specification, or if not so set out, then as calculated according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
For amounts exceeding £50 and not exceeding £150	3	10	0
For amounts exceeding £150 and not exceeding £500...	5	0	0
For amounts exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1,000	10	0	0

For all sums over £1,000, 1 per cent. on the amount of tender up to a maximum of £500.

Such deposit shall be in the form of a cheque in favour of the Chairman of the Tender Board, endorsed by the manager of the bank upon which it is drawn, or a bank draft.

Any tender which may be received without the required deposit shall, unless otherwise directed by the Tender Board, be deemed to be informal and rejected accordingly.

In submitting a tender, the full Christian name and surname and address of the tenderer must be given, or when the offer is in the name of a firm, the names in full of each member. The omission of this information will render the tender liable to be declared informal. In

In the event of any tenderer failing to complete the necessary contract documents and proceed with the contract within the time specified in the General Conditions relating to the service (or withdrawing his tender after it shall be opened, whether such tender has been accepted or not), all moneys deposited by him on account of or in connection with his tender shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Whenever a tenderer fails to proceed with a contract as aforesaid, fresh tenders may be invited at short notice for the service, unless in the opinion of the Tender Board there are circumstances which make it desirable for another tender in the same series to be accepted; but the tenderer by whose default such a course has been rendered necessary may be excluded from the competition and from any competition for other services.

The Minister shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

No. 20.

Schedule of Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR THE COAST HOSPITAL AND LEPER LAZARETS, LITTLE BAY, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

N.B.—Provisions, &c., to be delivered at 7·30 a.m., daily, Sundays included, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Superintendent or his deputy.

Articles of Supply.		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures.
SECTION I.			s. d.
Beef, fresh	℔ 100 lb.		
Do salt	do		
Do preserved, roast, in 2-lb. tins	℔ doz. tins.		
Bullock shins, fresh	each		
Lard, fresh, in bladders	℔ lb.		
Mutton, fresh (Each carcase to weigh not less than 40 lb.)	℔ 100 lb.		
Do preserved, boiled, in 2-lb. tins	℔ doz. tins.		
Suet, best kidney	℔ lb.		
Sweetbreads	℔ pair		
Ox Tongues	each		
Pork, fresh, and small	℔ lb.		
Do salt	do		
Lamb	do		
Veal	do		
Joints (to be supplied as ordered)	do		
Best sausages	do		
Pork do	do		
Tripe	do		
SECTION II.			
Bacon, best	℔ lb.		
Bread, 1st quality	do		
Flour, do	do		
Maize-meal	do		
Fish, fresh, assorted	do		
Milk, preserved, 1-lb. tins, "Dairy Maid" or "Gold Medal" brands	℔ doz.		
Ice	℔ lb.		
Onions or leeks	do		
Potatoes, Circular Heads	℔ cwt.		
Ham, best colonial	℔ lb.		
Vegetables, other kinds	do		
Herbs, dry	do		
Ale, Colonial	℔ gal.		
Do English (quarts), McEwan's	℔ doz.		
Do do (pints) do	do		
Arrowroot	℔ lb.		
Axle grease, Dixon's	℔ ½-lb. tin		
Barley, pearl	℔ lb.		
Beef, Essence of (Ramornie or Whitehead's)	do		
Beans, haricot	do		
Blue, Keen's	do		
Blacking, Day & Martin's	do		
Brandy, pale (quarts)	℔ doz.		
Candles, sperm, Superior Atlas	℔ lb.		
Do carriage	do		
Biscuits, cabin (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Do coffee (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Do soda (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Do arrowroot (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Do water (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Do wine (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Do mixed sweet (Arnott's large and small tins.)	do		
Curry powder	do		
Cocoa, Cadbury's	do		
Do Van Houten's	do		
Coffee	do		
Do	℔ bottle		
Corn-flour, Wade's	℔ lb.		
Capers (½ pints), Morton's	℔ bottle		
Currants	℔ lb.		
Candied Peel, mixed	do		

Articles of Supply		Rates. Words.	Rates. Figures.
SECTION II—*continued*			s. d.
Night-lights, "Beehive"	℔ doz.		
Matches (safety, largest size), Bryant and May's	do		
Matches, wax vestas (plaids) do	do		
Oysters, in bottles	do		
Salmon, 1-lb. tins	do		
Lobsters, 1-lb. tins	do		
Sardines, halves	do		
Herrings, fresh, 1-lb. tins, Morton's	do		
Do Kippered	do		
Colonial Canned Fish—Clarence River Co., Mullet, 1-lb. tins	do		
Colonial Canned Fish—Clarence River Co., assorted, 1-lb. tins	do		
Paper Bags	℔ lb.		
Kerosene oil, American, best Snow Flake	℔ gal.		
Do Colonial ("Southern Cross")	do		
Do do ("Comet")	do		
Colza oil	do		
Lager Bier—(The N.S.W. Lager Bier Brewing Co., Ltd.), quarts	℔ doz.		
Do do pints	do		
Do do draught	℔ gal.		
Kerosene lamp wicks	℔ doz.		
Colza do	do		
Lime, roach	℔ bushel		
Lime-juice	℔ gal.		
Mustard, Keen's (½-tins)	℔ lb.		
Marmalade, Keiller's, Morton's, or Gray's (1-lb. tins)	℔ doz.		
Oatmeal, Parsons'	℔ lb.		
Oats, rolled "Uncle Toby's"	do		
Wheatmeal	do		
Pepper	do		
Polish, harness	℔ ½-lb tin		
Spice	℔ lb.		
Porter, English, quarts, "Bulldog"	℔ doz.		
Do do pints do	do		
Do Colonial	℔ gal		
Raisins	℔ lb.		
Rice, best	do		
Rum, proof	℔ gal		
Sultanas	℔ lb.		
Sago	do		
Salt	do		
Soap, "Crown" brand	do		
Do "Maori" brand pumice	℔ doz. cakes		
Soda	℔ lb		
Linseed meal	℔ cwt.		
Macaroni	℔ lb.		
Sodawater, Schweppe's	℔ doz.		
Lemonade, Schweppe's	do		
Soda Syphons, Rowland's	do		
Lucca Oil, quarts	do		
Starch	℔ lb.		
Sugar, 1st quality (Colonial Sugar Co.)	do		
Do white	do		
Do loaf (Colonial Sugar Refining Co.)	do		
Spirits, methylated	℔ gal		
Tapioca	℔ lb.		
Tea, 1st quality	do		
Tobacco, American	do		
Do Derby	do		
Do Cigarette	do		
Do Colonial	do		
Tobacco pipes	℔ gross		
Treacle, in 2-lb tins (C. S. R. Co.)	℔ lb.		
Vinegar, best malt	℔ gal.		
Wine, port, quarts	℔ doz		
Do sherry do	do		
Do Burgundy do	do		
Pickles, large bottles (Morton's)	do		
Vermicelli	℔ lb.		
Whisky (Usher's)	℔ gal		
Peaches	℔ lb.		
Gelatine	do		
Groats, patent (Robinson's)	do		
Hollands	℔ quart		
Honey	℔ lb.		
Jam, 1-lb. tins (Taylor's or Edwards')	℔ doz.		
Lemons	do		
Apples	℔ lb.		
Do dried	do		
Table fruits, best assortment in season	do		
Rock salt	do		
Split peas	do		
Knife Polish, 1-lb. tins (Oakey's)	℔ doz.		

Articles of Supply.		Rates.	
		Words.	Figures.
SECTION II—*continued.*			s. d.
Baking Powder, ¼-lb. tins (Waugh's)	℔ doz.		
Worcester Sauce, ½-pints (Lea & Perrins)	do		
Harvey's Sauce, ½-pints	do		
Chutnee, 1-lb. bottles	do		
Nutmegs	do		
Fruit, dessert, 2-lb. tins	do		
Essences, assorted (Crosse & Blackwell's)	do		
Tongues, ox	each		
Do sheep	℔ tin		
Neatsfoot oil	℔ gallon		
Chinese oil	do		
Black Lead (Nixey's)	℔ lb.		
SECTION III.			
Bran	℔ bushel of 20 lb.		
Chaff, best oaten	℔ cwt.		
Hay, best oaten	℔ ton		
Do lucerne	do		
Maize, prime	℔ bushel of 56 lb.		
Oats do	do 40 lb.		
Pollard	do 20 lb.		
Straw, clean wheaten, long straw	℔ ton		
SECTION IV.			
Coffins	each		

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[1*s.* 9*d.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MOLONG HOSPITAL.

(REPLY OF HOSPITAL COMMITTEE TO THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

Memorandum from the Secretary, Cottage Hospital, Molong, to The Principal Under Secretary, Sydney.

Dear Sir, 9 July, 1900.

Herewith please find reply to Mr. W. Wilson's report on the management of the Molong Hospital, together with newspaper clipping of committee meeting where same was discussed.

Yours, &c.,
W. C. READ,
Secretary.

REPLY TO MR. W. WILSON'S REPORT DATED THE 7TH MAY, 1900.

Sanitary Arrangements.—The drains have been carried out some 30 or 40 feet as suggested.

Telephone.—It was the intention of the Committee some time back to have connected the hospital with the medical officer's residence, but owing to obstacles placed in their way by the Telegraph Department they were abandoned.

Infectious Wards.—Plans were prepared for these, but Mr. Wilson thought that the number of patients treated did not warrant the expenditure of such a large amount, viz., £610, but informed us that you had a plan in your office that he thought would be suitable. If such is the case my Committee would feel obliged if you would forward it for their inspection.

Medical Officers.—My Committee cannot see their way to make any alteration in their appointment of Dr. Veech as medical officer for this year, and have therefore declined to appoint Dr. Lamb for this year; but they have authorised the Treasurer to call for Dr. Lamb's services in cases of emergency, and to remunerate him for same. Any other suggestion made by Mr. Wilson in his report will be carried out by the Committee in due course.

W. C. READ,
Secretary.

Molong Hospital, 9th July, 1900.

MOLONG HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

A LONG AND LIVELY MEETING—DR. LAMB MAY NOT HAVE BEDS—MAY BE CALLED IN WHEN WANTED—AND PAID BY COMMITTEE—NOT BY PATIENTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bitterly cold atmosphere of Molong Town Hall last Monday evening, there was an animated argument by some members of Molong Hospital Committee, at its regular monthly meeting that evening; and, judging by the voting on the matter in dispute, there ought now to be a return to "peace, perfect peace," in the Committee.

Mr. Chas. Stockwell occupied the chair, and with him were Messrs. Geo. Garlick, G. Burgess, J. F. Wynne, J. Neilson, D. M. McCallum, G. W. Griffith (Manildra), G. Packham, E. G. Finch, W. J. Windred, J. Black (Treasurer), and W. C. Read (Secretary).

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Visiting Committee's Report.

The Secretary read the following, which was received, on the motion of Messrs. Windred and Finch:—

"Molong, 2nd July, 1900. Hospital Visiting Committee report for the month of June last:—We visited several times during the month and found everything satisfactory, no complaints, patients all well satisfied. Buildings and everything in good order. The slop drains were being extended as suggested by the Inspector when here.—JOHN BLACK and GEO. GARLICK."

Matron's

Matron's Report.

This was read by the Secretary, as follows:—"To the Chairman and Committee of the Molong Cottage Hospital. Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report: Patients treated during month, 15—14 males and 1 female, of which 8 males were in on June 1st; since admitted 7—6 males and 1 female; discharged, 10—9 males and 1 female, 9 cured and 1 relieved; remaining in on June 30th, 5 males. I gratefully acknowledge the following gifts received during month:—From Peter Lemon, vegetables; Mr. Kinsela, piece of pork and vegetables; Mrs. Ward, vegetables; weekly supply of papers from School of Arts; *Express* papers.—ELSIE KIRBY."

Mr. Garlick proposed that the report be received, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the donors of various articles mentioned.

Seconded by Mr. Finch, and carried.

Under the Act.

The Secretary read a communication from the Chief Secretary's Office, as follows:—

"Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26th June, 1900. Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that the necessary proclamation has been published in this day's *Government Gazette*, extending the provisions of the Public Hospitals Act, 1898, to the Molong Cottage Hospital.—I have the honor to be, &c., CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary. The Secretary, Cottage Hospital, Molong."

Mr. Wilson's Report.

Mr. Stockwell (Chairman) said that at last meeting a report upon the hospital and its management was presented from Mr. Wilson, of the Chief Secretary's Department. On that occasion, Mr. Murray had moved that it stand over for consideration until this meeting. He had hoped that Mr. Murray would be present to take charge of the report, but he was sorry to say that gentleman was unavoidably absent. But the report was on the table, was open for discussion, and he hoped some other gentleman would take the matter up.

Then occurred what musicians describe as "lunga pausa."

Eventually, Mr. Griffith disturbed the silence by asking if the Committee had to send a reply to the report.

Mr. Stockwell said he had seen a report in a paper to the effect that a copy of the report had been sent to the Committee of Management of the hospital for any remarks they might wish to make, but no reply had been received from them. Of course, as the report was postponed for discussion, no reply could be sent. He thought that the only portion of the report which called for discussion was that which referred to the sanitary condition of the hospital as concerned certain drains, and that matter had already been attended to.

Mr. Griffith thought the Department wanted a reply to the report, which, he considered was very favourable to the institution. The sanitary matter referred to therein had already been attended to, and the drain carried out further than the inspector suggested. There was, however, another point in this matter, for referring to which he had been considerably called over the coals by people who seemed to take a special delight in attributing wrong motives and wrong meanings to people and matters. At the previous meeting he had asked if it was the recognised practice, when a second medical man was required, for the patient on whom he attended to pay his fee; and he would ask again—is it expected that patients in certain cases must pay for the attendance of a second doctor? He did not think this was a rule of the hospital management; but if it were, he was quite sure, it was not right. In such cases the Hospital Committee should pay the doctor—not the patient. As to the remainder of the report in question, we, as a committee, were shown to have attended to our duties in a proper and satisfactory manner; and there was no sort of complaint against the management. As to the inspector's reference to the advisability of having two doctors in attendance at the hospital, the suggestion might be right enough; but under existing circumstances our reply should be that such alteration could not be made just now. Existing arrangements would not permit of it being done. We could not alter the present state of affairs while Dr. Veech continued to attend properly to his duties. To introduce another doctor now would be simply to insult Dr. Veech. If that gentleman had been guilty of any act of neglect, or other objectionable conduct, the case might be different; but so far he had given complete satisfaction. Of course, at the end of the twelve months, when Dr. Veech's engagement expired, it would be quite open to the Committee to make any different arrangements it thought fit; but at present he could not see how Dr. Veech could be interfered with. There were no complaints against the doctor, or the Commitee, and all the patients appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the treatment they received. That being so, where was the wisdom of making any change. There was one more matter he would like to refer to. Something had been said about the fact that names of subscribers to the hospital were not published. Now, he thought it was very desirable that such should be done in future.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Griffith meant that the names of every person who contributed towards the hospital should be published, or only those who were entitled to vote? There were very many who gave only small sums—was it intended that their names should be published? The papers here charged pretty high prices, and it might in some instances cost more to publish the names than the subscriptions amounted to.

Mr. Griffith said, No! He only contemplated publishing the names of subscribers of one guinea. In the report reference was made to the advantage of having telephonic communication between the hosbital and the doctor's residence. That was a matter worthy of full consideration. It had been previously mentioned at a meeting, but the expense appeared to be too great. Perhaps now, that Government had drawn attention to it, Government would be willing to help the Committee in the cost of erection.

Mr. Wynne asked: Why was the inspector sent here? He thought it was on account of the dispute about the doctors; but he did not know. With regard to Mr. Griffith's suggestion that the names of subscribers should be published, he considered the name and amount of subscription of every person who subscribed even one shilling should be published. This was done elsewhere, and should be done here. Long ago he had wanted it to be done; but there was some objection on the score of expense. That, however, should not stand in the way. A shilling was as much to the poor man who contributed it, as a pound was to a man who could afford to give that amount. They should all be published alike. As

to

to the question of having two doctors, he could not see that it would interfere with Dr. Veech, even if there were six doctors; but they would certainly relieve him of some of the work. Then, he saw something in the papers about allotting beds. What did that mean? He had not been to any meetings lately, as Monday was an awkward day for him, and he did not know what had been going on. In fact, he was quite fogged on the subject. But this was done elsewhere—at Orange, it was done—and he could not see why it could not be done here. He did not know that the hospital belonged to the doctors, but it seemed they thought that it did. However, he thought every contributor's name should be published. Mr. Day had shown him a report of the Forbes Hospital, and it appeared all the names were published there.

Mr. Stockwell interrupted the speaker, to apologise for the absence of Mr. Day, who was busy with the half-yearly balance.

Mr. Wynne continuing, said that as it was there was no check upon the collectors, and no satisfaction to the public. If, for instance, when he was out collecting, suppose a person gave him half-a-crown; what was there to prevent him keeping it. He did not suppose that any collector would do such a thing, but there was nothing to prevent him. He considered every donation should be published, and also the name of the collector to whom it was given, just as was done in Forbes.

Mr. Neilson said he could endorse Mr. Wynne's remarks about the subscriptions. Referring to the report, it said that one of the medical men should always be in town every day in the week, in case he might be wanted; and he thought this should be the case. If the doctors were out of town for twelve, twenty-four, or forty-eight hours at a time, and an emergency case occurred, the patient could not be attended to until a doctor returned, when serious results might follow. He read the paragraph in the report bearing on this subject, and said he heartily agreed with it. As for Dr. Lamb's request to be allotted certain beds, there was no difficulty in the matter at all; and such an arrangement would not at all interfere with Dr. Veech nor detract from his salary, as Dr. Lamb was prepared to act gratuitously [Here Mr. Neilson read from the report, sentences bearing on this point.] He moved, that Dr. Lamb be alloted some of the beds for the use of patients who have come under his care, and who require further treatment in hospital.

Mr. Wynne asked for an explanation as to what was meant by allowing Dr. Lamb some of the beds? He had not been to any meetings lately, and did not understand it. He thought the Hospital was for the benefit of the poor and distressed people—people who could not afford to pay for a doctor or nursing, and he understood they had to get a ticket from a subscriber and then see the doctor. At any rate people had applied to him for a ticket. The hospital was not for the purpose of doctors sending their patients there—such as people who could afford to pay for nursing and medical attendance, and had homes of their own. If this sort of thing were allowed of putting people in the hospital who were well off, it might soon be full of these paying patients, to the exclusion of the poor and destitute. This was not right, and the hospital was never intended for such purpose.

Mr. Neilson re-read the last paragraph in the report (that on which his motion was based), and maintained that the patients referred to by Dr. Lamb, and for whom he wanted beds, were poor people, who were unable to pay for medical attendance or medicine.

The Chairman asked: Has anyone been refused admission to the hospital?

Mr. Neilson: No, I don't know of anyone being refused admission.

The Chairman: Well, why talk of refusals.

Mr. Black said he could endorse all that Mr. Griffith had said. As to the recommendation in the report about the drains, well that had been attended to. He also believed that the names of all subscribers up to one shilling should be published under the name of the person who collected them. That, however, could not be done this year, but would be done next year. With regard to the trouble about the doctors, he did not see how any alteration could be made at present. We had agreed with Dr. Veech for twelve months, and could not do anything which would interfere with that arrangement, except with his consent, which would have to be asked for. In justice to Dr. Veech, we certainly could not appoint Dr. Lamb. Had there been anything wrong with Dr. Veech, the case would be different. But there was not. There was not a complaint against him of any kind; but, on the contrary, everyone was perfectly satisfied with him. Next year, of course, if it were then deemed advisable, a change could be made; but not till then. He had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Griffith's resolution.

Mr. Neilson said that before the resolution was put, there was something else to be done. It might happen that while we only had one doctor he might be away from town when a serious accident happened; and what was the Committee to do then? As for asking Dr. Veech if we could give beds to Dr. Lamb, who would give his services gratuitously, there was no necessity to do so—it was not his hospital.

Mr. Black: No, but he is our doctor.

Then several members of Committee started talking altogether and to each other.

Eventually, Mr. Griffith succeeded in pointing out that if it were agreed to have two doctors now, the fact would have to be stated in the reply to the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Stockwell (Chairman) then suggested that, supposing the Committee did appoint Dr. Lamb, and Dr. Veech immediately resigned, what would happen? The hospital would then only be served by one doctor, so the position would be no better than it is at present. Under such circumstance, there could be no doubt Dr. Veech would be perfectly justified in resigning.

This phase of the case was not argued.

Mr. Griffith alluded to the statement that patients had paid for the services of a second doctor. He thought this was entirely wrong, if it had been done, as asserted. Patients, when they entered the hospital, did not belong to the doctor, but to the hospital; and if a second doctor were required in any case, the Committee should pay him, not the patient.

Mr. Read (Secretary) said the Committee had never been asked to pay for a second doctor. If one had been paid by any patient, it had been done without the slightest reference to the Committee.

Mr. Griffith explained that had the Committee elected Dr. Lamb it would have been all the same to him; the terms of the agreement must be adhered to. Personally, he would like to see two doctors in attendance at the hospital; but he could not see how that result could be effected until the end of the year. If any member of Committee could point out how it could be done, he would support him. But he was most decidedly opposed to allotting beds in the manner suggested.

Another confusion argument ensued.

Mr.

Mr. Wynne objected to Mr. Black's view of the situation. He could not see any reason why Dr. Lamb's request should not be granted. He said he wanted beds for poor patients. Well, the hospital was for the benefit of poor people, and not for influential people, such as were some of those who had signed the petition. [More confusion.] It looked to him as if the doctors thought they owned the hospital, and could do as they liked with it. He could not understand the division of beds matter at all, but it seemed Dr. Lamb offered his services gratuitously.

Mr. Griffith said that if the Committee was going to have Dr. Lamb as honorary doctor, there must be some arrangement made between them which would work to the satisfaction of each. How was that to be done? If anyone could suggest a satisfactory method, he would support it. But, under the suggested arrangement, who was to be the responsible man to whom the Committee would look for the institution being properly attended to? At present, Dr. Veech was our paid medical officer, and we look to him. But suppose a patient goes in who is not properly one of the Committee's patients, who shall look after him? It appeared to him the Committee would have no control over the doctors at all; yet, if anything went seriously wrong, all the blame therefor would fall on the Committee. Then again, supposing the hospital to be full with these doctor's paying patients and an accident case comes along. The subject of an accident must be admitted without any reference to doctor or committeeman, and which doctor is to be sent for to attend to it?

Mr. Stockwell: The hospital doctor, of course.

Mr. Griffith: Exactly; but who will be "the" hospital doctor under such circumstances? What stipulations are to be made with Dr. Lamb, and what is to become of the accident patient if all the beds are full? Is one of Dr. Lamb's patient's to be turned out to make room for him? These were points on which he would like some very decided information. However, the report did not say that a second medical man must be appointed. It said, "If in the meantime it could be arranged to allot Dr. Lamb one or two beds"——

Then there was another confused argument in which several members took part, and Mr. Wynne was understood to say something about the circumstances of Dr. Veech's appointment.

Mr. Windred jumped up, and addressing Mr. Wynne, said, "You were at the meeting at which Dr. Veech was appointed, and ought to recollect the circumstances." Mr. Windred explained that applications were invited for the medical officer; there was nothing about tenders for two doctors. Dr. Lamb applied in terms which were not in accordance with the Committee's ideas, and the end of it was that Dr. Veech was chosen.

Mr. Wynne said he recollected that Dr. Lamb's application was a very vague one. It said something about being appointed "on the Committee's terms."

Mr. Windred: Yes! And the Committee's terms were £40 a year; and Dr. Veech had given satisfaction, and he was retained in the position.

Mr. Wynne: Supposing Dr. Lamb had offered then to do the work honorary?

Mr. Windred: Then I would have been one of the first to support him. But he did not do so then.

Mr. Neilson proceeded to urge his motion.

The Chairman turned up the minutes of the annual meeting, and read a passage from them showing that Mr. Neilson moved an amendment with a view to having Dr. Lamb appointed.

Mr. Finch said he could not see how they could guarantee any doctor any beds.

Mr. Neilson persisted in his advocacy of Dr. Lamb's claim for consideration. The report said that "In the meantime it could be arranged"——

Mr. Griffith: "If." It says, "If it could be arranged."

Mr. Neilson (reading from the report): "In the meantime"——

Mr. Griffith: No! "If in the meantime"——

Mr. Neilson: There is no "if" about it.

Mr. Griffith: Pardon me; there is.

Mr. Neilson (looking closely at the report): There is "if," but it is not after meantime. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neilson said he would again move his resolution, namely, "That Dr. Lamb be allotted some of the beds for the use of patients who have come under his care and who require further treatment in hospital." If this were done, everything would be amicably settled; and there was no difficulty in working it.

Mr. Wynne: "The motion wants writing out." If the motion was written he would second it. He knew very well it would be carried, as then we would be complying with the wishes of the public and acting for the benefit of the institution. At present the hospital was being injured through this trouble about the doctors. He saw in a paper that through this difficulty Cumnock people would not get up any sports for the hospital this year, which was to be regretted. But he believed that Drs. Lamb and Veech would work well together.

Mr. Windred reminded the meeting, that at last meeting Dr. Veech was asked whether it was true as the report stated, that he had said he would work with Dr. Lamb, and he distinctly stated that it was not.

Mr. Wynne repeated that he would second the motion if it was written out by Mr. Neilson.

The motion was then written, and submitted by the Chairman.

Mr. Griffith said if the motion were carried it practically gave the hospital over to the doctors. He hoped members would consider well what they were doing before they voted for it. He maintained that the Committee's first care and anxiety was for the poor and needy, and not for patients who could afford to pay doctors, and had comfortable homes in which they could be treated. To this end, the Committee must have absolute control of the hospital; and it must be careful to not run the institution into such a state as would perhaps induce Dr. Veech to resign. So far, neither the mover nor the seconder of the motion had shown how their scheme was going to work. It was all very well to say, "Oh! it will work all right." That would not do. The Committee at present employs Dr. Veech, and if anything went wrong it looked to him. But under this proposed arrangement, if there were any complaints, who then must the Committee look to?

Mr. Wynne said that in large towns, such for instance as Orange, they had more than one doctor.

Mr. Griffith: Yes! And they are always in trouble.

The Chairman proceeded to put the motion, when——

Mr.

Mr. Packham said he would propose an amendment. He would move—"That Dr. Lamb be not appointed, and that the Treasurer be empowered to employ Dr. Lamb when he is wanted."

Messrs. Griffith and Finch rose to second this.

Mr. Windred failed to see that it was an amendment on Mr. Neilson's motion.

This point was discussed, and then Mr. Packham said that as there was doubt on the subject, he would submit it as a second resolution.

Mr. Griffith said he still could not see how Mr. Neilson's motion was to be made to work satisfactorily. But he thought that if Dr. Lamb's services were required he should be called in and be paid by the Committee.

The Chairman then put Mr. Neilson's motion, for which only the mover and seconder (Neilson and Wynne) voted, all other members voting against it.

Mr. Packham's resolution was then submitted and carried, only Mr. Neilson's hand being held up against it.

The Result.

By request, Mr. Read read the passage in the report which had reference to the proposed fever ward; to the cost of which the inspector had objected.

Mr. Black submitted a resolution to the effect that a reply to the report be sent to the Chief Secretary, stating that the matters therein referred to had been attended to.

A general discussion ensued as to how the subjects should be set forth, but eventually the meeting seemed to consider that this would be properly attended to.

Donation.

The secretary acknowledged receipt of £3 from Mr. McCulloch, of Buckinbah; and on the motion of Messrs. Black and Packham, it was ordered to be acknowledged with thanks.

Visiting Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Garlick, seconded by Mr. Neilson, Mr. G. Packham was put on the Visiting Committee for the ensuing three months.

Accounts.

The Secretary read the following list of accounts, namely:—Carriage, 15s. 8d.; vegetables, 11s. 6d.; gas, £1 2s.; W. Starr, bricks, &c., £1 11s. 6d.; H. A. Bennett, repairs, £2 7s.; R. Thomson, bread, £1 4s. 1d.; G. Packham, milk, £2 9s. 6d.; J. Packham, butter, &c., £1 6d. 2d.; C. Parker, groceries, £4 10s. 5d.; J. T. Parslow, junr., meat, £2 4s. 6d.; salaries and wages, £17 5s. 10d. Total, £35 15s. 2d.

The meeting then terminated at 1 o'clock.

[6*d*.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MOLONG HOSPITAL.

(LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE.)

Printed under No. 6 *Report from Printing Committee*, 26 *July*, 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question* 7 *of* 5 *July*, 1900.]

Question.

(7.) Appointment of Medical Officer, Molong District:—Dr. Ross asked the Colonial Secretary,—

(1.) In answer to Dr. Ross' Question of the 21st June (No. 6), in reference to the necessity of appointing an additional or second Medical Officer for the more satisfactory and efficient working of the Molong Hospital, has he yet decided what steps (if any) he intends to take to have this public grievance rectified, in accordance with the wish of a large majority of the subscribers?

(2.) Is it his intention to compel the Hospital Committee to send in their reply to the officer's official report who some time back visited the locality in reference to the condition, management, and necessity of appointing a second Medical Officer to the institution?

(3.) Will he also insist on the Hospital Committee furnishing his Department with a complete list of the names and addresses of the subscribers to the Hospital Fund for the information of the public?

Answer.

Mr. See answered,—

(1 and 2.) As soon as the reply has been received to the official report from the Hospital authorities the matter will be considered. I have sent a reminder to the Committee of Management to-day, asking them to expedite their reply.

(3.) The list of subscribers was furnished to this Department on the 19th February last in connection with application for subsidy, and is now with the Auditor-General. I will lay it upon the Table as early as possible.

LIST of Private actually paid up Subscriptions and Donations received in aid of the Molong Hospital, during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1899.

Date.	Name and Address.	Amount.			Date.	Name and Address.	Amount.		
1899.		£	s.	d.	1899.		£	s.	d.
2 Jan. ...	O'Keefe, P., Sandy Creek	0	5	0	8 May ...	Toohey, J., & J. T., Sydney	1	1	0
2 ,, ...	Parslow, H., ,,	0	10	0	8 ,, ...	M'Groder, J., Molong	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Stedman, J., ,,	0	2	6	8 ,, ..	Matthews, J., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Wynne, J. F., Molong	1	0	0	8 ,, ..	Starr, R., ,,	0	5	0
2 ,, ...	Black, W., Cumnock	1	0	0	8 ,, ...	Starr, W., ,,	0	5	0
2 ,, ...	M'Lachlan, J., ,,	1	0	0	8 ,, ...	Jacobs, H., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	M'Donnell, J., ,,	1	0	0	8 ,, ...	Knight, R., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Finch, A. J., ,,	1	0	0	8 ,, ...	Dyson, J., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Young, J. H. S., ,,	1	0	0	8 ,, ...	Betts, H., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Reynolds, S. P., ,,	1	0	0	9 ,, ...	Sutton, W., Garra	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Cockham, W., ,,	1	0	0	9 ,, ...	Rubie, H., ,,	0	5	0
2 ,, ...	Leary, J., ,,	1	0	0	9 ,, ...	Glasson, F., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Miller, C., ,,	1	0	0	9 ,, ...	Bennett, W., ,,	0	2	6
2 ,, ...	M'Cormack, J., ,,	1	0	0	9 ,, ...	Frogley, junr., R., Garra	0	5	0
2 ,, ...	Owens, P., ,,	1	0	0	9 ,, ...	Egan, J., Garra	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Eggleston, J., ,,	0	10	0	9 ,, ...	Barnes, E., ,,	0	5	0
2 ,, ..	Eggleston, G., ,,	0	10	0	9 ,, ..	M'Auliffe, J., Gregra	2	0	0
2 ,, ...	March, J., ,,	0	10	0	9 ,, ...	Goodman, C., ,,	0	10	0
2 ,, ...	Reschey, W., ,,	0	2	6	9 ,, ...	Morton, H., ,,	1	0	0
2 ,, ...	Austin, G., ,,	0	5	0	9 ,, ...	Petrie, J., Gumble	0	5	0
2 ,, ...	Reilly, G., ,,	0	3	0	9 ,, ...	Charters, W., ,,	1	0	0
3 ,, ...	Evers, A., Sandy Creek	0	2	6	9 ,, ...	Dickinson, R., ,,	0	5	0
3 ,, ...	Stammers, G., ,,	0	2	6	12 ,, ...	Farnsworth, J., Molong	1	0	0
4 ,, ...	Neville, W., Molong	0	10	0	12 ,, ...	Crockett, P., ,,	0	10	0
4 ,, ...	Black, jun., W., ,,	0	1	0	12 ,, ...	Cupitt, T. ,,	0	10	0
4 ,, ...	Kelly, H., ,,	0	2	6	12 ,, ..	Robards, J. E., ,,	1	0	0
6 ,, ...	Ford, H., Amaroo	1	0	0	22 ,, ...	Petersen, R., ,,	0	10	0
7 ,, ...	Neville, H., The Shades	0	2	6	22 ,, ...	M'Lean, W., Cumnock	1	0	0
7 ,, ...	Glasson, C., Garra	1	0	0	22 ,, ...	M'Closkey, J. F., Molong	0	5	0
7 ,, ...	Packham, W., ,,	0	2	0	22 ,, ...	Creasy, W., ,,	0	5	0
7 ,, ...	Young, J., ,,	0	4	0	22 ,, ...	Weeks, J., ,,	0	2	6
7 ,, ...	Young, A., ,,	0	2	0	22 ,, ...	Hourigan, C., ,,	0	2	6
9 ,, ...	Stains, P., ,,	0	3	0	22 ,, ...	Burns, A., ,,	0	2	6
9 ,, ...	Griffiths, G. W., Manildra	1	1	0	22 ,, ...	Paton, J., ,,	1	0	0
9 ,, ...	Churchill, F. E., ,,	1	1	0	22 ,, ..	Townsend, H. T., Manildra	0	10	0
9 ,, ...	Brown, W. B., ,,	1	1	0	22 ,, ...	Hadley, W., ,,	0	2	6
9 ,, ...	Wilson, C., Amaroo	1	0	0	22 ,, ...	Purcell, P., ,,	1	0	0
10 ,, ...	Windred, G., Molong	1	0	0	22 ,, ...	Toohey, D. ,,	0	5	0
11 ,, ...	Pocknall, W., Gregra	0	5	0	22 ,, ...	Munro, J., Cumnock	1	0	0
12 ,, ...	Langdon, W., Sandy Creek	0	2	6	22 ,, ...	McMullen, W., Molong	1	0	0
13 ,, ...	A.J.S. Bank, Molong	2	0	0	24 ,, ...	Sports and Cricket Match, Molong	12	6	3
13 ,, ...	Garlick, G. ,,	1	0	0	24 ,, ...	Williamson, D., Molong	0	5	0
14 ,, ...	Frogley, R., Garra	0	5	0	8 June ...	D'Hudson, E., ,,	1	0	0
16 ,, ...	Hall, W. J., Molong	1	1	0	8 ,, ...	Mould, P., Cumnock	0	10	0
16 ,, ...	Leathem, C. J., ,,	1	1	0	8 ,, ...	Fogarty, J., ,,	0	5	0
17 ,, ...	Ball, senr., D., The Shades	0	10	0	8 ,, ...	Beech, C., ,,	1	0	0
18 ,, ...	Dean, W., Gregra	0	5	0	8 ,, ...	McConnell, P., ,,	0	5	0
19 ,, ...	Barrett, C., Garra	0	5	0	8 ,, ...	Quinn, J., Molong	0	5	0
21 ,, ...	Allen, E., Gregra	0	5	0	8 ,, ..	Hill, J., ,,	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Cockram, J., Manildra	1	1	0	10 ,, ...	Horton, F., Boomey	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Brooks, E., Garra	1	0	0	10 ,, ...	Aubrey, J., Cumnock	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Bradley, H., ,,	0	5	0	10 ,, ...	Everett, A., Molong	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Brooks, M., ,,	0	5	0	10 ,, ...	Ivers, J., ,,	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Johnson, H., ,,	0	2	0	10 ,, ...	Cassells, A. Garra	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Johnson, A., ,,	0	2	0	10 ,, ...	Draper, J., Molong	0	2	6
25 ,, ...	Packham, C. H., Garra	0	2	6	12 ,, ...	Clark, M., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ..	White, J., Amaroo	0	10	0	12 ,, ...	Gibson, W., Yeoval	1	0	0
1 Feb. ...	Robards, J. A., Molong	0	10	0	12 ,, ...	Kerin, D., ,,	0	5	0
4 ,, ...	Corbyn, T., ,,	0	2	0	12 ,, ...	Scholes, D., Molong	0	5	0
4 ,, ...	Burgess, W., ,,	0	5	0	12 ,, ...	Peck, W., Meranburn	1	0	0
6 ,, ...	Brown, D. R., Sydney	0	15	0	12 ,, ...	Edmunds, W., Molong	0	5	0
6 ,, ...	Barnett, L., ,,	0	15	0	12 ,, ...	Barter, T., Cumnock	0	10	0
8 ,, ...	Black & Sons, Molong	0	15	0	15 ,, ...	Beaver, R., Molong	0	5	0
8 ,, ...	Ball, J., The Shades	1	0	0	15 ,, ...	Patrick, J., ,,	0	5	0
8 ,, ...	Boardman, J., Garra	1	0	0	15 ,, ...	Cooper, G., Obley	0	5	0
8 ,, ...	Stains, W., ,,	0	5	0	15 ,, ...	Prince, W., Molong	0	2	6
8 ,, ...	Hasemer, W., Molong	0	3	0	18 ,, ...	Rutter, W., Catombals	0	10	0
13 ,, ...	Beadle, S., ,,	0	5	0	18 ,, ...	Hamilton, C., Molong	0	5	0
13 ,, ...	Beadle, J., ,,	0	5	0	18 ,, ...	Macord, H., ,,	0	5	0
13 ,, ...	Beadle, H., ,,	0	5	0	20 ,, ...	Morris, T. ,,	0	5	0
16 ,, ...	Lemon, J., Amaroo	0	2	6	20 ,, ...	Burgess, F., ,,	0	2	6
16 ,, ...	Finch, C. E., Orange	0	10	0	20 ,, ...	Aldiss, J., ,,	0	5	0
16 ,, ...	Pearse, T. S., ,,	0	10	0	20 ,, ...	Brown, H., ,,	0	10	0
22 ,, ...	Gumble Station, Molong	2	2	0	20 ,, ...	Mullens, J., ,,	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Lemon, C., Amaroo	0	2	6	25 ,, ...	Phillpott, A. E., Cumnock	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Donnelly, J., ,,	0	2	6	25 ,, ...	Coombes, M., Boomey	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	M'Kinnon, J., Catombals	0	5	0	25 ,, ...	Lowe, A., Molong	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Sports, Molong	89	12	10	25 ,, ...	Neville, J. T., The Shades	0	2	6
10 March..	Rubie, E., Garra	0	2	6	27 ,, ...	Dennis, E., Molong	0	5	0
10 ,, ...	Lowe, E., Molong	1	1	0	27 ,, ...	Hunt, R., Meranburn	0	2	6
16 ,, ...	Woolbank, J., The Shades	0	2	6	27 ,, ...	Johnstone, J., Garra	0	5	0
25 ,, ...	Finch, E., Molong	0	2	6	30 ,, ...	Campbell, A., Molong	0	5	0
25 ,, ...	Curle, W. J., ,,	2	2	0	30 ,, ...	Couch, W., ,,	0	5	0
29 April ...	M'Culloch, Bros., Yeoval and Sydney	4	0	0	30 ,, ...	Meurant, F., Catombals	0	2	6
8 May ...	Boland, W., Amaroo	0	5	0	30 ,, ...	Hospital Boxes, Molong	1	18	1
8 ,, ...	Boland, M., ,,	0	5	0		Total ... £	191	3	2

LIST of Private actually paid up Subscriptions and Donations received in aid of the Molong Hospital, during the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1899.

Date.	Name and Address.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1899.				
4 July ...	Manson, A., Amaroo	0	5	0
15 ,, ...	Elliott Bros., Sydney	1	1	0
22 ,, ..	Robards, J., Molong	0	10	0
22 Aug. ...	Proceeds of Ball at Cudal	13	7	6
5 Sept. ...	,, Manildra	21	18	9
6 ,, ...	Boland, Mrs. M., Amaroo	10	0	0
25 ,, ...	Kennedy —, Molong	0	5	0
28 ,, ...	Hospital Ball, Molong	19	0	7
5 Oct. ...	Webb, H., Beri	1	0	0
5 ,, ...	Webb, Mrs. H., Beri	0	10	0
5 ,, ...	Cousins, H., ,,	0	2	6
25 ,, ...	Sports held at Cumnock	100	2	7
29 ,, ...	Harrison, J. W., Molong	3	0	0
29 ,, ...	Harrison, Mrs. J. W., Molong	0	10	0
29 ,, ...	Hunt, J., Molong	0	3	0
31 ,, ...	Donovan, R., Gamboola	0	2	0
31 ,, ...	Evers, R., ,,	0	2	0
31 ,, ...	Evers, S., ,,	0	2	0
31 ,, ..	Rock, D., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Millar, A., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Towson, G., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Squance, W., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Coady, J., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Horsely, T., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Matthews, W., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ..	Bentley, W., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ...	Johnson, J., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	McGinley, D., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Parkes, R., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ...	Woods, T., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ...	Astill, G., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ...	Rowe, J., ,,	0	2	6
31 ,, ...	Monahan, W., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Evers, W., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Evers, A., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Evers, E., ,,	0	5	0
31 ,, ...	Churchill, A., ,,	0	1	0
31 ,, ...	Burgess, E., Molong	0	2	6
31 ,, ...	Hebden, G. H.	1	1	0
31 ,, ...	Hebden, Mrs. G. H.	1	1	0
4 Nov. ...	Smith, L. W., Boree	1	0	0
4 ,, ...	Lock, G. ,,	1	0	0
4 ,, ...	Egan, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Hourigan, D., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Maybury, S., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Ford, W., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Johnson, G., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Leary, F., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Byrnes, T., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Huckle, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Ross, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Leary, Jas., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Lang, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Stanton, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Toohey, P., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Garlick, S., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Dean, G., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Downey, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Britt, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Bezeit, B., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Toohey, Chas., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Keys, G., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Charmont, F., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Dean, H., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Maker, W., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Kelly, Jno., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Kennedy, J., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Kelly, Jas., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Lidster, W., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Bowman, C., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ...	Grenfell, T., ,,	0	2	6
4 ,, ..	Stammers, C., ,,	0	2	6
18 ,, ..	Sam Lok, Larras Lake	2	2	0
23 ,, ...	Press, J., Gamboola	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Burns, P., ,,	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Boland, J., ,,	0	3	0
23 ,, ...	Boland, W., ,,	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Farrell, P., Amaroo	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Johnson, J., ,,	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Johnson, H., ,,	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Fitzpatrick, J., ,,	0	2	0
23 ,, ...	Wilson, Mrs. E., ,,	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Tookey, Mrs. M., ,,	0	2	6
23 ,, ...	Curtain, W., Bot's Creek	0	5	0
23 ,, ...	Shapland, W., ,,	0	10	0
23 ,, ...	Dickinson, Mrs. E., ,,	0	10	0
23 ,, ...	Wilson, C., ,,	0	4	0

Date.	Name and Address.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1899.				
23 Nov. ...	McBride, C., Bot's Creek	0	6	0
23 ,, ...	Byrne, A., ,,	0	8	0
23 ,, ...	McNamara, J., ,,	0	4	0
23 ,, ...	Ford, H., Amaroo	1	0	0
27 ,, ...	Gibson, W. D., Yeoval	1	0	0
27 ,, ...	Wilks, N., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	McDonnell, T., Obley	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Bowhay, F., Yeoval	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	May, W., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Miller, R., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Bows, J., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Cavanagh, J., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Meirbowme, R., ,,	0	2	0
27 ,, ...	Stevenson, S., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Banwell, W., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Smith, M., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Miles, F., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ..	Gibson, J., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Brown, S., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Kearney, J., Buckanbah	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	McQueen, T., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Tindall, C., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Lemon, J., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Smith, J., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Todd, A., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Cash, J., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	McFarnane, W., ,,	0	1	0
27 ,, ...	Todd, R., ,,	0	1	0
27 ,, ...	Swaithwaite, S., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Lewis, F., ,,	0	2	0
27 ,, ...	Laffin, A., ,,	0	1	0
27 ,, ...	Cash, R., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Glasson, C., Gara	1	1	0
27 ,, ...	Brooks, E., ,,	1	1	0
27 ,, ...	Crockett, M., ,,	0	4	6
27 ,, ...	Dixon, J., ,,	0	2	0
27 ,, ...	Sutton, W., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Reid, H., ,,	0	10	0
27 ,, ...	Rubie, E., ,,	0	3	0
27 ,, ...	Barrett, C., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Barrett, G. A., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Barrett, Jas., ,,	0	5	0
27 ,, ...	Rubie, P., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Rubie, A., ,,	0	2	6
27 ,, ...	Carroll, M., Redbank	1	0	0
5 Dec. ...	Hinton, H. D., Buckhoble	0	2	6
5 ,, ..	Barber, G., ,,	0	2	6
5 ,, ...	Peacock, J., ,,	0	2	0
5 ,, ...	Dean, W., ,,	0	5	0
5 ,, ...	Jenkins, M., Gregra	0	2	6
5 ,, ...	McArdle, J., ,,	0	2	6
5 ,, ...	Allen, E. J., ,,	0	5	0
5 ,, ...	Wren, J., ,,	0	10	0
5 ,, ...	Reece Bros., ,,	0	5	0
5 ,, ...	Goodman, A., ,,	0	5	0
5 ,, ...	Willey, J., ,,	0	2	6
5 ,, ...	Bates, J., ,,	0	10	0
5 ,, ...	Schmich, E., ,,	0	2	6
5 ,, ...	Clark, S., ,,	1	0	0
5 ,, ...	Dean, S., ,,	0	2	6
5 ,, ...	Allen, W., ,,	0	5	0
7 ,, ...	Bennett, Holf, Sandy Creek	0	4	0
7 ,, ...	Parslow, J., ,,	0	3	0
7 ,, ...	Langdon, H., ,,	0	5	0
7 ,, ...	Hinton, G., ,,	0	2	6
7 ,, ...	Langdon, G., ,,	0	10	0
7 ,, ...	O'Keeffe, J., ,,	0	5	0
7 ,, ...	Townsend, H. T., ,,	0	5	0
7 ,, ...	Schmich, G., ,,	0	2	6
7 ,, ...	Byrne, J., ,,	0	2	6
7 ,, ...	Byrne, Mrs. J., ,,	0	2	6
7 ,, ...	Parslow, J. T., sen., Molong	1	0	0
9 ,, ...	Evers, Wm., Peabody	0	10	0
9 ,, ...	Bowden, J., Molong	0	2	0
23 ,, ...	Hyland, W., Sandy Creek	0	10	0
28 ,, ...	Parslow, H., Peabody	0	10	0
28 ,, ...	Day, J. D., Molong	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Commercial Bank, ,,	2	0	0
28 ,, ...	Wynne, J. F., ,,	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Peake, J. W., ,,	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Parker, A., ,,	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Parslow, J. T., jun., Molong	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Donaldson, J. G., ,,	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Hamey, E. J., ,,	0	5	0
28 ,, ...	Parker, C., ,,	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Stopwell, C., ,,	1	0	0
28 ,, ...	Black, G., ,,	0	2	6

Date.	Name and Address.	Amount.	Date.	Name and Address.	Amount.
1899.		£ s. d.	1899.		£ s. d.
28 Dec. ..	Black, J., Molong	1 0 0	28 Dec. ...	Cullen, H., Larras Lake	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Burgess, G., ,,	1 0 0	28 ,, ...	Lee, Jas., ,,	2 0 0
28 ,, ...	McCallum, D., ,,	1 0 0	28 ,, ...	Lee, B. J., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	McLachlan, Jas., ,,	0 2 6	28 ,, ...	Larras Lake Harvesters, Larras Lake	0 10 0
28 ,, ..	Alderson, F., ,,	0 2 6	28 ,, ...	Allison, W., Larras Lake	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Cahill, W. P., ,,	0 10 0	28 ,, ...	Parslow, W. H., ,,	0 10 0
28 ,, ...	Hogan, E., ,,	0 10 6	28 ,, ...	Black, Mrs. R., West Molong	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Harris, W., ,,	0 5 0	28 ,, ...	Neville, Mrs. G., ,,	0 1 6
28 ,, ...	Caldwell, J., Cardington	0 2 0	28 ,, ...	Starr, Mrs. R., ,,	0 3 0
28 ,, ...	Dain, A., ,,	0 2 0	28 ,, ...	Packham, Geo., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Owens, J. ,,	0 2 0	28 ,, ...	Murray, F. S., ,,	1 1 0
28 ,, ...	Housler, C. A., ,,	0 2 0	28 ,, ...	Bowler, M., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Kennedy, J., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Young, F., Burrawang	2 0 0
28 ,, ...	Sparks, U., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ..	Boesen, A., Sydney	1 1 0
28 ,, ...	Kennedy, G., ,,	0 2 6	29 ,, ...	McLachlan, Jno., Cumnock	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Upton, W., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Leary, J., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Pearson, A., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	McDonnell, J., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Pearson, W., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Finch, A. J., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Batten, E., ,,	0 1 0	29 ,, ...	Black, W., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Bloomfred, H., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Miller, C., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Austin, Jno., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Reynolds, S. P., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Austin, Jas., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Burgan, P., Molong Creek	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Housler, G., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Windred, W. J., Molong	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Downey, P., ,,	0 2 0	29 ,, ...	Stockwell, A. J. L., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ..	Brown, A., ,,	0 1 0	29 ,, ...	Weyland, F., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Hasemer, G., Molong	1 0 0	29 ,, ...	Ah Jim ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Hanly, M., ,,	1 0 0	29 ,, ...	Stockwell, L. G., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Baker, R. J., ,,	1 0 0	29 ,, ...	Neville, H. A., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Burgess, H., ,,	0 2 6	29 ,, ...	Neville, T. J., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	A.J.S. Bank, ,,	2 2 0	29 ,, ...	Smith, C., Nandellyan	4 0 0
28 ,, ..	Neville, G., The Shades	0 5 0	29 ,, ...	Purdie, Miss, ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Neville, T., ,,	0 5 0	29 ,, ...	Foley, M., ,,	0 2 0
28 ,, ...	Neville, H., ,,	0 5 0	29 ,, ...	Reeve, W., ,,	0 1 0
28 ,, ...	Job, W. T., Boomey	0 5 0	30 ,, ...	Coady, H., Yullundry	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Hope, H., River View	0 5 0	30 ,, ...	Murphy, J., ,,	0 10 0
28 ,, ...	Housler, H., Boomey	0 2 6	30 ,, ...	Bevan, G., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Housler, C., ,,	0 2 6	30 ,, ...	Dwyer, T., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Rock, C., ,,	0 2 0	30 ,, ...	Austin, G., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Ferguson, A., ,,	0 2 0	30 ,, ...	Hinton, G., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Quirk, N., ,,	0 10 0	30 ,, ...	Eggleston, G., Cumnock	0 10 0
28 ,, ...	Beadle, J. H., The Shades	0 5 0	30 ,, ...	Crook, W., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Beadle, H., ,,	0 5 0	30 ,, ...	Crook, Jas., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Ball, D., ,,	0 7 6	30 ,, ...	Glasson, R., Yullundry	0 10 6
28 ,, ...	Carroll, W., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Forrest, A., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Bradley, T., ,,	0 3 0	30 ,, ...	Eggleston, J., sen., Cumnock	0 10 0
28 ,, ...	Jacobs, H., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Eggleston, J., jun., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Churchill, F. E., Brymedara	1 1 0	30 ,, ...	Rutter, W., sen., Catombal	0 10 0
28 ,, ...	Smith, F. J., Gamboola	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Murray, W., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Rubie, J., Molong	0 2 6	30 ,, ...	Angus, J., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Kelly, Mrs. H., ,,	0 1 0	30 ,, ...	Collins, J., ,,	0 2 0
28 ,, ...	Leathem, M., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Ashill, C., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Haslam, J., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Black, J., jun., ,,	0 2 0
28 ,, ...	Crook, W. C., ,,	1 1 0	30 ,, ...	Finch, A., jun., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Clarke, M., ,,	0 10 0	30 ,, ..	Parslow, G., Garra	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Thomson, R., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Lyons, A., Larras Lake	0 2 0
28 ,, ...	Leahy, M., Cardington	0 1 0	30 ,, ...	Douglass, C., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Shepherd, J., ,,	0 1 0	30 ,, ...	Wykes, J., sen., Bonewood	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	O'Burne, F., ,,	0 2 0	30 ,, ...	Bennett, H. R., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Coady, N., ,,	0 5 0	30 ,, ...	Manton, J., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	Durr, W., ,,	0 3 0	30 ,, ...	Peacock, C. J., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	McNevin, A., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Lee, S. J., ,,	1 0 0
28 ,, ...	Farclough, F., Bridgewater	0 5 0	30 ,, ...	Stanis, P., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Alexander, J., ,,	0 2 6	30 ,, ...	Gennson, S., sen., Yullundry	0 10 6
28 ,, ...	Parslow, Jno., ,,	0 2 6	30 ,, ...	Frogley, R., jun., Manildra	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Mutton, E., Copper Hill	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Oldham, J., ,,	0 5 0
28 ,, ...	Bruce, G., Loombah	1 1 0	30 ,, ...	Davis, J. H., ,,	0 2 6
28 ,, ..	Munro, J., ,,	1 0 0	30 ,, ...	Callanan, J., Molong	0 2 6
28 ,, ...	McClosky, J., Amaroo	1 1 0	30 ,, ...	Hospital Collection Boxes, Molong	4 7 8
28 ,, ...	Hyland, W., Sandy Creek	0 10 0		Total £	291 10 7

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MOLONG HOSPITAL.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A SECOND MEDICAL OFFICER.)

Printed under No. 12 *Report from Printing Committee*, 20 *September*, 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th August, 1900, That there be laid upon the Table of this House:—

"Copies of all letters, papers, petitions, official reports, and other documents having reference to the appointment of a second Medical Officer for the Molong Hospital."

(*Dr. Ross.*)

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Molong, 24 February, 1900.

Herewith I enclose clipping from *Molong Argus* of letter from Dr. Lamb, M.A., complaining of the committee of the Molong Hospital, and which, at your hands and the interest not only of the institution but the public, demands some investigation.

It appears that Dr. Lamb, by the contents of his letter, had not received that justice and fair play that he was entitled to, and therefore the institution must suffer (it being subsidised by the Crown) in consequence, and therefore warrants the fullest possible investigation. The hospital consists of twelve beds and three nurses, and extra assistance when required. It is essentially necessary, therefore, that in place of only one medical officer there should be two, especially in cases of operations where chloroform is needed, in place of being left in the hands of nurses.

Dr. Lamb has put his case in clear and unmistakable language, and his complaint is one, it being a public institution, that demands public inquiry.

Yours, &c.,
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Acknowledge. For inquiry and report.—J.S., 26/2/00.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 27 February, 1900.

In forwarding Dr. Lamb's letter to you that appeared in last Friday's *Molong Argus re* committee of the Molong Hospital and appointment of medical officer, I omitted to state that Dr. Lamb occupies the position of Government Medical Officer for Molong, and therefore has a just claim to have some share in the management of this institution, and one subsidised by the Crown.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, covering a communication from Dr. Lamb that appeared in a recent issue of the *Molong Argus*, in which he complains of the treatment meted out to him by the local hospital authorities, and to inform you that the matter has been duly referred to the committee of the Molong Hospital for any remarks they may desire to offer thereon.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Molong Hospital.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1900.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to this Department by Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., covering a communication from Dr. Lamb that appeared in a recent issue of the *Molong Argus*, in which he complains of the treatment meted out to him by the local hospital authorities, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to request that you will invite the committee to furnish me with any remarks they may desire to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Secretary to the Molong Hospital to The Principal Under Secretary.

[*Re* Dr. Lamb.]

Sir, Molong, 9 March, 1900.

Your letter, dated 6th instant, duly received. I will call the committee together as soon as possible, when a reply will be sent.

Yours, &c.,
W. C. READ,
Secretary.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 23 March, 1900.

It is several weeks since I sent in a clipping of Dr. Lamb's letter, the Government Medical Officer for Molong, in reference to the way the committee of the Molong Hospital has treated him; but up to this date I have received no reply. It is surely time that I had a reply to the charge or complaint made by Dr. Lamb. For your further information, I enclose a second letter from Dr. Lamb on the subject. The matter is one, I think, that demands the fullest information in the interest of the general public.

Yours, &c.,
A. ROSS, M.D.

[*Enclosure.*]

[Extract from the *Molong Argus*, 16 March, 1900.]

PUBLIC OPINION.—THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE AND FAIR PLAY.

[To the Editor of the *Argus*.]

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me an opportunity of showing the unreality of both of the objections that were brought forward against my application at the last meeting of the hospital committee?

(*a*) Much was said about the Hospital Act, behind which both chairman and secretary took refuge. Further, a lot of dust has been thrown, no doubt unwittingly, into the eyes of members of the committee and of the public, by references and appeals to this same Act (Public Hospitals Act, 1898).

Let anyone who doubts the following statements procure a copy from the Government Printer, Sydney (price 6d.), and study it for himself, and he will find—

1. The Molong Hospital has not yet been proclaimed under the Act, and all appeals to the Act by our committee are beside the mark. A proclamation from the Governor, published in the *Gazette*, has yet to be obtained.
2. Those hospital committees that have come under the Act are directed by the Act to appoint "annually"—not necessarily at the annual meeting—a treasurer, secretary, medical officer, warder, matron, "and any other officer or servant they may deem necessary for the efficient working of such hospital."

Thus the Act is meant to direct that these appointments must not extend over a year at a time, and that at some time every year—no definite time being stated—the committee must appoint an efficient staff.

Now, Sir, the Act, instead of preventing, actually commands a hospital committee to appoint an "efficient" staff; and as one man cannot give chloroform and operate, would you call the present staff "efficient"? No; the Act is on the side of efficiency, safety to the public, and justice, and our committee have yet to learn how to act up to it.

I must apologise for having to bring these facts before the committee and the public. With a most practical and experienced chairman, a paid secretary, a C.P.S., and several justices of the peace among their number, it should not be necessary for me to point out the true facts. But such is the case. He who doubts may read (Public Hospitals Act, Part II, Section 11).

It follows therefore, take it as you may, the chairman's ruling at last meeting is null and void. For the committee, on the score of illegality, to refuse to appoint an honorary medical officer, and at the same time to proceed with the building of a fever ward, is veritably to strain at the proverbial gnat and to swallow a whole camel. This in the face of the Act.

(*b*) Members of the committee also profess to be in a "fog" as to what was meant by division of the beds. The two principal methods—of dividing the beds among the medical staff, or of dividing the patients by taking month about—were referred to at the meeting. Whichever method is most in vogue in New

New South Wales, I prefer the former, as being the fairer and as working more smoothly. It was not experience, but lack of experience, that led our new committeeman to say that he had never in his life heard of dividing beds among a medical staff. However, it is quite unnecessary to discuss the pros and cons at length here. For the benefit of the gentlemen who are in a "fog," and "in the dark," I may state that when an acute case, or an accident case, is brought into the hospital, if Dr. A's beds are full, the patient is assigned to Dr. B., and *vice versâ*. It is not the doctor but the patient that has to be considered. The committee are at liberty to adopt whichever method seems to them best. Again thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours, &c.,
R. LAMB.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Molong Hospital.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 March, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to draw your attention to my letter of the 6th instant respecting the complaint preferred by Dr. Lamb against the Molong Hospital authorities, and to request that you will invite the committee of such institution to furnish me with an early reply thereto.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 March, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant further respecting the complaint preferred by Dr. Lamb against the committee of the Molong Hospital, and to inform you that the secretary of the institution has been requested to furnish me with an early reply to the communication addressed to him on the 6th idem on the subject.

2. I am to add that when such reply has been received a further communication will be made to you.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 3 April, 1900.

Some weeks back I forwarded a clipping from *Molong Argus* of complaint made by Dr. Lamb, the Government Medical Officer for Molong, against the committee of the Molong Hospital; but, remarkable to say, to this date I have yet received no reply to Dr. Lamb's complaint against the committee from the committee of the hospital, to whom you informed me the committee had been called upon for an explanation. The Molong Hospital, being a public institution and subsidised by the State, are entitled to furnish some explanation to the complaint made by Dr. Lamb, an officer of the Government. May I ask you, therefore, to insist on the committee sending in their answer without further delay.

Yours, &c.,
A. ROSS, M.D.

The Secretary to the Molong Hospital to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Cottage Hospital, Molong, 3 April, 1900.

In reply to your letter of the 6th ultimo, which was duly placed before the committee of the Molong Hospital; and they desire me to inform you that as there were only two applications for the position of medical officer to the institution, and as they had decided to allow the sum of £40 per annum as payment for same, they considered that one medical officer was sufficient for the efficient working of the hospital, they re-appointed Dr. Veech as medical officer for the year 1900, he having given every satisfaction, and, therefore, fully entitled to be re-elected, there being no complaints of any sort, but, on the contrary, only praise for the manner in which he had carried out his duties.

As for any unfair play that Dr. Lamb complains of, my committee fail to see where they have treated him in such a manner, as he has always received every courteousness from their hands. Herewith I beg to hand you copies of applications and newspaper report of the meeting when the medical officer was appointed.

I have, &c.,
W. C. READ,
Secretary.

Dr. Ross may be so informed.—C.W., 10/4/00. Approved.—J.S., 10/4/1900.

[*Enclosures.*]

To the President and Committee of the Molong Hospital.

Gentlemen, Molong, 9 February, 1900.

I have the honor to apply for the position of medical officer to the Molong Hospital on the same terms that I held the position last year.

If again elected I will try to carry out my duties with satisfaction to all concerned.

I have, &c.,
M. VEECH.

To the President and Members of the Hospital Committee.

Gentlemen, Molong, 23 January, 1900.

I herewith apply to be appointed as medical officer to the local hospital during the ensuing period according to terms arranged by the committee.

I am, &c.,
ROBT. LAMB.

The

[*The Molong Express and Western Districts Advertiser*, Saturday, 17 February, 1900.]

MOLONG HOSPITAL.—RE-ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN STOCKWELL.

THE first meeting of the newly-elected committee of Molong Hospital was held in the Town Hall, Monday evening, 12th February. There were present:—Messrs. Chas. Stockwell, W. C. Read (Secretary), J. Black, W. J. Windred, E. G. Finch, Geo. Packham, F. S. Murray, D. M. McCallum, J. F. Wynne, J. Neilson, G. Burgess, Geo. Garlick, A. Parker, also Dr. Veech.

Election of Officers.

Chairman.—Mr. Read said the first business was to appoint a chairman.

Mr. A. Parker proposed that Mr. Charles Stockwell be chairman.

Mr. J. F. Wynne seconded the motion. Mr. Stockwell had done so well in the past, he had no doubt he would do so in the future.

Mr. Read submitted the motion, which was carried unanimously, and Mr. Stockwell took the chair.

Mr. Stockwell thanked the gentlemen present for the honor they had conferred upon him, and was glad to welcome the new committee. He thought they had been remarkably successful in the past, and had no doubt they would be equally so in the future. (Applause.)

Vice-chairman.—Mr. John Black proposed that Mr. S. P. Reynolds and Mr. J. D. Day, be Vice-chairmen for the ensuing twelve months. Seconded by Mr. G. Garlick, and carried.

Treasurer.—Mr. A. Parker nominated Mr. John Black for the position of Treasurer. He was a good man for the office, and was good at taking care of the cash. Seconded by Mr. W. J. Windred, and carried.

Minutes of the previous meeting were then read, and confirmed.

Visiting Committee's Report.

Mr. Read read the following:—"Molong, 12th February, 1900. The President and Committee Molong Hospital. Gentlemen,—We visited the institution several times during the month, and found everything satisfactory.—Yours faithfully, John Black, W. J. Windred, D. M. McCallum.

Mr. Garlick moved the reception of the report. Seconded by Mr. E. G. Finch, and carried.

Matron's Report.

This was read by the Secretary, as follows:—"To the President and Committee of the Molong Cottage Hospital. Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report.—Patients treated during month, 22 (18 males and 4 females), of which 7 (6 males and 1 female) were in on the 1st January; since admitted, 15 (12 males and 3 females); discharged, 11 males, all cured, 1 died; remaining on 31st January, 10 (7 males and 3 females). I gratefully acknowledge the following gifts received:—Mrs. Dickenson, pair of fowls; Mr. Martin Toohey, bag of onions; Mrs. Fitzpatrick, fowl; Mrs. Roberts, buns; Mr. J. White, straw; Mrs. Dickenson, turkeys; Mrs. Pike, fruit; weekly supply of papers from School of Arts and *Express* Office.—ELSIE KIRBY.

On the motion of Mr. W. J. Windred, seconded by Mr. A. Parker, the report was received, and the usual vote of thanks to donors of gifts recorded.

Christian Army Contribution.

The Treasurer (Mr. J. Black) said he had very much pleasure in announcing that he had received the sum of £2 11s. from the Christian Army. These people worked in a very quiet, unostentatious manner, and regularly made a contribution without being asked to do so. He thought they deserved the best thanks of the committee, and moved that a vote of thanks to them be entered in the Minutes, and that the Secretary write to them acknowledging receipt of the money, and conveying the committee's thanks.

Mr. G. Packham had much pleasure in endorsing the sentiments expressed by Mr. Black, and seconded the motion, which was carried.

Medical Officer.

The Secretary read applications from Dr. Lamb and Dr. Michael Veech, for the position of medical officer to the hospital.

Mr. W. J. Windred moved that the late medical officer, Dr. Veech, be re-appointed. That gentleman had been very attentive to his duties in every respect, and had given complete satisfaction. He could not see any reason for making a change; but, on the contrary, considered they would be doing wrong by so doing. He referred to the difficulties experienced last year with regard to the medical officer, and maintained it was undesirable to court a repetition of them. On that occasion, Dr. Veech had met the committee in a reasonable and proper manner, and it would be very wrong for them to throw him over now, and without the slightest kind of complaint.

Mr. Garlick said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. He believed Dr. Veech had proved himself to be an excellent officer, and he certainly had never heard any objection to him.

Mr. Neilson said he would move an amendment. There were now two medical gentlemen in town, and it was only fair to give the other one a trial. If a serious operation had to be performed, two doctors were required; and if the two local gentlemen did not work together, they would have to go to the expense of sending to Orange for a doctor. It was only fair to give the other a trial.

Mr. Black said he must oppose the amendment, and briefly recited the details of last year's troubles over the appointment of a medical officer. He objected to an interchange of doctors, by giving them month about, as he did not believe such a plan would work satisfactorily. On the other hand, he knew that Dr. Veech was a most attentive officer, who spared no time in the execution of his duties, and on several occasions he had remained all night at the hospital. There were no complaints of any kind against him, but plenty of complimentary remarks about him could be heard. He saw no reason at all for making any alteration of existing arrangements, and positively objected to any change. Moreover, if the step proposed were adopted, it would be necessary to give Dr. Veech a month's notice, and a sufficient reason for dispensing with his services. The mere statement that it was only fair to give another man a trial would

not

not be a sufficient reason. If any member of committee, or any subscriber or patient, had any complaint to make against Dr. Veech, it was quite open to them to make it, and it would be thoroughly considered. Until something of this kind were done he would strongly oppose any change.

Mr. Neilson wished it to be distinctly understood that he had not the slightest complaint to make against Dr. Veech; but he thought that as there were two medical men in town they should have turn about. Fair play was bonny play. Dr. Lamb, whatever his attitude was last year, now came forward and offered his services on the committee's terms, and his offer should be accepted. Suppose there was a serious operation needed, and Dr. Lamb declined to assist, then they must go to Orange for a doctor. But he did not think that either of the local doctors would refuse to assist the other; and as there were two here they should have turn about. Fair play was bonny play. At the same time he had no word of complaint against Dr. Veech, who was an excellent officer.

After some remarks by Mr. Packham and Mr. Windred, condemnatory of a change, and the amendment not being seconded, the motion to appoint Dr. Veech was put, and carried.

Dr. Veech thanked the committee for its renewal of confidence in him, and was glad to hear he had given satisfaction. Certainly he had endeavoured to carry out his duties to the best of his ability, and he would continue to do so. (Applause.)

Fever Ward.

Mr. Stockwell (chairman) wished to draw the committee's attention to the absolute necessity for the erection of a fever ward; not necessarily of their own motive, but the Government would insist upon one being provided. Financially, they were in a good position, and could erect the ward without any extra canvassing for subscriptions. He thought they should instruct the secretary to communicate with some architect, and have a plan of a fever ward prepared by next meeting.

Mr. Wynne was very glad to hear that the financial position of the institution was so good, and endorsed the idea suggested by Mr. Stockwell. He moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Mr. Lamrock, of Orange, and ask him to visit Molong for the purpose of preparing plans for a fever ward for the hospital. Also, that a works committee be formed to meet the architect and explain to him what was wanted; such committee to consist of—Messrs. J. Black, W. J. Windred, Chas. Stockwell, the Medical Officer, and Secretary.

Mr. E. G. Finch seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Geo. Packham proposed, that Dr. Ross, M.P., be written to, with the object of ascertaining whether he could get £100 from the Government towards the erection of a fever ward. He noticed that in several other towns special grants had been given for hospital purposes, and did not see why Molong should not be similarly favoured. Moreover, inasmuch as the Government insisted on the erection of a fever ward, it should certainly bear some portion of the expense.

The secretary said that some time ago £100 was granted, but it was never accepted.

Mr. Neilson seconded the motion. He thought that if the money could be obtained they might as well have it.

Mr. F. S. Murray asked how long ago the money was granted? It was just possible it was still available.

Mr. Stockwell saw an objection to obtaining Government aid in this matter. If they did so, it would involve an additional staff, which would be under the control of the Government to some extent; and the Government would submit its own plans, supervise the erection of the building, and probably involve them in heavy and unnecessary expenditure. He preferred that the committee manage the matter in its own way.

Mr. Wynne also thought the committee should "do it on their own." They would then show that Molong was very different to other towns.

Mr. Stockwell said he was sure it would be a mistake to ask the Government for money in this matter. The expense would be much greater than was necessary, and by doing the work themselves, they would set an example to other places.

Mr. Packham then said that, with the consent of the seconder, he would ask that his motion stand over for the present.

Mr. Neilson agreed to the suggestion, and the motion was withdrawn.

Surgical Instruments.

The chairman said they were all aware there were no surgical instruments belonging to the hospital, as it had been the practice of the medical officers to find their own instruments. He thought it was time the institution was furnished in this respect. He understood that a list of instruments had been submitted to Dr. Veech, which could be obtained for about one-third of their cost; and he suggested that they be purchased.

Dr. Veech, in response to the chairman's request, said the instruments referred to had been the property of the late Dr. Tennant, of Dubbo. They were nearly new, and of the most approved pattern, and could be obtained for about £45. When new, they would have cost at least £150. Some of them would not be required at the hospital, as they pertained to cases which were not treated therein. The price of those was between £10 and £15, and he would take them for his private practice; that would leave the committee to pay about £30 for those useful in the hospital.

Mr. Stockwell reminded the committee that a long time ago it was decided to spend £5 a month on surgical instruments, but that idea had not been carried out.

Mr. Wynne thought these instruments should be purchased. It was not at all reasonable to expect the medical man to find instruments for hospital work; and he believed the committee would act wisely in buying them; of course, providing they were in good order. He proposed that the instruments referred to be purchased, subject to Dr. Veech taking those which were not required at the hospital.

Mr. Neilson seconded the motion.

A discussion then ensued as to who should inspect the instruments, and determine whether they were worth the money or not. Committeemen admitted their inability to handle such a delicate subject.

Eventually, Mr. F. S. Murray submitted an amendment, to the effect that a sum of £30 be voted for the purchase of surgical instruments, such sum to be spent at the discretion of the chairman.

Mr.

Mr. Wynne said he would second the amendment, as he liked to see some opposition. With regard to the value of the instruments in question, he did not think Dr. Veech would recommend them unless they were in good order, and worth the money. He thought the committee was getting a bargain.

Mr. Stockwell said he quite agreed with Mr. Wynne that the instruments should be purchased; but he objected to Mr. Murray's amendment, by which the responsibility of the purchase would be placed on his (Mr. Stockwell's) shoulders. He did not claim to be a competent judge of surgical instruments.

The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 April, 1900.

In continuation of previous correspondence respecting Dr. Lamb's complaint against the committee of the Molong Hospital, I am now directed by the Chief Secretary to append copy of a communication which has been received from the secretary of such institution on the subject.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Dr. Robert Lamb to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Molong, 7 April, 1900.

As my name has appeared in the public Press in connection with a letter from your Department to the committee of the Molong Hospital, may I request the liberty of addressing you, and of explaining the matter in a nutshell, as it affects myself and the public weal. It has already been pointed out that the committee are establishing a monopoly, and that my patients, as long as they remain such, even when they are entitled to be treated in the hospital, are debarred from that privilege. This applies to quite one-half of the community.

Further, of the £840 standing to the credit of the hospital, the Government have given virtually one-half; and of the £600 required annually to carry on the institution, the Government also supplies one-half; indeed, the Government subsidies last year amounted to £447. Hence I, being Government medical officer, representing the Government in this district, have applied to be appointed as an honorary medical officer with half the beds. This application is being repeatedly refused, for no other reason than a disinclination on the part of the ruling section of the committee to give fair play.

Perhaps it is my duty to call attention to the fact that the hospital, instead of being reserved for necessitous cases, is being used for all and sundry.

That the present staff is not efficient, as there is but one medical officer appointed, and my own assistance is frequently required.

As representing the Government here, I am again applying to the committee to be appointed to the staff; and if the matter comes within the province of the Chief Secretary, and if the request is a legitimate one and meets your view, may I ask that you would be so kind as to advise the committee to grant the application.

I am, &c.,
ROBT. LAMB.

For report.—J.S., 9/4/00.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 14 April, 1900.

Herewith I enclose clipping from the *Molong Argus* of the 13th April, 1900, from Dr. Lamb, Government Medical Officer for the district of Molong, complaining of the way the hospital committee have treated his application to be appointed one of the medical officers of this institution and one subsidised by the Government.

The complaint is one in the interest of the public that demands the fullest investigation, especially to a Government Medical Officer.

Yours, &c.,
A. ROSS, M.D.

I think an inquiry should be made.—J.S., 17/4/00.

[*Enclosure.*]

[EXTRACT from the *Molong Argus*, Friday, 13 April, 1900.]

PUBLIC OPINION.—THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE AND FAIR PLAY.

[To the Editor of the *Argus*.]

Sir,

I have read your report of the last meeting of the hospital committee, and have found in it something refreshingly new. Mr. Windred's imagination is surely very fertile when he could declare that I was a monopolist, and that I had asked for the very monopoly that I am now appealing against. Or, perhaps Mr. Windred was drawing a red herring across the scent. If so, Mr. Griffith and the "several members" were readily caught and fell at once into the trap. Surely they were very willing, or their memories were very short, or they were confused with the heat of the discussion. It is a good thing that one man at least was able to maintain his equilibrium, and stand out for the truth. The committee and the public know well enough that from first to last I have fought against a monopoly, either for myself or for another. And the committee, and the public, too, know well enough who is clinging to the said monopoly at the present moment. I have just come across my first application, made when Dr. Browne was here. It reads as follows :—

Molong, 31st December, 1898.—To the President and Members of the Hospital Committee.—Gentlemen,—Having settled in Molong and taken up practice with a fair prospect of success, I desire both to assist and participate in the work of your public institutions. I therefore request you, at your annual meeting, to favourably receive my application to be appointed

appointed a medical officer to the hospital. This I do, not only on behalf of myself, but in fairness to those of my patients who may be suitable applicants for admission to the benefits conferred by the hospital. I have no wish to disturb present arrangements in any way, and do not make this application with a view to remuneration. If appointed, I shall do my utmost to add to the efficiency of the hospital, and to preserve the harmony at present existing.—I have the honor to be, &c., yours faithfully, ROBERT LAMB.

Could I have been fairer?

Again, the terms of my application this year were as follows:

I hereby apply to be appointed as medical officer to the hospital for the ensuing period, on the terms arranged by the committee.

Now, Sir, I did not ask for a monopoly, but, as was explained at the meeting, for the next "turn"; and I left the committee at liberty, among other things, to make the "period" as short as they pleased. Even Mr. Black took it in this sense, for the *Express* (17th February) reports him thus:

He objected to an interchange of doctors, by giving them month about, as he did not believe such plan would work satisfactorily.

Surely the committee will be convinced out of their own mouth? Yet Mr. Windred has the effrontery to charge me with having asked to be appointed sole medical officer with the monopoly. And pray who are the "several members" who

Challenged (Mr. Neilson's statement) and claimed that Dr. Lamb's application was very clear. He applied to be appointed the medical officer of the hospital.

What a God-send this "find" must have been to them! Yet I am sorry; for what hope is there of justice or fair play when such false and specious arguments are so eagerly grasped at?

Doubtless outsiders wonder why there should be all this fuss over the appointment of an honorary medical officer to a charitable institution. But is it a charitable institution? "Ay, there's the rub." Let us put aside the word "charitable"; people object to it. The institution is meant to help those who need help—such help as they cannot afford outside, and every one is glad to assist and to see such help both given and taken. But, as a prominent supporter of the hospital pointed out recently, the rule is rapidly being departed from, and the hospital, instead of being reserved for the really necessitous, is beginning to be used by all and sundry. Indeed, the practice is becoming fashionable, and the hospital is usurping the place of a private hospital. While the committee, in their annual report, rejoice that

This is the largest number of patients treated at the hospital during one year since its foundation—

the private hospital we had in the town, such as it was, had to close up, and its nurse had to seek "fresh woods and pastures new." In fact, if the committee would add a maternity ward, as well as a fever ward, to the fair buildings on the hill, private nursing in the town would be reduced to the vanishing point.

Now the rule referred to above (I should say—the rules and regulations), showing clearly the proper function of the hospital and the nature of the cases that are admissible, will be found conspicuously printed on the back and front of each subscriber's ticket. The first four lines on the front read thus:—

I recommend the bearer —— ——— as an in-patient, and I certify that he is in necessitous circumstances, and unable to pay for medicine and medical advice.

And the first regulation on the back, with which subscribers must conform, is this:—

1. To ascertain that the person desirous of obtaining an order is without means.

Now, Sir, it is easily seen where the monopoly comes in. The one doctor, contrary to the regulations, is privileged to utilise a public institution and its nursing staff for his own and his patients' benefit. The other doctor and his patients are debarred. (Nevertheless he is very useful to have by for emergencies, and to cover the present inefficiency.) True, two blacks would not make a white; but a community that loves fair play will not be satisfied with the present state of affairs.

There is another phase of the subject which the committee has forgotten. Of the £842 in the banks, the Government have given virtually one-half. Again, of the £600, nearly, required to carry on the hospital annually, the Government also gives one-half; and, in fact, the Government subsidies last year to the Molong Hospital amounted to £447. Hence I, as Government Medical Officer, and as representing the Government in this district, claim a right to honorable and fair consideration when applying for a due share in the work of the hospital.

Notwithstanding the Chairman's ruling—which I maintain is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Act*—that application will be laid again before the next meeting of the Hospital Committee.

Doubtless by that time the Chairman will be more amenable to reason and to what is just. The following declaration made at last meeting is not only far removed from that spirit of "sweet reasonableness" so desirable in one who occupies the principal seat, but it amounts to a petty tyranny:

I have already given my ruling about this matter—that Dr. Lamb's application is invalid. I will not allow it to be discussed any more in future, and if members of the committee are dissatisfied with my ruling, they can remove me from the chair if they like.

There is still some power in the well-known parable of "The Widow and the Unjust Judge," and we have reason to hope that, under its teaching and influence, peace and right will prevail without such a serious result to the committee as the loss of its worthy Chairman.

Again thanking you for your courtesy,

I am, &c.,

Molong, 7 April, 1900. ROBT. LAMB.

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* Observe the Chairman's ruling:—"The Chairman (to Mr. Neilson): My dear fellow, don't you know that all officers of the institution are elected, according to the Act, at the annual meeting?"—*Argus*, 9th March.

Compare the Act, Part II, Clause 11:—"The committee of any hospital shall annually appoint a treasurer, and shall also appoint a secretary, medical officer, warden, matron, and any other officer or servant they may deem necessary for the efficient working of such hospital."

NOTE.—The Act thus insists that the treasurer only has to be appointed every year; that the committee must appoint an "efficient" staff, and no particular date or meeting is specified at which this is to be done.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 25 April, 1900.

I do really think Dr. Lamb, the Government Medical Officer for Molong, is being unfairly treated by the Molong Hospital committee, and it cannot be denied but what it is necessary for the more satisfactory and efficient working of the institution that two medical officers should be appointed instead of only one. May I ask to be informed what you intend to do in this public matter? I enclose clipping from *Molong Argus* for your information, and signed by myself, feeling sure that the bulk of the general public are in favour of the appointment of Dr. Lamb as second medical officer.

Yours, &c.,
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Send Mr. Wilson up to report upon the hospital and the management generally. Get all letters and papers connected therewith. Inform Dr. Ross, M.P.—J.S., 27/4/00.

[*Enclosure.*]

PUBLIC OPINION.—THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE FRACAS.

[To the Editor *Molong Argus.*]

SIR,—In order to render what little assistance I can to bring about, if possible, an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the hospital committee *contretemps*, or unpleasant embroglio, I crave your indulgence while I endeavour in a friendly spirit to offer a few remarks on a question that has created much dissatisfaction and ill-feeling. It must be admitted by all fair unbiassed-minded persons who have taken the trouble to read Dr. Lamb's terse and lucidly-expressed contribution in your last issue on the above subject, that his complaint is not without some degree of provocation, and must enlist at least a fair share, if not the entire sympathy and approbation of the public. The committee in their somewhat misplaced zeal, or perhaps arrogant simplicity, seem to think they can do just as they please with this charitable institution, forgetting the fact that they are for the time being merely the servants of the public or subscribers, and therefore liable at all times (like any other responsible body) to have their actions scrutinised, and fairly and reasonably criticised. By persisting in their present, I won't call it obstinacy, but rather indiscretion, they are simply attempting to flout the public in the face by declining to accept the services offered by Dr. Lamb as a second medical officer, and one, be it said to his credit, that has so liberally and honourably offered his professional services to the institution gratuitously. What fairer or more reasonable offer can the committee desire than this? The committee must see that the suffering public are entitled to fair and full consideration from a Government subsidised institution, especially when it is known that the person who complains (and not without reason) is the Government Medical Officer for the district, and therefore entitled to have some say in the management of the institution—this too for the sake of poor patients entitled to admission who may come under his notice in his official capacity. Can it for a moment be doubted or denied that the institution would be considerably benefited by having the services of two medical officers in place of one, and both officers should be placed on the same footing of equality.

As the institution is now worked, according to Dr. Lamb's complaint, the two medical residents must at times unnecessarily be brought into unpleasant conflict with each other, in consequence of which the public in some degree are made to suffer—that is to say, by the one having the sole management of the institution to the disadvantage of patients belonging to the other. This is a state of affairs in the working of a STATE SUBSIDISED CHARITY that ought not to be allowed to exist in the general interests of the public, and one, at the hands of the Government, that demands the fullest investigation, in order that such public grievances may be rectified as speedily as possible, and the institution relieved from any suspicion of being in the hands of a clique or monopoly. It is not the whims, convenience, and caprice of the committee that has to be studied or considered, but it is the unfortunate suffering poor who have occasion to seek temporary shelter and medical aid in the institution, but are debarred (as Dr. Lamb clearly enough points out) by having only one medical officer attached to the institution. Not that I, in these few remarks, seek to disparage in any way the valuable services rendered by the present officer; but, as the old adage says, "two heads are better than one," more especially when serious accidents or capital operations are required, in place of looking to nurses for help that forms no part of their duties, or when either officer happens to be absent in the country on some emergency call. Dr. Lamb therefore, I maintain, is entitled to the sympathy of the entire public, and his gratuitous medical services should readily and thankfully be accepted by the committee in the interest not only of the subscribers but the general public; and not because of any latent pique or spite the committee may possibly bear towards Dr. Lamb, or Mr. Neilson, for having so honestly and manfully stood by the cause of FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE. For the sake of peace, and in the future interest of the institution, I sincerely hope the committee will see the propriety and justice at their next meeting of accepting Dr. Lamb's liberal offer, by appointing him as an additional medical officer for the more satisfactory and efficient working of the hospital. Yours, &c.,

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 3 May, 1900.

A telegram, I observe, appears in a late issue of the *Herald* and *Telegraph*, from Molong, in which it is stated that an officer from your Department paid a visit of inspection to the Molong Hospital during the week; this, I presume, being in connection with certain complaints made by Dr. Lamb (the Government Medical Officer for Molong) in reference to the appointment of medical officers for that institution, and subsidised by the Government.

As I have taken the trouble, on behalf of the public, to bring the matter under your special notice, may I ask you to kindly favour me with a copy of the officer's official report, so that Dr. Lamb, the general public, and myself, may know exactly what steps, if any, are being taken in the matter.

Yours, &c.,
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Approved.—J.S., 4/5/00.

Molong Hospital.

At the request of the Principal Under Secretary, I visited the Molong Hospital on the 28th April last to report upon the institution generally, and upon the claim of Dr. Lamb for appointment as one of its medical officers.

The hospital was opened at the beginning of 1898. The site, about 8 acres, in which it stands, is somewhat under a mile from the centre of the town, and is in an elevated and suitable position.

The main building, which is a rather pleasing structure in appearance, is of brick with slate roof, and is satisfactory in construction and arrangement, except that it would have perhaps been better had a separate operating-room been provided in place of utilising an extension of the male ward as such, which is obviously open to objection. This extension is screened off when an operation is being performed. The number of operations, however, has so far been small.

There are two wards, with accommodation for twelve patients—eight in the male and four in the female ward. The other rooms in the main building are a committee room, matron's bedroom, nurses' room, pantry, and store rooms, and off each ward are closets, bath, and lavatory. At the rear, connected by a covered way, is a building of similar construction used as a kitchen, nurses' sitting-room, and laundry.

There is also a morgue, and a wooden iron-roofed detached store room.

The buildings cost between £1,500 and £1,600, towards which, I was informed, the Government contributed in the first instance £500 as a special grant.

The sanitary arrangements are fair, but the spot upon which the drainage from the hospital is discharged is too close to the building, and might with advantage be removed 20 or 30 feet further away.

The institution is under the control of an elected committee of sixteen—a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a treasurer, and twelve members. From the committee a visiting committee of three is appointed, which is changed in personnel by the retirement of one and the appointment of another member each month. The general committee meets once a month, and the visiting committee visits the hospital once a week. There are always five trustees in whose hands are placed the funds of the hospital.

The staff consists of a medical officer, paid £40 a year, a matron £60 a year, two probationary nurses £25 each, a cook and laundress £30, and secretary £20 a year. A gardener is employed occasionally and receives a small remuneration. The auditors are each paid a fee of £1 1s. which, it is said, is invariably refunded to the institution as a contribution.

The matron, who was appointed in March, 1899, is a fully qualified nurse.

The medical officer, Dr. Veech, visits once a day, or oftener if required.

The number of patients in hospital at the time of my visit was six. The number treated in 1898 was 102, and in 1899, 145. The average daily number in the latter year was eight. For all ordinary requirements the accommodation is ample, but no special provision has been made for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, to which reference will subsequently be made. The hospital provides treatment for out-patients, the number of this class in 1899 being thirty-four. Patients are admitted on the order of a subscriber (each subscriber having one order a year), the medical officer, the Government Medical Officer, or on being brought to the institution by the police. Before admission on a subscriber's order, the patient must be examined by the medical officer, with a view to ascertaining his or her fitness for hospital treatment.

The hospital is clean and well kept, and the management generally (assuming that patients admitted have been proper subjects for hospital treatment) has been economical, and, to all appearances, well directed and business-like.

The average annual cost per occupied bed in 1899 was £73 9s. 3d., or £1 8s. 3d. a week.

It would be of advantage if the hospital were placed in telephonic connection with the residence of the medical officer, in view of its distance from town.

The financial position of the hospital is good. At the commencement of 1898 the amount of funds in hand was £592 11s. 5d.; £441 was spent in improvements in that year. At the beginning of 1899 the credit balance stood at £405 18s. 8d., and at the close £842 10s., £757 1s. 5d. of which was deposited in the Savings Bank under four separate accounts, each in the name of a different trustee. This expedient is resorted to so that interest may be obtained on the whole amount. The funds now in hand amount to £765. They consist entirely of accumulated surpluses of revenue over expenditure.

The Government have, I am informed, only given one special grant to the hospital—that of £500 for the building; but each year the ordinary £1 for £1 subsidy has been received. The income for each of the past two years was as under :—

	1898.			1899.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions, donations, and proceeds of entertainments	438	16	6	482	5	9
Patients' payments	59	12	9	89	2	6
Subsidy	350	18	3	447	16	7
Interest	10	11	1	5	0	5
	£859	18	7	£1,024	5	3

The expenditure was—In 1898, £1,046 11s. 4d.; and in 1899, £587 13s. 11d.

No difficulty, it seems, is found in obtaining subscriptions and donations, and a large proportion of the amount collected is received from the outlying districts, particularly Cumnock. In 1899, £302 18s. 2d. was received as the proceeds of entertainments (sports, &c.) conducted on behalf of the hospital in the town and district. The annual report does not contain a list of subscriptions and donations, and the attention of the committee might be officially drawn to this omission.

The population of Molong is said to be about 1,200; but the district from which the hospital would gather patients is a large and fairly populous one.

The supplies for the hospital are not procured under contracts, but are obtained from the local tradesmen in turn, for a month at a time, conditionally on their being full subscribers of £1 1s.

The committee purposes erecting a brick infectious diseases cottage for four beds. Plans have been prepared and tenders called for, the lowest of which is £610. The tenders at the time of my visit had not been before the committee for consideration, having only just been opened.

While

While special provision should certainly be made for the treatment of infectious cases, there is no present or prospective need which would justify the expenditure of so large an amount on this object. The town of Molong is a healthy one, and very few cases of infectious disease have occurred. In 1898 there were only four cases in the hospital which should have been isolated, three in 1899, and one in the past months of this year.

The charge is made by Dr. Lamb in official correspondence that the hospital, "instead of being used for necessitous cases, is being used for all and sundry," implying that persons in a position to pay for medical treatment outside are admitted into the hospital. This is a matter always of difficulty in dealing with country hospitals. A person residing many miles away may need daily medical and nursing attendance, which it is perhaps only possible to receive in the main town, and there (1) he may be unable to obtain suitable residence for operative or other treatment; or (2) while possessed of small means, these may not be sufficient to cover ordinary medical and nursing charges. In such cases there seems to be no option but to admit him to the hospital; but it then becomes the duty of the committee to see that, if able, he he pays the full cost of his treatment, or such portion as can reasonably be expected of him.

Some such cases appear to have occurred in this instance, but the charge made by the hospital has, under one of their rules, been limited to £1 a week.

In 1898 the amount received from patients was £59 12s. 9d., increasing to £89 2s. 6d. in 1899. In the majority of cases the full amount of £1 a week has been paid, and it is not unreasonable to assume that in some instances the patients were in a position to pay more. From a record kept by the matron it was ascertained that in 1899 twenty-six out of thirty-eight patients paid at about that rate (£1 a week), the other payments being:—

£	s.	d.			
0	7	6	for	12	days in hospital.
1	0	0	,,	19	,,
1	5	0	,,	19	,,
1	10	0	,,	43	,,
1	15	0	,,	16	,,
3	0	0	,,	38	,,
3	0	0	,,	47	,,
5	0	0	,,	47	,,
5	0	0	,,	50	,,
5	0	0	,,	3 of one family, totalling 85 days in hospital.	

In the whole year there were thirty-nine paying patients, or 26·9 per cent. of the number treated —a fairly large proportion.

This year there have been eleven paying patients (from whom £22 15s. have been received to 23rd April), seven of whom have contributed at the rate of £1 a week.

A closer inquiry would have been a long and rather delicate matter, with probably no conclusive result. The president, secretary, and matron assured me that in nearly every case the patients have been in poor circumstances, and, in one instance, where more might have been paid, the president justified the committee's action, on the ground that had more been charged a large number of donations would have been lost from Cumnock, where the patient, a well-to-do butcher, took a leading part in organising sports in aid of the hospital funds. This patient was in a position to obtain the services of Dr. Clubbe from Sydney to perform an operation upon him in the hospital, which, I understand, must have been a costly matter. Another case was that of the wife of one of the committeemen, who was in the hospital for a few days for operative treatment. In both instances, I was told, suitable room could not be found for them elsewhere in the town.

No hard and fast line can be drawn between patients who shall and shall not be admitted, but it behoves the committee not to be too free in the bestowal of the charity of their institution, and, when circumstances seem to demand the admission of patients in fair financial circumstances, to see that no loss to the institution is occasioned.

As to the contention of Dr. Lamb for appointment as joint medical officer, misunderstandings have evidently taken place, but the matter resolves itself into three points for consideration:—

(1) Is the efficiency of the hospital impaired under the present arrangement of having only one medical officer.
(2) Has the monetary support of the public been lessened.
(3) Has the charity of the institution been abused.

In neither respect can I learn that the institution has so far suffered, at least to any very material extent.

The subscriptions increased during 1899; and in regard to patients, while admission may perhaps have been easily obtained in some instances, *i.e.*, without a very strict regard to the fact that the hospital is a charitable institution, I do not think that the public interests have appreciably suffered. I sought to ascertain whether members of the two local branches of friendly societies had been granted unwarranted admission, but could not find that such was the case.

As to the question of efficiency, Dr. Veech's services meet with the committee's fullest approval, and, so long as Dr. Lamb has been ready, as he has in the past, to give his services in consultation and the administration of anæsthetics, there has apparently been no cause for complaint.

During 1899 Dr. Lamb's attendance at the hospital was called for upon a few occasions—he admits under twelve; but had he declined to attend it might have been necessary to send to Orange for another medical man.

When Dr. Lamb has attended for the purposes mentioned, he has been paid, he informed me, by the patients, £1 1s. per visit, when they were in a position to afford that amount, or less under other circumstances.

Until about the end of 1898 there was only one medical practitioner in Molong, Dr. Browne, who was the medical officer at the hospital. Dr. Lamb then commenced practice there, and shortly afterwards Dr. Browne sold out to Dr. Veech, who, naturally, is desirous of retaining the hospital practice on the old terms. There is only a moderate living, I understand, for two doctors in the town, and the position of medical officer of the hospital gives the occupant certain advantages over his rival.

Apart

Apart from the occasional need for the services of another doctor, and the advantages which would accrue to the institution in having the advice and services of another medical officer, the question is largely one of personal interest between the two medical men.

I do not think it necessary or desirable to enter here upon the differences which have occurred in the past between the two doctors and the committee. The position now is, that Dr. Veech has been appointed medical officer for the current year; the committee are disinclined to give more than forty pounds a year for medical services (though I think it is desirable that the hospital should be in a position to call for Dr. Lamb's services in emergencies), and Dr. Lamb had offered to give his services in an honorary capacity. In regard to the latter, it is not advisable that the medical officers should be on a different footing.

Both doctors are away on two days in the week visiting in the district, and when one is away the other should be available. This is not so now, as both are absent from the town on Mondays.

Dr. Lamb states, in support of his side of the case, that in the event of any of his patients needing and being fit subjects for hospital treatment and care, they must pass from his hands on entering the hospital, and some, he says, are disinclined to enter the hospital on that account.

While no alteration can well be made in the terms of Dr. Veech's appointment for this year, I think it would be well for the committee to consider that the public interests, and the interests of the hospital, would rather be the gainers, while the committee would be relieved of a certain responsibility by having at their command the services of two medical men.

While Dr. Veech wishes to retain the whole hospital practice, he is ready to work in co-operation with Dr. Lamb, and suitable arrangements might well be made for the appointment of the two doctors on the staff next year.

If, in the meantime, it could be arranged to allot to Dr. Lamb one or two of the beds for the use of patients who have come under his care, and who require further treatment in hospital, I think it would be desirable.

7th May, 1900. WALTER WILSON.

A copy of this report might be sent to Dr. Ross and the hospital authorities.—C.W., 21/5/00. Approved.—J.S., 22/5/00.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Re dispute concerning the appointment of Medical Officer for Molong Hospital.

Sir, Sydney, 12 May, 1900.

Herewith I enclose the printed correspondence taken from the *Molong Argus* of the 11th May, of the late meeting of the hospital committee held on the above subject, and one, I think in the interest not only of this institution (and one subsidised by the Government) but the general public, that demands the fullest investigation. Dr. Lamb being the Government Medical Officer for Molong is entitled to the protection of the Government in having his case and complaint fully investigated by some competent officer appointed by the Department to take evidence on oath and report on the matter, and one of much public importance to all parties concerned, and the more efficient working of the institution.

Yours, &c.,
A. ROSS, M.D.

Submitted.—C.W., 18/5/00.

[*Enclosure.*]

[EXTRACT from the *Molong Argus*, 11 May, 1900.]

MOLONG HOSPITAL.

THE usual monthly meeting of the committee of the above was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening, when there were present:—Messrs. C. Stockwell (chair), D. M. McCallum (acting secretary), G. Burgess, F. S. Murray, G. Packham, J. D. Day, G. Garlick, G. W. Griffith, J. Black, J. Neilson, and E. G. Finch.

Apologies.

The Chairman apologised for the absence of the secretary (Mr. Read), also Messrs. A. Parker and W. J. Windred (who he regretted to say were very ill).

Minutes.

The minutes of the last general committee meeting and special committee meeting were read and confirmed.

Matron's Report.

The matron's report, as follows, was read:—

To the President and Committee of the Molong Cottage Hospital.—Gentlemen.—I have the honor to report: Patients treated during month, 12 (8 males and 4 females), of which 9 (5 males and 4 females) were in on 1st April. Since admitted, 3 males; discharged 8 (5 males and 3 females); cured, 7; relieved, 1; remaining in on April 30, 5 (4 males and 1 female). I gratefully acknowledge the following gifts received during the month:—From Mrs. Toohey, bread, fowls and vegetables; Mrs. Hasemer, fruit; School of Arts, weekly supply of papers; *Express*, papers; A. F. Macaulay, illustrated papers.—ELSIE KIRBY.

On the motion of Mr. G. Garlick, seconded by Mr. Packham, the report was received, and the customary vote of thanks accorded to the donors.

Visiting Committee.

The visiting committee (Messrs. Neilson and Murray) reported as follows:—

Molong, 7th May, 1900.—To the Hospital Committee.—Gentlemen,—We have visited the hospital several times during the month, and found everything satisfactory.—JOHN NEILSON, F. S. MURRAY, Visiting Committee.

Received, on the motion of Mr. Garlick, seconded by Mr. Griffith.

Dr.

Dr. Lamb's Application.

The following letter was read, and received on the motion of Mr. Garlick, seconded by Mr. Packham :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Hospital Committee.—Gentlemen,—I herewith apply once more to be appointed as an honorary medical officer to the local hospital, with half the beds, and I do so on the following grounds :—

1. In common justice to one-half of the Molong community. The whole of the people join hands in supporting the hospital, while all those in my practice who are entitled to its privileges, because and so long as they are my patients, are debarred.

2. In courtesy to the Government. I need hardly remind the committee that the Government provide virtually one-half of the funds required for the support of this institution, and in fact, last year, while the expenses nearly totalled £600, the Government subsidies amounted to £477.

Therefore I, as Government Medical Officer, and as representing the Government in this district, have a right to fair and honorable treatment at your hands.

3. In the matter of efficiency. This is a *sine qua non* to the success of the institution. To maintain that a medical staff of one is efficient is an absurdity in view of the needs and extent of the district with its long distances. In serious cases consultations are necessary, and no major operation can be performed without assistance. If proof were wanting before, the instances furnished by this Easter season are surely sufficient.

To you, as wise men, the claims of justice, courtesy, and efficiency will doubtless appeal, and not in vain, for all due consideration.—I remain, yours, &c., ROBERT LAMB, Molong, 2/5/1900.

The Chairman : I have already ruled the matter out of order, and I therefore decline to allow any discussion on it at all.

Mr. Neilson : I very much regret, but I must dissent from the chairman's ruling.

Accounts.

The following accounts were passed for payment, on the motion of Mr. Burgess, seconded by Mr. Day :—

	£	s.	d.
Gas	0	14	0
W. C. Crook (drugs)	1	9	0
G. Packham (milk, &c.)	2	5	0
R. Thomson (bread)	1	5	2
J. Packham (butter)	1	3	0
Ah Tig (vegetables)	0	15	6
J. T. Parslow (meat)	2	6	6
J. Haslam (groceries, &c.)	7	17	10
Salaries	16	13	4
	£34	9	4

An account from W. Lamrock, £17, for fees in connection with the preparation of plans and other services rendered, in reference to the fever ward, was read.

PUBLIC OPINION.

[To the Editor of the *Molong Argus.*]

SIR,—Your readers and the public have already noted the course of events in connection with the management of the hospital; also the line of action adopted from the outset by the committee and its medical officer. After observing the part played by the chairman at the committee meeting this week the public will not be surprised at the stand I now take.

Henceforward I decline to assist in maintaining a selfish monopoly; nor shall my services be available for making "fish of one" section of the community and "flesh of the other." The committee's reply to the Government has already been made public. It contains the assertions that there has been no want of fair play or of courtesy, and that one man is "sufficient for the efficient working of the hospital." Of the truth or falsity of such statements the people must be the judge.

On two recent occasions my services were urgently required during the absence of the medical officer. On the first of these (diphtheria) I offered to attend the patient if the chairman wished it. He afterwards repudiated the responsibility, and said I had done so "as a matter of professional courtesy between two gentlemen." There must be something wrong somewhere, as Dr. Veech never acknowledged these services, and the committee, through its chairman, repudiates them. I need hardly say that there is no reference at all here to money matters; it is the question of common courtesy.

On the second occasion (gunshot), a young man was brought in a distance of 10 miles, bleeding, and in great pain; to quote the driver's words, "the sulky was full of blood." Again I offered to attend the patient at the hospital till the medical officer's return, if the chairman would send me written word to that effect. The chairman was absent, and the secretary declined to give the necessary line. However, one cannot be inhuman, and I did what was possible till the medical officer's return, when the services of the nursing staff and of both medical men were found necessary.

I had no intention of using these facts, and merely offer them now as a comment on the committee's assertions in its report to the Government.

Therefore, so long as the present injustice continues, I decline absolutely to render any further assistance in the work of the hospital, unless in a sudden and serious emergency during the absence of the medical officer, and then only on condition that the request comes from the chairman in writing—pencil will do.

I regret having to take this step, but can see no alternative; and I think public opinion will justify my action.

I am, &c.,
ROBT. LAMB.

The

The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 May, 1900.

In compliance with the request preferred in your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to transmit herewith for your information copy of the official report in connection with the Molong Hospital.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Committee of Management of the Molong Hospital.

Gentlemen, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 May, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to transmit herewith for your information, copy of official report in connection with the Molong hospital.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Cottage Hospital, Molong, to The Principal Under Secretary, Sydney.

Dear Sir, 9 July, 1900.

Herewith please find reply to Mr. W. Wilson's report on the management of the Molong Hospital, together with newspaper clipping of committee meeting where same was discussed.

Yours, &c.,
W. C. READ,
Secretary,

REPLY TO MR. W. WILSON'S REPORT, DATED THE 7TH MAY, 1900.

Sanitary arrangements.—The drains have been carried out some 30 or 40 feet as suggested.

Telephone.—It was the intention of the committee some time back to have connected the hospital with the medical officer's residence; but owing to obstacles placed in their way by the Telegraph Department they were abandoned.

Infectious wards.—Plans were prepared for these, but Mr. Wilson thought that the number of patients treated did not warrant the expenditure of such a large amount, viz., £610, but informed us that you had a plan in your office that he thought would be suitable. If such is the case, my committee would feel obliged if you would forward it for their inspection

Medical officers.—My committee cannot see their way to make any alteration in their appointment of Dr. Veech as medical officer for this year, and have therefore declined to appoint Dr. Lamb for this year; but they have authorised the treasurer to call for Dr. Lamb's services in cases of emergency, and to remunerate him for same. Any other suggestion made by Mr. Wilson in his report will be carried out by the committee in due course.

W. C. READ,
Secretary.

Molong Hospital, 9th July, 1900.

MOLONG HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

A LONG AND LIVELY MEETING—DR. LAMB MAY NOT HAVE BEDS—MAY BE CALLED IN WHEN WANTED, AND PAID BY COMMITTEE—NOT BY PATIENTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bitterly cold atmosphere of Molong Town Hall last Monday evening, there was an animated argument by some members of Molong hospital committee, at its regular monthly meeting that evening; and, judging by the voting on the matter in dispute, there ought now to be a return to "peace, perfect peace," in the committee.

Mr. Chas. Stockwell occupied the chair, and with him were Messrs. Geo. Garlick, G. Burgess, J. F. Wynne, J. Neilson, D. M. McCallum, G. W. Griffith (Manildra), G. Packham, E. G. Finch, W. J. Windred, J. Black (treasurer), and W. C. Read (secretary).

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Visiting Committee's Report.

The Secretary read the following, which was received, on the motion of Messrs. Windred and Finch:—

"Molong, 2nd July, 1900. Hospital Visiting Committee report for the month of June last:—We visited several times during the month, and found everything satisfactory—no complaints; patients all well satisfied. Buildings and everything in good order. The slop drains were being extended, as suggested by the inspector when here.—JOHN BLACK and GEO. GARLICK.

Matron's Report.

This was read by the secretary, as follows:—"To the Chairman and Committee of the Molong Cottage Hospital. Gentlemen, I have the honor to report: Patients treated during month, 15 (14 males and 1 female), of which 8 males were in on June 1st; since admitted 7 (6 males and 1 female); discharged, 10 (9 males and 1 female), 9 cured and 1 relieved; remaining in on June 30, 5 males. I gratefully acknowledge the following gifts received during month:—From Peter Lemon, vegetables; Mr. Kinsela, piece of pork and vegetables; Mrs. Ward, vegetables; weekly supply of papers from School of Arts; *Express*, papers.—ELSIE KIRBY."

Mr. Garlick proposed that the report be received, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the donors of various articles mentioned.

Seconded by Mr. Finch, and carried.

Under

Under the Act.

The secretary read a communication from the Chief Secretary's Office, as follows :—

"Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26th June, 1900. Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that the necessary proclamation has been published in this day's *Government Gazette*, extending the provisions of the Public Hospitals Act, 1898, to the Molong Cottage Hospital.—I have the honor to be, &c., CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary. The Secretary, Cottage Hospital, Molong."

Mr. Wilson's Report.

Mr. Stockwell (Chairman) said that at last meeting a report upon the hospital and it management was presented from Mr. Wilson, of the Chief Secretary's Department. On that occasion, Mr. Murray had moved that it stand over for consideration until this meeting. He had hoped that Mr. Murray would be present to take charge of the report, but he was sorry to say that gentleman was unavoidably absent. But the report was on the table, was open for discussion, and he hoped some other gentleman would take the matter up.

Then occurred what musicians describe as "lunga pausa."

Eventually Mr. Griffith disturbed the silence by asking if the committee had to send a reply to the report.

Mr. Stockwell said he had seen a report in a paper to the effect that a copy of the report had been sent to the committee of management of the hospital for any remarks they might wish to make, but no reply had been received from them. Of course, as the report was postponed for discussion, no reply could be sent. He thought that the only portion of the report which called for discussion was that which referred to the sanitary condition of the hospital as concerned certain drains, and that matter had already been attended to.

Mr. Griffith thought the Department wanted a reply to the report, which, he considered, was very favourable to the institution. The sanitary matter referred to therein had already been attended to, and the drain carried out further than the inspector suggested. There was, however, another point in this matter, for referring to which he had been considerably called over the coals by people who seemed to take a special delight in attributing wrong motives and wrong meanings to people and matters. At the previous meeting he had asked if it was the recognised practice, when a second medical man was required, for the patient on whom he attended to pay his fee ; and he would ask again—is it expected that patients in certain cases must pay for the attendance of a second doctor ? He did not think this was a rule of the hospital management ; but if it were, he was quite sure it was not right. In such cases the hospital committee should pay the doctor—not the patient. As to the remainder of the report in question, we, as a committee, were shown to have attended to our duties in a proper and satisfactory manner ; and there was no sort of complaint against the management. As to the inspector's reference to the advisability of having two doctors in attendance at the hospital, the suggestion might be right enough ; but under existing circumstances our reply should be that such alteration could not be made just now. Existing arrangements would not permit of it being done. We could not alter the present state of affairs while Dr. Veech continued to attend properly to his duties. To introduce another doctor now would be simply to insult Dr. Veech. If that gentleman had been guilty of any act of neglect, or other objectionable conduct, the case might be different ; but so far he had given complete satisfaction. Of course, at the end of the twelve months, when Dr. Veech's engagement expired, it would be quite open to the committee to make any different arrangements it thought fit ; but at present he could not see how Dr. Veech could be interfered with. There were no complaints against the doctor, or the committee, and all the patients appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the treatment they received. That being so, where was the wisdom of making any change. There was one more matter he would like to refer to. Something had been said about the fact that names of subscribers to the hospital were not published. Now, he thought it was very desirable that such should be done in future.

The chairman asked if Mr. Griffith meant that the names of every person who contributed towards the hospital should be published, or only those who were entitled to vote ? There were very many who gave only small sums—was it intended that their names should be published ? The papers here charged pretty high prices, and it might in some instances cost more to publish the names than the subscriptions amounted to.

Mr. Griffith said, No ! He only contemplated publishing the names of subscribers of one guinea. In the report reference was made to the advantage of having telephonic communication between the hospital and the doctor's residence. That was a matter worthy of full consideration. It had been previously mentioned at a meeting, but the expense appeared to be too great. Perhaps now, that Government had drawn attention to it, Government would be willing to help the committee in the cost of erection.

Mr. Wynne asked : Why was the inspector sent here ? He thought it was on account of the dispute about the doctors ; but he did not know. With regard to Mr. Griffith's suggestion that the names of subscribers should be published, he considered the name and amount of subscription of every person who subscribed even one shilling should be published. This was done elsewhere, and should be done here. Long ago he had wanted it to be done ; but there was some objection on the score of expense. That, however, should not stand in the way. A shilling was as much to the poor man who contributed it as a pound was to a man who could afford to give that amount. They should all be published alike. As to the question of having two doctors, he could not see that it would interfere with Dr. Veech, even if there were six doctors ; but they would certainly relieve him of some of the work. Then, he saw something in the papers about allotting beds. What did that mean ? He had not been to any meetings lately, as Monday was an awkward day for him, and he did not know what had been going on. In fact, he was quite fogged on the subject. But this was done elsewhere—at Orange, it was done—and he could not see why it could not be done here. He did not know that the hospital belonged to the doctors, but it seemed they thought that it did. However, he thought every contributor's name should be published. Mr. Day had shown him a report of the Forbes Hospital, and it appeared all the names were published there.

Mr. Stockwell interrupted the speaker, to apologise for the absence of Mr. Day, who was busy with the half-yearly balance.

Mr.

Mr. Wynne, continuing, said that as it was there was no check upon the collectors, and no satisfaction to the public. If, for instance, when he was out collecting, suppose a person gave him half-a-crown; what was there to prevent him keeping it? He did not suppose that any collector would do such a thing, but there was nothing to prevent him. He considered every donation should be published, and also the name of the collector to whom it was given, just as was done in Forbes.

Mr. Neilson said he could endorse Mr. Wynne's remarks about the subscriptions. Referring to the report, it said that one of the medical men should always be in town every day in the week, in case he might be wanted; and he thought this should be the case. If the doctors were out of town for twelve, twenty-four, or forty-eight hours at a time, and an emergency case occurred, the patient could not be attended to until a doctor returned, when serious results might follow. He read the paragraph in the report bearing on this subject, and said he heartily agreed with it. As for Dr. Lamb's request to be allotted certain beds, there was no difficulty in the matter at all; and such an arrangement would not at all interfere with Dr. Veech nor detract from his salary, as Dr. Lamb was prepared to act gratuitously. [Here Mr. Neilson read from the report sentences bearing on this point.] He moved, that Dr. Lamb be allotted some of the beds for the use of patients who have come under his care, and who require further treatment in hospital.

Mr. Wynne asked for an explanation as to what was meant by allowing Dr. Lamb some of the beds? He had not been to any meetings lately, and did not understand it. He thought the hospital was for the benefit of the poor and distressed people—people who could not afford to pay for a doctor or nursing, and he understood they had to get a ticket from a subscriber and then see the doctor. At any-rate people had applied to him for a ticket. The hospital was not for the purpose of doctors sending their patients there—such as people who could afford to pay for nursing and medical attendance, and had homes of their own. If this sort of thing were allowed of putting people in the hospital who were well off, it might soon be full of these paying patients, to the exclusion of the poor and destitute. This was not right, and the hospital was never intended for such purpose.

Mr. Neilson re-read the last paragraph in the report (that on which his motion was based), and maintained that the patients referred to by Dr. Lamb, and for whom he wanted beds, were poor people, who were unable to pay for medical attendance or medicine.

The Chairman asked: Has anyone been refused admission to the hospital?

Mr. Neilson: No; I do not know of any one being refused admission.

The Chairman: Well, why talk of refusals?

Mr. Black said he could endorse all that Mr. Griffith had said. As to the recommendation in the report about the drains, well that had been attended to. He also believed that the names of all subscribers up to one shilling should be published under the name of the person who collected them. That, however, could not be done this year, but would be done next year. With regard to the trouble about the doctors, he did not see how any alteration could be made at present. We had agreed with Dr. Veech for twelve months, and could not do anything which would interfere with that arrangement, except with his consent, which would have to be asked for. In justice to Dr. Veech, we certainly could not appoint Dr. Lamb. Had there been anything wrong with Dr. Veech, the case would be different; but there was not. There was not a complaint against him of any kind; but, on the contrary, everyone was perfectly satisfied with him. Next year, of course, if it were then deemed advisable, a change could be made; but not till then. He had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Griffith's resolution.

Mr Neilson said that before the resolution was put, there was something else to be done. It might happen that while we only had one doctor he might be away from town when a serious accident happened; and what was the committee to do then? As for asking Dr. Veech if we could give beds to Dr. Lamb, who would give his services gratuitously, there was no necessity to do so—it was not his hospital.

Mr. Black: No, but he is our doctor.

Then several members of committee started talking altogether and to each other.

Eventually, Mr. Griffith succeeded in pointing out that if it were agreed to have two doctors now, the fact would have to be stated in the reply to the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Stockwell (Chairman) then suggested that, supposing the committee did appoint Dr. Lamb, and Dr. Veech immediately resigned, what would happen? The hospital would then only be served by one doctor, so the position would be no better than it is at present. Under such circumstance, there could be no doubt Dr. Veech would be perfectly justified in resigning.

This phase of the case was not argued.

Mr. Griffith alluded to the statement that patients had paid for the services of a second doctor. He thought this was entirely wrong, if it had been done, as asserted. Patients, when they entered the hospital, did not belong to the doctor, but to the hospital; and if a second doctor were required in any case, the committee should pay him, not the patient.

Mr. Read (Secretary) said the committee had never been asked to pay for a second doctor. If one had been paid by any patient, it had been done without the slightest reference to the committee.

Mr. Griffith explained that had the committee elected Dr. Lamb it would have been all the same to him; the terms of the agreement must be adhered to. Personally, he would like to see two doctors in attendance at the hospital; but he could not see how that result could be effected until the end of the year. If any member of committee could point out how it could be done, he would support him. But he was most decidedly opposed to allotting beds in the manner suggested.

Another confusion argument ensued.

Mr. Wynne objected to Mr. Black's view of the situation. He could not see any reason why Dr. Lamb's request should not be granted. He said he wanted beds for poor patients. Well, the hospital was for the benefit of poor people, and not for influential people, such as were some of those who had signed the petition. [More confusion.] It looked to him as if the doctors thought they owned the hospital, and could do as they liked with it. He could not understand the division of beds matter at all, but it seemed Dr. Lamb offered his services gratuitously.

Mr. Griffith said that if the committee was going to have Dr. Lamb as honorary doctor, there must be some arrangement made between them which would work to the satisfaction of each. How was that to be done? If anyone could suggest a satisfactory method, he would support it. But, under the suggested arrangement, who was to be the responsible man to whom the committee would look for the institution being

being properly attended to? At present, Dr. Veech was our paid medical officer, and we look to him. But suppose a patient goes in who is not properly one of the committee's patients, who shall look after him? It appeared to him the committee would have no control over the doctors at all; yet, if anything went seriously wrong, all the blame therefor would fall on the committee. Then, again, supposing the hospital to be full with these doctor's paying patients, and an accident case comes along. The subject of an accident must be admitted without any reference to doctor or committee-man; and which doctor is to be sent for to attend to it?

Mr. Stockwell: The hospital doctor, of course.

Mr. Griffith: Exactly; but who will be "the" hospital doctor under such circumstances? What stipulations are to be made with Dr. Lamb, and what is to become of the accident patient if all the beds are full? Is one of Dr. Lamb's patients to be turned out to make room for him? These were points on which he would like some very decided information. However, the report did not say that a second medical man must be appointed. It said, "If in the meantime it could be arranged to allot Dr. Lamb one or two beds"——

Then there was another confused argument, in which several members took part. Mr. Wynne was understood to say something about the circumstances of Dr. Veech's appointment.

Mr. Windred jumped up, and, addressing Mr. Wynne, said, "You were at the meeting at which Dr. Veech was appointed, and ought to recollect the circumstances." Mr. Windred explained that applications were invited for the medical officer; there was nothing about tenders for two doctors. Dr. Lamb applied in terms which were not in accordance with the committee's ideas, and the end of it was that Dr. Veech was chosen.

Mr. Wynne said he recollected that Dr. Lamb's application was a very vague one. It said something about being appointed "on the committee's terms."

Mr. Windred: Yes; and the committee's terms were £40 a year; and Dr. Veech had given satisfaction, and he was retained in the position.

Mr. Wynne: Supposing Dr. Lamb had offered then to do the work honorary?

Mr. Windred: Then I would have been one of the first to support him; but he did not do so then.

Mr. Neilson proceeded to urge his motion.

The Chairman turned up the minutes of the annual meeting, and read a passage from them, showing that Mr. Neilson moved an amendment with a view of having Dr. Lamb appointed.

Mr. Finch said he could not see how they could guarantee any doctor any beds.

Mr. Neilson persisted in his advocacy of Dr. Lamb's claim for consideration. The report said that "In the meantime it could be arranged"——

Mr. Griffith: "If." It says, "If it could be arranged."

Mr. Neilson (reading from the report): "In the meantime"——

Mr. Griffith: No; "if in the meantime"——

Mr. Neilson: There is no "if" about it.

Mr. Griffith: Pardon me; there is.

Mr Neilson (looking closely at the report): There is "if," but it is not after meantime. (Laughter).

Mr. Neilson said he would again move his resolution, namely, "That Dr. Lamb be allotted some of the beds for the use of patients who have come under his care and who require further treatment in hospital." If this were done, everything would be amicably settled; and there was no difficulty in working it.

Mr. Wynne: "The motion wants writing out." If the motion was written he would second it. He knew very well it would be carried, as then we would be complying with the wishes of the public and acting for the benefit of the institution. At present the hospital was being injured through this trouble about the doctors. He saw in a paper that through this difficulty Cumnock people would not get up any sports for the hospital this year, which was to be regretted. But he believed that Drs. Lamb and Veech would work well together.

Mr. Windred reminded the meeting that at last meeting Dr. Veech was asked whether it was true, as the report stated, that he had said he would work with Dr. Lamb, and he distinctly stated that it was not.

Mr. Wynne repeated that he would second the motion if it was written out by Mr. Neilson.

The motion was then written, and submitted by the chairman.

Mr. Griffith said if the motion were carried it practically gave the hospital over to the doctors. He hoped members would consider well what they were doing before they voted for it. He maintained that the committee's first care and anxiety was for the poor and needy, and not for patients who could afford to pay doctors, and had comfortable homes in which they could be treated. To this end, the committee must have absolute control of the hospital; and it must be careful to not run the institution into such a state as would perhaps induce Dr. Veech to resign. So far, neither the mover nor the seconder of the motion had shown how their scheme was going to work. It was all very well to say, "Oh! it will work all right." That would not do. The committee at present employs Dr. Veech, and if anything went wrong it looked to him. But under this proposed arrangement, if there were any complaints, who, then, must the committee look to?

Mr. Wynne said that in large towns—such, for instance, as Orange—they had more than one doctor.

Mr. Griffith: Yes; and they are always in trouble.

The Chairman proceeded to put the motion, when ——

Mr. Packham said he would propose an amendment, He would move—"That Dr. Lamb be not appointed, and that the treasurer be empowered to employ Dr. Lamb when he is wanted."

Messrs. Griffith and Finch rose to second this.

Mr. Windred failed to see that it was an amendment on Mr. Neilson's motion.

This point was discussed, and then Mr. Packham said that as there was doubt on the subject, he would submit it as a second resolution.

Mr. Griffith said he still could not see how Mr. Neilson's motion was to be made to work satisfactorily; but he thought that if Dr. Lamb's services were required he should be called in and be paid by the committee.

The

The Chairman then put Mr. Neilson's motion, for which only the mover and seconder (Neilson and Wynne) voted, all other members voting against it.

Mr. Packham's resolution was then submitted and carried, only Mr. Neilson's hand being held up against it.

The Result.

By request, Mr. Read read the passage in the report which had reference to the proposed fever ward; to the cost of which the inspector had objected.

Mr. Black submitted a resolution to the effect that a reply to the report be sent to the Chief Secretary, stating that the matters therein referred to had been attended to.

A general discussion ensued as to how the subjects should be set forth, but eventually the meeting seemed to consider that this would be properly attended to.

Donation.

The secretary acknowledged receipt of £3 from Mr. McCulloch, of Buckinbah; and on the motion of Messrs. Black and Packham, it was ordered to be acknowledged with thanks.

Visiting Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Garlick, seconded by Mr. Neilson, Mr. G. Packham was put on the Visiting Committee for the ensuing three months.

Accounts.

The secretary read the following list of accounts, namely:—Carriage, 15s. 8d.; vegetables, 11s. 6d.; gas, £1 2s.; W. Starr, bricks, &c., £1 11s. 6d.; H. A. Bennett, repairs, £2 7s.; R. Thomson, bread, £1 4s. 1d.; G. Packham, milk, £2 9s. 6d.; J. Packham, butter, &c., £1 6s. 2d.; C. Parker, groceries, £4 10s. 5d.; J. T. Parslow, junr., meat, £2 4s. 6d.; salaries and wages, £17 5s. 10d. Total, £35 15s. 2d.

The meeting then terminated at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 12 July, 1900.

Herewith I have the honor to place in your hands a petition, signed by 650 residents of the district of Molong in favour of having "two medical" officers appointed to the hospital at Molong, as set forth in the petition, in place of "only one" as at present, for the following reasons, viz.:—

1. For the more efficient working of the institution, because, when the medical officer happens to be called away on some emergency case, and delayed, possibly, twelve, twenty, or thirty hours, the hospital during his absence is left entirely without any medical aid or assistance, and this, the petitioners consider, could be easily avoided and provided for by the appointment of "two" medical officers, in place of only one medical officer, as at present.

2. A large majority of subscribers to the hospital are opposed to the institution being managed under such circumstances, more especially as Dr. Lamb, the Government Medical Officer for the district, has freely offered his medical services gratuitously, but which the hospital committee have repeatedly declined to accept.

3. By this means the subscribers have been forced to approach you by petition, so that you may take the necessary steps to have a second medical officer, viz., Dr. Lamb, appointed for the more satisfactory and efficient management of the institution.

4. It is the wish of the petitioners, and a large majority of the subscribers, that Dr. Lamb's application and services should be accepted by the committee; but they emphatically decline to do so, as the correspondence and newspaper clippings in your office, and submitted by me from time to time, will prove beyond any dispute or cavil.

5. Unless a second medical officer is appointed, it will have the effect of causing subscribers to withdraw their subscriptions, thereby shutting up the institution.

6. The institution is subsidised by the Government, and the petitioners, therefore, feeling aggrieved at the refusal of the committee to accept Dr. Lamb's application, feel that they have no alternative but to approach you in the matter, so that the Government may see the necessity of at once stepping in with the view of having (as the petitioners request) the prayer of the petition carried into effect by appointing an additional medical officer for the better management of the institution.

Hoping the matter will receive your earliest and most favourable consideration.

Yours, &c.,
ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

PETITION.

To the Honorable John See, Colonial Secretary,—

Honorable Sir, Molong, 21 May, 1900.

We, the undersigned residents of Molong, Cummock, Catombal, Baldry, Garra, Cudal, Manildra, and surrounding districts, desire to bring under your notice the way in which the management of the Molong Hospital is conducted.

Honorable Sir, the Molong district is a large one, and the hospital doctor is often called away to attend patients at long distances; consequently the hospital patients are left for a considerable length of time without the services of a medical man. And, as there are frequently cases of sickness and accidents which require immediate attention arriving in town that are subjects for the hospital during the medical officer's absence, we, the undersigned petitioners, respectfully appeal to you, Honorable Sir, to take the necessary steps to appoint a second medical gentleman to the Molong Hospital.

Dr. Lamb, the Government Medical Officer for the district of Molong, has frequently applied to the committee of the Molong Hospital for a portion of the beds of the institution—without remuneration—but the majority of the committee has on every occasion refused his application, giving as their reason that one medical man was quite sufficient for the efficient working of the institution.

Therefore, Honorable Sir, your petitioners (with all due respect to the gentlemen composing the Molong Hospital Committee) beg to differ from them, and assert that one medical gentleman is not sufficient, and cannot efficiently attend to the patients in the institution.

And moreover, Honorable Sir, your petitioners feel that a very great injustice has been done by the Molong hospital committee, not only to the Government Medical Officer (Mr. Lamb), but also to a very large portion of this community who, being his patients, do and may require the professional services of Dr. Lamb, by being denied the right to use the institution that is so liberally supported by them, should they at any time require it.

Your petitioners, therefore, Honorable Sir, ask you to take their petition into your most favourable consideration, and allot a portion of the beds of the institution (Molong Hospital) for the benefit of the Government Medical Officer (Dr. Lamb) and his patients, who may seek admission thereto.

We are, Honorable Sir, your obedient servants.

[Here follow 653 signatures.]

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 17 July, 1900.

On leaving Molong on Monday, I was credibly informed that the Molong Hospital committee intend to take no notice of the influentially-signed petition (signed by 653 names) presented by me and the Mayor of Molong (Mr. Wynne, J.P.) *re* the long-pending hospital dispute.

No time, I hope, will be lost in sending an official letter to the hospital committee intimating your decision, and calling upon them to furnish a reply, and also the names (in full) of the subscribers to the hospital that I have asked for some weeks back, but yet received no reply from the committee. I hope you will not allow them to sit upon your decision as a Minister of the Crown, as they have done nine-tenths of the residents of Molong and the general voice of the public in the locality.

Hoping the matter will receive your usual immediate attention.

I have, &c.,
A. ROSS, M.D.

Dr. Andrew Ross to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 17 July, 1900.

Before leaving Molong last night I was informed the Molong Hospital committee intended to take no notice of the Minister's (Hon. John See) decision *re* the Molong Hospital and appointment of second medical officer and the petition that was presented to him last Thursday by Dr. Ross, M.L.A., Mr. Wynne, J.P. (Mayor of Molong), and Mr. R. Scott, J.P.

I need not say that nine-tenths of the inhabitants are much pleased at the Minister's decision. No time should be lost in sending the Minister's decision (in reply to the influentially signed petition, containing 653 names) to the hospital committee, to afford them an opportunity of forwarding a reply without delay.

May I ask you to kindly favour me with a copy of the letter that was sent to the hospital committee, conveying the Colonial Secretary's decision in the matter, and you will oblige,

Yours faithfully,
A. ROSS, M.D.

N.B.—Has the Molong Hospital committee yet condescended to furnish you with a list of the subscribers to the Molong Hospital,* in reply to my question; if not, may I ask you to insist on the list being forwarded to you without delay.—A.R.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 18 July, 1900.

To me it seems self-evident that the Government have power to compel the Molong Hospital committee to entertain the application and offer made by Dr. Lamb, to be appointed a second medical officer for the more efficient working of the institution, but which the committee have repeatedly refused to entertain.

The petition presented by me, and signed by 653 residents of the district of Molong, say that under the circumstances one medical officer is not enough, and they demand the appointment of two for the more efficient working of the hospital, for the following, among other, reasons:—That, when the medical officer happens to be called away into the country on an emergency case, delaying him probably for many hours, no one is in attendance to look after cases brought to the hospital in his absence suffering from serious accidents—of which, of late, several serious cases have occurred. It is for this reason that the residents have petitioned for the appointment of a second medical officer to render medical services when required in cases of serious accidents, and their request is a just and reasonable one.

To remove any doubt, it is to me evident that the Government have a right to interfere, seeing that the institution is subsidised by the state, and the petitioners, under these circumstances, insist on the appointment of two medical officers in place of only one, for the more efficient working of the institution.

The 11th section of the Public Hospitals Act provides for such cases as your petitioners point out:—"The committee of any hospital shall annually appoint a treasurer, and shall also appoint a secretary, a medical officer, warden, matron, and any other officer or servant they may deem necessary for the efficient working of such hospital."

The last part of this clause is clear enough that the committee have power at any time to appoint "any other officer or servant," and this is what your petitioners insist on and complain, viz., that the committee have repeatedly refused to appoint Dr. Lamb to meet the wishes of the petitioners, and for the more efficient working of the institution. It is for this reason that the residents have, by their petition, asked for your protection, and that steps be taken to compel the committee to accept Dr. Lamb's offer and gratuitous services to meet the wishes of the petitioners and nine-tenths of the general public.

Yours faithfully,
A. ROSS, M.D.

* The list of subscribers to the Molong Hospital, for the year 1899, was laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly on the 25th July, 1900.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 23 July, 1900.

May I ask you what steps, if any, you intend to take to have two medical officers appointed for the more efficient management of the Molong Hospital, in compliance with the petition presented to you and signed by no less than 653 residents in the Molong district? The public are anxiously waiting your decision in this long-pending matter, especially those who signed the petition asking for the appointment of Dr. Lamb, the Government Medical Officer, as an additional medical officer for the institution, his services having been offered gratuitously.

Awaiting an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
A. ROSS, M.D.

Minute of the Chief Secretary.

RELATING to the subject-matter of the petition what power has the Department got to deal with it?

J.S., 23/7/00.

The Government has no power to carry out the wish of the petitioners. Section XI of the Hospital Act places the whole power of appointments in the hands of the committee.—A.E.H.

Dr. Ross informed, 24/7/00.

The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 July, 1900.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, and the petition presented at this office by you, signed by 650 residents of the district of Molong, in favour of having two medical officers appointed to the staff of the local hospital, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that the Government have no power to carry out the wish of the petitioners, as Section XI of the Public Hospitals Act 1898 places the whole power of appointments of such officers in the hands of the committee of the institution. A copy of the Act referred to is enclosed herewith for your information.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Dr. Andrew Ross, M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 2 August, 1900.

When lately in company with the Mayor of Molong (Mr. Wynne, J.P.) and Mr. R. Scott, J.P., I presented a petition to you signed by 653 of the most influential residents of Molong, requesting the appointment of a second medical officer for the more efficient management of the Molong Hospital. You promised the deputation that then waited on you that unless the second doctor was appointed by the committee that the subsidy would be stopped. Since then, and to my great surprise, I am informed that the Government have lately paid the subsidy. If so, what can I, as the representative of the district, think of such undeserved treatment? It is simply something not only extraordinary but even degrading to me in the eyes of my constituents to be treated after this fashion, and tends to belittle me in the eyes of the general public—say nothing of treating the prayer of the petitioners with what seems to me nothing short of worse than ridicule and contempt. It may not have been done with your knowledge or approval; but, be this as it may, it is far from being complimentary to me in my capacity as the member for the district to turn round on me in this fashion, and without offering some reasonable excuse for doing so.

Yours faithfully,
A. ROSS, M.D.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[1s. 3d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPERATING THEATRE FOR THE ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

(REPORT OF A DEPUTATION WHICH WAITED UPON THE CHIEF SECRETARY ON 25TH APRIL, 1899, ASKING FOR A GRANT OF £2,000 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING A NEW.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 12 July, 1900.

REPORT of a Deputation which waited upon the Chief Secretary on the 25th April, 1899, asking for a grant of £2,000 for the purpose of erecting a new Operating Theatre for the St. Vincent's Hospital.

AT 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1899, a deputation waited upon the Chief Secretary, the Hon. J. N. Brunker, at his office, composed of members of the Medical Staff of St. Vincent's Hospital and Members of the Legislative Assembly, for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain from the Government a grant of £2,000 on behalf of that institution.

PRESENT:—

Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., Treasurer,
Colonel Williams, Senior Surgeon,
Dr. Fairfax Ross, Senior Physician.
} St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. McCarthy,
Dr. O'Neill,
Dr. Scot Skirving,
Dr. C. H. Maher,
Dr. Odillo Maher,
Dr. Kenna,
Dr. Mullens,
Dr. Müller,
Dr. A. A. Cohen,
Mr. H. Copeland, M.L.A.,
Mr. J. Ashton, M.L.A.,
Mr. Clarke, M.L.A.,
Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.,
Mr. T. Waddell, M.L.A.,
Mr. D. Davis, M.L.A.,
Mr. W. W. Davis, M.L.A.,
Mr. F. A. Byrne, M.L.A.,
Mr. J. S. Hawthorne, M.L.A.,
Mr. P. E. Quinn, M.L.A.,
Mr. W. J. Spruson, M.L.A.,
Mr. J. A. K. Mackay, M.L.A.,
Mr. W. J. Ferris, M.L.A.,
Mr. W. G. Spence, M.L,A.,
Mr. J. G. Carroll, M.L.A.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Hughes, M.L.C.

MR. HUGHES: I have the honor to introduce a deputation, consisting of the Medical Staff of St. Vincent's Hospital and Members of the Legislative Assembly, with a view to asking the Government to make a grant of £2,000 upon similar conditions to those of 1870 and 1892. The Government of Sir Henry Parkes and the Government of Sir George Dibbs granted each of them a sum of £1,000, conditionally that it was devoted to the interests of the hospital. *The purpose for which the present grant is required is for the construction of an operating theatre.*

I would like to point out that this hospital, which has become a prominent institution of our city, has existed exclusively, with the exception of the two grants which I have mentioned, upon voluntary donations. Since the opening of the hospital, the enormous sum of £153,000 has been spent on its maintenance, and the cost of land and building.

CHIEF SECRETARY: For what period?

MR. HUGHES: Since 1857. The cost of the land and buildings to date has been £53,532. This is an extraordinary debit. The hospital is entirely unsectarian. On account of its position, it has become the hospital for the reception of such accidents as those which frequently occur on the Randwick racecourse, the football ground and polo ground, bicycle track, and, in fact, in all places devoted to sports, which I am sorry to say are rather fruitful of accidents, necessitating immediate and prompt treatment. The particular hospital to which these accidents naturally go is St. Vincent's. It is with a view of rendering that prompt assistance, and of having the appurtenances of the hospital up to date, that the deputation urge upon you the necessity of possessing an operating theatre of a modern kind.

Mr. Copeland: I shall not detain you more than a minute, Mr. Brunker; I think it will be better for the professional gentlemen, who have full knowledge of this matter, to occupy whatever time you can spare. It seems to me, sir, that there is no institution in the country more deserving of the support of the Government than this hospital. It relieves the Government of a very much larger expense than anything they are now asked for.

You will notice that it is close upon seven years since the Government gave them assistance at all. I received a report this morning from the Prince Alfred Hospital, in which I notice that the Government subsidy for last year to Prince Alfred Hospital is £4,600. This St. Vincent's Hospital receives no annual subsidy from the Government, and it is seven years since they have received anything in the shape of a grant at all. So, if you will divide that £2,000 over the seven years during which they have received no subsidy, while the Prince Alfred Hospital has doubtless been receiving four or five thousand pounds per annum, you will see that the £2,000 will come to less than £300 a year, while the Prince Alfred Hospital received last year £4,600.

It cannot be disputed that one institution is doing quite as good work as the other, only the St. Vincent's Hospital is doing about half the amount of work the Prince Alfred is doing; but it is an institution that might well receive Government aid.

When we think for a moment of the number of institutions in the country which receive Government subsidies, none of these are to be mentioned in the same breath with an institution like this, doing Christian work, carried on for the express and sole purpose of relieving the sick and the wounded.

I shall not occupy your time any longer, Mr. Brunker, but I only hope you will see your way clear without any difficulty whatever, to grant this sum of £2,000, which is an absolute necessity, and by the aid of which they will be able to perform their operations with something like comfort and skill.

Dr. Ross: Our object is to make our hospital as perfect and complete as possible, and in order to do that we must be thoroughly up to date in our methods.

Our treatment of diseases has always been most successful, especially our treatment of pneunomia and other complaints; but nowadays a more scientific treatment is coming in, and we find now that we have not the apparatus in our hospital which we need, for preventing disease, not only for curing it. That is all I wish to say, sir.

Colonel Williams: I have the honor, sir, to have been connected with this hospital as senior surgeon, on the staff of honorary medical officers, for over fifteen years. I have seen the hospital grow, and I have seen the utter inadequacy of the present operating-room to meet the modern requirements of surgery. In the report of the hospital for 1898, received this morning, a summary of operations is given, in which 763 were done during that year, a large proportion of them being operations of a most serious character.

In addition, sir, to the general requirements of the operating-room, and these requirements are most specially needed; because, unless you have an operating-room up to date in every principle of modern surgical sanitation, you cannot get good results; in fact, it is a question whether you are justified in operating in certain cases unless you have the proper room to do it in.

In addition, sir, to it being a general hospital, I should like to point out that it is not generally known that the women and children of the permanent military forces who are entitled to medical attendance are received there, and yet the hospital only receives from the military authorities the paltry sum of £25 a year. It does not matter whether I send in ten or twenty cases in a year, or whether they are there a week or six weeks, £25 a year is graciously received. Every attention is given to these patients, as if they were paying the full rates.

I do urge, sir, that the question of this grant for the operating-room may receive every consideration.

Mr. Hughes: I think I might add a few words to what has been said. During those times in 1872, when Sir Henry Parkes made the first grant of £1,000—of course that was before my time—that was made at a time when the hospital was embarking in large expense for building. The £1,000 given by Sir George Dibbs' Government later on, which was during the term of my office as Treasurer, was under like circumstances.

Now, the authorities of St. Vincent's Hospital have taken upon themselves to provide an institution that is unique in itself, I understand; and that is a hospice—a small building on the last portion of land they bought, to start a hospice for the receipt of dying patients.

The difficulty is that none of these hospitals can take in an absolutely hopeless case unless the prospect of death is near. They cannot fill up the beds with patients who are not likely to recover, and whose cases are likely to drag on for months and months, at the expense of those who are at present in urgent need of accommodation. I believe the only place open for the reception of such patients is the Hospice for the Dying in Victoria-street, adjoining the hospital. That has been carried on under some difficulties, and I may say at the present moment we are looking out for a place in which we can carry it on better for the benefit of the patients. That will take a much larger expense than that we now ask, but for that we are not coming to you. We are quite satisfied with the small fund we have got in hand to make a purchase for putting it on a better basis.

There is another matter in which the hospital has a claim on the Government. You remember some time ago—our friend, Mr. Davis, of the Water and Sewerage Board, will be able to confirm what I now say—there was serious trouble with some of the hospitals regarding their sewerage rates. St. Vincent's has paid their sewerage rate, and, even lately, we have paid the rates up to the present time simply on the understanding that one hospital would be treated the same as another with regard to that,

I do not want to draw invidious comparisons, but I want to point out that through the action of the Government the Water and Sewerage Board has had to contribute something like a thousand pounds in overdue sewerage rates to Prince Alfred Hospital. That is a large sum to wipe off, in addition to the amount Mr. Copeland mentioned.

Most patients who come to us are absolute pauper patients, who cannot afford to pay anything whatever.

I may also point out this: that some years ago the Railway Benevolent Institution saw the representative of the hospitals, and an arrangement was made by which they paid for their own patients at any of these hospitals. Now, these railway patients are received, and at the end of the year the Railway authorities distribute the balance of their funds *pro rata* according to the patients that have been received. St. Vincent's is on a par with the leading hospitals, the Prince Alfred and the Sydney.

Finally,

Finally, sir, I want to call your attention to this, that the cost of maintaining these patients is something very small as compared with the cost of maintenance in any other hospital. Of course, there is a reason for that—the sisters and others give their services free for the benefit of the poor. The average income of St. Vincent's has never exceeded the amount shown in the present balance-sheet, about £5,300. With an income not exceeding that amount they have been able to maintain a very large number of patients. Altogether, 9,309 patients were treated at St. Vincent's Hospital last year—1,665 indoor and 7,644 outdoor—at a cost of only £5,300 for the year's maintenance, which works out to a cost of approximately 10s. per head per annum.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Hughes has very kindly referred to the question of rates remitted to Prince Alfred Hospital. As a matter of fact, the Prince Alfred Hospital had an amount of about £1,000 due to the Water and Sewerage Board, and Mr. Reid very kindly instructed the Board to forego the collecting of these rates; and if the Prince Alfred Hospital could be treated in that manner, others might be put on all-fours with them. The Prince Alfred Hospital have had a special sewer constructed through their ground at a cost of £15,000.

I would point out that the Prince Alfred Hospital has had their rates remitted, and I think other hospitals might be entitled also to have theirs.

Dr. McCarthy: I would draw attention to the unsectarian nature of the institution. Persons of any persuasion, either Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mohammetans, and so on, are free to avail themselves of its benefits. The clergymen of the various denominations are admitted at all times.

We request the Government, through you, Mr. Brunker, to grant us this money. We wish to advance, to keep abreast of the times. The ambition of our institution in this respect is not to be behind-hand.

No doubt we cannot, we do not, claim this grant as a matter of right, or as any claim upon the Government; we have no actual claim on the Government—we know that whatever is granted to us will be as a matter of grace. The granting of this will give satisfaction not alone to the Sisters of the Hospital and to those connected with it, but to the entire community. No doubt you will agree with us, that any money expended in the direction in which we request will be money well spent. And the granting of this money will give encouragement to every member of the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital to still further advance the institution, and to advance and increase his sphere of usefulness.

Chief Secretary: Mr. Hughes and Gentlemen, I am very pleased to receive this deputation to-day, in view of contributing to the more perfect system which you wish to adopt in connection with St. Vincent's Hospital. I say that, not only because my sympathies are strongly with you, not only from the representations that you have made here to-day, but from the representations that are received from the general public with regard to the treatment administered to patients and the liberal way in which they are received in St. Vincent's Hospital.

With this assurance, I am sure that you need no further words from me to convince you of my desire to do everything I possibly can, not only for the purpose of making your institution as complete and perfect as possible, but also to exercise my best efforts to make every institution similarly enabled to carry out their work in the most perfect manner.

You are, of course, aware that Ministers who occupy the same position as I do are here simply to administer the law just as they find it. Reference has been made to the small amount received by St. Vincent's Hospital. In consideration of the large amount of work that they do—and very excellent work it is, and done in the interests of every section of the community—it has only received a very small sum in comparison with other institutions of a similar character.

Now, the law prohibits the Ministers from making concessions to that institution which are given to other institutions; the law prohibits it, and I dare say those of you who are acquainted with the law thoroughly understand the assertion which I am making. It is not my fault that the law has limited the amount of assistance to this hospital as compared with other institutions. It is simply because we have a law to administer, and have to carry it out.

So far as I am individually concerned, as I said at the outset, you have my strongest sympathy; and, with perfect knowledge, irrespective of what you have said to-day with regard to the liberal treatment that patients receive at St. Vincent's Hospital, I shall have very much pleasure in bringing the representations made by this influential deputation before the Cabinet, and trust that I may be able to succeed in obtaining what you actually require.

I know from my observation in various hospitals throughout the Colony that there is a great lack of accommodation with regard to their operating theatres. Most of those I have seen have been lacking in this direction, which is an absolute necessity, and, in fact, are far from being complete.

I may say that I think it is the duty of the Government to render such assistance as to have institutions such as St. Vincent's Hospital made as perfect and complete as any institution in the world. It is the duty and the right of the public to have these institutions rendered in every respect fully adapted to the purposes for which they are established.

I shall be glad to give you my assistance, and shall make a representation to the Cabinet about it to-day.

[The Deputation then withdrew.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[3d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(PETITION FROM F. B. BOYCE, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, REDFERN, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 *September*, 1900.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held in St. Paul's School, Redfern, and well attended,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the following resolutions were passed thereat :—

1. That, in view of the distress and suffering which are so often consequent on old age, this meeting is of opinion that some active steps should be taken by the State to give satisfactory and permanent relief.
2. That, in the opinion of this meeting, a well-devised scheme of old age pensions will alone satisfactorily meet and relieve the existing conditions.
3. That the Chairman be requested to embody the foregoing resolutions in a Petition, to be signed by him and presented to Parliament on behalf of this meeting.

And your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

F. B. BOYCE,
Chairman of Public Meeting.

12 September, 1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(PETITION FROM THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 *November*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Sydney, President of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, in view of the severe distress so often consequent on old age, the Synod is of opinion that a well-devised system of pensions for the aged should be at once passed by the Parliament.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration and grant such relief as your Honorable House may deem fit.

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

WM. SZ. SYDNEY.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BROKEN HILL AND DISTRICT IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 *November*, 1900.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, certain Residents of Broken Hill and District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

(1.) That, in view of the distress and suffering which are so often consequent on old age, your Petitioners are of opinion that some active steps should be taken by the State to give satisfactory and permanent relief.

(2.) That a well-devised scheme of old-age pensions will alone satisfactorily meet and relieve the existing conditions.

And your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

[*Here follow* 2,400 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK.

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1900.)

Printed under No. 18 *Report from Printing Committee*, 29 *November*, 1900.

Sir, National Park Trust Office, Sydney, 24 November, 1900.

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to submit to you their Report for the past year.

During the year Mr. James Sinclair Taylor McGowen, M.P., has been appointed a Trustee of the Park in place of Dr. Maurice O'Connor, M.R.C.P., deceased; and Mr. John Barnes Nicholson, M.P., was appointed a Trustee in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the "Public Trusts Act, 1897." Trustees.

The increasing popularity of the National Park, offering as it does such a healthful stretch of country, diversified and exhilarating in every aspect, is evidenced in a very important degree by the number of visitors greatly increased during the year, many of them being visitors from other colonies, with whom the Park is in great favour. Others include travellers and tourists from all parts. Visitors.

Additional public interest is recognised in the picturesque rivers, ports, and their shores, and in the nearness of the ocean itself. The prevailing note of comment is one of satisfaction.

The principal work carried out during the year is as follows:— Work carried out.

The necessary repairs to the pavilion have been carried out with advantage to its usefulness. A room has been added to the lessee's quarters. Store-room and a linen-room have been fitted up in a part of the building which will be found most convenient. A wash-house and laundry have been built, fitted with fixed troughs and boilers, also other conveniences.

The pavilion has been entirely repainted inside and out effectively.

The accommodation having been in so many details made adequate is a good deal more availed of, and fully appreciated. Accommodation

Additions have been made to the building occupied by the Ranger at Yenabilli, and a new boat-shed has been built in a convenient place there. Yenabilli.

Many useless trees and a great deal of fallen timber and scrub have been burnt off, thus affording more feed for the deer. The animals are in good health, and they are increasing in numbers. Deer Park

Ornamental trees and shelter trees in considerable number have been planted. They are making good growth. Plantations.

The older plantations, affording necessary shade, are much in favour, and largely availed of as picnic places.

The river has been cleared of trees and logs which interfered with navigation. New beacons have been placed in different parts of the river to define clearly the navigable channel. Saltwater River.

This portion of the stream has been kept well cleared of fallen timber and logs which impeded the navigation. Freshwater River.

Several places on the banks have been cleared, and seats, &c., provided for the comfort and use of picnic parties and visitors.

The birds and animals continue to do well, and are increasing their numbers. Aviary.

Several very interesting presents of birds have been made to the Trustees during the year. Much interest is shown by the public in this part of the Park and its bird-life.

The flora and fauna of the Park are strictly protected, so preserving the chief natural features of the place. Flora and fauna

Many parts of the roads were much cut up by the heavy and continuous winter rains. Lady Carrington and Waterfal roads.

Roadways and culverts have now been repaired, and this beautiful and interesting drive is in much favour during the summer months.

The roads and pathways leading through different sections of the Park have been put in repair, and kept in good order. Roads and pathways

 About

About 1¼ mile of the main road from Loftus to Audley has been re-formed and widened, and new culverts put in where required.

Military road. The Military road, leading from Audley to the site of the Field-firing Range, is in course of formation, and will be completed in a short time.

By-laws. The revised by-laws have been lettered on boards specially made for the purpose, and placed in the most conspicuous and popular places.

Punt. The punt used as a floating jetty at Audley has undergone a thorough overhaul and been redecked and coppered, making it sound and serviceable.

Launches and boats. The launches and boats have been repainted, and are in good order and condition.

Warumbul. A capacious brick tank has been built with water storage of upwards of 30,000 gallons, which will give a sufficient supply for all purposes. Connections by pipes have been placed with fire-hose attachments, so that any risk is minimised.

Additional outbuildings have been erected, and house and domestic accommodation added to, and improvements made, and renovations attended to.

Fencing. A paddock of about 50 acres has been fenced, in which several ornamental and useful trees have been planted for the purpose of improving the surroundings.

Post office. A daily mail has now been established to and from Warumbul.

Telephone. The telephone line has been opened between Audley and Warumbul, and is a great convenience to visitors, as communication can now be made to all parts of the city.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Chairman.

The Honorable The Chief Secretary.

DR. REVENUE and Expenditure from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900. CR.

Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount voted by Parliament for 1899 and 1900	4,000 0 0		By Balance	.....	1,795 13 8
Royalty on clay, rents, hire of launch, &c.	243 12 3		General improvements, making and maintaining roads, &c..	2,790 13 2	
		4,243 12 3	Timber and building materials, &c.	241 17 9	
Balance	.....	1,416 3 10	General carpentry.....	237 17 7	
			Office rent	65 0 0	
			Horse fodder, bird feed, repairs to vehicles, harness, &c. ...	128 13 11	
			Salaries—Secretary, Rangers, &c.	400 0 0	
					3,864 2 5
	£	5,659 16 1		£	5,659 16 1

M. MALONEY,
Secretary.

FRANK FARNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESERVES FOR PARKS AND PUBLIC RECREATION, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee*, 26 *June*, 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7th November, 1899, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) The total area of reserves for parks and public recreation in each "municipality in the county of Cumberland.

"(2.) The sum granted in each of such municipalities out of the Parks "Vote during the last financial year."

(*Mr. Dugald Thomson.*)

RETURN showing total areas of all public parks and recreation grounds within municipalities in county of Cumberland, and the sums granted in respect of same during the last financial year.

Date of Return, 31st December, 1899.

Municipality.	Reserve or Park.	How Appropriated.	Date of Appropriation.	Area.	Total Area in Municipality.	Amount Granted.	Total Amount Granted.
				a. r. p.	a r. p.	£	£
Ashfield	Ashfield Park	Proclaimed	18 Dec., 1885	15 1 19		125	
	Victoria Square	Private dedication.		abt. 0 3 24		Nil.	
	Albert Parade	,,	,,	1 0 0		Nil.	
					17 1 3		125
Annandale	Reserve, Piper-street	,,	,,	abt. 0 3 28	0 3 28	Nil.	Nil.
Alexandria	Alexandria Park	Proclaimed	18 October, 1889	10 0 0		75	
	Erskineville Park (part)	,,	28 July, 1885	abt. 14 3 8		part 75	
					24 3 8		150
Auburn	Auburn Park	,,	26 March, 1898	8 0 26	8 0 26	25	25
Balmain	Easton Park	,,	9 May, 1890	4 3 17		50	
	Gladstone Park	,,	28 July, 1885	5 0 0¼		50	
	Birchgrove Park	,,	13 October, 1893	13 2 18		50	
	Punch Park	Purchase by Municipal Council.		2 0 20		Nil.	
	Elkington Park	,,	,,	6 0 0		Nil.	
	White Bay Recreation Reserve	Dedicated	9 Sept., 1899	8 0 17		Nil.	
					39 2 32¼		150
Bankstown	Bankstown (Upper) Park	Dedicated	15 Sept., 1891	21 0 0		10	
	Reserve at Bankstown	,,	23 April, 1895	5 0 17½		10	
	George's River	,,	8 October, 1898	1 0 4		Nil.	
	,, ,,	,,	8 ,, 1898	8 1 36		Nil.	
	Salt Pan Creek	,,	8 ,, 1898	3 3 20		Nil.	
	,, ,,	,,	8 ,, 1898	8 0 18		Nil.	
	Reserve 29,582	Notified	8 July, 1899	5 1 15		Nil.	
					52 3 30½		20

[600 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £10 11s. 3d.]

Municipality	Reserve or Park	How Appropriated	Date of Appropriation	Area	Total Area in Municipality	Amount Granted	Total Amount Granted
				a r p	a r p	£	£
Botany	Banks Meadow Rec Res	Dedicated	12 March, 1869	10 2 25¼			
	,, ,, ,,	,,	28 June, 1878	5 0 0			
	Booralee Park	Proclaimed	17 Sept, 1886	10 0 0			
					25 2 25¼	30	30
Botany North	.			Nil		Nil	Nil
Burwood	Burwood Park	Proclaimed	28 July, 1885	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	40
Cabramatta and Canley Vale.	Reserve 28,554	Notified	26 Nov, 1898	22 0 29	22 0 29	Nil	Nil
Camden (part within County Cumberland)				Nil		Nil	Nil.
Campbelltown	Reserve 23,264	Notified	8 Nov, 1895	16 1 20		Nil	
	Reserve, Campbelltown	Dedicated	4 February, 1876	2 2 25		30	
	Reserve 28,561	Notified	26 Nov, 1898	14 0 24		Nil	
					33 0 29		30
Camperdown	Camperdown Park	Proclaimed	28 July, 1885	11 1 8½		50	
	Victoria Park (University)	,,	16 August, 1887	23 3 16		250 Special Vote	
					35 0 24½		300
Canterbury .	Canterbury Park	,,	13 October, 1893	19 0 20¾		40	
	Croydon Park	,,	17 April, 1888	9 0 35		15	
					28 1 15¾		55
Castlereagh .				Nil		Nil	Nil.
Concord	Public Park, Longbottom	Dedicated	8 May, 1886	66 2 15		15	
	Reserve, Village of Longbottom	,,	15 June, 1877	34 3 30		25	
	,, Cabarita Point	,,	21 April, 1880	24 1 0		25	
	,, Hen and Chicken Bay	,,	21 ,, 1880	3 1 20		Nil	
	,, 79, Hen and Chicken Bay	Notified	29 May, 1882	3 0 34		Nil	
	Reserve 80, Portion 64	,,	29 ,, 1882	5 2 20		Nil	
	,, 81, Portion 106A	,,	29 ,, 1882	1 0 30		Nil	
	,, at Bray's Bay	Dedicated	17 ,, 1895	4 1 0		Nil	
					143 1 29		65
Darlington .				Nil		Nil	Nil.
Drummoyne	Recreation Reserve (private) .	Dedication		1 2 0		Nil	
	,, ,, ,,	,,		0 1 34		Nil	
					1 3 34		Nil.
Dundas .	Dundas Park	Dedicated	9 October, 1891	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	15
Enfield	Enfield Park	Proclaimed	11 Nov, 1893	25 3 2¼	25 3 2½	15	15
Ermington and Rydalmere				Nil		Nil.	Nil
Erskineville	Erskineville Park (part)	Proclaimed	28 July, 1885	abt 3 0 0	8 0 0	part 75 See Alexandria.	75
Five Dock	Five Dock Park	,,	28 June, 1887	21 2 27	21 2 27	20	20
Glebe				Nil		Nil	Nil.
Granville	Granville Park	Proclaimed	30 Nov, 1886	19 1 37	19 1 37	50	50
Hunter's Hill	Boronia Park	Proclaimed under Field of Mars Act	16 December, 1887	62 2 0	62 2 0	20	20
Hurstville	Seaforth Park	Private Dedication		4 0 0¾		20	
	Peakhurst Park	Proclaimed		112 0 0		10	
	Hurstville Park	,,		7 0 0		Nil	
	Reserve at Como .	Dedicated		11 1 38¼		10	
					134 1 39½		40
Ingleburn	Reserve 23,265	Notified	8 Nov, 1895	189 0 0	189 0 0	Nil	Nil.
Kogarah .	Kogarah Park	Crown Purchase		10 2 6		20	
	Dover Park, Tom Ugly's Point	Dedicated	21 August, 1897	4 0 39		10	
	Reserve 26,444, Kogarah Bay	Notified	4 ,, 1897..	0 0 4¾		15	
					14 3 9¾		45

Municipality	Reserve or Park	How Appropriated	Date of Appropriation	Area	Total Area in Municipality	Amount Granted	Total Amount Granted
				a r p	a r p	£	£
Lane Cove	Reserve at Gore Cove (Reclamation)	Dedicated	25 March, 1887	0 0 16			
	Reserve at Tambourine Bay	,,	20 February, 1874	4 0 34			
	,, Burns Bay	,,	13 March, 1877	1 0 0			
	,, Fig Tree Bridge	,,	10 Sept, 1886	1 1 22¼			
	,, Northwood	,,	22 ,, 1888	1 0 38¼			
	,, Longueville	,,	11 January, 1889	4 0 39			
	,, ,,	,,	11 ,, 1889	1 0 22			
	,, ,,	,,	11 ,, 1889	3 0 0			
	,, Greenwich	,,	27 June, 1893	0 2 0¼			
	Reserve 9,474, at Fidden's Wharf	Notified	3 August, 1889	18 3 21	35 2 33¼	20	20
Leichhardt	Leichhardt Park	Proclaimed	20 Sept, 1887	31 3 0	31 3 0	120	120
Liverpool	Liverpool Park	Dedicated	20 January, 1893	54 0 0		15	
	,, Show Ground	,,	31 October, 1893	14 0 0		Nil	
	Bigges Square, Liverpool	,,	19 May, 1868	8 2 15		15	
	Reserve 68, Liverpool	Notified	5 Sept, 1881	0 1 26		Nil	
	,, 11,462, Liverpool	,,	17 May, 1890	10 1 30	87 1 31	Nil	30
Manly	Manly Park	Proclaimed	30 Sept, 1887	12 2 22			
	Esplanade Park	,,	19 Feb, 1892	14 0 0			
	East Esplanade Park	,,	20 Sept, 1887	2 2 0			
	Central Park	,,	20 ,, 1887	1 3 22			
	Kangaroo Park	,,	20 ,, 1887	3 0 0			
	Tower Hill Park	,,	20 ,, 1887	1 3 20			
	Gilbert Park	,,	20 ,, 1887	0 0 31			
	The Steyne	Dedicated	14 Nov, 1879	8 3 6			
	South Steyne	Proclaimed	20 Sept, 1887	1 2 0			
	Reserve at Balgowlah	Dedicated	30 May 1890	5 2 23			
	,, ,,	,,	30 ,, 1890	10 3 0			
	,, ,, (portion 84)	,,	30 ,, 1890	29 0 0			
	Reserve adjoining The Steyne	Reserves in private subdivisions vested in Municipal Council		4 0 15			
	,, ,, Esplanade Park			0 2 20			
	,, ,, ,, ,,			0 3 31			
	,, ,, ,, ,,			0 0 10	97 2 0	75	75
Marrickville	Marrickville Park	Proclaimed	13 October, 1893	10 0 0		50	
	*Reserve on Cook's River at Tempe	Dedicated	27 July, 1895	4 0 19	14 0 19	Nil	50
Marsfield	Reserve, Portions 652, 653, 658 and 659	Dedicated	17 May, 1895	23 1 7			
	Reserve 12,560	Proclaimed	4 October, 1890	2 0 16			
	Reserve, part of Portion 512			abt 19 0 0			
	Reserve at Brown's Waterhole	Reserves left in subdivision of Field of Mars Common		18 2 32			
	Reserve at Blaxland's Waterhole			22 3 35	86 0 10	Nil	Nil.
Mosman	Curraghbeena Park	Proclaimed	2 Sept, 1887	3 2 7		10	
	The Spit Reserve	Unnotified		18 1 2		Nil	
	Balmoral Park	Proclaimed	9 March, 1886	8 2 10		10	
	Reserve at Chinaman's Beach	Dedicated	19 October, 1894	2 0 28		Nil	
	Reserve 27,961, near George's Head	Notified	23 July, 1898	16 0 6		Nil.	
	Reserve 27,962, Bradley's Head Road	,,	23 ,, 1898	14 0 14	62 2 27	Nil	20
Mulgoa				Nil		Nil	Nil
Newtown				Nil		Nil	Nil.
North Sydney	Camaray Park	Proclaimed	7 Dec, 1886	48 3 21			
	St Leonards Park	,,	4 Sept, 1891	40 2 11			
	Lavender Bay Baths, &c	Dedicated	19 May, 1868	1 0 32			
	Reserve, Town of North Sydney	,,	2 ,, 1893	0 1 32			
	*Reserve, Head of Neutral Bay	,,	8 October, 1898	4 1 16			
	,, ,, ,,	,,	8 ,, 1898	1 1 34			
	*Reserve at Careening Cove		29 ,, 1898	2 1 37	99 1 23	250 Special Vote	250
Paddington	Hampden Park	Dedicated	26 May, 1893	14 0 22	14 0 22	50	50
Parramatta	Parramatta Park (part)	Act 20 Vic 35		abt 220 0 0		100	
	St John's Park	Proclaimed	30 Nov, 1885	0 1 5		Nil	
	Alfred Square	Dedicated	6 Dec, 1867	4 0 28¾		Nil	
	Belmore Park	,,	18 Nov, 1870	11 2 22		5	
	Reserve, Factory and Castle Streets	,,	18 ,, 1870	0 1 4		Nil	
	Reserve, Public Baths Reserve	,,	Public Baths Act, 10 Sept, 1886	0 3 38		Nil.	
					237 1 17¾		105

Municipality.	Reserve or Park.	How Appropriated.	Date of Appropriation.	Area.	Total Area in Municipality.	Amount Granted.	Total Amount Granted.
				a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£
Penrith	Penrith Park	Dedicated	2 Feb., 1892	23 1 15	23 1 15	15	15
Petersham	Petersham Park	Proclaimed	30 Sept., 1887	8 3 3	8 3 3	75	75
Prospect and Sherwood.	Parramatta Park (part)	Act 20 Vic. 35	.....	abt. 15 0 0		.....	
	Lawson Square	Private dedication.		3 0 23¼		10	
	Reserve, Great Western Road and Franklin-street	Dedicated	29 April, 1884	3 3 37	22 0 20¼	10	20
Randwick	Randwick Park	Dedicated	29 April, 1884	25 0 0			
	Bangor Park	Proclaimed	29 Dec., 1887	3 3 36			
	Milton Park	,,	29 ,, 1887	2 1 10			
	Neptune Park	,,	29 ,, 1887	1 0 25			
	Smithfield Park	,,	29 ,, 1887	3 0 0			
	Hampstead Park	,,	29 ,, 1887	1 2 30			
	Writtle Park	,,	29 ,, 1887	1 0 19			
	Blenheim Park	,,	29 ,, 1887	3 0 15			
	Centennial Park (part)	Dedicated	Act 20 Vic. 35	abt. 455 0 0			
	Reserve at Allison-street	,,	4 February, 1876	4 2 1			
	,, Little Coogee	,,	23 April, 1895	2 2 9			
	,, ,,	,,	17 May, 1895	5 2 0			
	,, Avoca-street and Belmore-road.	,,	23 ,, 1879	0 2 35			
	Reserve at Swamp-street, Coogee.	,,	23 ,, 1879	2 1 20			
	Reserve at Swamp-street, Coogee.	,,	23 ,, 1879	2 1 14			
	Reserve at Neptune and Dudley Streets.	,,	11 June, 1886	2 1 4			
	Reserve at Neptune and Dudley Streets.	,,	11 ,, 1886	1 1 37			
	Reserve at Shark Point, Coogee	,,	2 May, 1893	10 2 0			
	,, Coogee Beach	,,	1 June, 1866	8 3 16			
	,, ,,	,,	1 ,, 1866	2 1 28			
	,, ,,	,,	1 ,, 1866	4 0 0			
	,, ,,	,,	1 ,, 1866	4 3 0			
	,, ,,	,,	1 ,, 1866	3 0 16			
	,, Public Baths, Coogee	,,	22 April, 1886	2 2 17			
	,, ,, ,,	,,	22 ,, 1886	1 1 24			
	,, 23,068, Botany	Notified	30 Nov., 1895	816 0 0			
	,, 26,569, La Perouse	,,	2 Oct., 1897	4 2 5			
	,, Cricket Ground, Coogee	Dedicated	1 June, 1866	4 0 0			
	,, Orange-street and Frenchman's-road.	,,	4 July, 1896	0 1 26½			
	Randwick Racecourse	Grant for public recreation.	15 June, 1863	202 0 0	1,582 2 27½	100	100
Redfern	Redfern Park	Proclaimed	10 Nov., 1885	11 3 24½	11 3 24½	125	125
Richmond	Richmond Park	Dedicated	19 May, 1868	7 3 37	7 3 37	25	25
Rockdale	Arncliffe Park	Proclaimed	22 March, 1889	9 2 13¼		20	
	Scarborough Park	Dedicated	23 May, 1879	97 0 0		20	
	Cook Park (Botany Bay)	Proclaimed	30 March, 1886	64 0 0	170 2 13¼	30	70
Rookwood	Reserve	Dedicated	25 Oct., 1892	15 1 30	15 1 30	Nil.	Nil.
Ryde	Reserve 4,785	Proclaimed	3 Dec., 1887	85 2 28			
	,, mouth of Buffalo Creek	Reserves left in subdivision of Field of Mars Common.	.....	19 1 20			
	,, on Pitt Water Road		.....	5 1 13			
	,, Lane Cove River		.....	10 2 6			
	,, ,,		.....	7 1 23			
	,, part of Portion 512		.....	abt. 15 0 0			
	,, at Ryde	Dedicated	25 July, 1884	0 0 14	143 1 24	Nil.	Nil.
Smithfield and Fairfield.	Wetherill Park	Private dedication.	.....	abt. 15 0 20		10	
	Victoria Square (Smithfield)	Reserve in private subdivision.	.....	abt. 10 0 0	25 0 20	Nil.	10
Strathfield	.....	.....	.....	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.
St. Mary's	Victoria Park	Proclaimed	13 Jan., 1893	5 1 25	5 1 25	10	10
St. Peter's	St. Peter's Park	Dedicated	15 Sept., 1891	10 0 0		Nil.	
	Additional Area	Resumed	2 ,, 1892	1 3 21¼	11 3 21¼	Nil.	Nil.

Municipality	Reserve or Park	How Appropriated	Date of Appropriation	Area	Total Area in Municipality	Amount Granted	Total Amount Granted
				a r p	a r p	£	£
Sydney	Moore Park (This area represents the whole of Moore Park, now set apart for recreation, and includes the Association Cricket Ground, Royal Agricultural Society's Ground, and Zoological Gardens.)	Dedicated	5 Oct., 1866	378 0 0		Nil	
Parks subsidised are controlled by individual trustees	Phillip Park	Dedicated	3 May, 1878	4 2 0		See Hyde	
	Cook Park	,,	3 ,, 1878	3 2 0		,,	
	Prince Alfred Park	,,	22 Dec., 1865	18 3 0		Nil	
	Belmore Park	,,	19 May, 1868	10 0 0		Nil	
	Hyde Park	,,	3 ,, 1878	40 0 0		Including Phillip and Cook Parks £1,000, Special Vote	
	Observatory Park	Proclaimed	6 ,, 1887	6 1 0		70	
	Wynyard Park	,,	7 Oct., 1887	2 0 0		Nil	
	The Domain	Permanent Reserves under Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 55/15		90 0 0		Under Chief Secretary's Dept.	
	Botanic Gardens and Garden Palace Grounds			60 0 0			
	Reserve at Macquarie Place	Dedicated	5 Oct., 1866	0 1 21		Nil.	
	,, Church Hill	,,	21 Dec., 1866	0 2 37¾		Nil	
	,, Argyle Place	,,	6 ,, 1867	0 0 33		Nil	
	,, 46, near Fort Macquarie	Notified	26 Jan., 1880	0 0 23		Nil	
	Rushcutters Bay Park (part)	Proclaimed	11 Dec. 1885	abt 13 0 0		250, Special Vote	
	Green Park, Burton street	Dedicated	31 August, 1875	1 0 0		Nil	
	,, ,,	,,	15 ,, 1871	0 1 14		Nil	
	Wentworth Park (part)	Proclaimed	10 Nov., 1885	abt 6 2 0		250, Special Vote	
					635 1 8¾		1,570
Vaucluse	Gap Park, Watson's Bay	,,	28 June, 1887	9 1 4		75	
	Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay	,,	29 March, 1887	0 2 20		15	
	*Reserve 27,566, Watson's Bay	Notified	23 April, 1898	0 1 16¼		Nil.	
					10 1 0¼		90
Waterloo	Waterloo Park	Proclaimed	25 January, 1887	7 1 1	7 1 1	65	65
Waverley	Waverley Park	Crown purchase		27 2 10			
	Dickson Park	Proclaimed	30 Sept., 1887	2 2 37¼			
	Varna Park	,,	30 ,, 1887	3 2 22½			
	Simpson Park	,,	30 ,, 1887	0 1 33¾			
	Macpherson Park	,,	7 October, 1887	0 2 30¼			
	Bronte Park	,,	25 January, 1887	14 0 0			
	Bondi Park	,,	29 October, 1889	28 0 2¼			
	Centennial Park (part)	Dedicated	Act 20 Vic. 35	abt 75 0 0		Under Chief Secretary's Dept.	
					152 0 16¼	75	75
Willoughby	Chatswood Park	Proclaimed	7 June, 1899	4 3 2¾			
	Beauchamp Park	,,	25 October, 1899	11 0 32			
	Reserve 29,836, St. Leonards	Notified	28 ,, 1899	17 2 10			
	Reserve 30,156, near St. Leonards	,,	4 Nov., 1899	6 3 32			
	Portion 258, Reserve, Mowbray Point, Middle Harbour	Dedicated	20 August, 1886	5 0 23			
	Portions 47 and 49, Reserve 43, Sugarloaf Bay, Middle Harbour	Notified	1 October, 1879	37 0 0			
	Portion 259, Reserve, parish of Willoughby,	Dedicated	16 Dec., 1884	5 1 25			
	Portion 260, Reserve, parish of Willoughby.	,,	16 ,, 1884	0 2 11			
	Reserve 21,525, Elizabeth road	Notified	15 Sept., 1894	0 3 23			
					89 1 38½	30	30
Windsor	Windsor Park	Dedicated	19 May, 1868	21 1 0		20	
	River Park	Proclaimed	11 March, 1887	1 3 18			
	Reserve 29,900 (Thompson's Square)	Notified	14 October, 1899	0 2 2½		Nil	
	Reserve 29,901 (Thompson's Square)	,,	14 ,, 1899	0 0 31½		Nil	
					23 3 12		20
Woollahra	"The Steyne," Double Bay	Dedicated	6 Dec., 1867	3 0 35		15	
	,, ,,	,,	19 October, 1894	0 1 4			
	Rose Bay Park	Proclaimed	14 February, 1888	7 0 0		25	
	*Rushcutters' Bay Park (part)	Dedicated	11 Dec., 1885	abt 14 1 13		See Sydney	
	Bellevue Park	Proclaimed	2 Nov., 1888	1 0 25		10	
					25 3 37		50
Unincorporated	Wentworth Park (part) Reclamation	Proclaimed	10 Nov., 1885	abt 23 1 32		See Sydney.	
	*Reserve 30,122, Rozelle Bay Reclamation	Notified	11 ,, 1899	16 1 20		Nil	
					39 3 12		Nil.

NOTE.—The asterisk indicates certain public Recreation Grounds of which the greater parts have been reclaimed.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 2 *Report from Printing Committee*, 28 *June*, 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands in answer to Question No.* 1, *Votes and Proceedings No.* 6, *of the* 21*st June*, 1900.]

Question 1.

How much of the £10,000 voted on the last Estimates for Country and Suburban Parks was expended on the purchase of Parks?

Answer.

£4,574 1s. 10d.

Question 2.

For what places were these Parks purchased, what did each cost, and what was the area of each?

Answer.

Electorate.	Place.	Area.	Amount Paid.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Camden	Picton	7 1 0	800 0 0
Hartley	Lithgow	14 0 0	280 0 0
Illawarra	Lake Illawarra—Additional interest, 17s. 4d.; law costs, £18 6s.; cost, £207 2s. 11d. (£187 19s. 7d. paid out of Vote for 1898-9)	7 0 10	19 3 4
Moruya	Milton	8 0 0	500 0 0
Nepean, The	Norton's Basin, Nepean River	36 0 0	250 0 0
Singleton	Singleton, South (including interest, £7 7s. 11d.)	5 1 9	344 18 6
St. George	Rockdale	8 1 27	700 0 0
Willoughby	Chatswood	11 0 32	1,680 0 0
	Total £	.....	4,574 1 10

Question 3.

How was the balance divided amongst the other suburbs and electorates, and what did each receive?

Answer.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Vote after paying for acquisitions, resumptions, purchases, &c.	5,425	18	2
Subsidies granted out of Vote for 1898–9, for which vouchers were issued to the Treasury prior to the 30th June, 1899, but not paid, afterwards charged by that Department to Vote for 1899–1900	210	0	0
Subsidies granted out of Vote for 1898–9, but withheld owing to the non-adjustment of previous advances prior to 30th June, 1899, when the Vote lapsed, subsequently authorised by the Secretary for Lands and paid out of the Vote for 1899–1900 ...	210	0	0
Special grants prior to general apportionment, as per Schedule A	308	0	0
General distribution, as per Schedule B	4,695	0	0
Balance unappropriated	2	18	2
	£5,425	18	2

Question 4.

Question 4.

How many parks are there in each electorate, and the approximate area of each?

Answer.

Particulars given in Schedule B herewith.

Question 5.

How many parks had special sums voted for the purchase of same, where were they situated, and what was the approximate area of each?

Answer.

Mosman—6 acres 1 rood 10 perches; cost, £3,300, of which Parliament voted £3,000, and the residents contributed £300. Kurnell—£1,000 voted "For cost of acquisition of land in connection with Captain Cook's landing place, improvements, &c." Approximate area, 253 acres.

Schedule A.

List of Special Subsidies granted out of the Vote for Parks, 1899–1900, prepared in connection with answers to Questions 3 and 4, asked by Mr. Affleck, M.P., Votes and Proceedings No. 6, of 21st June, 1900.

Electorate.	Park or Recreation Reserve	Amount		
		£	s.	d.
Kahibah	Adamstown Recreation Ground	25	0	0
Maitland East	Bank-street Recreation Ground, East Maitland	40	0	0
Murrumbidgee	Junee Park	45	0	0
Ryde	Beecroft, "The Village Green" Reserve	20	0	0
Tamworth	Tamworth, "The Oval" Recreation Reserve	51	0	0
Wickham	Wickham Park	20	0	0
Woollahra	Rose Bay Park	25	0	0
Woronora	Woonona, Nicholson Park	82	0	0
	Total £	308	0	0

Schedule B.

Schedule showing the amounts granted to each Electorate out of the Vote for Parks 1899-1900, number of Parks in each Electorate, and approximate area of each, prepared in answer to Questions 3 and 4, asked by Mr. Affleck, M.P., Votes and Proceedings No. 6, 21st June, 1900:—

Electorate	Amount Granted	Park or Recreation Reserve	Approximate Area			Remarks
	£		a.	r.	p.	
Albury	100	Albury Botanic Gardens	44	2	0	£75 promised by previous Minister
		,, Recreation Ground	12	0	0	
		Bowna Park	21	2	0	
		Howlong, Lowe Square, Reserve 30,390	46	1	0	
		Jindera Recreation Ground	28	0	0	
Alma	30	Alma Recreation Ground	7	1	2	
		,, ,, ,,	5	1	8	
Argyle	15	Crookwell Park	10	0	10	
		Taralga, Carrington Park	56	2	23	
Armidale	45	Armidale, Central Park	4	3	8	
		,, East End Park	10	0	8	
		,, West End Park	6	2	20	
		Hillgrove Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		,, ,, Reserve 9,053	5	2	28	New Reserve.
		Saumarez Ponds, Recreation Reserve 25,105	7	0	0	
		Metz Recreation Ground	15	0	0	
Ashburton	35	Forbes Botanic Gardens	35	0	0	
		,, Victoria Square	1	2	34	
		,, Cricket Ground	10	0	0	
		Parkes, The People's Park	81	0	26	
		,, Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
Ashfield	50	Ashfield Park	15	1	19	
Ballina	30	Ballina, Clement Park	15	2	16	
		,, Park	57	3	0	
		,, Richmond Park	14	0	0	
		Tintenbar Recreation and Show Ground, Reserve 2,886	17	1	22	
		,, ,, Reserve No. 2,887	11	0	0	New Reserve
		Wardell ,, ,, No. 627	35	0	27	New Reserve.
Balmain North	50	Balmain, Birchgrove Park	13	2	18	
		,, Gladstone Park	5	0	0	
Balmain South	25	Balmain, Easton Park	4	3	17	
		,, White Bay Recreation Ground	8	0	17	
Barwon, The	20	Brewarrina Recreation Ground	119	3	0	
		Walgett Park	4	3	0	
		,, Wareena Park	109	0	0	
		Collarendabri, Recreation Reserve No. 28,392	15	0	0	New Reserve.
Bathurst	90	Bathurst Recreation Reserve, vested in Council	826	1	22	
		,, Cricket Ground	10	1	14	

Electorate.	Amount Granted.	Park or Recreation Reserve.	Approximate Area.	Remarks.
	£		a. r. p.	
Bega	35	Bega Municipal Park	7 2 22	
		,, Park	173 2 0	
		,, Tarraganda Park	171 0 0	
		Bemboka Recreation Ground	14 3 30	
		Candelo ,, ,,	10 1 22	
		Quaama ,, ,,	6 1 29	
		Wolumla, Greendale Recreation Ground	137 1 0	
		Bermagui South, Recreation Reserve No. 7,054	14 0 4	
Bingara	30	Barraba Recreation Ground	100 2 7	
		Bingara, Gwydir Park	10 1 9	
		,, Recreation Reserve and Racecourse	98 1 31	
		Bundarra ,, ,, and Show Ground	4 3 26	
		Gulf Creek Recreation Ground	7 0 0	
		Guyra North ,, ,,	11 0 0	
		Manilla Cricket Ground	9 0 26	
Boorowa	40	Binalong Recreation Ground	15 2 0	
		Boorowa Suburban Recreation Ground	200 0 0	
		,, Town ,, ,,	93 1 0	
		Godfrey's Creek Recreation Reserve	10 0 0	
		Murrumburra, Central Park	7 3 14	
		,, Recreation Reserve	16 0 0	
		Reid's Flat, Numby Recreation Reserve	4 2 0	
		Wallendbeen Park	16 3 0	
		Wombat Recreation Ground	11 0 30	
Botany	55	Alexandria Park	10 0 0	
		Botany, Banksmeadow Recreation Ground	16 0 0	
		,, Booralee	10 0 0	
Bourke	25	Bourke Cricket Ground	6 1 8	
	15	,, Recreation Reserves vested in Council	420 1 12½	
		Pera Bore, Recreation Reserve No. 27,883	7 0 0	New Reserve.
Bowral	80	Berrima Park	2 2 23¾	
		Bowral ,,	12 0 0	
		Bundanoon, Recreation Reserve No. 14,906	1,450 0 0	
		Fitzroy Falls Recreation Ground	135 0 0	
		Mittagong, Alexandria Lake	7 0 34	
		,, ,, Square	3 2 0	
		,, Recreation Ground	372 0 0	
		Moss Vale Park	15 0 0	
Braidwood	55	Araluen, Recreation Reserve No. 27,285	5 0 5	
		Braidwood Cricket and Recreation Ground	10 0 0	
		,, Ryrie Park	4 0 23	
		Long Flat Recreation Ground	3 3 28	
		Major's Creek ,, ,,	2 1 16	
		Marlowe ,, ,,	5 3 36	
		Moongarlowe ,, ,,	10 0 0	
Broken Hill	15	Willyama Park	12 0 19	
Burwood	65	Burwood Park	15 0 0	
		Cabarita ,,	24 1 0	
		Concord Recreation Ground	33 0 0	
		,, St. Luke's Park	66 2 15	
		Five Dock Park	21 2 0	
Camden	30	Appin Falls Recreation Reserve	245 0 0	
		Campbelltown, Hurley Park	14 0 24	
		,, Recreation Ground	2 2 25	
		Picton, Victoria Park	.....	New Reserve.
		Thirlmere Recreation Ground	10 2 13	
		Wilton ,, Reserve	22 0 0	
Canterbury	60	Bankstown Recreation Ground	7 1 0	
		,, Upper, Recreation Ground	21 0 0	
		Canterbury Park	20 0 0	
		Croydon ,,	9 0 35	
		Enfield ,,	25 3 2½	
		Liverpool, Bigge Square	8 2 15	
		,, Recreation Ground	54 0 0	
Clarence, The	50	Broom Head Recreation Reserve	70 0 0	
		Brushgrove ,, ,,	7 2 23	
		Lawrence Recreation Ground	5 1 8	
		,, ,, ,,	54 2 0	
		Maclean Park	16 3 0	
		Southgate, Lower, Recreation Ground	11 2 10	
		Tucabia ,, ,,	10 0 0	
		Tyndale ,, ,,	17 2 0	
		Ulmarra, Small Park	10 0 0	
		Yamba Recreation Reserve	82 2 37	
		Gillett's Ridge ,, ,,	24 1 27	New Reserve.
		Cowper ,, ,,	10 0 0	New Reserve.
Cobar	35	Byrock Recreation Reserve	5 1 8	
		Cobar Park	79 3 8	
		Louth ,,	120 0 0	
		Nyngan ,,	26 0 2	
		Wrightville Recreation Reserve	5 1 8	New Reserve.
Condobolin	15	Bogangate ,, ,,	8 0 0	New Reserve.
		Badjerribong ,, ,,	9 2 0	New Reserve.
		Condobolin Recreation Ground	20 0 0	
		Peak Hill Recreation Reserve	26 0 0	
		McPhail ,, ,,	7 2 0	New Reserve.
		Trundle ,, ,,	10 0 0	
Coonamble	20	Coonamble Park	58 1 0	
		Warren ,,	27 3 0	

Electorate.	Amount Granted	Park or Recreation Reserve	Approximate Area.			Remarks.
	£		a.	r.	p.	
Cowra	50	Canowindra Recreation Ground	12	0	0	
		Carcoar, South Carcoar Park	11	0	7	
		Cowra Park	10	0	0	
		,, Recreation Reserve	188	0	0	
		,, ,, ,,	5	0	0	
		Woodstock Recreation Ground	14	1	34¾	
		,, ,, ,,	8	3	10	
Deniliquin	20	Deniliquin Park	177	0	0	
		Deniliquin, Cressy-st. Gardens	10	2	26	
		,, South, Athletic Sports Ground	10	0	0	
		Moama Recreation Ground	98	0	0	
Dubbo	55	Dubbo, Muller Ward Recreation Reserve	3	0	0	
		,, Elston ,, ,, ,,	10	0	0	
		,, Central Park	36	2	0	
		Narromine Recreation Ground	6	1	10	
		,, ,, Reserve	55	1	20	New Reserve.
		Trangie ,, Ground	3	3	30	
Durham	45	Clarence Town Park	3	0	0	
		Dungog Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		Hinton, Stuart Park	7	2	0	
		Paterson Park	83	2	10	
Eden-Bombala	40	Bombala Recreation Ground	9	0	12	
		,, ,, Reserve 26,720	23	0	0	
		Cathcart ,, ,, 17,293	36	1	30	
		Delegate Show and Cricket Ground	12	0	0	
		Eden, Haslem's Beach Recreation Reserve	30	0	0	
		Pambula, The Marsh ,, ,,	67	0	16	
		Towamba, Recreation Reserve 9,572	39	2	10	
Glen Innes	50	Emmaville Recreation Ground	18	0	0	
		Glen Innes Park	16	0	0	
		Guyra Recreation Reserve	54	0	0	
Gloucester	40	Bullahdelah Recreation Reserve	28	1	30	New Reserve.
		Bungwall ,, Ground	106	0	0	
		Forster, Regatta Recreation Reserve	5	0	0	
		Nelson's Bay, Recreation Reserve 29,761-2	3 2	0 3	35 2	New Reserve.
		Raymond Terrace, Wharf Recreation Ground	60	0	26	
		,, ,, Recreation Ground	12	0	19	
		Tuncurry ,, ,, ,,	12	0	19	
Goulburn	75	Goulburn, Belmore Square	4	0	18	
		,, Victoria Park	46	0	0	
		,, North Goulburn Park	11	1	2	
Grafton	90	Alumny Creek Recreation Reserve	9	0	0	
		Copmanhurst ,, ,,	26	0	0	
		Grafton, Elizabeth Island Reserve	55	0	0	
		,, Fisher Park	40	0	0	
		,, See ,,	4	1	24	
		,, Susan Island Reserve	149	0	0	
		,, Recreation Reserve and Racecourse	112	0	0	
		,, West Ward Park	17	2	16	
		Grafton South, Alipou Creek Reserve	91	0	0	
		,, ,, South Ward Park	20	0	0	
Granville	40	Auburn Recreation Ground	8	0	26	
		Granville Park	19	1	37	
		Rookwood Recreation Ground	15	1	30	
Grenfell	40	Barmedman, Recreation Reserve 2,617	12	0	16	
		Bimbi ,, ,, 8,260	84	0	0	
		Goolagong ,, ,, 10,351	29	0	20	New Reserve.
		Grenfell ,, Ground	10	0	0	
		,, ,, ,,	4	1	27¼	
		Wyalong, Boroma Park	21	1	30	
		,, West Recreation Reserve	15	0	0	
Gundagai	50	Adelong Crossing Park	31	3	0	
		Bongongolong, Recreation Reserve No. 29,216	10	0	0	New Reserve.
		Coolac Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		Cootamundra, Albert Park	13	3	26	
		Gundagai South Park	161	1	1	
		Illabo Recreation Reserve	13	3	20	
		Mitta Mitta ,, ,,	4	2	35	
Gundedah	45	Boggabri, Recreation Reserve 7,648	82	2	0	
		Carroll ,, Ground	7	3	25	
		Coolah ,, Reserve No. 11	16	1	20	
		Coonabarabran Recreation Ground	6	2	0	
		Gunnedah, Wolseley Park	10	0	0	
Hartley	20	Lithgow Park	14	0	0	
Hastings-Macleay	45	Crescent Head, Recreation Reserve 11,194	93	0	0	
		Frederickton ,, Ground	25	0	0	New Reserve.
		Gladstone Recreation Ground and Racecourse	60	0	0	
		,, ,, Reserve	10	0	0	
		Haytown ,, Ground	12	2	30	
		Kempsey West, Commandant Hill Reserve	9	3	24	
		,, ,, Recreation Ground	7	2	35	
		Port Macquarie ,, ,,	31	1	0	
		,, ,, West ,, Reserve 12,011	9	2	20	
Hawkesbury	45	Bullridge, Stanley Park	5	0	0	
		Richmond Park	7	3	37	
		Wilberforce Recreation Ground	8	3	26	
		Windsor, McQuade Park	21	1	0	
		,, River Park	1	3	18	

Electorate.	Amount Granted	Park or Recreation Reserve	Approximate Area.			Remarks.
	£		a.	r.	p.	
Hay	30	Carrathool Park	296	0	0	
		Hay Athletic Sports Ground	10	0	0	
		,, Recreation Ground	78	1	34	
Hume	50	Germanton Botanic Gardens	2	1	30	
		Henty Recreation Reserve	5	1	9	
		Lockhart ,, Reserves	12	0	16	
		Tumbarumba Recreation Ground and Racecourse	148	1	0	
Illawarra	50	Dapto, Reed Park	10	0	0	
		Lake Illawarra, Gladstone Recreation Ground	7	0	10	New Reserve.
		,, ,, Hooka and Gooseberry Islands	20	1	0	
		Shellharbour Recreation Ground	16	2	0	
		Wollongong Market Square	1	2	17½	
		,, Stuart Park	56	2	0	
Inverell	30	Inverell, Central Park	3	2	0	
		,, Cricket Ground	13	0	2	
		,, Market Square	8	0	0	
		,, Recreation Ground	65	0	0	
		,, ,, ,,	6	0	8	
		,, ,, Reserves 1,571, 21,559, 21,562	122	0	0	
Kahibah	40	Adamstown Recreation Ground	25	1	10	
		Belmont, Cane Point Recreation Ground	6	2	34	
		New Lambton Recreation Ground	21	3	20	
		,, ,, ,, ,,	4	0	0	New Reserve.
Kiama	50	Belmore Falls, Barrangarry Park	1,971	0	0	
		Burrawang Park	5	0	0	
		Gerringong ,,	9	1	28	
		Kangaroo Valley, Osborne Park	10	0	0	
		Kiama, Church Point Reserve	11	0	0	
		,, Blow Hole ,,	40	0	0	
		Robertson, Carrington Falls	1,460	0	0	New Reserve.
		,, Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		,, ,, ,,	5	0	0	
Lachlan	40	Hillston, North Hillston Park	26	0	8	
		,, Recreation Reserve 11,547	80	0	0	
		Nymagee, Wilkinson Park	269	2	0	
Leichhardt	33	Leichhardt Park	31	3	0	
Lismore	20	Bexhill, Recreation Reserves 744–5	10	0	0	
		Lismore Park	32	3	5	
		,, Recreation Ground	1	2	0	
Macquarie	30	Oberon Park	12	2	37	
		Sofala, Turon Park	10	0	0	
		Sunny Corner Recreation Ground	4	3	28	
		Turondale ,, ,,	6	0	17	
		Wattle Flat ,, Reserve 5,086	12	0	0	
Macquarie West	20	Blayney, Carrington Park	10	0	0	
		Burraga, Recreation Reserve 4,212	12	3	14	
		Millthorpe ,, ,,	6	3	0	New Reserve.
		Rockley ,, ,,	6	0	0	New Reserve.
Maitland East	30	Maitland East, Bank street Recreation Ground	6	0	19	
		,, ,, Cook Square	39	0	22	
		Morpeth Park	39	3	0	
Maitland West	25	Maitland West Park	58	3	17½	
		Pokolbin, Recreation Reserve 198	23	1	10	New Reserve.
Manning, The	45	Coopernook, Recreation Reserve 23,988	15	0	0	New Reserve.
		Old Bar Park	342	3	6	
		Taree Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		Tinonee ,, ,,	21	2	30	
		Wingham ,, ,,	14	0	9	
Marrickville	25	Marrickville Park	10	0	0	
Molong	30	Bowan Park Recreation Ground	10	3	0	
		Cargo ,, ,,	13	0	30	
		Cudal ,, ,,	89	1	0	
		,, Park	3	3	31	
		Cumnock Recreation Ground	10	0	0	New Reserve.
		Gairra ,, ,,	10	0	0	
		Manildra ,, ,,	13	3	0	
		Molong ,, ,,	8	2	3	
Monaro	30	Adaminaby Park	210	0	0	
		Cooma, Centennial Park	2	2	0	
		,, Nijong Recreation Reserve	6	2	0	
		Cowra Creek ,, Ground	4	1	0	
		Dalgety ,, Reserve 28,590	18	0	0	New Reserve.
		Nimitybelle ,, ,, 29,896	96	1	0	New Reserve.
		,, ,, Ground	14	1	23	
Moree	50	Boggabilla Recreation Ground	10	0	33	New Reserve.
		,, ,, Reserve 7,600	100	0	0	
		Moree Cricket Ground	9	2	5	
		,, Park	24	2	38	
		Warialda Cricket Ground	10	0	0	
		,, Recreation Ground	41	3	0	
Moruya	87/10	Bergalia, Recreation Reserve 617	57	0	0	
		Corunna ,, ,, 11,000	13	0	0	
		Mogo ,, Ground	4	3	26	
		Moruya Park	90	1	0	
		Noorooma Recreation Ground	56	0	0	
		Ulladulla ,, ,,	47	0	0	
		,, ,, Reserve	63	2	0	
		Walaga Lake ,, Ground	10	0	0	
		Yatteyatah ,, Reserve.	47	0	0	

* £50 for Moruya Park promised by previous Minister.

Electorate	Amount Granted	Park or Recreation Reserve	Approximate Area.			Remarks.
	£		a.	r.	p.	
Mudgee	40	Cudgegong Park	215	3	35	
		Gulgong Recreation Reserve	25	2	37	
		,, Victoria Park	10	0	0	
		Home Rule Recreation Reserve	8	2	17	New Reserve.
		Mudgee, Robertson Park	3	3	38	
		,, Victoria ,,	10	0	0	
Murray, The	45	Corowa Cricket and Football Ground	5	3	39	
		,, Park	20	2	21	
		Jerilderie, Recreation Reserve 9,983	3	0	0	
		,, ,, ,, 9,984	12	2	0	
		Urana Park	466	3	0	
Murrumbidgee	55	Collinroobi Recreation Ground	...	.		Not yet dedicated.
		Coolamon ,, ,,	24	3	0	
		Ganmain ,, Reserves 1,669-70	9	0	20	
		Grong Grong ,, Ground	12	0	16	
		Junee Park	50	0	0	
		Methul Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		Narrandera ,, ,,	12	0	17	
		,, Park	29	1	31	
		Old Junee Recreation Ground	22	2	0	
		Sebastopol ,, Reserve 29,137	13	1	30	Not yet dedicated.
Narrabri	25	Narrabri, Collins' Park	36	0	34	
		,, West, Dangar Park	157	2	0	
		Pilliga Park	74	0	0	
		Wee Waa, Dangar Square	5	3	8	
Newcastle East	150	Newcastle, seven Recreation Reserves vested in Council	. . . .			
		Stockton Recreation Ground	21	3	24	
Newtown-Camperdown	25	Camperdown Park	11	1	8½	
Newtown-Erskineville	35	Erskineville Park	22	3	8	
Nepean, The	35	Emu Plains, Emu Park	41	3	30	
		Nepean River, Recreation Reserve No. 26,825	1,170	0	0	
		,, ,, Norton's Basin Recreation Reserve	36	0	0	New Reserve.
		Penrith Recreation Reserve	23	1	15	
		St. Mary's, Victoria Park	5	1	25	
Northumberland	60	Cooranbong, Centennial Park	62	1	0	
		Ellalong Recreation Reserve	5	0	0	
		Erina Park	8	3	8	
		Gosford, Gertrude Recreation Reserve	5	2	0	
		,, Park	0	3	17	
		,, Victoria Park	55	1	0	
		,, Waterview Park	81	3	0	
		Jilliby Jilliby Recreation Ground	12	1	30	
		Somersby ,, ,,	8	2	21	
		Somersby Waterfalls Recreation Ground	78	3	0	
		Tuggerah Lakes ,, ,,	6	0	30	
		Wangi Wangi ,, ,,	105	0	0	
		Wollombi ,, ,,	13	0	0	New Reserve.
Orange	55	Orange, Cook Park	10	0	0	
		,, Robertson Park	4	0	0	
		,, Wentworth ,,	133	2	0	
		,, Cricket and Sports Ground	8	0	0	New Reserve.
		,, Recreation Ground, por. 50	50	0	0	
		Orange East, Newman Park	6	0	0	New Reserve.
		Spring Hill Recreation Ground	16	2	31	
Paddington	30	Paddington, Hampden Park	14	0	22	
Parramatta	65	Parramatta Park	252	0	0	
		,, Alfred Square	4	3	6	
		,, Belmore Park	11	3	26	
		,, St. John's ,,	0	1	5	
		Prospect and Sherwood, Lawson Square	3	0	23¼	
		,, ,, Recreation Ground	3	3	37	
Petersham	40	Petersham Park	8	3	3	
Queanbeyan	35	Bungendore Park	10	0	14	
		Captain's Flat, Molonglo Park	4	3	11	
		Collector, Carrington ,,	10	0	0	
		Gundaroo Park (sec. 18)	10	0	0	
		Queanbeyan Recreation Ground	27	1	15	
Quirindi	25	Quirindi Park	17	1	17	
		Werris Creek, Recreation Reserve No. 28,378	8	1	0	New Reserve.
Raleigh	35	Bellingen, Boat Harbour Park	8	2	12	
		,, North Beach Recreation Reserve	160	0	0	
		Bellingen Heads, Urunga Recreation Reserve	16	3	0	
		Bowra Park	8	2	0	
		,, Recreation Ground	51	3	0	
		Coff's Harbour, Recreation Reserve 25,652	12	0	10	New Reserve.
		Coramba, ,, ,, 28,519	11	2	0	New Reserve.
		Fernmount ,, Ground	10	0	32	
		Macksville, ,, Reserve 28,400	10	0	0	New Reserve.
		Smithtown, ,, ,, 10,646	4	0	0	
		Woolgoolga, ,, ,, 5,316	10	0	0	New Reserve.
		Unkya and Allgomera, Recreation Reserve 28,637	10	0	0	New Reserve.
Randwick	50	Coogee Bay Recreation Reserves	24	2	24	
		Randwick, eleven Recreation Reserves vested in Council	55	1	22¼	
		,, La Perouse Recreation Reserve	4	2	3	New Reserve.
Redfern	50	Redfern Park	11	3	24½	
Richmond, The	25	Casino, Carrington Park	41	0	0	
		,, Casino ,,	3	2	11	
		,, Richmond ,,	134	0	0	
		Coraki Recreation Ground	32	0	0	
		,, ,, Reserve 7,977	5	2	0	
		Greenridge, ,, ,, 24,527	16	0	0	
		Woodburn, ,, ,, 29,926	2	3	22	

Electorate.	Amount Granted	Park or Recreation Reserve	Approximate Area			Remarks
	£		a.	r.	p.	
Robertson	50	Aberdeen Recreation Ground	87	0	17	
		Kayuga ,, ,,	3	2	35	
		Murrurundi Park	125	2	0	
		Musclebrook, Fitzgerald Park and others	79	1	7	
		Scone Park	9	1	38	
		,, Recreation Reserve	10	3	20	
		Wingen, ,, ,,	10	0	38	New Reserve.
Ryde	30	Beecroft Recreation Ground	22	0	20	
		,, "The Village Green"	4	0	34	
		Carlingford Recreation Reserve	9	3	39	
		Dundas, Park	10	0	0	
		Hunter's Hill, Boronia Park	62	2	0	
		Marsfield Recreation Ground	23	1	7	
		North Rocks, Farnell Park	8	0	0	New Reserve.
Rylstone	47/10	Cassilis Park	14	2	0	
		Crudine Creek Recreation Ground	7	0	0	
		Ilford, Recreation Reserve 29,265	3	1	7	New Reserve.
		Leadville ,, Ground	12	2	0	
		Lue ,, ,,	5	1	1	
		Merriwa ,, Reserve 14,765	12	0	16	
		Pyramul ,, Ground	8	2	19	
		Rylstone Park	7	3	5	
		,, Recreation Ground	86	0	0	
		Ulan ,, Reserve 25,868	10	0	0	
		Tallewang, Upper, Recreation Ground	22	0	0	New Reserve.
		Wollar, Recreation Reserve 6,704	5	2	31	
Sherbrooke	20	Fairfield ,, ,,	3	0	0	
		Galston ,, Ground	10	0	0	
		Glenorie ,, ,,	5	0	23	
		Kenthurst Park Reserve 5,871	40	0	0	
		Smithfield, Wetherill Park	13	0	0	
Shoalhaven	30	Crookhaven Heads Recreation Ground	233	0	0	
		Nowra Park and Show Ground	17	2	0	
		,, Park	35	2	0	
		,, Shoalhaven Park	637	2	0	
		Berry, Seven-Mile Beach Reserve	667	0	0	New Reserve.
Singleton	40	Broke Recreation Reserve	5	2	0	
		Greta Park	51	0	18	
		Jerry's Plains Recreation Ground	90	0	6	
		Singleton, Burdekin Park	2	3	27½	
		,, Howe Park	33	1	13½	
		,, Victoria Square	1	2	0	
St. George	75	Arncliffe Park	9	2	30¼	
		Bexley, Seaforth Park	4	0	0¾	
		Hurstville Park	7	0	0	New Reserve.
		Kogarah ,,	10	2	6	
		,, Public Landing Place	0	0	4¾	
		Peakhurst Park	112	0	0	
		Rockdale, Cook Park	105	0	0	
		,, Scarborough Park	97	0	0	
		,, Park	8	1	27	New Reserve.
		Tom Ugly's Point, Dover Park	4	0	39	
Stuart	65	Broken Hill Recreation Reserves, vested in Council (5)	188	3	7	
		,, ,, North Recreation Reserve	6	0	31	
		Silverton, Central Park	11	0	10	
Sydney-Gipps	50	Flagstaff Hill, Observatory Park	6	0	7	
Tamworth	40	Swamp Oak, Recreation Reserve 15,709	10	0	0	
		Tamworth Recreation Ground, sec. 55	10	0	0	
		,, "The Oval"	7	3	34	
Tenterfield	35	Deepwater Recreation Ground	15	3	0	
		Drake ,, ,,	8	2	0	
		Tenterfield Park	50	0	0	
		,, Queen's Park	24	0	18	
Tumut	30	Adelong Recreation Ground	4	1	35	
		Humula ,, Reserve 4,938	10	0	0	
		Reedy Flat, Batlow Recreation Ground	84	1	0	
		Tumut Recreation Ground	15	0	20	
		,, ,, ,,	109	0	0	
		,, Richmond Park	10	0	23	
Tweed, The	25	Byron Bay Recreation Reserve	12	2	16	New Reserve
		Murwillumbah, Knox Park	17	2	12	
		Condong and Minyong Falls Recreation Reserve	478	0	0	New Reserve.
Uralla-Walcha	20	Uralla, Hampden Park	4	3	29	
		,, Alma ,,	35	1	0	
Wagga Wagga	35	Wagga Wagga, Reserves vested in Council (4)	85	2	2	
		,, ,, Willans Hill Park	278	2	16	
		Currawananna, Recreation Reserve 27,521	10	0	0	New Reserve
		,, ,, ,, 30,907	10	0	0	New Reserve.
Wallsend	45	Lake Macquarie Park	20	2	0	
		Plattsburg Park	0	0	32	
		,, Fletcher Park	12	0	0	
		Wallsend Park	48	0	0	
Waratah	50	Hamilton, Gregson Park	9	2	12	
		,, Recreation Ground	6	0	25	
		Lambton Park	33	2	23	
		Waratah Botanic Gardens	98	1	0	
		,, Park	37	3	8	
		,, Recreation Reserve 27,265	2	1	1	New Reserve.

Electorate	Amount Granted	Park or Recreation Reserve.	Approximate Area			Remarks.
	£		a.	r.	p.	
Waringah	60	Manly, (10) Recreation Reserves vested in Council	46	1	25	
		Mosman, Balmoral Park	8	2	10	
		,, Curraghbeena Park	3	2	7	
		,, Rosherville Beach Reserve	2	0	28	
		Newport, Trafalgar Square	3	2	0	
Waverley	50	Waverley, (7) Recreation Reserves vested in Council	74	2	3	
Waterloo	50	Waterloo Park	7	1	1	
Wellington	25	Bodangora, Recreation Reserve No. 30,010	10	0	0	New Reserve.
		Cobborah, ,, ,, No. 26,554	16	2	0	New Reserve.
		Hill End Recreation Ground	7	0	0	
		Stuart Town Park	8	0	3	
		Warne Recreation Ground	8	0	18	New Reserve.
		Wellington, Bell Park	14	0	4	
		,, Junction Park	37	0	21	
		,, Rygate Park	10	0	0	
Wentworth	15	Balranald Park	46	0	36	
		Wentworth Recreation Ground	160	0	0	
		,, ,, ,,	9	1	15	
Wickham	65	Carrington ,, ,,	15	0	0	
		Wickham Park	14	1	36	
		,, Islington Park	11	1	18	
Wilcannia	50	Milparinka Recreation Ground	320	0	0	
		White Cliffs Recreation Reserve	6	1	12	
		Wilcannia, Burke Park	12	0	16	
		,, Resch ,,	30	0	0	
Willoughby	40	Brooklyn Park	3	3	37	
		Chatswood, Beauchamp Park	11	0	32	New Reserve.
		,, Chatswood ,,	4	3	2	New Reserve.
		Dural Recreation Ground	15	3	0	
		Lane Cove, (6) Recreation Reserves vested in Council	14	3	6¼	
		St. Ives Recreation Reserve	11	0	0	New Reserve.
		Thornleigh Recreation Ground	28	2	0	
		Willoughby, (4) Recreation Reserves vested in Council				
Woollahra	70	Rose Bay Park	7	0	0	
		Watson's Bay, Camp Cove Park	0	2	20	
		,, ,, Gap Park				
		Woollahra, Belle Vue Hill	1	0	25	
		,, Double Bay Park	3	1	39	
Woonona	15	Bulli Park	25	0	20	
		Como Recreation Ground	11	1	38¾	
		Helensburgh Recreation Ground	20	0	0	
		Woonona, Nicholson Park	12	0	0	New Reserve.
Yass	40	Bookham Recreation Ground	17	0	38	
		Bowning Park	12	0	0	
		Dalton Recreation Reserve	9	0	10	
		Grabben Gullen Recreation Reserve	3	3	17	
		Gunning Park	35	0	19	
		Yass, Victoria Park	46	0	0	
Young	70	Bendick Murrell Recreation Ground	10	0	0	
		Bulla Creek Recreation Reserve	6	1	5	
		Marengo ,, ,,	100	0	0	
		,, Park	26	1	0	
		Monteagle Recreation Reserve	9	1	22	
		Temora Park	18	3	24	
		,, Recreation Ground	2	2	5	
		Tipperary Gully Recreation Reserve	23	2	0	
		Young Cricket Ground	6	0	0	
		,, Park	2	2	36	
		,, Recreation Reserve	65	1	0	
		Springdale ,, ,,	10	0	0	New Reserve.
Total	£4,695					

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[6d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES.

(RETURNS SHOWING AMOUNTS GRANTED FROM VOTES FOR THE YEARS 1898-9 AND 1899-1900.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 26 June, 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, in answer to Question No. 37, Votes No. 6, 21 June, 1900.*]

SUMMARY of Returns herewith showing the Amounts granted from the Votes for Public Parks and Recreation Reserves for the years 1898-9 and 1899-1900, prepared in answer to Question No. 37, Votes and Proceedings No. 6 of the 21st June, 1900, asked by Mr. T. Brown, M.P.

	£	s.	d.			
Amounts granted for 1898-9, as per Schedule A... ...	8,960	0	0			
Amounts granted on account of apportionment for 1898-9, but paid out of Vote for 1899-1900, as per Schedule B	210	0	0			
				£9,170	0	0
Amount paid out of the Vote for 1899-1900—						
As per Schedule A	4,672	10	0			
As per Schedule B	330	10	0			
				£5,003	0	0

Department of Lands, 20/6/00.

VICTOR COHEN,
Accountant.

A.

RETURN of Amounts granted to each Electorate from the Votes for Public Parks and Recreation Reserves for the years 1898-9 and 1899-1900.

Electorate.	Amount granted 1898-9.	Amount granted 1899-1900.	Electorate.	Amount granted 1898-9.	Amount granted 1899-1900.	Electorate.	Amount granted 1898-9.	Amount granted 1899-1900.
	£	£		£	£		£	£
Albury	70	*100	Gundagai	95	50	Queanbeyan	55	35
Alma	100	30	Gunnedah	85	45	Quirindi	50	25
Argyle	30	15	Hartley	...	20	Raleigh	70	35
Armidale	85	45	Hastings—Macleay	85	45	Randwick	100	50
Ashburnham	70	35	Hawkesbury	90	45	Redfern	125	50
Ashfield	125	50	Hay	60	30	Robertson	95	50
Ballina	60	30	Hume	65	50	Richmond	45	25
Balmain North	100	50	Illawarra	95	50	Ryde	55	30
Balmain South	50	25	Inverell	55	30	Rylstone	90	45
Barwon, The	40	20	Kahibah	80	40	Sherbrooke	40	20
Bathurst	175	90	Kiama	115	50	Shoalhaven	55	30
Bega	65	35	Lachlan	65	40	Singleton	80	40
Bingara	60	30	Leichhardt	120	30	St. George	145	75
Boorowa	80	40	Lismore	35	20	Sturt	130	65
Botany	105	55	Macquarie	60	30	Sydney—Gipps	70	50
Bourke	50	25	Macquarie West	30	20	Tamworth	75	40
Bowral	160	80	Maitland, East	130	30	Tenterfield	65	35
Braidwood	105	55	Maitland, West	50	25	Tumut	60	30
Broken Hill	30	15	Manning, The	90	45	Tweed, The	50	25
Burwood	125	65	Marrickville	50	25	Uralla—Walcha	30	20
Camden	60	30	Molong	55	25	Wagga Wagga	70	35
Canterbury	120	60	Monaro	55	30	Wallsend	85	45
Clarence, The	100	50	Moree	70	50	Waratah	95	50
Cobar	65	35	Moruya	75	†87/10	Warringah	115	60
Condobolin	30	15	Mudgee	75	40	Waterloo	100	50
Coonamble	40	20	Murray, The	85	45	Wellington	45	25
Cowra	95	50	Murrumbidgee	110	55	Wentworth	45	15
Deniliquin	35	20	Narrabri	45	25	Wickham	135	65
Dubbo	105	55	Newcastle, East	300	150	Wilcannia	100	50
Durham	85	45	Newtown-Camperdown	50	25	Willoughby	60	40
Eden—Bombala	80	40	Newtown-Erskineville	75	35	Woollahra	140	70
Glen Innes	110	50	Nepean, The	65	35	Woronora	30	15
Gloucester	80	40	Northumberland	115	60	Yass	80	40
Goulburn	150	75	Orange	110	55	Young	135	70
Grafton	175	90	Paddington	50	30	Waverley	75	50
Granville	75	40	Parramatta	125	65			
Grenfell	80	40	Petersham	75	40	Total ..... £	8,960	4,672/10

* Includes special grant of £75 promised by previous Minister. † Includes special grant of £50 promised by previous Minister.

Department of Lands, 20/6/00.

VICTOR COHEN,
Accountant.

B.

RETURN showing the Subsidies paid out of the Vote for Parks and Recreation Reserves for the year 1899–1900, prior to and since the recent general Apportionment.

Electorate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Prior to the General Apportionment.
	£	
Dubbo	75	Sum granted on account of 1898–9, but not paid before the Vote for that year lapsed.
Hawkesbury	20	do do do
St. George	20	do do do
Waverley	75	do do do
	190	
Kahibah	25	Special grant for Adamstown Recreation Ground.
Maitland, East	40	do Bank-street Recreation Ground, East Maitland.
Murrumbidgee	45	do Junee Park.
Ryde	20	do Beecroft, "The Village Green."
Tamworth	51	do Tamworth Oval.
Wickham	20	do Wickham Park.
Woollahra	25	do Rose Bay Park.
Woronora	82	do Nicholson Park, Woonona.
£	308	
		Subsequent to and in connection with the General Apportionment.
Bourke	15	
Molong	5	
Rylstone	2/10	
Monaro	10	On account of sums granted out of the Vote for 1898–9, but not paid.
Singleton	10	
£	42/10	

SUMMARY.

Amount paid on account of apportionment for 1898–9	£210 0 0
Additional and Special Grants out of Vote for 1899–1900	£330 10 0

VICTOR COHEN,
Accountant.

Department of Lands, 20/6/00.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[3d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOTANIC GARDENS AND DOMAINS.

(REPORT ON, FOR YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

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Botanic Gardens.

Arrangement Ground.—No important changes have been made in this educational section of the garden; at the same time a number of plants have been added to several of the natural orders divisions in in order to make them more representative.

Other Beds and Borders.—The principal alterations under this heading have taken place in the lower garden. They are as follows:—

No. 21. New border encircling fountain; border of palm-bed enlarged; six new flower-beds made.
„ 18. Two new beds made, and one enlarged.
„ 23. South border and one flower-bed enlarged.
„ 22. Three flower-beds altered in design.
„ 1. One flower-bed altered in design.

The numbers refer to the portions of the garden so marked on the lithographed plan which has been prepared for the as yet unpublished guide.

During the winter the side of the lawn immediately to the east of the largest pond was fenced with wire netting on neat iron standards to keep off the black swans. For the first time in the history of the Gardens these swans devoured the growing tops of the *Ranunculi* which were in beds on this lawn, and if the fencing had not been hurriedly proceeded with, the public would have been deprived of the winter display of these plants, which is one of the features of these Gardens.

Medicinal Plants.—Improvements have been made in the large border devoted to these plants by the removal of interlopers, and by the addition of a few not previously represented. Many additional plants are still required, and I am availing myself of every opportunity to get them. The students of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and of the Materia Medica Classes at the University (Dr. T. S. Dixson) take great interest in our collection, incomplete as it is.

Rock Garden.—We have not a rock garden of the richness of many of those in European countries; at the same time considerable use is made of artificially-made rock-work and of the rocks which in some parts of the garden protrude through the soil. During the year I imported over a hundred species and varieties of *Opuntia*, partly with the view of settling the nomenclature of some of those which, under the name of prickly-pear, are a pest in this Colony, and partly with a view of testing, in rockeries and other situations, the horticultural value of some sorts which are imperfectly or entirely unknown in this Colony.

Lawns.—Beyond an endeavour to keep the lawns in good order, there is nothing to report in connection with them.

Creek and Ponds.—The condition of the creek and chain of ponds or small lakes is a frequent cause of anxiety to me. After heavy rain the amount of sand and other debris that is deposited in the bed of the creek and its expansions (the ponds) is enormous, and can scarcely be realised unless actually observed. At present I am simply unable to spare the labour of a large gang of men to remove the silt after heavy deposits, and if I were able to do so, it would not be an easy matter to dispose of such large quantities of comparatively useless material. Even if a suitable site were obtained the cost of conveying it thence would be considerable, and beyond my resources at present. Until something of a radical character is done the public are compelled to see the creek and ponds far less beautiful than they ought to be. This silt-question is a very difficult one, and as my scheme for tackling it is not yet complete, I will say no more for the present.

By

By a suitable arrangement of artificial rock-work in the hands of a specialist, who would remove all straight and hard lines from the creek-margins and introduce cunning devices in which cascades, water-basins, and pockets for plants would find a place, the creek could be transformed into a veritable fairyland. As it is, the view up the creek from two out of the three bridges that span it is very beautiful, and one longs for the time when it will be made still more beautiful.

Aquatic Plants.—The numerous small ponds and basins scattered throughout the garden are, mainly through the geniality of our climate, rich in vegetable life. We have had a beautiful display of flowers of nymphæas and other aquatic plants during the year, and it is a matter of regret that after heavy rains some of these ponds are liable to be silted up. In addition to aquatic plants of horticultural value, there are a large number of botanical interest,—I was going to add the word "merely," but surely that would be out of place in reference to the contents of a botanic garden.

Boundaries and Fences.—No alterations or important repairs to boundaries or fences have to be reported.

Plant-houses.—The year 1899 has seen important works carried out in connection with our plant-houses. They were all in a serious state of disrepair; in fact, two, if not three, of them were in such a condition that I was afraid I should have to exclude the public. The large palm-house has been practically reroofed, and important repairs have been carried out as regards the side sashes; iron houses have received new doors and stages, while the old houses have been practically rebuilt with the exception of the brickwork. The whole of the houses have been repainted, and now look bright and clean. The work was carried out by Mr. D. McDonald, at a cost of about £315.

A low-roofed orchid-house, 40 by 15 feet, has been erected. No wood has been used in its construction except for the doors, the benches being of wrought-iron. The pitch of the roof has been kept as low as it was possible to construct it, and the panes of glass both of roof and sides are of very large size. This is a departure, at all events as regards Australia, and up to the present no sheets of glass have been broken, although the house has been in use for several months. In fact, the house appears to be quite satisfactory. It was erected by Mr. J. M. Wilson at a cost of £426. It is intended to be used as an Australasian and Polynesian orchid-house; but as our collection of such plants requiring the protection of glass is not sufficient at present to fill it, it is being temporarily used as a miscellaneous house.

Another iron hot-house, uniform in design with the two which are at present devoted to orchids and to miscellaneous tropical plants respectively, has arrived from England. I hope to give an account of it in my next report, as it is being erected as I write. It is intended to utilise it entirely for ferns, our collection of these plants being at present scattered amongst several houses.

A new plant-frame, 33 by 8 feet, has been placed in position, while two plant-pits, 64 by 6 feet and 64 by 7 feet respectively, have been rebuilt.

I shall not be satisfied until I am able to display to the public properly classified collections of hot-house plants. We require special houses for ferns, orchids, palms, aroids, aquatics, economic plants, and miscellaneous plants, and to accommodate some of these groups I look forward to have two or more houses. I feel sure that the realisation of my hopes in this respect is only a matter of a very few years, for Parliament is always generous in its appropriations to the Gardens, and every improvement to them is warmly appreciated by the public.

New Buildings (other than Plant-houses).—Following is a description, which has been kindly drawn up by the Government Architect, of the new building which has been erected during the year to accommodate the herbarium, museum, and administrative offices:—

"The additions carried out to the above building consist of the following:—Ground floor—Large herbarium, museum, library, store-room, photographic room, lavoratory, and w.cs. The museum and library, seed-room, and Superintendent's office are portions of the original building which have been altered, enlarged, and rearranged. The whole of the first floor is a new addition to the original building, and affords the following accommodation:—Two large rooms for herbaria, Director's office, and an office for assistant. The whole of the exterior is finished in cement and painted and sanded to resemble stone, three elevations having an enriched cornice at first-floor level and also a corbelled and enriched main cornice, finished with a balustraded parapet continued around the whole of the first-floor storey. The ceilings throughout are of stamped steel with stamped zinc cornices, consols and mouldings in the herbaria and principal rooms, all of suitable design and plainly decorated. The walls are finished in plaster, coloured with Duresco in tints suitable to give prominence to botanical diagrams and specimens. The staircase connecting the two floors and the fittings throughout are of cedar. The accommodation now provided consists of the following:—

"Ground floor—Herbarium, 41 feet x 31 feet.
Museum, 40 feet x 30 feet.
Library and office, 32 ft. 6 in. x 19 feet.
Staircase hall, 19 feet x 13 feet.
Store, 19 feet x 12 feet.
Painters' shop, 12 ft. 6 in. x 11 feet.
Entrance hall, 18 feet x 7 feet.
Superintendent's office, 18 feet x 12 feet.
Seed-room, 25 feet x 18 feet.
,, 27 feet x 14 feet.
Lavatory and water-closets; enclosed yard, tar-paved, with verandah on two sides paved with arkilite.

"First floor—Herbarium, 41 feet x 31 feet.
Herbarium, 40 feet x 30 feet.
Director's office, 32 ft. 6 in. x 19 feet.
Assistant's room, 26 feet x 19 feet.
Staircase hall, 19 feet x 13 feet.

"Most of the original building has been taken down to provide the accommodation necessary, the only portions remaining being the walls of the museum and portion of the back, together with the old seed-room. The style of architecture adopted is Italian, modified to harmonise with the façade of the old museum, a portico being introduced, forming entrance to herbarium, to balance the design."

The

The total cost was about £4,500, and the contractor, Mr. J. M. Pringle, of Waverley. The building is a beautiful one, and worthy of its charming surroundings. The exterior has called forth the admiration of visitors, while its internal arrangements are most convenient, the architect having consulted my wishes in every possible way. Although the building is of considerable size, because of the style of architecture adopted, its situation and its arboreal surroundings, it is not unduly conspicuous, thus not dominating or overpowering the Gardens in any way.

Scientific botany has now worthy headquarters in New South Wales, and I trust that the erection of this excellent building will be contemporaneous with the active development of botanical science in the Colony.

I took possession of the building piecemeal (I first used my office on 13th November), and the building was finally handed over by the contractor in December. I should be ungrateful if I did not record the considerate way in which Mr. Pringle did all he could to minimise the inconvenience my botanical and clerical assistants had to undergo during this trying period of "carrying on business during alterations." In spite of many an anxious hour during the wettest winter for years, when one had to be constantly on the alert to protect the contents of museum and herbarium from rain, no serious damage resulted, while no great delay was even experienced by correspondents in regard to the examination of plants sent for report. Also the collections from outside sources, and gathered from the garden itself, multiplied in a delightful manner. So abundant have been the accessions that I am simply unable to make a reliable estimate as to the number of species at present in the herbarium, and the species-register cannot be brought up to date by my limited staff.

Two cottages facing the Domain-road, near the northern end of the grounds attached to my official residence, have been erected for the indoor propagator and the gardener (hot-houses). The site is a commanding one, and enables these officers to exercise some supervision out of hours over both Gardens and Outer Domain, while the cottages, which are very picturesque, are an ornament to the landscape. The dwellings which were formerly used as residences by the staff were insanitary and inconvenient in many ways, and were demolished during the improvements which culminated in the erection of the National Herbarium building.

The following details were kindly furnished by the Government Architect:—

"These cottages, two in number, are semi-detached 2-storey buildings, erected on a site on road to Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, and overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay, and are constructed of brick with hollow walls, tiled gables and tiled roof, the interior being finished in plaster. Each cottage contains the following accommodation:—

"Ground floor—Entrance lobby, 5 feet x 5 feet.
Dining-room, 15 feet x 14 feet.
Parlour, 14 feet x 12 feet.
Back lobby, 5 feet x 5 feet.
Pantry, 7 ft. 6 in. x 5 feet.
Kitchen, 12 feet x 10 feet.
Back verandah, 5 feet x 20 feet.

"First floor. — Bedroom, 14 ft. 9 in. x 14 feet.
" 12 feet x 12 ft. 3 in.
" 12 feet x 10 feet.
Bathroom, 7 ft. 6 in. x 5 feet.

"Each building has an enclosed tar-paved yard at back, and is also provided with laundry 10 ft. x 10 ft., fitted with copper and tubs, and the necessary closet accommodation. The front of the buildings is also enclosed with dwarf wall and iron railing, with steps and porches to entrances."

Messrs. Foster Bros. were contractors for the cottages, the amount of their contract being £1,260. Mr. W. Annear erected the dwarf wall, iron railings, and gates, together with some weatherboard fencing at a cost of £68 18s. 6d.

National Herbarium.—From what I have recorded, it is obvious that the year 1899 will be a red-letter year in regard to the National Herbarium of the Colony, and, I trust, in regard to the development of botanical education in New South Wales. The herbarium has now a "habitation and a home," and my requests for specimens have been very kindly received by official and non-official botanists in many parts of the world. In a very few years I hope to receive large acquisitions as the result of my appeal, made under special circumstances. As regards exchanges, I offer as liberal a return in Australian plants as possible, and it will always be my endeavour to make every return in my power to those botanists who have dealt liberally with this establishment.

A botanic garden cannot properly perform its functions without the support of a rich herbarium, for a herbarium is, after all, only a garden of dried plants. And whereas the richest garden only contains but a few thousand species growing at any one time, a herbarium may contain tens or hundreds of thousands of species, all subserving the grand object of giving information and developing the resources of the Colony.

Phanerogams and Ferns.—My residence being adjacent to the herbarium has enabled me to devote a good deal of time to herbarium work. Mr. Ernst Betche, my botanical assistant, has been unremitting in the exercise of his duties; while Mr. Julius Camfield, overseer of the Garden Palace Grounds, has systematically collected specimens from the garden as they appeared in flower or fruit, and has, during the time he could spare from his other duties, given valuable help in the herbarium.

Cryptogams.—Mr. W. Forsyth is in charge of the mosses, and reports as follows in regard to his labours during the year:—

"Substantial progress has been made with the herbarium during the past year. In October last we received from Dr. Brotherus, of Helsingfors, the returns from a collection of mosses forwarded to him for determination some three months previously. The returns added a large number to the list of species recorded for the Colony, as well as some new for the Continent, and a few new to science. A further collection of 400 packets, the result of a good deal of collecting, is now on its way to Dr. Brotherus.

"Several important additions have been made to the herbarium, notably a fine collection of European species from Dr. Goebel, of Munich. The herbarium, which was begun about two years ago, now contains about 1,200 species—Australian and exotic combined, besides a considerable number of duplicates. It is hoped that by the end of next year we may be in a position to enter into exchange work."

Mr.

Mr. Forsyth is the overseer of the Centennial Park, an office which leaves him with very little spare time. He has freely devoted his evenings, Saturday afternoons, and holidays to the development of the herbarium of mosses, nearly the whole of the specimens being neatly and uniformly mounted and labelled, the result being most creditable to him.

Algæ.—Mr. A. H. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc., has very generously undertaken the honorary curatorship of this group of plants. At present the collection is in its infancy, but it is being put in order and is being steadily added to. He made a trip to Jervis Bay and other places on the South Coast during the year for the purpose of collecting specimens. Exclusive of the Harveian collection, we have about 750 species, and the duplicates are accumulating so satisfactorily that Mr. Lucas hopes to be able to enter into exchanges towards the end of the year. Mr. Lucas is his own préparateur, and his specimens are alike a credit to himself and to this establishment.

Fungi.—Mr. Alexander Grant is in charge of this portion of the herbarium. He reports that, owing to the general upset caused by the building operations, his work was mainly confined to collecting and preserving specimens. Besides the micro-fungi and also the fungi, which were preserved dry, he acquired during the year about 120 glass jars of fungi preserved in the wet way, and some of these jars contain five or six species. During the coming year these accumulations of material will be suitably dealt with.

Lichens.—In my last report I stated that I would give some account of the Lichen herbarium of the Revd. F. R. M. Wilson, of Victoria, which, owing to the generosity of Parliament, I was able to secure for this Colony. I am only able to make a very brief statement, for two reasons: In the first place, owing to the building operations, I was chiefly engaged in protecting it from rain and other destructive agents. It has been partly overhauled, and seems to have gone through the ordeal unscathed. In the second place, no member of my staff specialises in this group of plants, and I have not yet met with an honorary curator of this section. The Wilson collection consists of over 20,000 specimens, mostly Australasian and Polynesian; it contains, it is supposed, about a thousand named species,—how many more are contained in the unworked material one cannot guess at at present. It is rich in varieties. In addition there have been collected, during the last three or four years, by my staff and myself, a large number of lichens from many parts of the Colony.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to see the active interest in botanical matters taken by many members of the gardening staff. A knowledge of botany will make them more efficient custodians of their plant-charges, and is in every way desirable. I encourage them to attend the botany classes at the Technical College and extend my sympathy to them in their studies in any way I can. It would perhaps be invidious to mention names, but quite a number of gardeners both at the Gardens and Centennial Park have acquired excellent botanical knowledge, and will, I feel sure, continue their studies.

A Laboratory wanted.—In order to utilise the educational advantages of the Botanic Gardens to the fullest extent, we require accommodation for the study of vegetable physiology, pathology, anatomy, development, and cytology. These subjects can only be satisfactorily studied in a well-furnished botanic garden, with abundance of living material and suitable equipment for the growth of plants and the preservation of tissues. And viewing the marine situation of the Botanic Gardens, I hope, at no distant date, to see facilities within the garden itself for the study of marine vegetation. It would, doubtless, be a convenient arrangement to erect a picturesque building to serve as a joint laboratory for investigations in physiology, &c., in marine botany and in aquatic plants generally.

At Kew, the Jodrell laboratory contains rooms for physiological and microscopical research "for the use of scientific investigators who wish to utilise, for the purpose of experiment and study, the materials afforded by the museums and collections of living plants in the Royal Gardens." This laboratory, which has rendered possible a long series of brilliant researches chiefly in vegetable physiology, was built and endowed by the private gentleman whose name it bears. I hope that a colonial Jodrell will arise to enable me to carry out my scheme of a laboratory on the lines I have indicated; or, should public-spirited wealthy citizens desire to advance the objects for which the Gardens were founded, I could indicate several schemes, and, if the donor would permit it, we would gratefully associate his name, for all time, with his benefaction.

Botanical Museum.—During July the building operations had become so aggressive that the museum had to be closed to the public, and it has not yet been reopened. The acquisition of specimens has, however, proceeded in a most satisfactory manner, and I am only waiting for a number of modern show-cases (for which tenders have been already called) to display these treasures, which I feel sure will be much appreciated. An account of the contents of the museum had better be deferred until the opening has actually taken place.

Public Lectures.—During the winter and early spring I gave illustrated lantern lectures, entitled "A Botanist on Mount Kosciusko" and "Some Gems of the Mount Kosciusko Flora," before the Y.M.C.A., the Horticultural Association, and the Registered Pharmacists' Society, and two Sydney churches. I received several other applications to repeat the lecture, but other engagements and press of work compelled me to decline. I gave an illustrated lantern lecture on the Sydney Botanic Gardens before the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association, West Maitland, and one on Weeds and Poisonous Plants at Campbelltown.

Departments of Agriculture and Forests.—A good deal of time has been devoted to the naming of plants and the preparation of reports, of varying length, for these two important Departments. Further particulars will be found in my Annual Reports thereto.

Botanical Survey of the Colony.—My specific proposal for a botanical survey of New South Wales was propounded in my Presidential address delivered before the Royal Society of the Colony on 5th May, 1897, and the subject has been constantly before me since then (as it had, in fact, for some years previously).

The matter is of such importance to the people of this Colony—to their direct material interests, as well as to the advancement of botanical science—that I propose to deal with it in some detail.

The desirability of a botanical survey for the Colony is so obvious that I require only to touch upon a few points which suggest themselves because of our special circumstances and environments. In the first place, we are frequently asked where this or that plant, or a supply of its product, may be obtained in quantity, and sometimes we can only indicate the locality in general terms. The establishment of a botanical survey need not involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, but rather the organisation and control of existing agencies which may subserve the grand object in view. I feel sure that

that in country districts there are hundreds, nay, even thousands, of private citizens and officials, such as engineers, surveyors, mining, land and forest officers, schoolteachers, postmasters, and many others, who would give voluntary aid to the furtherance of a botanical survey. Many would, in their spare moments, gladly supply information and collect specimens if they knew what would be acceptable; but, while the work must be largely voluntary, it need be none the less systematic. I have conducted an informal botanical survey on my own account for many years, but my correspondents, although many, do not represent the whole of the Colony, and their work has been largely of a fitful and unorganised character.

In time to come we shall not only have geological and mining surveyors, but also agricultural and forestry surveyors. I use the word surveyor (as regards agriculture, forestry, &c.) not so much in the sense it bears as applied to a land surveyor, for a man may be able to furnish valuable information suitable for a botanical and agricultural survey, and yet be incapable of using a theodolite. To summarise, I would use the term "botanical survey" as correlative to geological survey, and it would include observations applicable to—

a. Pure Botany. *c.* Forestry.
b. Agriculture. *d.* Horticulture.

Let us touch upon these heads in a little detail.

(*a.*) *Pure Botany.*—An obvious advantage to the systematist would be that material from a wider area would be available, and thus he would be better able to define the limitations of species and varieties than he is at present. How frequently we have to deplore the one-sided description of a species, often prepared from one specimen, from one locality, in ignorance perhaps of the amount of variation the same plant undergoes a very short distance away. A botanical survey will, above all things, secure thoroughness; its action will be comparable to that of the wide-spreading net which sweeps a large area, while our present spasmodic efforts in the same direction may be compared to those of the patient and stationary angler who must fain be content with a bite here and a bite there. The acquisition of more complete material in many orders will lead to the employment of specialists. Many of our local botanists, who take up the subject broadly, will probably specialise on certain genera and orders. Nor under an improved arrangement will any orders or groups of plants be ignored, as some practically are at present. The headquarters of the botanical survey will be practically a botanical clearing-house; waste and duplication will be minimised, and no man who desires material for reseach need go unsatisfied. I may, perhaps, draw special attention to the desirability of additional botanists and collectors in New South Wales giving attention to fungi (particularly micro-fungi), mosses, lichens, and seaweeds.

Local Floras.—A properly-organised botanical survey would supersede the special preparation of local floras, or rather, the local botanist would have his task limited to the filling in of blanks in well-defined geographical or geological areas. I have nothing but praise to bestow upon the outlines of local floras already published for districts of New South Wales, but their authors would be the first to admit that their observations are incomplete, and lack their full educational value for the reason that they had to work upon imperfectly-defined areas. We have much to learn in regard to the range of plants with respect to geological formations. The admirable coloured geological map issued by our geological survey is one of the greatest service to botanical collectors collecting with the above object in view.

Flowering Periods of Australian Plants.—A botanical survey might also take cognizance of such matters as the flowering periods of indigenous plants, information which would be desirable, on the practical side, as indicating when fruits and seeds might be probably available.

(*b.*) *Agriculture.*—The subject of agriculture is so important that it might either have a survey to itself, or the facts having a special bearing on the subject might be collated by themselves. Of course, in dealing with this subject the indigenous plants are, on the whole, of inferior importance to exotic ones. The crops we raise are practically all exotics; at the same time we must never lose sight of the possibilities of our indigenous fodder-plants. For instance, the character of the indigenous vegetation is a valuable guide to the agriculturist who desires to break up fresh soil, therefore a botanical survey should be in a position to furnish him with information. Not that any sensible man would buy land without looking at it previously; at the same time a farmer is usually a poor man, and whether he is or not, we should endeavour to supply all information which will facilitate settlement. The Department of Agriculture is already in possession of a vast amount of information in regard to the suitability or otherwise of different districts and small areas; for the cultivation of various plants an agricultural survey would systematise such information and render it more readily available to the public. The establishment by the Department of model farms in different parts of the Colony will, besides teaching improved methods of farming, furnish the Colony with many of the agricultural data requisite for a complete agricultural survey.

The survey will also take cognizance of weeds, of the areas affected by the noxious species, of the spread of such plants, of various methods for weed eradication, and their results, and all matters which will assist in the framing of laws and regulations for coping with these pests.

The botanical survey should be in close touch with the geological survey, as we require to know, amongst other things, the character of soils and subsoils, and various matters connected with the retentiveness of the soil for water, natural water supplies, &c. This information will supplement that of the chemist of the Department of Agriculture on the chemistry and physical properties of soils. As regards the desirability of co-operation with the entomologists of the Colony, I have only to state the case to commend it to consideration, as plant and insect life are indissolubly connected.

(*c.*) *Forestry.*—We have much to learn in regard to the geographical distribution of even our principal forest trees; much more, then, is there scope for inquiry in regard to the distribution of those of less frequent occurrence. The matter is of importance from a utilitarian point of view, because of the fact that, be a timber ever so desirable, it cannot be utilised commercially unless a continuous supply be available, and to obtain supplies we must know the localities of its occurrence not merely in general terms. The value of a botanical survey would be most immediately felt in regard to our forests. We could by the aid of it take stock, as it were, of our possessions, of our standing timber, and prepare a scheme for scientific conservation. A general statement to an outsider as to the vastness of our timber supplies is at once met by the plain questions—Where are each of our timber-trees found, of what size are they, and in what abundance?

Measurement

Measurement of Trees.—One of the matters to which attention would be given by a botanical survey would be that of ascertaining the heights and trunk-diameters of various kinds of trees, different observations being made in regard to the same species in different districts. In this way a ready index would be obtained as to the climates and soils in which various species flourish best. Notes would also be taken of the sizes of abnormally large trees. These are, of course, becoming rapidly fewer ever since the advent of the white man. If the identity of individual trees be noted, either by marks on or near trees themselves in the forest, or on the maps, it would be easy to procure records of the rates of growth of our Australian trees, a matter of considerable economic importance, and of some scientific interest, but in regard to which we possess very few data at present.

Rate of Growth of Forest Trees.—This is a forestry matter, which might well engage the attention of a botanical survey. We have a few scattered notes on the growth of indigenous trees, but no inquiry of this nature, on a large scale, has to my knowledge been yet attempted. The ascertainment of the rate of growth of exotic trees in various districts is also of great practical importance, and the data are often more readily available than is the case with indigenous trees, as, since they have been generally planted by man, approximate dates of planting are often ascertainable.

Natural Reafforestation.—A phase of the forest question that is not often inquired into is the conversion of grazing land into forest growth since European settlement. It is a well-ascertained fact that, since the advent of the white man, a growth of trees, more or less dense, has, without artificial planting, taken possession of grass land. Inquiry might be made into the circumstances of each case, for opinions are by no means unanimous as to the cause of these forest growths. The reason of this change is attributed to the overstocking of country, the stock eating down the grass, so that bush-fires (which formerly consumed the seedlings of forest-trees) are now less frequent, and devastate smaller areas of country than they used to do. In some cases there is no doubt that stock aid in the propagation of trees by trampling the seeds into the ground, and even manuring the ground, thus preventing the seed being washed away by rain. At the same time one must not lose sight of the fact that stock have important influence on the formation of natural forest growths, as they eat out (particularly when grass is scarce) many young trees.

(*d.*) *Horticulture.*—Many of our plants are well worthy of cultivation for ornamental and other purposes. The merits of but few are known to horticulturists, so that there is room for much inquiry. Some desirable plants are sparingly distributed; in regard to these, we require full data as to localities, with particulars as to soil, aspect, &c., and particularly the season for maturing seeds.

County and Parish Maps.—As the results come in they will, after checking, be carefully entered by a draughtsman clerk (many of whom already possess knowledge of plant names) in the county and parish maps. The county maps will serve for more general records, the parish maps for those in more detail. To accompany each map, or group of maps, registers could be attached, where information could be recorded which is unsuitable for (either on account of its bulk, or for other reasons) the maps themselves. Such registers could have printed columns and head lines; thus expense could be saved, and neatness and uniformity secured.

India has for many years enjoyed the advantages of a botanical survey, and I trust that no great time will elapse before we have a properly-organised botanical survey of New South Wales.

In the meantime I am steadily working on the lines I have indicated. The Colony is being systematically worked as regards its vegetation, and I would ask all local botanists who publish local floras to deposit duplicates of their plants in the national herbarium here. A local flora may be nearly worthless unless supported by specimens of the plants it records. Also it is obviously desirable that co-types of all species described be deposited by our botanists in the national herbarium.

Mr. A. G. Hamilton has published during the year, in the Linnean Society's Proceedings, a flora of Mount Wilson. To that gentleman, and also Mr. Jesse Gregson, I am indebted for a very extensive series of plants from the locality. Mr. W. Blakely, a member of my staff, on duty at the Jenolan Caves, has during the last year or two pretty well exhausted the flora of the locality, so that his collections, with those of my own, will form the basis of a useful local flora, should it be at any time desirable to undertake it. Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Walcha, has contributed extensive collections from New England, and so has Mr. R. H. Cambage, from many western and southern localities. These gentlemen are surveyors, and I have no more valuable coadjutors than surveyors. Their work takes them off beaten tracks, and, as a rule, they are keen observers of vegetation. The Rev. T. V. Alkin, M.A., of Campbelltown, one of the senior working botanists of the Colony, has made many contributions to the national herbarium, and so have Mr. H. J. Rumsey, of Barber's Creek, Mr. Staer, of Hornsby, Mr. Heron, of Conjola, and Mr. J. W. Thompson, of West Maitland.

Following are the principal journeys I have made:—

1. Mount Kosciusco, January. (The botanical results of this trip are recorded in the *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales.*
2. King's Table-land, March.
3. Valley of the Grose, from foot of Govett's Leap, April.
4. Jervis Bay, Nowra, &c., July, over some of Robert Brown's and Caley's collecting-grounds.
5. Scone to Stewart's Brook, &c., August, nearly connecting with my previous visits to the Barrington and Gloucester.
6. Hill Top south to the Goulburn district, September.
7. National Herbarium, Melbourne, September.
8. Mount Wilson, October.
9. Blue Mountains and western slopes as far as Rydal, November.
10. Narrabri, foot-hills of the Nandewar Range, Tibberena, Boggabri, November.
11. Ben Lomond and other high parts of New England, December.
12. Weddin Forest Reserve, Bimbi, Young, &c., December.
13. Blayney, December.

On trip No. 1 I was accompanied by Mr. W. Forsyth, and on trip No. 6 by Mr. J. L. Boorman. I have kept systematic notes of every trip, listing the species, with the special object in view of furnishing data for the botanical survey. Mr. Forsyth made two important collecting trips, viz., to the Warrumbungle Ranges in October, and from the Upper Shoalhaven, at Marulan, through very rough country, to Nowra in

in September. In the latter trip he was accompanied by Mr. A. A. Hamilton, and in both of them he made extensive and valuable botanical collections. He has furnished me with reports and list of plants of both trips, which are valuable contributions to the botanical survey. I hope he will be able to make further observations, so that these reports may be available for publication. He has also made collecting trips to the Blue Mountains and to the South Coast.

Mr. J. H. Camfield has collected during the year in the Kiama and Jamberoo districts, also the Botany Bay and George's River districts, and on the Blue Mountains.

Mr. Alexander Grant has collected and preserved large numbers of fungi; while Mr. William Buckingham has made several collections of the same group of plants, which are much appreciated.

Mr. J. L. Boorman has collected in the various districts to the west, north, and south of Sydney during the year; he is an accurate and painstaking observer, and his collections and notes are both valuable.

Publications.—Following are the publications made by me, or in co-operation with others:—

WITH MR. HENRY DEANE, M.A.

Observations on the Eucalypts of New South Wales. Part V.

Four new species are described, viz. :—

(*a*) *E. Macarthuri*, the "Camden Woolly Butt," at one time known as "Woolly Gum of Argyle," a fibrous-barked species included by Bentham under *E. viminalis*, and since confused with *E. Stuartiana*.

(*b*) *E. quadrangulata*, a box-like tree found on the Southern Dividing Range, and named because of the remarkably quadrangulate twigs, which are even-winged.

(*c*) *E. acaciæ formis*, a handsome New England species, hitherto looked upon as a form of *E. Stuartiana*, and locally known as "Narrow-leaved Peppermint." The remarkable sucker-leaves bear considerable resemblance to the phyllodes of some acacias, hence the specific name. A variety is also described under the name of *linearis*.

(*d*) *E. rubida*, a widely-diffused white or ribbony gum, with cruciformly-arranged buds and broad suckers, which has usually been placed under *E. viminalis*. It has often a glaucous bark, hence one of its local names, "Candle-bark." Notes are also given on *E. regnans*, F.v.M., and *E. fastigata*, D. & M. *E. dives.*, Schauer, is shown to be identical with our *E. amygdalina*, Labill., var. *latifolia*. *E. Muelleriana*, Howitt, of Victoria, is shown to occur in New South Wales and to be identical with *E. dextropinea*, R.T.B. An interior variety of *E. siderophloia*, Benth., is described under the name of *glauca*. *E. goniscalyx*, F.v.M., var. *nitens*, is described; also *E. Gunnii*, Hook., var. *glauca*. A small-flowered variety of *E. saligna* is described under the name "Silky Gum." *E. dealbata*, A. Cunn., is reduced to a variety of *E. tereticornis*, and extended notes are given on the varieties of this species.

In Part VI three new species are described, viz. :—

(*a*) *Eucalyptus conica*, a drooping box of the western plains, allied to *E. polyanthema*.

(*b*) *E. aggregata*, variously known as "Peppermint," "Flooded Gum," a fibrous-barked species found in damp situations, and closely allied to *E. Macarthuri* (see Part V).

(*c*) *E. nooa-anglica*, the "Black Peppermint" of New England, which is closely allied to *E. Stuartiana*, and may also occur in Victoria.

The miscellaneous notes comprise observations on *E. stricta*, *E. obtusiflora* (which is shown to be a connecting link between *E. stricta* and *E. virgata*). *E. virgata* is shown to be synonymous with *E. huehmanniana*, F.v.M., and is accepted as a good species; the cause of the confusion between *E. virgata* and *E. Sieberiana* being pointed out. *E. largiflorens* and *E. microtheca* are dealt with, and some account given of their variation. The former is "Goborro" and the latter "Coolibah." *E. Behriana*, a box, is shown to occur in this Colony. The variation of *E. Maideni* and *E. globulus* is discussed, and a note on *E. goniscalyx* given. *E. Stuartiana*, F.v.M., the common "Apple," is stated to be identical with the recently-described *E. Bridgesiana* of Mr. R. T. Baker. Additional notes on *E. squamosa*, D. & M., are given, showing which different views have been held by botanists as to its systematic position.

WITH MRS. T. W. EDGEWORTH DAVID.

"Observations on the Plants collected at Funafuti, Ellice Group," by Mrs. David, during the stay of Professor David's coral-boring expedition on the island during 1897. A further announcement will be made when this paper is published.

WITH ERNST BETCHE.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, No. 4.

Citriobatus lancifolia, Bailey, a Queensland species, is recorded for New South Wales, as is also *Abutilon Mitchelli*, Benth., hitherto only recorded from Queensland and South Australia. *Gastrolobium Boormani* is a new species from the coast district (Wyong), the only other New South Wales species (*G. grandiflorum*, F.v.M.) belonging to the desert flora. *Pultenæa Campbelli* is from Walcha, and is also a new species, its affinities being with *P. glabra*, Benth. *Myriophyllum pedunculatum*, Hook., *f.*, was found in ponds on Mount Kosciusko. It was previously only recorded from Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia. *Rhodamnia trinervia*, Blume, var. *glabra*, is a new variety, chiefly distinguished by the absence of all hairs. *Azorella Muelleri*, Benth., found on Mount Kosciusko, is new for the Colony, having hitherto been found only in Victoria. The leaves of *Crantzia lineata*, Nutt, described in the *Flora Australiensis*, as from 1 to 2 inches long, or even more, are shown to acquire a length of from 6 to 18 inches at Walcha. *Olearia alpicola*, F.v.M. var. *aglossa*, is a rayless form of the species from Mount Kosciusko, now described for the first time. *Alrotanella nivigena*, F.v.M., is recorded from Mount Kosciusko; it had previously only been obtained in Victoria, the same remarks applying to the variety *radicans*, F.v.M., of *Guaphalium japonicum*, Thunb., *Glossostigma spathulatum*, Arn., a tropical Asian and African plant, hitherto recorded from Queensland, was found near Walcha, as was also a variety of *Limosella aquatica*, Linn., with terete leaves. *Plectranthus congestus*, R.Br., is new for New South Wales; it has previously only been recorded from Queensland. *Endiandra globosa* is a new species from the Tweed River, with globular fruits 2 inches in diameter.

The authors reduce their *Macadamia integrifolia* to a variety of *M. ternifolia*, F.v.M. *Exocarpus nana*, Hook., is shown to be new for New South Wales, having hitherto only been recorded from Victoria. *Eremochloa muricata*, Hackel (in place of *Ischmæum pectinatum*, Trin.), is shown to occur in the Colony, and by following Hackel in his latest monograph of the Andropogonæ the genus *Eremochloa* is added to the flora of the Colony, and the rather intricate synonymy of this grass elucidated. *Agrostis* (*Deyeuscia*) *densa*, F.v.M., from Mt. Kosciusko, is shown to be new for the Colony. *Pteris falcata*, R.Br., var. *nana*, Bailey, a fern hitherto only recorded from Queensland, is shown to occur in New South Wales.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, No. 5.

A new variety (pedunculata) of *Hibbertia stricta*, R.Br., was described from the Wingello district, and *Lepidum ruderale*, Linn., var. *spinescens*, Benth., hitherto only found in South Australia, was recorded from this Colony. *Dodonæa adenophora*, Miq., is shown to be confined to Western Australia, it having been confused with *D. tenuifolia*, Lindl., as far as New South Wales is concerned. An account is given of *Swainsona Cadelli*, F.v.M. (ined). *Verticordia darwincoides*, Maiden and Betche, is shown to be synonymous with *Rysltonea cernua*, R. T. Baker (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1898). A South American composite weed, *Soliva sessilis*, Ruiz and Ravon, from South

South America, was recorded for the first time in Australia, having been found in the turf at the Sydney Cricket Ground, Moore Park, Centennial Park, &c. *Goodenia glomerata*, a new species, with affinity to *G. geniculata*, R.Br., var. *lanata*, is described from the Braidwood district. An interesting new species of *Melodinus* to which the name of *M. Australis* was given was received from Yarrahappini Mountain, Kempsey district. *Sarcochilus Fitzgeraldi*, F.v.M., var. *rubicentrum*, var. nov., was recorded from the Tweed River, having hitherto only been found in Queensland. To a new variety of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, Trin., with the spikelets mostly in pairs, the name of *spicigera* was given.

The papers contain notes on new localities and various critical notes on New South Wales plants.

In the proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales I have described a new variety of *Dendrobium undulatum* from the Solomon Islands. The lateral petals are shorter and without undulate margins, the dorsal and lateral sepals are shorter and scarcely spirally twisted; the margins not undulate. The lateral petals are dull purplish; the sepals and lubellum are whitish, tinged with purple; named *Woodfordianum* in honor of Mr. C. M. Woodford, from whom it was received. In the same journal I also published "Some further Observations on the Vegetation of Lord Howe Island," which was illustrated by two fine photographs of the hitherto undepicted inflorescence of *Hedyscepe Canterburyana*. This paper also contains a description of a proposed new variety (*Howeanum*) of *Dendrobium gracilicale*, F.v.M.

I contributed the following articles (some of them illustrated) to the *Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales during the year:—

"Some Exotic Grasses":—No. 2. *Paspalum dilatatum*, Poir. No. 3. *Paspalum compressum*, Nees. (The carpet grass of the Southern United States.)

"Useful Australian Plants":—No. 51. *Agropyrum velutinum*, Nees. No. 52. *Agrostis venusta*, Trin. No. 53. *Agrostis Muelleri*, Benth. No. 54. *Agrostis scabra*, Willd. No. 55. *Apluda mutica*, Linn. No. 56. *Aristida arenaria*, Gaud.

Some Native Australian Fodder Plants.

Indigenous Vegetable Drugs (Parts II to V).

Native Food Plants.

The Weeds of New South Wales.

A variety of *Panicum decompositum* (a so-called Native Millet grass).

The Valonia Oak.

A second Contribution towards a Flora of Mount Kosciusko.

The Noogoora Burr or Cockle Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*).

The papers on the Valonia Oak and on the Flora of Mount Kosciusko have brought me a considerable amount of correspondence.

Mr. D. McAlpine read a paper before the Linnæan Society of New South Wales entitled: "On a micro-fungus from Mount Kosciusko; and on the first record of *Uncinula* in Australia."

The fungus is *Puccinia calthæ*, Link, and was found by me on living leaves of *Caltha introloba*, F.v.M. Fungi are rare on Mount Kosciusko, and this was the only one observed. It is interesting to note that it is identical with the species found in Europe on *Caltha palustristis*, Linn. The *Uncinula* was found by Mr. Alexander Grant, of the Botanic Gardens, on the leaves of *Lagerstrœmia ovalifolia*, Teys.

Mr. W. Forsyth made a "Contribution to a knowledge of the Moss-flora of New South Wales," to the Linnæan Society during the year. Sixty-one species are recorded, forty-three of which are new for the Colony, Port Jackson furnishing twenty-six. Some of the species are new for Australia; one of the most notable of these being *Eucalypta tasmanica*, Hpe. and C.M., hitherto recorded from Tasmania. A number of species from Mount Kosciusko are also recorded, some of them very interesting, previously known only from Tasmania and Victoria (Australian Alps).

Guide to Gardens.—The thorough upset caused by the building operations prevented me from doing any work at the Guide since May last. The preparation of a Guide of this character requires a considerable amount of elbow-room, and as I am far from straight at present, and have not yet received my office furniture, I cannot say when work on the Guide will be resumed.

Sewerage.—Mr. G. Donaldson carried out a contract for converting the closets and laying the drainage to the same, at a cost of £200 5s. 5d. This work was in connection with the main sewer, completed as detailed in my last report.

Water Supply.—Following is the registered supply of water during the year:—

Meter No. 215.—Gardens	3,649,000	gallons.
Meter No. 217.—W.C.'s, &c.	742,000	,,
Meter No. 221.—Propagating ground	932,000	,,
Total	5,323,000	,,

Roads and Paths.—Endeavour has been made to keep these in repair, as far as possible—though some of them are far from satisfactory to me. The most important work undertaken during the year is in the lower garden, where a portion, 250 yards in length, has been regravelled, viz.:—Walk leading from sundial north-east to beach walk, and from sundial north-west to beach walk.

Street Tree-planting.—Much correspondence and several leading articles on the above subject have appeared in the Sydney newspapers during the year. In fact, I do not remember the subject to have been brought so prominently before the public mind for a number of years. Very little practical result appears to have ensued, but it is a subject in regard to which we must keep pegging away and not be disheartened. Alderman J. H. Barlow, of the City Council, is actively working in this matter, and in a very few years, I doubt not, we shall see trees planted in most of the suitable spots in Sydney and suburban streets. It seems out of place on the present occasion to dilate on the advantages of tree-planting in streets.

During the year (November) a fine silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), which formed one of an avenue of trees which formerly extended from the main entrance to the central Norfolk Island pine, died. It was about 50 years old, and was 47 feet high, with a trunk circumference of 7 feet at a height of 3 feet from the ground. There is no great depth of soil at the situation in which it grew, and it apparently died from natural causes. I am afraid, however, that the silky oak is not a long-lived tree under the most favourable circumstances.

Labelling.—

Labelling.—I am sorry that, owing to the necessity of employing the label-writer on other duties of an urgent character during part of the time while the building operations were proceeding, the work of labelling was interfered with. This was a matter of very great regret to me, but quite unavoidable. Instead of having a part-time label-writer, as at present, there is ample work in the Gardens for at least two full-time label-writers.

Spraying.—Not much spraying for insects and fungi was undertaken during the year, but the work of combatting these pests was nevertheless vigorously proceeded with. Large numbers of diseased plants or portions of plants were carefully removed and destroyed by fire. It is not always convenient or desirable to employ this drastic method, but it is certainly the best to adopt in a number of cases. I am afraid that a garden free from pests and a city free from disease are practically incapable of realisation, but they are grand ideals.

Fumigating Chambers.—Detached wooden buildings, with galvanised-iron roofs, have been erected at the Botanic Gardens, and also at the State Nursery, Campbelltown, for the purpose of fumigating cuttings, living plants, or anything likely to communicate disease to other plants. The dimensions of each building are:—Floor, 7 ft. 4½ in. by 6 ft. 4 in.; height, 7 ft. 11 in., diminished to 6 ft. 10 in. The fumigations are usually by hydrocyanic acid gas, which is liberated by the action of crude sulphuric acid on fused cyanide of potassium. It seemed unreasonable to insist on nurserymen, fruit-growers, and others fumigating trees and fruit without the Government botanical establishments setting the example.

During the year a case of indecent behaviour was punished with six months' imprisonment, while convictions have also been secured for flower and plant stealing and wilful damage to plants. Increased watchfulness for perpetrators of offences against the comfort of the public property has been maintained, and will not be relaxed.

Correspondence.—Letters registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1899, 5,270, being 719 more than during the corresponding period of 1898. Letters despatched from 1st January to 31st December, 1899, 5,230, being 779 more than during the corresponding period of 1898.

Seeds received and despatched.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Received	*Despatched.*
Antwerp— 18 packets miscellaneous seeds.	
	Baroda, India— 156 packets New South Wales seeds.
Bangalore, India— 3 fruits of *Theobroma cacao.* 2 pods *Spathodea campanulata.* 2 packets seeds.	Bangalore, India— 18 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Berlin, Germany— 141 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Belgrade, Servia— 41 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Darmstadt, Germany— 40 packets New South Wales seeds.
Demerara, British Guiana— 4 packets miscellaneous seeds 9 bags palm-seeds.	Demerara, British Guiana— 100 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Dublin (Glasnevin)— 55 packets New South Wales seeds.
Dresden, Germany— 63 packets miscellaneous seeds.	Dresden, Germany— 65 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Durban, Natal— 214 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
	Bonn, Germany— 85 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Brunswick, Germany— 25 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Breslau, Germany— 54 packets New South Wales seeds.
Buitenzorg, Java— Seeds of 22 species of palms. 1 bag *Stevensonia grandiflora.* 1 packet *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens.*	Buitenzorg, Java— 267 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
	Cambridge, England— 41 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Ceylon— 58 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
	Cracow. Austria— 62 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Edinburgh, Scotland— 92 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Erlangen, Bavaria— 50 packets New South Wales seeds.
Greifswald, Germany— 68 packets miscellaneous seeds.	Greifswald, Germany— 73 packets New South Wales seeds.
Groningen, Holland— 20 packets miscellaneous seeds.	
Hamburg, Germany— 66 packets miscellaneous seeds.	Hamburg, Germany— 128 packets New South Wales and other seeds
Heidelburg, Germany— 112 packets miscellaneous seeds.	Heidelburg, Germany— 50 packets New South Wales seeds.
Hobart, Tasmania— Seeds of *Clianthus punicea alba.*	Hobart, Tasmania— 37 packets New South Wales seeds.
Jamaica— 1 bag Lignum Vitæ seed. 4 bags palm-seed.	Jamaica— 40 packets New South Wales seeds.
	Jurjew (Dorpat), Russia— 49 packets New South Wales seeds.

Received.

Kew, England—
6 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Liege, Belgium—
42 packets New South Wales seeds.

Lille, France—
84 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Louvain, Belgium—
66 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Madras, Agri-Horticultural Gardens—
10 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Madrid—
100 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Malta—
30 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Ootacamund, India—
10 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Paris (Museum of Natural History)—
122 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Rome—
4 packets seeds.
Saharanpur, India—
162 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Siena, Italy—
28 packets seeds.
St. Petersburg, Russia—
148 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Trinidad Botanical Department—
1 bag seeds *Oreodoxa oleracea.*

Despatched.

Kew, England—
20 species New South Wales Eucalyptus seeds (½ lb. each).
353 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Lausanne, Switzerland—
21 packets New South Wales seeds.
Liege, Belgium—
106 packets New South Wales seeds.
Lemberg, Austria—
55 packets New South Wales seed.
Leyden, Holland—
26 packets New South Wales seeds.

Louvain, Belgium—
80 packets New South Wales seeds.
Lyons, France (Municipal Gardens)—
40 packets New South Wales seeds.
Lyons, France, Botanic Gardens of the Faculty of Medicine—
35 packets New South Wales seeds.
Madras, Agri-Horticultural Gardens—
131 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Madrid—
75 packets New South Wales seeds.
Malta—
140 packets New South Wales seeds.
Melbourne—
127 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Montpellier, France—
105 packets New South Wales seeds.
Munich, Bavaria—
13 packets New South Wales seeds.
Nantes, France—
26 packets New South Wales seeds.
Oxford, England—
90 packets New South Wales seeds.
Ootacamund, India—
140 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Palermo, Sicily—
180 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Poona, India—
100 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Rome—
56 packets New South Wales and other seeds.

Calcutta—
20 species New South Wales Eucalypts (½ lb. each).
Siena, Italy—
61 packets New South Wales seeds.
St. Petersburg, Russia—
169 packets New South Wales seeds.
Stockholm, Sweden—
7 packets New South Wales seeds.
Tiflis, Caucasus—
43 packets New South Wales seeds.
Tours, France—
60 packets New South Wales seeds.
Trieste, Austria—
113 packets New South Wales seeds.

Utrecht, Holland—
44 packets New South Wales seeds.
Zurich, Switzerland—
16 packets New South Wales seeds.

OTHER BOTANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Received.

Brisbane Acclimatisation Society—
6 fruits *Averrhoa Carambola.*
1 fruit *Solanum grandis.*
1 ,, Avocada pear.
200 seeds *Macrozamia Paulo-Gulielmi.*
500 ,, *Licuala Muelleri.*
Buysman, Dr., Middelburg, Holland—
83 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Forest Department, New South Wales—
1 bag *Pandanus pedunculatus* seed.
3 lb. *Harpullia pendula* seed.
Jamaica Plains, U.S.A., Arnold Arboreleum—
1 packet seed of a new arborescent palm.
McOwan, Professor, Government Botanist, Cape Town—
1 bag *Pteroxylon utile* seed.

Despatched.

Barbadoes Imperial Department of Agriculture—
60 packets New South Wales seeds.
Brisbane Acclimatisation Society—
10 packets Acacia seeds.
15 ,, grass and fodder seeds.

Buysman, Dr., Middelburg, Holland—
29 packets New South Wales Acacias.
48 ,, ,, Eucalypts.
58 ,, Miscellaneous New South Wales seeds.
California, University Garden of Native Plants—
11 packets New South Wales saltbush seeds.
Cape Town (South Africa) Conservator of Forests—
130 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Christchurch, New Zealand, Canterbury College—
260 packets New South Wales and other seeds.
Forest Department, New South Wales—
1 lb. *Ficus ruliginosa.*

Received.

Technological Museum, Sydney—
Tubers from New Angledool.

Despatched.

Sander, Messrs., & Co., St. Albans—
2 bags of palm-seeds.
San Francisco, Golden Gate Park—
100 packets New South Wales seeds.
Saigon, Cochin China, Department of Agriculture—
80 packets New South Wales seeds.

Washington, U.S.A., Department of Agriculture—
237 packets New South Wales and other seeds.

FIRMS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Received.

Anderson & Co., Pitt-street, Sydney—
7 packets flower-seeds.

Austin, G., & Co., Seedsmen, Hay-street, Sydney—
4 packets flower-seeds.
Axford, Dr., H.M.S. "Pylades"—
Fruits of *Cypokentia Samoensis*, from Samoa.

Best, T., care of Overseer, Centennial Park, Paddington—
1 packet palm-seed, from New Guinea.
Beadle, C. D., Biltmore Herbarium, North Carolina, U.S.A.—
7 packets Rhododendron seeds (American species).
Blakely, W. F., Jenolan caves—
½ lb. seed *Senecio macranthus*.
Bode, Mrs. F. R., Bromley, Bowen, Queensland—
1 packet dwarf Chili seed.

Corlette, Rev. Canon, Ashfield—
Seeds of the native Tamarind (*Diploglottis Cunninghamii*).

Cox, J. D., Mount Wilson—
Fruits of the Spanish Chestnut.

French, G., 430, Bourke-street, Melbourne—
7 packets miscellaneous seeds.

Herbe and Wulle, Messrs., Naples, Italy—
15 packets flower-seeds.

Despatched.

Allison, John, Fresno, Dubbo—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*. (The seed of this clover distributed is from British Central Africa pastures, and was received from Kew.)

Anderson, A. G., Post Office, Corowa—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Antill, J. M., Jarvisfield, Picton—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.

Baillie, William, Codrington, Richmond River—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.

Bolton, G. A., Crystal Creek, North Arm, Tweed River—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Bray, G. F., Wellington, N.S. Wales—
Seeds of *Trisolium Johnsoni*.
Brown, W., Consul for Chili, 24, Pitt-street, Sydney—
23 packets saltbush and fodder seeds.
Brown, J. Ednie, Conservator of Forests, Perth, Western Australia—
4 oz. *Grevillea robusta* seed.
Brown, Rev. Dr., Sydney—
For distribution in the South Sea Islands—
24 packets flower-seeds.
17 packets vegetable-seeds.
Campbell, J. F., Walcha—
12 packets grass-seeds.
Cleary, Rev. F., St. Alphonsus, Waratah—
1 packet *Hortemesia Absinthum* seed.

Cowan, Thomas, Mona Farm, Tenterfield—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.

Crowe, J. A., Glenfernie P.O., Wheeo—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Dall, James, Collingwood, New Zealand—
Seeds of *Hymenosporum flavum*.
De Salis, Mrs. R. F., Virginia Water, England—
Seeds of *Leonotus leonurus*.
Dunkley, J., Russell-street, Bathurst—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Epler, Mons. Joseph, "Palace Hotel," King-street—
Seeds of *Castanospermum Australie* (for experimental purposes).
Finckh, Mr., Victoria-street, Darlinghurst—
Spores of *Alsophila Samoensis*.
Fitzhardinge, J. F., 62, Hunter-street—
7 packets seeds of New South Wales plants.

Gambling, Caleb, Thornleigh—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Goss, W. H., care of Burns, Philp, & Co., Port Moresby, New Guinea—
12 packets New South Wales seeds.
Gray, John, Post Office, Vineyard, *via* Riverstone—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Griffiths, James, 534, George-street, Sydney—
Seeds of Tea-plants.
Grist, John, Peel, *via* Bathurst—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni*.
Halse, Walter, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa—
17 packets New South Wales seeds.

Received.

Hose, Rev. W. Clark, St. John's Vicarage, Corowa—
3 packets New South Wales seeds.

King, Miss Georgina, Bradford-road, Homebush—
7 packets New South Wales seeds.
Koch, Max, Mount Lyndhurst, South Australia—
7 packets South Australian seeds.
Le Souef, P. A., Zoological Gardens, Perth, West Australia—
29 packets West Australian seeds, principally everlastings.

Menzel, O. E., Aldgate, South Australia—
1 packet seed *Agonis flexuosa.*
1 ,, *Eucalyptus calophylla.*
Moore, F. H., 7, Gresham-street, Sydney—
6 packets West Australian seeds.
Moore, Miss, Perth—
3 packets West Australian seeds.
Minyabe, K., Agricultural College, Sappora, Japan—
49 packets miscellaneous seeds.

McIntosh, A., Sydney—
Seeds of Nuronge (?) from the Castlereagh River.

Perez, G. V., Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe—
40 packets miscellaneous seeds.
3 oz. flower-heads, *Statice macrophylla.*

Ross, Dr. Chisholm, Kenmore—
97 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Rumsey, H. J., "Baronia," Barber's Creek—
23 packets New South Wales seeds.

Thozet, A., Rockhampton, Queensland—
Ripe fruits of *Ægle marmelos* (Bengal Quince).

West Australian Seed and Nursery Co., Claremont, Western Australia—
19 packets West Australian seeds.
Westmacott, F. H., Macquarie-street, Sydney—
1 packet seed from New Guinea.
Woodford, C. M., H.M. Commissioner, Solomon Islands—
Seeds of *Livistona Woodfordi.*
Seeds of *Pritchardia Woodfordi.*

Despatched.

Hinton, A. L., O'Connell-street, Parramatta—
4 packets New South Wales Acacia seeds.

Hughes, Senor Interventor Don Federico R., Cordoba, Argentine Republic—
5 packets New South Wales saltbush seeds.
Jackson, H. V., Experimental Farm, Wollongbar, Richmond River—
26 packets grass-seeds.
Kidston, Thomas, Euambeline, Dandaloo—
1 packet tree tomato seed.

Lippens, Mons. A., Member of the High Council of Agriculture, Ghent, Belgium—
9 packets New South Wales saltbush seeds.
Luehmann, J. G., National Herbarium, Melbourne—
Various seeds.
Malcolm, Lieutenant M., D.S.O., Nanda Rifles, Mombassa, East Africa—
16 packets New South Wales Eucalyptus seeds.
Maxwell, C. E., Coraki—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*

Morphett, C., Parliament House, Adelaide—
2 packets saltbush seeds.
Murphy, Thomas, Ardeen, Koorawatha—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Murphy, Andrew, Woy Woy—
9 packets New South Wales seeds.

Nicholson, Duncan, Harwood Island, Clarence River—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Oliver, Alex., Shelcate, Neutral Bay—
1 packet grass-seed.
Pearce Bros,, Messrs., King-street, Sydney—
78 packets New South Wales seeds.
Perez, G. V., Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe—
8 packets New South Wales *Acacia* seeds.
1 packet seed, *Passiflora edulis.*
Perth, Western Australia, City Council—
12 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Purchase, Samuel, Parramatta—
27 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Purkiss, H., The Mount, Guy Fawkes—
7 packets miscellaneous seeds.
Robson, E. J., C. of E. Grammar School, North Sydney—
1 packet *Grevillea robusta* seed.

Samuels, J. A., Macquarie View, Dubbo—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Skelton, Mrs. M. A., Drummoyne—
1 packet acorns.
Sohn, S., Kianeene, near Wardell—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Stewart, J. H., The Mount, Bathurst—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Thomas, D., Post Office, Lithgow—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*

Tomlins, William, Broughton Village, Gerringong—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Wall, Thomas, Woollomin, *via* Tamworth—
Seeds of *Trifolium Johnsoni.*
Wellford, Dr., Riverside, Kuala Selangor, Straits Settlements—
13 packets New South Wales Acacia seeds.

Woodford, C. M., H.M. Commissioner, Solomon Islands—
42 packets flower-seeds.
34 packets vegetable-seeds.

Living

Living Plants received and despatched.

BOTANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Received.

Brisbane, Assistant Colonial Botanist (J. F. Bailey)—
Dendrobium speciosum, var. *delicatum sarcochilus ceciliæ.*

Brisbane, Acclimatisation Society—
3 bulbs, *Rowenia spectabilis.*

Edinburgh, Royal Botanic Gardens—
5 bulbs.

Melbourne, Botanic Gardens—
22 *Opuntia* cuttings.
Natal, Botanic Gardens, Durban—
12 *Stenoglottis longifolia.*
Sander, Messrs. F., & Co., St. Albans, England—
38 orchids.
Tokio, Japan, Imperial Gardens—
7 cases bulbs.

Despatched.

Brisbane, Colonial Botanist (F. M. Bailey)—
Cuttings of *Vanda tricolor.*
Cuttings of *Thunia Bensoniæ.*
Brisbane, Acclimatisation Society—
13 miscellaneous plants.
7 orchids.
Roots of Marram and Spinifex grasses.
Edinburgh, Royal Botanic Gardens—
12 Plants of *Drosera binata.*
Haarlem, Holland, Kolonial Museum—
2½ lb. leaves of *Bossiæa scolopendria.*
Melbourne, Botanic Gardens—
4 *Tweedia coerulea.*

Sander, Messrs. F., & Co., St. Albans, England—
54 plants of a S.S. Island Palm.

Washington, U.S.A., Department of Agriculture—
Roots of *Poa cæspitosa*, *Spinifex hirsutus*, and *Zoysia pungens.*

FIRMS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Received.

Beever, Charles, care of W. Mitchell, Inverell—
Fresh tubers of a native climbing plant.

Burton, R. F. L., Apai, New Zealand—
16 orchids from New Guinea.

Deloitte, Mr., Snail's Bay—
1 plant *Dracæna Broomfieldi.*
1 ,, *Croton sp.*

Dixon, Samuel, Adelaide—
3 bulbs *Eurycles amboiana.*

Donaldson, J., Mount Browne, Karanaki—
1 plant *Dendrobium Hilli.*

Etheridge, W. H., A.A. Co., Gloucester—
7 plants *Sarcochilus divitiflorus.*
2 ,, ,, *falcatus.*
2 ,, *Bulbophyllum Elisæ.*
2 ,, *Dendrobium amœnum.*
1 plant ,, *Berkeleyi.*
1 ,, ,, *teretifolium.*
1 ,, ,, *speciosum.*
1 ,, ,, *gracicaule.*
Finckh, Mr., Darlinghurst—
1 plant *Blue Streptosolen.*
Fitzhardinge, J. F., Hunter-street, Sydney—
2 plants *Dendrobium caniculatum.*
Ford, E., Harris-street, Granville—
6 plants *Panax sambucifolius*, var. *pinnata.*

Goldsmidt, Dr., Murwillumbah—
Sarcochilus Fitzgeraldi (clump).
Gregson, Jesse, Newcastle—
1 box native orchids, comprising 14 species.

Grimley, E., Brisbane—
20 clumps *Dendrobium phalaenopsis.*

Hammond, G. O., Bellingen—
2 plants *Dendrobium Kingianum.*
3 ,, *Liparis sp.*
Harper, R., Public School, Sherbrooke—
Dendrobium æmulum
,, *pugioniforme.*
Bulbophyllum Shepherdi.
,, *exiguum.*
Cleisostoma Beckleri.
Sarcochilus parviflorus.
(in clumps.)

Despatched.

Annesley, the Earl of, Castlewellan, Co. Down, Ireland—
8 plants *Nymphæa gigantea.*
Bachman, Dr., 327, Liverpool-street—
Stem of *Cereus grandiflora.*

Bergen, Adolphus, 89, Crown-street—
Leaves of *Fourcroya gigantea* and of an *Agave.* (For experimental purposes.)
Bourke, Convent of Mercy—
1 box Buffalo grass-roots.
Brown, Rev. Dr., Sydney—
79 Miscellaneous plants (in exchange for South Sea Island plants).

Cleary, Rev. J. F., Waratah—
Cuttings of *Artemesia absinthum.*
Craven, J. H., Bathurst—
Cuttings of *Liriodendron tulipifera.*
Deloitte, Mr., Snail's Bay—
1 plant *Nepenthes mixta.*
1 ,, *Zingiber D'Arceyi.*
1 ,, *Thunia Marshalliana.*

Downe, George, Randwick—
Stems of Ramie fibre.

Dixon, Dr. T. Storey, Elizabeth-street, Sydney—
6 plants *Euphorbia pilulifera.* (For experimental purposes.)

French, C., jun., Melbourne—
Numerous specimens of *Acianthus caudatus* and *Corysanthes unguiculata.*

Gribble, Rev. E. R., Aboriginal Station, Cairns, Queensland—
30 trees.
Grimley, E., Brisbane—
12 miscellaneous plants.
6 cuttings.

Harper, R., Public School, Sherbrooke—
68 miscellaneous plants.
10 cuttings of large-fruited olive.

Received.

Hore, Captain, s.s. "John Williams"—
15 miscellaneous plants from S. S. Islands.
Hose, Rev. W. Clarke, Corowa—
6 bulbs of *Calostemma purpurea.*

Josephson, J. F., Australian Club—
4 *Todea superba* from New Zealand.
Marks, Miss, Terranora, Tweed River—
24 plants *Dendrobium monophyllum.*
Moran, Rev. J. F., Hunter's Hill—
1 plant *Ficus sp.*
Morris, F. P., Moonbie-st., Summer Hill—
49 carnation plants.

Pearce Bros., Messrs., King-st., Sydney—
24 bouvardias.
2 boronias
1 *Phyanthus graveolens.*
Perry, Mrs., Bulli—
1 *Sarcochilus tridentatus.*
1 ,, *falcatus.*
Clump *Dendrobium pugioniforme.*
,, ,, *æmulum.*
1 *Lindsaya trichomanoides.*
Phillips, Mr., s.s. "Port Moresby"—
2 *Dendrobium undulatum.*
3 *Grammatophyllum multiflorum.*
2 *Asplenium nidus.*

Robson, J. E., North Sydney—
1 *Todea barbara, cristate* variety

Stafford, L., 4, Harkness-st., Woollahra—
Package of living corms of *Caladium sp.*

Westmacott, F. H., Macquarie-st.—
1 parcel of miscellaneous plants from New Hebrides.
Whitelegge, Thomas, 72, Marlborough-st., Surry Hills—
1 *Todea Fraseri* from Blue Mountains.
Wilkins, Mr., 60, Raymond-road, Neutral Bay—
16 crotons.
Wilson, Sydney, Levuka, Fiji—
8 Fiji rubber-plants.
Woodford, C. M., H.M. Deputy Commissioner, Solomon Islands—
3 *Spathoglottis sp.*
1 *Hoya sp.*
1 *Anethochilus sp.*
1 orchid.
2 *Dacrydium sp.*
8 *Livistona Woodfordi.*
3 *Dendrobium undulatum,* var.
1 *Sarcochilus. sp.*
1 *Eranthemum sp.*
1 section of tree-trunk.

Despatched.

Hill, Rev. J. W., Samoa—
Clump of Giant Bamboo.
Hodden, E. A., King-st., Narrabeen—
100 Miscellaneous plants.

Howell, L. H., Fern Cottage, Mount Victoria—
150 ranunculus.
150 anemone.
50 hyacinth.
12 ornithogalum.

Morris, F. P., Moonbie-st., Summer Hill—
18 miscellaneous plants.
Moore, Miss, Perth, West Australia—
27 varieties of bulbs.
Moriarty, A. O., Goulburn—
clump *Dendrobium lingæforme.*
McGlynn, W., Hill Top—
18 shrubs in exchange for boronias.
Owen, Mrs. G. B., Cleveland-st., Wahroonga—
18 Miscellaneous plants.

Price, Sir F., Trengwainton, Ootacamund, S. India—
3 miscellaneous plants.
Prospect Hatchery—
Box water-lillies.
Purchase, Samuel, Somerset Nursery, Parramatta—
Cuttings of 13 kinds of shrubs.
Roberts, Rev. R. J., Chemainus, Kuper Island, British Columbia—
30 trees for introduction to British Columbia.

Selkirk, Henry, Lands Department, Sydney—
Bulbs of white Agapanthus.
Shaw, W. R., Woods Hall, Mass., U.S.A.—
Marsilia Drummondi (in quantity).
Jenolan Caves (Department of Mines)—
Box buffalo grass roots, also trees, shrubs, &c., in quantity.
Silcock, Mr., Brisbane—
Dendrobium speciosum.
,, *Mortii.*
,, *gracicaule.*
,, *Moorei.*
,, *Mooreana.*
Cleisostoma erecta.
Sarcochilus Fitzgeraldi.

Stoddard, F. W., "Chiswick," Woollahra—
3 miscellaneous plants.

Wilkins, Mr., 60, Raymond-road, Neutral Bay—
15 miscellaneous plants.

Woodford, C. M., H.M. Commissioner, Solomon Islands.
28 miscellaneous plants.

Living

Living plants despatched from 1st June to 31st December, 1899.

Public Schools, number of consignments	349
Roman Catholic Churches, number of consignments	31
Roman Catholic Convents, number of consignments	32
Church of England Churches, number of consignments	29
Wesleyan Churches, number of consignments	10
Presbyterian Churches, number of consignments	3
Union Church, number of consignments	1
Parks and Recreation Reserves, number of consignments	16
Gaols, Court-houses, and Police Lock-ups, number of consignments	47
Railway Stations, number of consignments	31
Municipal Councils and Public Streets, number of consignments	6
Post Offices, number of consignments	8
Hospitals, number of consignments	3
Colleges, number of consignments	7
Industrial Schools, number of consignments	3
Department of the Water Supply and Sewerage Board, number of consignments	4
Miscellaneous, including Experimental Farms, Military Stations, also a few private persons by way of exchange, number of consignments	18
Total	598

Made up as follows :—

Trees	15,294
Shrubs	22,872
Miscellaneous plants	2,375
Total	40,541

Herbarium and Museum Specimens Presented.—In addition to the very large number of correspondents of the Botanic Gardens who send specimens for identification, following is a list of the principal contributors to the herbarium during the past year:—

Axford, Dr., H.M.S. "Pylades"—
27 species of Pacific Islands plants.
Brown, J. Ednie, Perth, W.A.—
11 specimens of Western Australian timbers.
Brown, F. H., Mudgee, N.S.W.—
43 specimens of New South Wales plants.
Buckingham, C. A., Wahroonga—
7 species of fungi, in quantity.
Campbell, W. S.—
7 herbarium specimens from Grenfell, N. S. Wales.
De Coque, J. V., Public Works Department, Sydney—
14 specimens of New South Wales timbers, together with corresponding fruits and herbarium specimens.
Dixon, Samuel, Adelaide—
106 species of fruits and herbarium specimens of North Queensland plants.
Froggatt, W. W., Sydney—
4 species of plants from Gunnedah.
Goldsmid, Dr. J. A., Murwillumbah—
Mosses from the upper slopes and summit of Mount Warning, and 5 collections of freshly-gathered phanerogams, &c.
Helms, R., Perth, W.A.—
115 species of Western Australian plants.
Heron, W., Conjola—
93 species of New South Wales plants.
Little, A. G., Public Works Department, Sydney—
40 herbarium specimens from Walgett.
Moore, Miss, Perth—
Various Western Australian plants.
Perry, Mrs., Bulli—
Collection of seaweeds.
Phillips, C., Sydney—
Nuts of *Canarium* sp. from New Guinea.
Rumsey, H. J., Barber's Creek—
Many herbarium specimens from the district.
Staer, J., Hornsby—
Many herbarium specimens from the district.
Thompson, J. W., West Maitland—
Specimens of Australian orchids.
Whitelegge, Thos., Sydney—
Specimens of Port Jackson seaweeds.
Williamson. H. B., Hawkesdale, Victoria—
A type specimen of *Grevillea Williamsoni*, F.v.M.

Herbarium Specimens purchased.

a. 415 species of South African plants (Schlechter's Iter IV), including co-types of many new species.
b. Norfolk Island plants.
c. 325 species of South Australian plants (Far North); also, 172 specimens in 31 species.
d. "Hepaticæ Britannicæ Exsiccatæ," by Carrington and Pearson, in 3 parts—comprising 215 species in all.

Herbarium Specimens exchanged.

Received.

Australian Museum, Sydney—
612 European phanerogams.
34 ferns and lycopods.
126 mosses.

Berlin Botanic Gardens—
68 species of Dr. Karl Mueller's type specimens of Australasian and Pacific Islands' mosses.
Biltmore Herbarium, South Carolina, U.S.A.—
317 species of North American plants.

Calcutta Botanic Gardens—
51 species of Indian plants.
California: University of Berkeley—
100 species of Californian plants.

Despatched.

Baage J., Naestved, Denmark—
Australian species of Polamogeton.
Berlin Botanic Gardens—
300 species of Australian plants.

Biltmore Herbarium, South Carolina, U.S.A.—
400 species of Australian plants.
Boissier Herbarium, Chambèsy, near Geneva—
100 species of Australian plants.
British Columbia Department of Agriculture—
200 species of Australian plants.
Buenos Ayres Botanic Gardens—
100 species of Australian plants.
Buitenzorg Botanic Gardens—
100 species of Australian plants.
Calcutta Botanic Gardens—
300 species of Australian plants.
California: University of Berkeley—
400 species of Australian plants.

Received.

Cape Government Botanist (Prof. McOwan)—
214 Hawaiian* herbarium specimens.
4 Samoan ,, ,,
500 European ,, ,,
550 South African ,, ,,
* The Hawaiian plants are portion of a set of Hillebrand's collections, and include a number of types and co-types.

Copineau, Mons., and Momllefraine, Mons., France—
356 European phanerogams.
84 European cryptogams.

Dendy, Prof. A., Christchurch, New Zealand—
Museum specimens of *Ranolia eximia*, &c., and *bryoides* and *Haastia pulvinaris*.

Durban Botanic Gardens, Natal—
332 species of Natal plants.

Heckel, Professor, Marseilles—
113 museum specimens from the French colonies.

Kerkhoven, A. E., Bruitenzorg, Java—
Fruits of 13 species of Java plants.

Lucknow Government Gardens—
Carpological specimens of 15 species of Indian plants.
Melbourne (National Herbarium of Victoria)—
Miscellaneous Australian plants.
Menzel, O. E., South Australia—
Carpological specimens of—
16 species of Australian plants.
126 species of West Australian plants.
50 European specimens.
Munich (Pflanzenphysiolog) Institute, Dr. K. Goebel—
378 species of European mosses.

Rodway, T., Hobart—
150 species of Tasmanian plants.
Singapore Botanic Gardens—
413 Malaysian plants.

Siena (Italy) Botanic Gardens—
10 species of Australian plants.
Sydney Technological Museum—
108 species of Australian plants.

Tisdall, H. T., Melbourne—
51 species of Victorian *Algæ*.
Vienna Natural History Museum—
261 species of South-east European plants.
100 species of *Cryptogamæ exsiccatæ* plants.
Walter, C., Melbourne—
259 species of Victorian plants.
Watts, Rev. W. W., Ballina—
43 species of Australian mosses.
Whitelegge, T., Sydney—
251 species of Australian mosses.

Despatched.

Cape Government Botanist (Prof. McOwan)—
300 species of Australian plants.

Copineau, Mons., and Momllefraine, Mons., France—
350 species of Australian plants, in duplicate.

Darwin, Prof. Francis, Cambridge, England—
9 herbarium specimens of climbing plants.

Dorpat Botanic Gardens—
100 species of Australian plants.
Durban Botanic Gardens, Natal—
50 carpological specimens.
440 herbarium specimens.
Gandoger M., Villefranche—
700 species of Australian plants.
Heckel, Professor, Marseilles—
100 selected desiderata.
Herb and Wulle, Naples—
37 carpological specimens.

Kew Royal Gardens—
14 species of new or rare plants.

Melbourne (National Herbarium of Victoria)—
Miscellaneous plants, chiefly exotics.
Menzel, O. E., South Australia—
175 species of New South Wales plants.

Munich (Pflanzenphysiolog) Institute, Dr. K. Goebel—
Miscellaneous Australian plants.
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S.A.—
5 herbarium and 5 museum specimens of *Cucurbitaceæ*.
Philadelphia Commercial Museum—
100 species of New South Wales plants.
Queensland Colonial Botanist—
150 species of New South Wales plants.
Rodway, T., Hobart—
150 species of New South Wales plants.
Singapore Botanic Gardens—
200 New South Wales plants.
Saigon (Cochin China) Director of Agriculture—
100 species of Australian plants.

Sydney Technological Museum—
Various specimens.
Sydney University (Materia Medica Class)—
Various specimens preserved in the wet way.

Vienna Natural History Museum—
30 specimens of *Parmelia limbata*.
300 New South Wales plants.
Walter, C., Melbourne—
360 specimens of Australian plants.

I have arranged the acquisitions of the year on the lines of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature as far as it has been convenient to do so. Perhaps another year I may catalogue acquisitions in one list, whether they are acquired by gift, purchase, or exchange; this will facilitate the use of the International Catalogue arrangement for the purpose of the Annual Reports.

The arrangement of the International Catalogue is, however, only partially applicable to the publications received by us. For example, it does not take cognizance of works on economic botany, forestry, agriculture, &c. The classification of some of our acquisitions is a matter of convenience. For example, it seems desirable to place all the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture in juxtaposition. At first sight, the publications of the Divisions of Agrostology might go under Taxonomy, 6,000 monocotyledons, but agrostology includes fodder-plants in general, many of which are dicotyledons. I am not clear where works treating of several sections of cryptogams should go—perhaps under 5,000 "General Works on Systematic Botany," but that removes them from the rest of the works on cryptogams. A place for such general works should, I think, be found between 7,700 and 7,900. At present I have put them under 6,700 Vascular Cryptogams, because they treat, *inter alia*, of such plants. Under "Geographic Distribution" there is no special number for Australasia, unless 8,600 Austral Asia, which seems is intended for such. Mr. J. Shirley, in his Queensland volume of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, adopts 9,700 and 9,800 tropical and South Indo-Pacific for Queensland; but it appears to me that these numbers had better be reserved for the small Oceanic islands. Other difficulties will appear and disappear as the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is applied to special libraries. I am adopting the Catalogue, as far as it is applicable, to the library of the establishment under my control, and I am collecting material for an Australian catalogue of botanical literature.

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8. Irish potato culture.
9. Potash and paying crops.
10. Fertiliser experiments on corn.
11. Fertiliser experiments, culture and variety tests in cotton, sweet peas, garden vegetables, &c.
12. Field experiments in forage plants.
12½. Special circular to the farmers of Georgia from the Board of Directors.
13. (I) Analyses of feeding stuffs.
(II) Forage plants.
14. Variety and fertiliser experiments with oats, wheat, and vegetables.
15. (I) Fertiliser experiments on corn.
(II) Culture of small fruits.
16. Fertiliser experiments on cotton.
17. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and forage plants.
17½. The air and the soil in their relation to Agriculture.
19. Culture of tobacco.

Bulletins 20 to 27. Vol. 3.
,, 28 to 35. Vol. 4.
,, 36 to 43. Vol. 5.

Idaho (Moscow).

Bulletin No. :—
16. The San Jose scale in Idaho.
17. Construction and management of hot beds.
18. Sugar-beet investigations in 1898.
19. Miscellaneous analyses.

Illinois (Urbana).

Bulletin No. —
1. Introductory.
2. Ensilage.
3. Experiments in oats in 1888.
4. ,, corn ,,
5. Grasses and clovers. Effects of ripeness on yield and consumption.
6. Backrail disease of corn.
7. Biology of ensilage.
8. Experiments with corn.
9. Milk and butter tests.
10. Investigations of milk tests.
11. Experiments with wheat.
12. Experiments with oats, 1890.
13. Experiments with corn, 1890.
14. Milk tests: methods of testing milk.
15. Fruit bark beetle.
16. Experiments in pig-feeding.
17. Experiments with wheat, 1890-1891.
18. Dairying experiments.
19. (a) Experiments with oats in 1891.
(b) Chinch bug in Illinois, 1891-1892.
20. Experiments with corn in 1891.
21. Horticulture: a general Report.
22. Field experiments with wheat, 1891-1892.
23. Experiments with oats, 1892.
24. Variations in milk.
25. Experiments with corn, 1892.
26. Forest tree plantation.
27. New points in the manipulation of the Babcock milk test.
28. Grapes: tests of varieties.
29. Orange rust of raspberry and blackberry
30. Blackberries and raspberries: variety tests and management.
31. Corn and oats experiments, 1893.
32. Acid test of cream.
33. Chinch bug in Southern Illinois, 1894.
34. Experiments with wheat and oats, 1893 1894.
35. Russian thistle in Illinois.
36. Stock-feeding in Illinois.
37. Corn experiments, 1894.
38. Experiments with the Muscardine disease, of Chinch bug, and with the trap and barrier method for the destruction of that insect.
39. Russian thistle and some plants mistaken for it.
40. Experiments with potatoes, 1892, 1893, and 1894, with statement of some results obtained at other stations.
41. Experiments with wheat and oats, 1888-1895.
42. Corn experiments, 1895.
43. Composition of and digestibility of corn ensilage, cowpea ensilage, soja-bean ensilage, and corn fodder.
44. Insect injuries to the seed and root of Indian corn.
45. Varieties of apples.
46. Corn, crimson clover, retentive clays; physiological requirements of the animal body; results of an attempt to grow cattle without coarse feed.
47. Broom corn smut.
48. San Jose scale in Illinois.
49. Sugar-beet in Illinois.
50. Cost of production of corn and oats in Illinois, 1896.
51. Variations in milk and milk production.
52. Orchard cultivation.
53. Chemistry of the corn kennel.
53. (Abstract.) Chemistry of the corn kennel.
54. Spraying apple-trees with special reference to apple-scab fungus.
55. Improvement in the chemical composition of the corn kennel.
56. Recent work on the San Jose scale in Illinois.

Indiana (La Fayette).

Bulletin No. :—
67. Wheat and corn as fed for pigs.
70. The relation of water supply to animal diseases.
71. (1.) Corn meal and shorts as food for pigs.
(2.) Skim milk as food for young chickens.
73. Tests of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes.
74. A native white bedding plant.
76. Skim milk as food for young growing chicks.
77. Field experiments with corn.
78. The San Jose scale and other scale insects.
79. Roots as food for pigs.

Iowa (Ames).

Bulletin No. :—
4. Wild plum, &c.
5. (1.) Sorghum.
(2.) Important injurious insects.
19. Experiments with new orchard fruits.
26. The Russian thistle.
40. The relation of fermentation to butter, flavour and aroma.

Kansas (Manhattan).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Announcement.
2. Cultivated grasses and flowers in Kansas.
3. Observations on two insect pests.
4. Experiments with wheat.
5. Some comparisons of varieties of sorghum.
6 Silos and silage.
24. A new crop for Kansas farmers.
25. Alfalfa hay for fattening cows.
28. Treatment of winter-injured trees.
29. Milking scrub cows.
34. Get ready for the drought.
35. Dysentery in calves and other young animals.
36. Experiments with swine plague or hog cholera.
37. Kaffir corn, alfalfa hay, and soy beans for pork.
39. Skim-milk calves
41. A digestion experiment with alfalfa hay.
43. Selection of seed wheat.
44. The profitable strawberry bed.
57. Kansas weeds. III.
58. Cornstalk disease of cattle.
60. Steer-feeding experiment.
62. Corn smut.
68. Soil moisture.
82. The potato-stalk weevil.
83. Sugar-beets.
84. Cold storage for fruit.
85. Investigations of the growth of alfalfa in Kansas.
86. Press Bulletins Nos. 1 34.
88. Keeping milk in summer.

Annual Reports for the years 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Kentucky (Lexington).

Bulletin No :—
31. Some strawberry pests.
36. Commercial fertilisers.
48 Commercial fertilisers.
78. Ginseng its nature and culture.
79. Commercial fertilisers.
80. Some pests likely to be disseminated from nurseries.
81. A method of avoiding lettuce rot.
82. Commercial fertilisers.
83. Wheat.

Maryland (College Park)

Annual Reports for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1897-1898.

Bulletin No. :—
1. History, organisation, and work of the Society.
6. Commercial fertilisers.
7. Farm manures.
8. Some feeding trials.
12. Pig-feeding.
13. Strawberries.
14. Wheat.
18. Sweet potatoes.
20. Report of the Maryland Station.
21. Soils of Maryland.
22. Steer-feeding.
23. Injurious insects of Maryland.
24. Composition of commercial fertilisers.
26 Tobacco.
26. (Supplement.) Effects of different fertilising elements in the composition and combustibility of tobacco.
29. Further investigations on the soils of Maryland.
31. Potato experiments.
32. San Jose scale.
33. Horticultural and agricultural departments—small fruits, vegetables, and corn.
34. Composition of commercial fertilisers.
35. Wheat, barley, oats, and hay experiments.
36. Steer-feeding. A well-balanced *versus* a poorly-balanced ration.
37. Composition of commercial fertilisers sold in Maryland.
38. Potato experiments.
39. Spray calendar.
40. Composition of commercial fertilisers sold in Maryland.
41. Test of methods for preparing corn fodder.
42. Maryland "Trees and Nursery Stock Law," and other information of interest to nurserymen and growers.
43. Report upon the value of a new corn product.
46. Corn and potato experiments.
47. Dairy farming.
48. Common injurious plant lice, with suggestions for their destruction.
49. Composition of commercial fertilisers.
50. Rust and leopard spots—two dangerous diseases of asparagus
51. Horse-feeding.
52. Composition of commercial fertilisers sold in Maryland.
53. Special investigations of the so-called new horse disease in Maryland.
54. Tomatoes.
55. Black-peach aphis; but-worms in young tobacco; law providing for the suppression of insect pests and plant diseases in Maryland.
56. Wheat, winter oats, barley, and lime experiments.
57. Report on San Jose scale in Maryland, and remedies for its suppression and control.

58. Hessian fly and wheat diseases.
59. Sweet potato insects.
60. Some diseases of sweet potato, and how to treat them.
61. The sugar-beet in Maryland.
62. Experiments with wheat, corn, and potatoes.

Michigan (Agricultural College).

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan from October 1st, 1885, to September 30th, 1886.
(From the Board of International Exchanges, Sydney.)

Minnesota (St. Anthony's Park).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Russian apples, wheat experiments and potato culture.
2. Silos and ensilage. Tests of varieties of corn for feeding values. Beets and other roots for sugar and feeding values.
3. Horticulture and etomology.
9. Russian willows and poplars. Descriptions and value for Minnesota insects affecting willows and poplars.
10. Onions on land ploughed and unploughed; cabbage; London purple to kill curculio on native plums; bagging grapes; rollingstone plums; potatoes; oak caterpillars.
12. Meadows and pastures in Minnesota; American-grown cauliflower seed; preserving vegetables in carbonic acid gas; circular letter No. 2, protection for frost.
13. Treatise on flax culture.
14. Swine-feeding for profit; swine-breeding; sugar-beets.
15. Wheat.
16. Sheep scab, and how to cure it.
17. Migratory locusts, 1891.
18. Strawberries and raspberries in 1891; land cherries, buffalo berry, and Russian mulberry; evergreens from seeds; summer propagation of hardy plants.
19. Dehorning; cream-raising by cold deep setting; experiments in cheese-making; incorporating cream into cheese, &c.; the Babcock test and churn.
20. Fertilisers; improvement of Timothy rape in Minnesota; peas and oats; field peas.
21. Sugar-beets; sorghum.
22. (*a*) Comparisons of corn and barley; corn and shorts; barley and shorts; corn, shorts, and oatmeal; barley, shorts, and oatmeal in the ration of growing pigs; (*b*) corn *versus* barley for fattening pigs; (*c*) corn meal, barley meal, and oil meal compared; (*d*) wet *versus* dry food.
23. Wheat.
24. Ornamental and timber trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants in Minnesota, their hardiness and desirability.
25. (*a*) Small fruits; (*b*) notes from trial stations; (*c*) renewing old strawberry beds; (*d*) shading strawberry beds; (*e*) seedling fruits; (*f*) analysis of grapes and spraying grape vines.
26. Milch cows; pigs (feeding experiments and digestion)
27. (*a*) Composition of fodders, wheat, and milled products and dairy products; (*b*) sugar-beets.
29. Wheat.
30. Soils.
31. Lambs, wheat-screenings, wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes.
32. Late blight and rot of the potato.
33. Russian thistle or tumble weed.
34. Chemical development and value of red clover; Russian thistle.
35. Dairy herd record for 1893; cost of butter production in winter; prairie hay *versus* Timothy; dairy calves; co-operative creameries; experiments in sweet-curd cheese work.
57. Fattening lambs in winter.
61. Butterflies and moths injurious to our fruit-producing plants.
62. Wheat varieties; breeding; cultivation.

Missouri (Columbia).

Bulletin, No. :—
1. Announcement to farmers; the so-called "Hatch Bill"; assent of Governor; plan of organisation; work and experiments proposed this season; personnel of the station.
4. Missouri's legislation concerning animal diseases.
5. Soil, weather, field trials with corn.
6. Experiments of seed germination; pea weevil and apples
7. Experiment on green *versus* dry storage of fodder.
8. Experiments on feeding ensilage against dry fodder.
9. Study of the life-history of corn at its different periods of growth.
10. Analyses of apples at various stages of growth; Bordeaux mixture for grape rot; comparative tests of small fruits and potatoes.
11. Texas fever.
12. Black-leg.
13. Reports on spraying for the codlin moth, black rot of the grape. Reports on strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, tomatoes, peas, and potatoes.
14. Field experiments with corn.
15. (1) Wheat—tests of varieties, 1889, 1891.
(2) Oats—tests of varieties, 1889, 1891.
(3) Change of seed—wheat, oats, and potatoes.
16. Covering fruit-trees to protect the fruit-buds; spread of pear blight; temperature and rain tables; strawberry tests; potato trials; seedling fruits.
17. Sugar-beets.
18. Strawberries.
19. Soils and fertilisers, Part 1.
20. ,, ,, Part 2.
21. Field experiments with wheat.
22. Seedling strawberries.
23. Grape-culture.
24. Comparative tests of different breeds of beef cattle.
25. An inquiry into the composition of the flesh of cattle.
27. Spraying apple-trees.
29. Feeding wheat to pigs.
30. Spray calendar.
31. Spraying.
32. Field experiments with corn.
33. Inquiry into the principles of potato-growing and tests of varieties.
44. (1) Fruit-tree bark beetle.
(2) The common apple-tree and peach-tree borers.
45. The sugar-beet.
46. The grape.
47. The tarnished plant bug.

New Hampshire (Durham).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Ensilage.
2. Feeding Experiments.
3. When to cut corn for ensilage.
4. The science and practice of stock-feeding.
5. Fertilisers and fertilising materials.
6. Experiments with fertilisers.
7. Test of dairy apparatus.
8. Feeding experiments.
9. Effect of food upon milk.
10. Co-operative fertiliser experiments.
11. Pig-feeding experiments.
12. Fertiliser experiments.
13. Effects of food on butter.
14. Ensilage in dairy farming.
15. Patent cattle foods.
16. Effect of food on composition of butter.
17. Stock-feeders' guide.
18. Effect of food on milk.
19. Spraying apples and pears against fungi.
20. Effect of food on milk.
21. Farmyard manures and artificial fertilisers.
22. Prevention of potato blight.
23. Some dangerous fruit blights.
24. The flow of maple sap.
25. The composition of maple sap.
26. Analyses of fertilisers and wood ashes.
27. Spraying experiments in 1894.
28. Remedies for the horn-fly.
29. Remedies for flea-beetles.
30. An experiment in road-making.
31. Seventh Annual Report.
32. Studies of maple sap.
33. Two shade-tree pests.
34. Surface and sub-irrigation.
35. The codlin moth and the apple maggot.
36. Analyses of three common insecticides.
37. Crimson clover.
38. The tent caterpillar.
53. The farm water supply.
54. The winter food of the chickadee.
55. The feeding habits of the chipping sparrow.
56. Poisonous properties of wild-cherry leaves.
58. Cost of raising calves.
59. Tenth Annual Report.
60. Green corn under glass.
61. The inspection of fertilisers in 1898 in co-operation with the State Board of Agriculture.
62. Forcing pole beans under glass.
63. Third potato report.
64. The forest tent caterpillar.
65. Notes on apple and potato diseases.

New Jersey (New Brunswick).

Bulletin No. :—
A. Yellow tobacco.
C. Pollen *versus* rain.
E. Oyster interests of New Jersey.
F. The horn-fly.
G. The potato rot.
H. Cranberry scald.
I. Questions relative to farm practice.
J. Sweet potato rot.
K. Insects injuriously affecting cranberries.
L. Observations upon the peach for 1890.
M. Field experiments with soil and black rots of sweet-potatoes.
N. Insects injurious to the blackberry.
O. Experiments with nitrate of soda upon tomatoes.

P. Experiments with fertilisers upon white and sweet potatoes.
Q. Some fungus diseases of the celery.
R. (1) Catalogue of reports and bulletins; (2) index of reports, 1880–1897.
XI. Ensilage.
XII. Valuation of fertilisers.
XIII. Land plaster; ground bone.
XIV. Clover-seed midge.
XVIII. Sorghum; sugar-cane.
XIX. Green fodder corn; dried fodder corn; ensilage.
XX. Valuation of fertilisers.
XXI. Chemical fertilisers.
XXII. Commercial fertilisers.
XXXI. Nitrate of soda or Chili saltpetre.
XXXII. Prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.
XXXIII. Commercial fertiliser.
XXXIV. Fertilisers.
XXIX. Stations valuations and trade values for 1886.
XLI. Extraction of sugar from sorghum at Rio Grande, Cape May County, New Jersey.
XLII. Analyses and valuations of complete fertilisers.
XLV. Prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.
XLVI. Insect pests and the means for destroying them.
XLVII. Analyses of samples collected by the officers.
XLVIII. Analyses and valuations complete fertilisers.
XLIV. Analyses and valuations of complete fertilisers, ground bone, and miscellaneous samples of other fertilising materials.
LI. Extraction of sugar from sorghum at Rio Grande, Cape May County, and New Jersey.
52. What are the worst weeds of New Jersey.
53. Prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.
54. Potash as a fertiliser.
55. Entomological suggestions and inquiries.
57. Experiments with different breeds of dairy cows.
58. Analyses of incomplete fertilisers.
65. Experiments with different breeds of dairy cows.
66. Fertilising materials.
67. Note on the wheat louse.
68. Experiments with different breeds of dairy cows.
69. Analyses and valuations of incomplete fertilisers.
70. Some fungous diseases of the spinach.
71. Analyses of incomplete fertilisers, and the value of home mixtures.
73. Analyses and valuations of complete fertilisers.
74. Ground bone and miscellaneous samples.
77. Experiments with different breeds of dairy cows.
80. Experiments with fertilisers on potatoes.
81. Incomplete fertilisers and home mixtures.
83. Analyses and valuations of complete fertilisers.
84. Ground bone and miscellaneous samples.
85. Farm practice and fertilisers to control insect injury.
86. Spraying for insect and fungus pests of the orchard and vineyard.
87. Analyses of commercial seeds.
88. Analyses of home mixtures and incomplete fertilisers.
89. Analyses and valuations of complete fertilisers and ground bone.
93. Analyses and study of home-mixed fertilisers and fertilising materials.
105. Gluten feeds—their source, composition, and methods of use.
107. Some fungous diseases of beets.
108. Field experiments with fungicides (turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, and beans).
110. The Hessian fly.
112. Field experiments with tomatoes.
116. The pernicious or San Jose scale.
117. (*a*) Analyses of fertiliser supplies and home mixtures. (*b*) Commercial fertilisers and ground bone.
118. Suppression and prevention of tuberculosis and its relation to human consumption.
119. Apple-growing in New Jersey.
120. Field experiments, with potatoes, for 1896.
121. Harlequin-cabbage bug and melon-plant louse.
122. Cost and feeding value of dry matter, of dried corn fodder, and silage.
123. Milk—its value as food, and studies which suggest a different method of sale.
125. San Jose scale, and how it may be controlled.
126. Small fruits.
128. Peach-borer, experiments with hydraulic cement.
129. Asparagus rust; treatment and natural enemies.
130. Forage crops.
131. Feeds rich in protein. Advantage of guaranteed composition.
132. (*a*) Analyses and valuations of commercial fertilisers and ground bone.
132. (*b*) Analysis of fertiliser supplies and home mixtures.
133. Peach-growing in New Jersey.
134. Fermentation and germ life.
135. The poisonous plants of New Jersey.

New Mexico (Mesilla Park).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Announcement.
2. ,,
3. A preliminary account of some insects injurious to fruits.
4. Horticultural division.
5. Notices of importance concerning fruit insects.'
6. Agricultural division.
7. Scale insects in New Mexico.
9. Insecticides and their appliances.
10. Insects of 1893.
11. Notes on Canaigre.
12. The value of Rio Grande water for the purpose of irrigation.
13. New Mexico weeds.
14. Canaigre.
15. Entomological observations in 1894.
16. Russian thistle.
17. Principles of stock-feeding and some New Mexico feeding stuff.
18. Some New Mexico forage plants.
19. Report of the Entomologist—Part I.
20. Seeds.
21. Results of experiments at the San Juan sub-station.
22. Alkali in the Rio Grande and Animas Valleys.
23. Sugar-beets.
24. Life zones in New Mexico—Part I.
25. Preliminary notes on the codling-moth.
26. New Mexico sugar-beets in 1897.
27. Report on plums.
28. Life zones in New Mexico—Part II.
29. New Mexico sugar-beets in 1898.

New York (Cornell University).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Aims and methods of the College of Forestry.
V. (*a*) Production of lean meat in mature animals.
(*b*) Does heating milk affect the quality or quantity of butter.
VI. (*a*) Determination of hygroscopic water in air-dried fodders.
(*b*) Determination of nitrogen by the azotometric treatment of the solution from the Kjeldahl digestion.
(*c*) Fodders and feeding stuffs.
VII. Influences of certain conditions upon the sprouting of seeds.
IX. Study of wind-breaks in their relations to fruit-growing.
X. Tomatoes.
XXV. Sundry investigations made during the year 1890.
29. (*a*) Cream-raising by dilution.
(*b*) Effect of delay on efficiency of creaming.
(*c*) Application of Dr. Babcock's centrifugal method, to the analysis of milk, skim-milk, butter-milk, and butter.
(*d*) Relation of fibrin to the effectual creaming of milk.
31. Forcing of English cucumbers.
34. Dewberries.
37. Sundry investigations during 1891.
42. Second report on electro-horticulture.
43. Troubles of winter tomatoes.
44. Pear-tree pysalla.
46. Mulberries.
52. Cost of milk production.
109. Chantanqua grape belt.
147. Fourth report upon chrysanthemums.
148. The quince curculio.
149. Some spraying mixtures.
150. Tuberculosis in cattle and its control.
151. Gravity or dilution separators.
152. Studies in milk secretion, drawn from officially authenticated tests of Holstein-Frissian cows.
153. Impressions of our fruit-growing industries.
154. Tables for computing rations for farm animals.
155. Second report on the San Jose scale.
156. Third report on potato-culture.
157. The grape-vine flea-beetle.
158. An inquiry concerning the source of gas and taint producing bacteria in cheese curd.
159. An effort to help the farmer.
160. Hints on rural school-grounds.
161. Annual flowers.
162. The period of gestation in cows.
163. Three important fungous diseases of the sugar-beet.
164. Peach-leaf curl, and notes on the shothole of peaches and plums.
165. Ropiness in milk and cream.
166. Sugar-beet investigations for 1898.
167. The construction of the stave silo.
168. Studies and illustrations of mushrooms. II.
169. Studies in milk secretion drawn from the records of the University herd, 1891–1898.
170. Emergency report on tent caterpillars.

New York (Geneva).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Analyses of fertilisers.
4. Oats.

5. Cooked *versus* raw food for stock.
6. Hay *versus* damaged hay.
7. Slug shot.
15. Methods adopted for the systematic testing of new fruits.
26. Fertiliser analyses.
27. ,, ,,
32. ,, ,,
33. ,, ,,
36. Small fruits.
40. Black knot of plum and cherry.
42. Analyses of commercial fertilisers.
44. Strawberries.
45. Experiments in the manufacture of cheese in.
48. Some bean diseases.
49. (1) Treatment of potato scab.
(2) Use of Bordeaux mixture for potato blight.
51. Some celery diseases.
56. Experiments in the manufacture of cheese.
57. Feeding experiments with laying hens.
58. Analyses of commercial fertilisers collected in Long Island in the spring of 1893.
66. Analyses of commercial fertilisers collected in the fall of 1893.
68. Investigation relating to the manufacture of cheese.
70. Some reasons why the legal milk standard of New York State should be changed.
71. Some reasons why there should be a legal standard for cheese in New York State.
72. Preventing leaf blight of plum and cherry nursery stock.
74. Observations on the application of fungicides and insecticides.
79. Comparison of different breeds of dairy cattle.
80. Alfalfa forage for milch cows.
83. (1) Insects affecting late cabbage.
(2) Notes on the stalk-borer.
(3) Insecticides.
84. Spraying pear and apple orchards in 1894.
85. Analyses of commercial fertilisers collected during the fall of 1894.
86. Treatment of common diseases and insects injurious to fruits and vegetables.
87. The San Jose or pernicious scale.
88. (1) Forcing lettuce in pots.
(2) Mushrooms as a greenhouse crop.
89. Comparative profits derived from selling milk, butter, cream, and cheese.
90. Feeding experiments with laying hens. A comparison of rations containing moistened ground grain with others containing dry whole grain.
91. (*a*) A new strawberry.
(*b*) Notes on strawberries, blackberries, and dewberries.
93. Comparative field test of commercial fertilisers used in raising potatoes.
94. (*a*) The composition and use of fertilisers; science applied to plants.
(*b*) Chemistry of plants, plant-foods, and soils.
(*c*) Descriptions of materials used as fertilisers.
(*d*) Purchase and use of fertilisers.
(*e*) Arithmetic of fertilisers.
(*f*) Average composition and value of fertilisers and farm crops.
96. Report of analyses of commercial fertilisers collected during the fall of 1895.
97. Corn silage for milch cows.
98. (*a*) Plum leaf spot.
(*b*) Cherry leaf spot.
(*c*) Fruit spot.
99. The spinach leaf maggot or miner.
100. Combating carnation rust.
101. Potato diseases on Long Island in the season of 1895.
102. Silage and silos.
103. Provisions of the new fertiliser law of New York.
104. Notes on the recent invasion of the army worm.
105. Effects of drought on milk production.
106. Feeding experiments with laying hens; the relative efficiency of whole and ground grains.
108 The real value of "natural plant-food."
109. Strawberries.
110. Milk, fat, and cheese yield.
111. Variety tests with blackberries, dewberries, and raspberries.
112. Economy in using fertilisers for raising potatoes.
113. The cucumber flea-beetle, as the cause of "pimply" potatoes.
114. Gooseberries.
115. Directors' report for 1896.
116. Report of analyses of commercial fertilisers for the fall of 1896.
117. Treatment of leaf spots in plum and cherry orchards in 1896.
118. Alfalfa.
119. The downy mildew of the cucumber . what it is and how to prevent it.
120. A practical method of fighting cut-worms in onions.
121. Spray pumps and spraying.
122. Pistol-case bearer.
123. Spraying potatoes in Long Island, in 1886.
124. Anthracnose of the black raspberry.
125. Forcing tomatoes; comparisons of methods of training and trenching; note on a tomato disease.
126. Feeding experiments with chicks and capons: the relative efficiency of whole and ground grains as commonly fed.
127. Strawberries in 1897.
128. Variety tests with raspberries, blackberries, and dewberries.
129. Report of analyses of commercial fertilisers for the spring of 1897.
130. A bacterial disease of sweet corn.
131. Results with oat smut in 1897.
132. The source of milk fat.
133. Spraying in 1897, to prevent gooseberry mildew.
134. Report of analyses of commercial fertilisers for the fall of 1897.
135. The composition and production of sugar-beets.
136. Inspection of nurseries and treatment of infested nursery stock.
137. Commercial fertilisers for potatoes.
138. Experiments and observations on some diseases of plants.
139. Plant lice: descriptions, enemies, and treatment.
140. Wood ashes and apple scab.
141. Digestion and feeding experiment.
142. Directors' report for 1897.
143. Cottonwood leaf beetle; green arsenite.
144. A spraying mixture for cauliflower and cabbage worms.
146. Some experiments in forcing head lettuce.
147. Variety tests of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries.
149. The economy of using animal food in poultry-feeding.
150. (*a*) The raspberry saw-fly.
(*b*) Preliminary notes on the grape-vine flea-beetle.
151. Experiments in ringing grape-vines.
152. Two destructive orchard insects:—
(*a*) Apple-tree tent caterpillar.
(*b*) Spraying experiments against the spring canker worm.
153. Directors' report for 1898.
154. Commercial fertilisers for potatoes.
155. Sugar-beet investigations in 1898.
156. Spraying cucumbers in the season of 1898.
157. Self fertility of the grape.
158. Combating the striped beetle on cucumbers.

Ohio (Wooster).

Bulletin No. :—
95. Seventeenth Annual Report for 1898.
96. The army worm.
97. Some diseases of wheat and oats.
98. Small fruits.
99. Sugar beet investigations in 1898.
100. The home mixing of fertilisers.
101. Oats.
102. Seed and soil treatment and spray calendar.
103. The San Jose scale problem in Ohio in 1898.
104. Further studies upon spraying peach-trees, and upon diseases of the peach.
105. Further studies of cucumber, melon, and tomato diseases.
106. The Chinch bug.
107. The Hessian fly.
108. Bovine tuberculosis.

Oklahama (Stillwater)

Bulletin No. :—
1. General information.
2. Express and freight station, Wharton, Indian territory.
3. Station notes; insects.
4. Tests of varieties of oats, corn, and spring wheat.
5. Some soil analyses.
6. Notes of progress.
7. Water analyses.
8. Test of varieties of wheat.
9. Test of varieties of vegetables.
10. Corn.
11. Press bulletin excerpts.
12. Wheat.
13. Wheat-feeding in Oklahama.
14. Grapes.
15. Garden vegetables.
16. Oats.
17. Oklahama weeds.
18. Irrigation for Oklahama.
19. Destroying Chinch bug.
21. Experiments in corn-culture.
22. Field experiments with Kaffir corn.
23. Cotton-culture in Oklahama.
24. Oklahama soil studies.
25. Loss by exposure of corn stover and tessinte.
26. Some injurious.
27. Glanders; Texas fever; symtomatic anthrax.

28. Experiments with wheat, 1896-97.
29. A study of waters for irrigation. The irrigation plant.
30. Oklahama weather and crops for 1897.
31. Strawberries ; grapes.
32. Practical chemistry of soils and crops.
33. Experiments with field crops, 1897.
34. The San Jose scale in Oklahama.
35. Summary of digestion experiments with Kaffir corn.
36. Summary of experiments with corn and wheat, 1898.
37. Digestion experiments with steers.
38. Analyses of water for irrigation.
39. Texas fever.
40. Bacteriology of milk.
41. Weeds of Oklahama.
42. Oklahama soil studies.

Oregon (Corvallis).

Bulletin No. :—
1. History and organisation.
2. Horticultural.
3. (a) Entomology.
   (b) Chemistry.
4. (a) Department of Agriculture.
   (b) Department of Horticulture.
   (c) Department of Chemistry.
5. (a) Entomology.
   (b) Zoology.
   (c) Chemistry.
6. (a) Examination of cattle foods.
   (b) General information.
7. Comparative tests of small fruits and vegetables.
8. Notes on varieties of wheat and flax.
9. Silos and silage.
10. Practical work at the station.
11. Notes on grasses and potatoes.
12. Comparative tests of strawberries for 1891.
13. Mineral and mineral water analyses.
14. A plain talk about insects.
15. Horticulture.
16. Notes on varieties and yield of wheat.
17. Sugar-beet.
18. Insects injurious to young fruit-trees.
19. Some Oregon weeds, and how to destroy them.
20. Experiments in pig-feeding.
21. The soils of Oregon.
22. Comparative tests of small fruit-trees, with notes.
23. Experiments in the culture of the sugar-beet in Oregon.
24. (a) Potatoes.
    (b) Roots.
25. Codling moth and hop louse.
26. Drainage.
27. Plant diseases ; their causes and prevention.
28. Continuation of experiments in pig-feeding.
29. Notes on vegetables, fruits, pruning, &c.
30. (a) Potatoes.
    (b) Roots.
31. (a) Entomological Department.
    (b) Capons and caponising.
32. Five farmer's foes.
33. Entomology.
34. Fruits and vegetables.
35. (a) Forage plants.
    (b) Pig-feeding.
36. Composition and use of fertilisers.
38. Fruit pests.
39. A study in the economy of cattle foods.
40. Prunes, apples, and pears in Oregon.
41. Spraying bulletin.
43. Flax-culture.
44. A review of Oregon sugar-beets.
46. A plant that poisons cattle (*Circula vagans*, Green).
47. The relative digestibility of cheat and red clover.
48. Spraying.
49. Paris green.
50. The fertility of Oregon soils.
51. Marketing fruit.
52. The cultivation of the hazel nut ; also notes on varieties of pears and peaches.
53. Sugar-beets, 1897.
54. (a) Notes on flax and hemp.
    (b) Dairy rations.
    (c) Fresh *versus* stripper cow butter.
    (d) Feeding, pumpkins to pigs.
    (e) Feeding, artichokes to pigs.
55. Cherries.
56. Points on prune-dipping.
57. Brown rot.
58. Rose-culture in Oregon.

Circular No. 1 of October, 1896—Dairying in Oregon.

Pennsylvania (State College).

Bulletin No. :—
42. The maintenance ration of cattle.
44. Commercial butter-cultures.
45. Heated milk for butter-making.

Third Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Part I, 1897.

Tennessee (Knoxville).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Value of leguminous plants.
2. Home-made fertilisers.
3. Farmers' institutes.
4. How the station can help the farmers.
6. Sheep husbandry.
7. Saving of soil moisture.
8. Farmers' institutes.
9. Liming soils.
10. Farmers' institutes.

E. Cotton worm ; Hessian fly.

C. Treatment of certain fungous diseases of plants.

Vol. I. No. 1. (a) History and organisation.
   (b) Dehorning cattle.
Vol. I. No. 2. (a) Experiment station—buildings and laboratories.
   (b) Germination of seed corn.
   (c) Analyses of commercial fertilisers.
Vol. I. No. 3. Weeds of the farm.
Vol. II. No. 1. Notes on fertilisers and fertilising materials.
Vol. II. No. 4. (a) Grasses of mountain meadows and deer parks.
   (b) Chemical composition and tests of varieties of strawberries.
Vol. III. No. 1. Experiments in growing potatoes.
Vol. III. No. 2. Barley, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, and effects of fertilisers on oats and clover.
Vol. III. No. 4. Reclaiming "galled" or washed lands, with notes on mulch and mulch materials.
Vol. 3. No. 5. Fruit-trees at the station.
Vols. I, II, III Indexes to.
Vol. IV. No. 3. Tree-bugs of Tennessee.
Vol. IV. No. 4. Fungous diseases of the grape.
Vol. IV. No. 5. Chemical study of the cotton-plant.
Vol. V. No. 1. Fruit-trees and vegetables.
Vol. V. No. 3. Contribution to the study of economy in milk production.
Vol. V. No. 4. Fruit-trees and vegetables.
Vol. VI. No. 3. Small fruits and grapes.
Vol. VI. No. 4. Tomatoes and onions.
Vol. VIII. No. 1. Spraying apparatus ; insecticides ; fungicides ; spraying calendar.
Vol. X. No. 2. Pot-culture of lettuce.
Vol. X. No. 3. Soils of Tennessee.
Vol. X. No. 4. Scale insects.
Vol. XI. No. 1. Persimmons.

Texas (College Station).

Bulletin No. :—
47. The effect of food on economic dairy production.
48. The grape.
49. Part I. Corn experiments.
50. Cotton experiments.
51. Fertilisers and fertiliser analyses.
52. Report on cabbage and cauliflower.

Tenth Report of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending the 30th June, 1898.

Utah (Logan).

First Annual Report of the Utah Farmers' Institutes for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
Ditto for 1897-1898.
Ditto for 1898-1899.

Bulletin No. :—
5. Potato trials
6. Trials of sleds and tillage tools.
8. Ensilage.
10. Experiments with strawberries, peas, and beans.
11. Blanketing horses and cattle.
12. Experiments with garden vegetables.
13. Feeding hay and grain mixed to horses.
14. Horticulture and entomology.
15. Soiling steers, or green *versus* dry food.
16. The digestibility of green and dry Timothy.
17. Feeding root crops *versus* dry food.
18. Notes on forest and fruit trees.
19. Feeding ensilage *versus* food.
21. Feeding ruminants on grain alone.
22. (a) Grass *versus* non-grass fed pigs.
    (b) Exercise *versus* non-exercise of pigs.
    (c) Value of natural waters for crop growth.
23. (a) Shelter of stock.
    (b) Exercise *versus* non-exercise of stock.
    (c) Early *versus* late irrigation.
24. Irrigation.
25. Fruit and forest, shade and ornamental trees.
27. Irrigation : early, late, and usual.
28. (a) The value of grass in the production of pork.
    (b) Exercise *versus* non exercise of pigs.
30. Narrow *versus* wide nutritive rations for horses.
32. Roots and plants of farm crops.
39. (a) Farm irrigation.
    (b) Orchard irrigation.
40. The economic production of pork.
47. The climate of Utah.
52. The economical composition of Utah soils.

53. Utah sugar-beets.
54. Cattle-feeding.
55. Orchard pests.
56. Field experiments with wheat, oats, and barley.
57. By-products of the dairy.
58. The chemical life-history of lucerne.
59. Utah sugar-beets in 1898.
60. Poultry experiments.
61. Alfalfa or lucerne.
62. Tree-planting in Utah.

Vermont (Burlington).

Bulletin No. :—
2. Analyses of fertilisers.
4. Cow-pea and seradella.
5. Fertilisers.
6. Ashes (potash, &c.).
9. Smut in oats.
10. New organisation.
11. Tent caterpillars.
12. Insecticides : seed tests and miscellaneous analyses.
13. (*a*) Method of cutting and planting potatoes.
(*b*) Fertiliser analyses.
14. Analyses of fertilisers on sale in Vermont, 1889.
15. (*a*) Effect of fertilisers on the composition of corn.
(*b*) Analysis of hay.
17. Test of dairy cows at Vermont Fair.
18. Pig-feeding.
20. Analyses of fertilisers on sale in Vermont, 1890.
21. Testing of milk, and laboratory notes.
22. Test of dairy cows.
23. Analyses of fertilisers on sale in Vermont, 1891.
24. Potato blight and rot.
25. Bounty on maple sugar.
26. Maple sugar.
27. Tests of dairy apparatus.
28. Plant diseases.
29. Analyses of fertilisers on sale in Vermont, 1892.
30. Results of the bounty on maple sugar.
35. Analyses of fertilisers on sale in Vermont, 1893.
40. Spraying potatoes.
41. Analyses of commercial fertilisers.
43. Household pests.
44. Spraying orchards and potato-fields.
45. Analyses of commercial fertilisers.
46. ,, ,, ,,
47. Commercial fertilisers.
48. Green fields and meals.
50. Analyses of commercial fertilisers.
51. ,, ,, ,,
52. ,, ,, ,,
56. Orange hawk-weed or "paint brush."
57. Analyses of commercial fertilisers.
58. ,, ,, ,,
59. ,, ,, ,,
66. Club rot, black rot, and two diseases, cabbages and turnips.

Virginia (Blacksburg).

Bulletin No. :—
2. Experiment orchard.
3. (*a*) Steer-feeding.
(*b*) Meteorological record.
4. (*a*) Field tests with tomatoes.
(*b*) Chemical composition of tomatoes.
5. (*a*) Composition of feeding-stuffs.
(*b*) Analyses of some feeding-stuffs.
9. Announcement.
10. Steer and pig feeding.
11. Vegetables.
12. Test of fertilisers on tobacco.
13. Antiseptic treatment of wounds.
14. Chemistry of the tobacco-plant.
16. Co-operative tests of corn.
17. Four diseases of the apple.
18. Antiseptics in relation to the treatment of wounds.
19. Tests of varieties of wheat.
20. A new fodder plant (*Lathyrus sylvestris*).
21. Tests of fertilisers on wheat.
22. Bush fruits.
23. Tests of fertilisers on corn.
24. Injurious insects and diseases of plants, with remedial measures for the same.
25. Dorset horn sheep.
26. Tuberculosis and the Koch test.
28. Tests of varieties of wheat.
29. Tests of fertilisers on wheat.
30. Grape-culture.
31. Tests of fertilisers on corn.
32. The cow in relation to public health.
33. Corn-husker and fodder-cutter.
34. Roads and road-making.
35. Fertiliser tests on grapes.
36. The horse's teeth.
38. Are all birds of prey injurious to the farmer ?
39. Tuberculosis.
41. Tests of varieties of wheat.
42. Tests of fertilisers on wheat.
43. Veterinary Materia Medica for farmers.
44. Crimson clover.
45. Veterinary Materia Medica for farmers (Part 2).
46. Principles of horse-shoeing.
47. Tests of fertilisers on wheat.
48. Evaporating apples.
49. Pear-culture.
50. Analyses of parts of tobacco-plant at different stages of growth.
51. Analyses of different grades of manufacturing tobacco.
52. Percentages of nicotine in tobacco.
53. Silos and silage.
54. Shoeing for special purposes.
55. Chemical study of the Irish potato, Part 1.
56. ,, ,, ,, Part 2.
57. The utilisation of unmerchantable apples.
58. A new plan for the construction of a storage cellar.
59. Experiment garden notes, No. 1.
60. ,, ,, ,, No. 2.
61. Splenetic or Texas fever.
62. San Jose scale.
63. Laboratory tests of creolin as a disinfectant.
64. Some parasitical diseases of sheep.
65. Notes on the cherry orchard.
66. Distribution of the San Jose scale in Virginia.
67. Notes on the plum orchard.
68. Silage for hogs.
69. Tests of fertilisers on wheat.
70. Cheap silos in Virginia.
71. An experiment in generating vinegar.
72. Notes on the treatment of San Jose scale.
73. Preservation of corn stover.
74. (*a*) Legislation for the suppression of the San Jose scale.
(*b*) Summer treatment for the San Jose scale.
75. Black-leg.
76. The cattle-tick in Virginia.
77. Tests of fertilisers on wheat.
78. Virginia marls.
79. Inspection and remedial treatment of San Jose scale.
80. Silage for horses.
81. Grasses.
82. Meteorological data and bloom notes of fruits.
83. Indexing to preceding bulletins.
84. Dehorning.
85. Tetanus.
86. Preliminary study of ticks.
87. Canine distemper.
88. Growing forest-tree seedlings.
89. Equine distemper.
90. Black-leg vaccine.
91. Variety tests of strawberries.
92. The influence of commercial fertilisers upon the quality of the Irish potato.

Annual Reports for the years 1889–1890, 1890–1891, 1891–1892, 1892–1893, 1894–1895, 1895–1896, 1896–1897, 1897–1898.

State Veterinarian Reports for the years 1896, 1897, 1898.

Virginia West (Morgantown).

Spray Calendar. (By L. C. Corbett.)

Bulletin No. :—
2. Commercial fertilisers.
23. Descriptive list of weeds.
46. Fertiliser analyses.
47. Apples.
48. Raspberries.
49. Vegetables.
51. Commercial fertilisers.
53. ,, ,,
54. Nursery hints.
55. Sugar-beet, investigations in 1898.
56. Reports on the investigations to determine the cause of unhealthy conditions of the spruce and pine from 1880–1893.
57. Commercial fertilisers.
58. Effect of pressure in the preservation of milk.

Wisconsin (Madison).

8th Annual Report, 1891.
9th ,, 1892.
10th ,, 1893.
11th ,, 1894.
12th ,, 1895.
13th ,, 1896.

Bulletin No. :—
16. New method of determining fat in milk.
18. Constitution of milk, and some of the conditions affecting the separation of cream.
19. Ensilage.
22. Report on oats, barley, and potatoes, 1889.
25. Feeding bone-meal to hogs living on corn.
29. Creaming experiments.
30. Sugar-beet experiments in Wisconsin for 1891.
32. Feeding grain to lambs.
33. Rations for dairy cows.

34. Preventative treatment for apple-scab, downy mildew, and brown rot of grapes, potato blight, and smut of wheat and oats.
35. Insects and diseases injurious to cranberries.
37. Russian thistle.
39. Noxious weeds.
40. Tuberculosis and the tuberculin test.
41. Grain-feeding lambs for market.
42. Destructive effects of wind on sandy soils and light sandy loams, with methods of protection.
43. Agricultural, horticultural, and live stock features of a portion of Wisconsin Tributory to Superior.
46. Power tests of centrifugal cream separators.
48. Corn-culture (B. 41) in butter-making.
49. (*a*) Maintenance of soil fertility.
(*b*) Commercial fertilisers.
51. Mails of Wisconsin.
52. Comparison of the Babcock test and the gravimetric method of estimating fat in skim-milk.
53. Analyses of licensed commercial fertilisers.
54. Restoration of the consistency of pasteurised cream.
55. Beet-sugar production; possibilities for a new industry in Wisconsin.
58. Rape: its growth and value for soiling and fattening sheep and swine.
60. Cheese industry: its development and possibilities in Wisconsin.
61. Constitution of milk, with especial reference to cheese production.
62. Tainted or defective milks; their cause and methods of prevention.
63. Culture of native plums in the north-west.
64. Sugar-beet investigations in Wisconsin in 1897.
65. Bacterial rot of cabbage and allied plants.
68. One year's work done by a 16-foot geared mill.
71. Sugar-beet investigations in Wisconsin, 1898.
72. Small fruits 1898.
73. Analyses of licensed commercial fertilisers, 1890.
74. Study of dairy salt.
75. Testing cows at the farm.

Wyoming (Laramie).

Bulletin No. :—
9. Sugar-beets in 1892.
11. Crop report for 1892.
12. Ground squirrels.
13. Feeding and management of cattle.
14. Geology of the Wyoming Experimental Farms, and notes on the mineral resources of the State.
15. The winter-killing of trees and shrubs.
16. Grasses and forage plants.
17. (*a*) Corn crop for 1893.
(*b*) Cost and profit of growing wheat.
(*c*) Sugar-beets.
(*d*) Garden vegetables and tobacco.
(*e*) Progress report on fruits and trees.
(*f*) Meteorology for 1893.
19. Squirrel-tail grass.
20. Artesian wells of Southern Wyoming; their history and relation to irrigation.
21. Grain smuts and potato scab.
22. (*a*) Onions.
(*b*) Crop report for 1894.
(*c*) Cost and profit of growing wheat.
(*d*) Small fruits at Laramie.
23. Notes on climate.
24. Water analyses.
25. Results of three years' experiments in the cost and profit of growing wheat.
26. Garden peas.
27 (*a*) Meteorology for 1895.
(*b*) Notes on climate, 1891–96.
28. First report on the flora of Wyoming.
29. Alkali Studies. Part 1.
30. Stock-feeding experiments at Lander.
31. Worst weeds of Wyoming, and suggested weed legislation.
32. Potatoes.
33. Composition of prepared cereal foods.
34. Fruit-growing in Wyoming.
35. Mechanical analysis and water-content of Wyoming soils.
36. Wyoming sugar-beets.
37. Stooling of grains.
38. Cultivated shade and forest trees.
39. Alkali Studies. Part 2.
40. Trees of Wyoming, and how to know them.
Alkali Studies. Part IV.
Index Bulletin A. (First 26 Bulletins.)
Index Bulletin B (27th to 37th).

Canada (Ottawa).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Introductory.
2. Testing the vitality of seeds.
3. Smuts affecting wheat.
4. Ladoga wheat.
5. Strawberry culture.
6. Barley.
7. Two-rowed barley.
8. Results of early and late seeding of barley, oats, and spring wheat.
9. Results of the growth of two-rowed barley from seed imported by the Government of Canada.
10. Treatment of apple scab, grape and gooseberry mildew.
11. Recommendations for the prevention of damage by some common insects of the farm, the orchard, and the garden.
12. (*a*) Indian corn or maize as a fodder plant.
(*b*) Report on the chemical composition of certain varieties of Indian corn.
13. Report on the progress of the work of the farm.
14. The horn-fly.
15. Experiments in the fattening of swine.
16. Experiments in the feeding of steers.
17. Cherries.
18. Ladoga wheat.
19. Grasses: their uses and composition.
20. Tuberculosis.
21. Results of experiments with early, medium, and late sowings of grain.
22. Raspberries.
23. (*a*) Spraying for the prevention of fungous diseases.
(*b*) Injurious insects.
(*c*) Potato blight.
(*d*) Black-rot of the plum and cherry.
24 Results obtained in 1895 from trial plots of imported farm crops.
25. Flax.
26. Results obtained in 1896 from trial plots of grain, fodder, corn, and roots.
30. Tobacco culture.
31. Barnyard manure: its nature, functions, composition, fermentation, preservation, and application.
32. Results obtained in 1898 from trial plots of grain, fodder, corn, and roots.
33. Experiments in pork production.

Ontario (Guelph).

Bulletin No. :—
1. Roads.
2. Roads.
VIII. Grapes.
IX. Drainage water.
X. Weeds.
XI. Milk in winter without grain.
XII. Winter milk with and without grain.
XIII. Bran for fattening store cattle.
XIV. Bran: its chemical composition.
XV. Apples.
XVI. Wood ashes.
XVII. Marking power among cattle.
XIX. Suggestive creamery notes.
XX. Improved temporary pasture and milk production.
XXII. Crane-fly.
XXIII. Grazing of sheep on improved pastures.
XXV. Specimens of Holstein beef.
XXVI. Oatmeal and wheat for store cattle.
XXVIII. Care of milk for cheese-making.
XXXI. Better cultivation of wools.
XXXII. Ensilage.
XXXIV. Linseed and oil cake.
XXXVII. Strawberries.
XXXVIII. Growth of green fodders.
XXXIX. Composition of milk.
XLIII. Cheese-making for July.
XLIV. ,, August.
XLV. Ontario oats.
XLVIII. Butter-making.
LII. Black-rot on plums.
LIX. Green fodder for swine.
LXXIII. Fungicides and insecticides.
XCV. Cheese-making.
XCVI. Composition of milk, cheese, and whey in relation to one another.

Department of Agriculture Canada (Ottawa).

Annual Report on the Experimental Farms for the year 1898.
Report of a visit to Great Britain and the continent of Europe in the winter of 1897–1898. (By Dr. Duncan McEachern.)
Evidence of Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonisation, 1899.
Evidence of Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Experimental Farms, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonisation, May, 1898.

Aviary.

PRESENTATIONS.

D. A. Porter, Esq., Tamworth—1 duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhyncus anitus*, Shaw, New South Wales).
G. Bradshaw, Esq., 106, Carrington-road, Waverley—1 pair black fan-tail pigeons.
Mrs. Foster, "Ravensworth," Stanmore-road, Stanmore—1 landrail.
J. Horbury Hunt, Esq., Pitt and Bond Streets—1 laughing Jackass (*Dacelo gigas*, Bodd, Australia).
Miss Senior, "Bebington" Mosman's Bay—1 pair black swans (*Chenopis atrata*, Latham, Australia).
T. Cummins, Esq., "Taringo," Bennett-street, Bondi—1 pair black swans.
Miss K. Lyons, "Branksea," Johnstone-street, Balmain—1 pair black swans.
Master Luckett Marks, 9, Bayswater-road, Darlinghurst—1 seagull.
Mr. Phillips, s.s. "Port Moresby"—1 wheathed hornbill (*Rhytidoceros plicatus*), Forst, New Guinea).
Mr. W. Wilkin, s.s. "Oroya"—1 hawk (caught in the Red Sea).
F. H. Moore, Esq., Wentworth Falls—1 native porcupine (*Echidna hystrix*, Australia).
G. A. Brodie, Esq., Fisheries Department, Sydney—1 porcupine (*Echidna hystrix*, Australia).
Miss Agnes Cullen, 15, Stanley-street, Hyde Park—1 rosella (*Platycercus eximus*, Shaw, New South Wales).
Master H. Maiden, Botanic Gardens—1 owl (from New Guinea).
Mr. Wells, carpenter, s.s. "Oruba"—2 hawks (caught in the Red Sea).
Jesse Gregson, Esq., A. A. Co., Newcastle—1 morepork (*Podargus strigoides*, Lath., Australia).

EXCHANGES.

1 pair silver pheasants for 1 pair paradise ducks, 1 pair piebald fan-tail pigeons, 1 domestic hen, which has assumed cock's feathers—G. Bradshaw, Esq., 106, Carrington-road, Waverley.
2 Gouldian finches (*Poephila mirabilis*, Humb. and Jacq., var. *Gouldiana*, N. and N. W. Australia).
1 king parrot (*Aprasmictus cyanopygius*, Viellott, E. Australia) for Maori hens received on a previous occasion—Mr. James Dall, Collingwood, New Zealand.

PURCHASES.

8 white Java sparrows.
10 blue Java sparrows (*Munia orizava*, Linn., Java).
4 red-billed Liothrix (*Liothrix lutea*, Scop., Asia).
6 black-throated finches (*Poephila cincta*, Gould, N. E. Australia).
12 spotted-sided finches (*Stagonopleura guttata*, Shaw, E. Australia).
8 Gouldian finches (*Poephila mirabilis*, Humb. and Jacq., var. *Gouldiana*, N. and N.W. Australia).
1 king lory (*Aprosmictus cyanopygius*, Viellott, E. Australia).
3 wood hens (*Ocydromus sylvestris*, Lord Howe Island).
2 cardinal finches (*Paroaria cucullata*, Lath., South America).
8 chestnut-breasted finches (*Donacicola castaneothorax*, Gould, E. Australia).
3 white-bellied bronzewing (*Lophophaps leucogaster*, Gould, Central Australia).
4 black nun finches.
2 silver-eye finches.
4 pectoralis finches.

BRED BY AVIARY-KEEPER.

3 carrier pigeons (*Columba domestica*, Gmelin).
3 black fan-tail pigeons.

CAUGHT BY AVIARY-KEEPER.

1 king lory (*Aprosmictus cyanopygius*, Viellott, E. Australia).
1 laughing jackass (*Dacelo gigas*, Bodd, Australia).
1 blackbird (*Merula merula*, Linn., Europe).

ESCAPED FROM CAGE.

2 black-throated finches (*Poephila cincta*, Gould, N.E. Australia).

PRESENTATIONS.

To Zoological Gardens, Moore Park—1 porcupine (*Echidna hystrix*, Australia).
The Australian Museum, College-street—1 pea-hen (dead) (*Pavo cristatus*, Linn., India).
1 duck-billed platypus (dead) (*Ornithoryncus anitus*, Shaw, N.S. Wales).
1 black-fronted plover (dead) (*Sarciophorus pectoralis*, Curvier, Australia).

DEATHS.

2 beautiful grass finches (*Poephila mirabilis*, Humb. and Jacq., N. and N.W. Australia).
1 cardinal finch (*Paroaria cucullata*, Lath., S. America).
2 white-bellied bronzewings (*Lophophaps leucogaster*, Gould, N., N.W., and Central Australia).
2 spotted-sided finches (*Stagonopleura guttata*, Shaw, E. Australia).
1 duck-billed platypus (*Ornithoryncus anitus*, Shaw, N.S. Wales.
1 pea-hen (*Pavo cristatus*, Linn., India).
1 rosella (*Platycercus eximus*, Shaw, N.S. Wales).
1 India-red munia (*Sporœginthus amandara*, Linn., India).
2 common pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*, Linn., China).
2 blue Java sparrows, 1 white Java sparrow (*Munia orizivora*, Linn., Java).
1 silver pheasant (*Gennaeus nycthemérus*, Linn., China).
3 red-billed liothrix (*Liothrix lutea*, Scop., E. and S.E. Asia).
1 dotterill quail (*Turnix varia*, Lath., Australia).
1 chestnut-eared finch (*Tœnopygia castanotes*, Gould, Australia). Killed by a cat.
2 wood ducks (*Chenonata jubata*, Lath., Australia). Killed by cats.
1 seagull.
1 laughing jackass (*Dacelo gigas*, Bodd., Australia).
1 dragoon bird (*Pitta strepitans*, Temm., Queensland).
3 black-throated finches (*Poephila cincta*, Gould, N.E. Australia).
1 wood hen (*Ocydromus sylvestris*, Lord Howe Island).
1 magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*, N.S. Wales).
1 black-fronted plover (*Sarciophorus pectoralis*, Curvier, Australia).
1 black swan (*Chenopis atrata*, Latham, Australia).
1 warbling grass parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*, Shaw, Australia).
1 cut-throat finch (*Amadina fasciata*, Gmelin, S. Africa).
1 blackbird (*Merula merula*, Linn., Europe).
3 Pennant's parrakeets (*Platycercus elegans*, Gmelin, Queensland).
1 silver-eye.
1 hawk. Killed by owl.

Government Domains.

(MR. JAMES JONES, Overseer.)

Carriage Roads.—These have received constant attention in the way of metalling or asphalting as has been found necessary.

The roads have been subjected to extra heavy traffic during the last twelve or eighteen months, on account of the extensive improvements in progress at the offices, museum, &c., at the Botanic Gardens, and the massive additions to the Art Gallery.

Long spells of drought are also detrimental to macadamised roads, causing the loosening of metal and necessitating frequent watering and other attentions.

In the Inner Domains during the year, 3,105 square yards of worn-out roadway have been broken up and renewed with 2-inch hand-broken metal, and 100 loads clay and ironstone blinding; besides various repairs to preserve a smooth surface over other portions.

Footpaths.—A number of footpaths, amounting in the aggregate to 13,580 square yards, have been tar-painted, and several repairs effected where required without actual renewal. The main central avenue, leading from St. Mary's entrance to the principal Botanic Garden gates, which last year was stone-kerbed on both sides to a width of 24 feet, has this year been considerably advanced towards completion by asphalting two-thirds of its entire length (420 yards), but the funds at our disposal would not allow us to proceed further.

The ground on the lower side of this avenue, which was very hollow, has been levelled to an even surface by the use of hundreds of loads of soil, and grassed wherever grass would grow. *Trees*

Trees and Tree-planting.—The old indigenous gum-trees are dying out and have to be removed, to secure the safety of the public, and as opportunities occur, trees are planted to replace them. The avenue from St. Mary's gates to the main entrance of the Botanic Gardens had so many gaps that in places it did not deserve the name of avenue at all.

During the year thirty young trees were planted, as follows:—

1 *Calodendron capense* (Cape Chestnut).
1 *Corynocarpus laevigatus* (New Zealand Karaka).
1 *Dysoxylon Fraserianum* (Rosewood).
1 *Eucalyptus botryoides* Bastard Mahogany).
1 *Eucalyptus robusta* (Swamp Mahogany).
3 *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig).
1 *Ficus macrophylla* (Nymphæa-leaved Fig).
1 *Flindersia Bennettiana* (Bulbero N.S.W.).
1 *Grevillea Hilliana* (White Yiel Yiel).
1 *Grevillea robusta* (Silky oak).
2 *Harpephyllum caffrum* (Kaffir Date or Eschenhout).
1 *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Tulip-tree).
2 *Pinus insignis* (Californian Pine).
1 *Pinus pinaster* (Cluster Pine).
1 *Podocarpus elata* (Native Plumtree).
1 *Quercus Ægilops* (Valonia Oak).
1 *Quercus gyloa.*
1 *Quercus skinneri.*
1 *Quercus virens* (Evergreen Oak).
1 *Salisburia adiantifolia* (Maiden-hair tree).
1 *Scolopia Brownii.*
1 *Tarrietia argyrodendron* (Silver Ironwood).
1 *Taxodium mexicanum* (Montezema Cypress).
2 *Tristania conferta* (Brush Box).
1 *Juniperus virginiana* (American Red Cedar).

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Besides various small trees and shrubs in plantations, &c.

Of the above, twenty-four have been enclosed in isolated iron hurdle tree-guards, the remainder by wooden picket squares, fences, &c. Up to three years ago, cheap tree-guards were in use in the Outer Domain, with unsatisfactory results. Nothing short of unclimbable fences, extending a safe distance beyond the browsing height of horses and cattle, will reasonably ensure safety of the trees, and even then, we have had occasional mishaps. Further tree and avenue plantings are in contemplation.

The letting of a contract for a further addition to the National Art Gallery has necessitated the removal of the following trees:—

2 *Pinus pinea* (Stone Pine).
1 *Pinus insignis* (Californian Pine).
2 *Syncarpia laurifolia* (Turpentine).
2 *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig).
2 *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig).
1 *Tristania conferta* (Brush Box).

Some of these trees were well worthy of preservation, and their removal was a source of much regret to me.

Acacia or Wattle plantation.—Some plants have been added to make the collection more complete; most of the species are thriving but do not require special note at present.

Rosarium.—I have nothing to say, except that the rosarium is now thoroughly established and is the admiration of many visitors.

Weather.—On 4th April, after a four months' spell of great heat and dry weather, heavy rain commenced, accompanied by a strong and boisterous wind of 70 miles an hour, which did some damage to several trees; causing a perfect litter of branches, leaves, and miscellaneous débris, all over the Domain; necessitating several days' work for all hands. The rain was, however, much required and more than neutralised the damage caused by the storm.

In June and July we had some splendid rains. From 28th May to 6th June, in ten days, no less than 10½ inches fell. 13th to 16th July were continually wet, trying the roads very much.

During the month of August, there was much more rain than was generally wanted in the Sydney district, the rainfall of the month finishing up on the 24th with a heavy downpour.

Water Supply.—A small drinking fountain, with double jets, has been erected on a much-frequented and convenient spot at the intersection of the Riley-Macquarie Streets path with the central avenue. This evidently supplies a much-felt want, being rarely out of use. I am more anxious than ever to erect additional fountains to satisfy the requirements of the public in this thirsty climate of ours.

Following is the registered water supply during the year:—

	Gallons.
Meter No. 222.—Enclosure near Macquarie-street entrance	6,000
Meter No. 223.—Cattle trough, St. Mary's entrance, Domain	20,000
Meter No. 219.—Enclosure near St. Mary's entrance, Domain	41,000
Meter No. 220.—Cattle trough near cricket ground	15,000
Total	82,000

Lighting.—I am delighted to state that the hope expressed in my last report of better lighting of the Domain has advanced a stage towards realisation. Parliament, towards the close of the year, voted £2,500 for the purpose, and the Chief Secretary (Hon. J. See) and the Minister for Works (Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan) have expressed themselves very warmly in favour of this improvement, which will render the Domain accessible to greater numbers of people than use it at present. The public press has unanimously hailed the proposal as a step in the right direction, and I trust that the work may be shortly proceeded with.

Seats.—During the year seventy-two new seats have been made and fixed in various positions, making a total of 260 permanent 6-feet seats now in the Outer Domain, and there are still certain places where more seats are desirable.

Railings and Fences.—Twenty-seven rods of new one-rail fencing have been erected along the sides and covers of roads to prevent people from walking on the grass edgings.

Public Latrines.—These useful places have been altered and greatly improved by the Government Architect's Department. The latest improvement in self-acting cisterns, automatic flushing-troughs, and extra light have been introduced. I am afraid, however, that there is still room for improvement in regard to the conduct of some of the visitors using them.

Music.—The band stand is greatly appreciated by some musicians, and by the general public; yet it has hardly been availed of as much as it might have been.

Besides the Royal Australian Artillery Band, which is expected to perform here three Wednesdays in each month, the stand is available to other bands upon application.

During

During the whole of 1899, there were only four Sundays, as against fourteen in 1898, on which the band stand was made use of.

The Royal Australian Artillery Band occupied the stand twenty times in the twelve months, and played eight times in the Botanic Gardens. The Domain audiences has generally ranged from 1,000 to 2,000 persons.

The Hillgrove Prize Band played on the 14th November to an appreciative audience of 2,000 people.

Bathing.—Attention has been given to this important subject during the year, and the question of utilising suitable water frontages for the purpose has engaged the attention of the Land Board. The matter is still *sub judice*; but I hope that the matter will not be settled until the question of dealing with suitable Domain frontages on a comprehensive scale has been dealt with. The structure on the Woolloomooloo Bay side require remodelling, more sightly structures, and buildings more suitable for advancing the art of swimming whether as a healthful exercise or for natatorial contests on a large scale, should be erected. I desire to reiterate my protest against any floating structure in Farm Cove. Any building in this beautiful situation is a defacement of the landscape, and the existing building is especially hideous.

Towards the close of the year a proposal was submitted to the Public Works Committee to resume some of the Domain's (Woolloomooloo Bay) frontage for wharf purposes. As my report is that of 1899, I am sorry that discussion of this question must stand over.

Visitors, &c.—Sunday visitors to the Outer Domain appear to be on the increase, and consist generally of from 10,000 to 15,000 people who either remain in the Domain or pass through to the Botanic Gardens.

The public speakers confine themselves to topics that are agreeable to the greater number of their audiences. A few occasionally endeavour to create factious feeling, but on the whole the crowds are well behaved and the intervention of the bailiffs or police is very seldom necessary.

The Domain night-sleepers and habitual loafers are gradually diminishing in numbers, every discouragement being bestowed on them. I hope that, in the early future, more stringent measures will be taken to deal with those who are able-bodied and who are known to habitually refuse work.

Government House Gardens.—(Mr. James Helps, Head Gardener). The grounds have, in addition to current work, been improved as much as has been possible with the limited funds at my disposal. Although it is obvious, and to no one more than myself, that many improvements are still desirable, it is a source of satisfaction to me that on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, Earl Beauchamp, in May, I was told by many well-informed citizens that the grounds looked better than they recollected to have seen them. I have found it necessary to cut down some old and handsome trees, but they impeded the view from Government House where distant vistas are now desired. One very fine *Magnolia grandiflora* on the lawn, 30 years old, 37 feet high, with an equal spread of branches, and measuring 9 ft. 7 in. of stem circumference near the ground, was sacrificed with this object. It was of perfect shape, and was believed to be the finest in the Colony.

A large and healthy *Pinus insignis*, 7 ft. 11 in. in circumference near the ground and 39 feet high was also removed. Others of less consequence were *Tristania conferta*, *Callistemon salignus*, *Salix babylonica*, *Erythrina indica*, two *Casuarina glauca*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, four large Camellias, which were transferred to other quarters, although some of these involved personal regret on my part, it must be said that the immediate surroundings, as well as the distant vistas of Government House, have been greatly improved thereby.

Miscellaneous.—The principal outside work supervised by the Overseer has been tree-planting at Garden Island; tree-planting on the Railway Commissioners' Sand-drift reclamation at Bondi Beach (Mr. G. R. Cowdery, Engineer for Tramways in charge); remodelling of the garden, &c., at the Royal Mint, Sydney.

Garden Palace Grounds.

(Mr. J. H. Camfield, Overseer.)

A comparatively large amount of new work has been accomplished during the year, which I venture to hope will, for some time to come, enhance the convenience and appearance of these grounds.

Weather and Water Supply.—The usual routine work has been performed under about average climatic conditions, so that although towards the latter part of the year the weather was such that it was necessary to frequently irrigate plant borders and shrubberies, &c., no plants of any consequence were lost, and the shrubs and trees are making growth quite up to the average.

In time of drought the lawns of these grounds unfortunately assume a very dried up and scorched appearance, but owing to the light nature and shallowness of the soil, especially in the upper part, this cannot be remedied until an unlimited supply of water is available.

The following is the registered water-supply during the year:—

	gallons.
Meter No. 216	733,000
Meter No. 218 (Lawn near Governor Phillip's Statue) ...	57,000
Total ...	788,000

Gravelling of main road.—This road extends from the principal entrance, opposite the Governor Burke statue, and proceeds entirely round what is termed the upper part of the grounds, *i.e.*, that part upon which the Exhibition building of 1879 was erected, terminating at a spot on the fig-tree road, about 200 yards east from the principal entrance, where there is a gate opening into the Domain, but which is used only for convenience in the working of the grounds. The length of this road is rather more than one-third of a mile, or to be exact, 600 yards, while its width is 15 feet. About two-thirds of the road is already completed, and it is expected that the remaining portion will soon be done. The gravel used is of a somewhat fine character, with a large proportion of binding material in it, not of course that which would be employed on a road liable to much vehicular traffic, but on a gravelled road or pathway, upon which the greater part of the traffic is pedestrian, it is essential that as even and smooth a surface as possible be preserved to secure the comfort of visitors.

Draining of main road.—Just before work of gravelling was put in hand, the drainage of the road was reorganised and improved, *e.g.*, the existing catchment-pits have been made good, and, where necessary, in

in part adoption of a more perfect system, new ones have been built, while the necessary pipes conducting into the main drains have been laid down. The whole of the catchment-pits have been provided with uniform machine-dressed sandstone covers, which, after heavy rains or at intervals, can be lifted so as to permit the removal of débris and silt.

New Paths.—In my last report it was pointed out that in consequence of the removal of the iron railing fence between the grounds on their northern boundary with the Botanic Gardens some alterations would be necessary. In part these alterations have been effected by the laying out, ballasting, and asphalting of two new paths, connecting with those of the two gardens. This has necessitated the removal in great part of the path in the grounds which originally ran parallel with the railing, and has considerably simplified the path system in this situation to the great convenience, daily expressed, of visitors.

Removal of Fountain.—The erection of the Governor Phillip statue rendered the small basin fountain at the principal entrance unnecessary, owing to the larger fountains of the statue—about a hundred yards away—dwarfing the smaller one. Furthermore, being so near the road, it was a standing temptation to children to throw rubbish into it. Its removal improved the appearance of the entrance, which formerly had a rather cramped appearance. The site was ballasted and gravelled in the usual manner.

Top-dressing of lawns.—In consequence of only small quantities of soil being available from town excavations in the vicinity of the grounds during the past year, not so much has been done as desired. What was obtained was utilised on the small lawn on the right hand as one enters the principal gate. As sufficient to complete this work was not obtainable, even when supplemented by our own resources, it is hoped that circumstances will permit of its being finished at an early date. On the lawn known as the Macquarie-street lawn (from the circumstance that it runs parallel with that street) about a hundred loads of top-dressing were also deposited, bringing it into a fairly finished state.

Widening of shrubbery border.—The somewhat narrow shrubbery border, situated on the north side of the broad walk about midway between the eastern entrance to the Botanic Gardens, and the large flight of stone steps, was widened about 4 feet, which will provide additional room for the cultivation of border flowering plants.

New Azalea bed.—A large piece of ground, situated between the two new paths already mentioned, has been thoroughly well trenched between 2 and 3 feet deep, and liberally supplied with a fairly good strong loam—about 150 loads having been used in the trenching process. A great deal of worthless stuff had to be carted away, while the best of it was made available for top-dressing the adjacent grass, and filling up the old path already referred to. The superficial area of the bed thus formed is about 350 square yards. It has been planted with azaleas; five dozen of the best varieties obtainable having been secured from the nurserymen, and the remainder from the Botanic Gardens' nursery. Interspersed between these a large number of good tea roses have been planted. These latter are not to be considered permanent; but until the azaleas have grown into good sized specimens, they will be afforded some amount of protection by the roses, most of which are already growing strongly, and ultimately they will be removed altogether. This bed is on a gentle slope, and from its situation can be seen for a considerable distance in both the Garden Palace Grounds and Botanic Gardens. In a season or two it should form a charming feature.

Planting of trees and shrubs.—The border recently made in the south-eastern corner of the grounds, adjoining the Outer Domain, has been planted principally with pot plants from the Botanic Gardens' nursery, and since planting they have been carefully looked after, being copiously irrigated when necessary, so that notwithstanding the almost continuous dry weather since the planting, they have all started into growth fairly well. From a circle bed in the lower part of the grounds, on the large lawn on the north side of the broad walk, an old specimen *Cordyline* (*Dracæna*) *Australis*, Hook, F., was removed and replaced with a young and vigorous specimen of *Quercus virens Ait* (Evergreen oak), which was carefully removed from another part of the grounds. It may be of interest to note that this particular plant was selected about six or seven years ago, from a batch of five or six hundred seedlings in pots, as possessing the largest foliage, the size of the leaves in that batch being very variable, and up to the present it has maintained that characteristic, the largest of its leaves being fully 5 inches long, the normal size of the leaves of this particular species being of course very much less. From another bed on the same lawn an old and worn-out double-flowering peach was also removed, and in its place a young palm (*Washingtonia filifera*, Wendl.) has been planted. It may be noted that there are several good plants of this species in these grounds and in the Botanic Gardens, the Sydney climate suiting it remarkably well. It is a native of California.

Centennial Park.

Mr. William Forsyth, Overseer.

Tree-planting.—The labour entailed on the staff by this work last spring was considerable, as the large number of trees planted will testify. The names and numbers of the species are as follows :—

Large-leaved Tea-tree (*Melaleuca leucaudendron*)	142
Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*)	52
Bastard Mahogany (*E. botryoides*)	10
Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*)	20
Moreton Bay Fig (*F. macrophylla*)	4
Live Oak (*Quercus virens*)	10
Pinus massonania	4
Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*)	2
Total	244

A large number of the Melaleucas, which are moisture-loving trees, have been planted in two rows—one on either side of what is in wet weather a small watercourse—a little below the Queen-street entrance to the park, and not far from the refreshment pavilion. To the west of the Melaleucas a large clump of *Eucalyptus robusta* has been planted so as to contrast and enhance the effect of the avenue of Melaleucas, while

while a little lower down on the eastern side a small clump of *Eucalyptus botyroides* has been made. The plants of both these Eucalypts are doing splendidly, some of them being already 4 feet high. It is hoped that they will form a beautiful feature of the park, and also afford much required shade for the public.

All the other trees enumerated were planted to replace failures, and in some instances to fill up blanks caused by the plants having been stolen. In addition to those trees, forty-nine plants of a Tea-tree (*Septospermum flanescens*, Sm.), were planted in a clump or group, in a piece of swampy land close to the foot of the embankment of one of the largest dams in the park. The Septospermums can only attain to the height of shrubs; but planted as they are, it is hoped that they may make a show in the early spring on a portion of the park where the ground is so sour as to render tree-raising difficult.

Of the trees planted last year I have to report favourably, nearly every one being alive and growing nicely. The seedling acacias (wattles) and casuarinas (the oaks) planted in 1897 are thriving well, especially the latter. *Acacia binervata*, which I stated in my last report had not flowered, did so freely during last season. *Acacia longifolia*, however, has proved a decided failure, and will have to be replaced during the coming spring by some other species. In the park it has shown itself especially liable to insect pests, few of the naturally-growing plants of this species within the park boundaries being free from attacks.

Protection of Native Vegetation.—A sum of money has been provided on the estimate for this work, so I hope to be shortly in a position to state that this work, which I have had in view for some time, will soon be in progress.

Native Flower Plantation.—Owing to the large number of trees planted last spring, and the consequently large amount of extra labour thrown on the staff, it was found impossible to proceed with the work of preparing the native flower plantation. However, it has been decided to fence off the most easterly of the three large tongues of land jutting out into No. 5 Dam, near the centre of the park, and to lay out thereon an arrangement of flower-beds, giving, if possible, one bed for each of the larger natural orders. It is intended to give the public access to this ground in the daytime, shutting the gate leading to the beds at night.

The Weather.—The weather conditions for the past year, although better, have not by any means been favourable to plant-growth in the park. We had good rains during the winter and early spring; but during the last four months of the year not a single shower of any value has fallen. Consequently, the grass has turned very brown, and many of our plants are only kept alive by periodical waterings supplied by means of a water-cart—a laborious method, but the only one available. During the month of March we experienced a very severe storm of wind and rain. The effect on the trees in the park was disastrous; over 80 per cent. of those along the Grand Drive were more or less injured, and in some cases severely; some fine young Port Jackson Figs (*F. rubiginosa*), with beautiful umbrella-shaped heads, having some of their largest branches torn clean away, disfiguring them for years to come.

Tarring and Metalling of Roads and Paths.—The usual repairing and floating with tar of roads and paths has received due attention, and with the exception of the path which runs parallel with the Grand Drive, all the roads and paths have been so treated. In addition, the approach from the Market-street entrance to the Grand Drive has been put in first-class repair. This road is about 25 chains long and 25 feet wide, and was in very bad repair, never having been properly finished. The whole road has been covered with a coating of 2½-inch metal, and instead of the usual layer of tarred blue-metal screenings being put over the 2½-inch metal, a layer of tarred ashes has been tried. This material has hitherto not been considered of a sufficiently lasting nature to be used with success for road-making purposes; but bearing in mind the light traffic on this road, and the saving on the initial outlay, it was resolved to make the trial referred to.

The result, so far, has been satisfactory. In addition to the work of this road, 5 additional chains of the macadamised portion of the Grand Drive have been converted into an asphalt road; and I am in hopes that, during the ensuing year, we may be able to get much more of this useful work carried out, as, after a month or so of dry weather, the portion of the Drive not asphalted becomes very unpleasant to drive upon, and, indeed, must be injurious to horses from the numbers of stones which break loose from the surface.

Road between Queen and Ocean Streets.—I regret to have to state that this road is in the same impassable condition in which it was last year. It seems a pity that a road commanding some of the finest views in the park should be practically closed to the public—at all events, so far as driving is concerned. To pedestrians its condition is an eyesore. I am very anxious to see this absolutely necessary road put in proper order.

The Ride.—The weather for the last few months has been very trying to the Ride, and in many places it is being cut up into ruts and otherwise showing the effects of wear and tear. It was found necessary in the early part of the year to close, for about nine weeks, a portion of the Ride leading from Cleveland-street entrance. This part of the Ride is so situated that the Rangers frequently cannot readily see equestrians who infringe the regulation against galloping, consequently this portion gets much more cut up than the rest. Truly, some of the public are as thoughtless as school-boys, and it is a pity that they do not have more regard for their own property.

Cyclists.—It is not pleasant to have to state that only the fear of a police-court prosecution will deter some cyclists from breaking the regulations, and thereby causing danger to themselves and others. As a very general rule the members of cyclists' unions use their endeavours to see that the Park Regulations are respected.

Erection of buildings.—The cottage referred to in my last report, for the official residence of the senior Ranger, has been completed, and is now occupied by him. It is a pretty dwelling, position is an ornament to the park, and worthy of the fine situation it commands. The Government Architect is to be congratulated on his successful endeavours to design beautiful buildings for this beautiful park.

Latrines.—No progress has been made with this matter, and it is hoped the subject, which is of considerable importance, will not be allowed to drop.

Statuary, &c.—I very much regret to report that considerable damage has been done to some of the statues in the park during the past year. The vandalism consisted in the breaking-off of arms, fingers, and other pieces of terra cotta statues, apparently by stones being thrown at them. In some cases the pieces were found lying where they had fallen. The statues were not the only things that suffered from vandalism,

vandalism, many of the seats and iron tree-guards having been torn up and thrown about in the most wanton manner. One of the beautiful vases which are situated at the end of the piece of straight footpath leading from Cleveland-street entrance was knocked down by a vehicle and smashed altogether past repair, I am afraid. Only last year I congratulated myself on the freedom from vandalism amongst visitors to the park; if I can again express such a sentiment next year I shall be very glad.

Plants Stolen.—For a few years past the Centennial Park has been the victim of some chrysanthemum enthusiasts who several times a year help themselves to our plants, taking the entire plants, labels and all. It seems almost impossible in the remote plantations of the park to catch the offenders in the act, and that is about the only way to put an end to the depredations. The matter is the cause of no little chagrin, as the chrysanthemums are depended on to relieve the rather dull appearance the plantations assume towards the end of the autumn. If well-disposed visitors will help our rangers to detect these mean thieves, I do not doubt that we shall make a capture at an early date, when I shall press for the infliction of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Water Fowl.—A person was convicted of stealing water fowl during the year, and a heavy penalty inflicted.

State Nursery, Campbelltown.

(Mr. J. McEwen, Superintendent.)

Distribution of Plants.—The plants raised and sent to the Botanic Gardens for planting out and distribution during the year, numbered 90,132 trees, shrubs, bulbs, and tubers, &c. Upwards of 25,000 of these were in pots, all hardy and fit to plant out in the coldest parts of the Colony.

Preparation of Plants for Season of 1900.—The stock of plants being prepared for distribution next winter is very large and of fine quality, thanks to our permanent water supply, which is of very great advantage to our work, besides enabling us to save much labour.

Seeds and Plants received.—Seeds and plants have been received during the year from fifteen contributors, besides which a large quantity was collected by the Superintendent in the Moss Vale, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan districts.

The Weather.—The year again opened in the midst of a rather severe drought, although the temperature was not so high as at the same period of the preceding year. Good rains fell during the months of March and April, and these rains greatly benefited the plants in the open ground, and left the ground in fine order for the winter work of lifting stock, planting cuttings, transplanting seedlings, &c. This work progressed most favourably during the months of May, June, July, and August, and the amount of stock in preparation for next season's distribution is very large, and likely to meet more than all demands.

Spring Frosts.—On the night of the 30th September, there occurred very much the heaviest frost the Superintendent has known, so late in the season, at Campbelltown. The thermometer registered 13 degrees, and the following night 8 degrees. Much damage was done to young growth and seedling plants, but no permanent injury resulted except the loss of tender seedlings.

Water Supply.—Following is the registered water supply during the year:—Meter No. 245, 308,000 gallons.

Improvements.—During the winter months a small arboretum (about 1 acre) was planted, as a test of the suitability for timber and other purposes of certain species and varieties of trees. Over seventy trees were planted, comprising *Juglans Carya*, *Acer*, *Fagus*, *Ulmus*, *Fraxinus*, *Tilia*, *Platanus*, &c. To do this work thoroughly a large block of additional land is required to test exotic timber trees in large plantations.

Phylloxera-resistant Vine Stocks.—The Department of Agriculture, through its viticultural expert (Signor M. Blunno), having requested me to undertake the cultivation of certain vine-cuttings, there were received at the nursery, at the end of April, 50,000 phylloxera-resistant cuttings, in eight varieties, imported from France. These were planted in ground prepared for the purpose, at the expense of the Department of Agriculture, but solely under the supervision of the Superintendent. Much success has attended the propagation of these vines, for, in spite of the severe frost already alluded to, there are, approximately, 40,000 rooted plants growing strongly, and at least 100,000 cuttings may be prepared from next winter.

The Valonia Oak (*Quercus Ægilops*).—During the winter eighteen Valonia oak plants were planted in specially-prepared ground. They are now well established, but are making slow growth so far. I drew special attention during the year to the value of this tree for tanning and also for shade purposes; and acorns, chiefly from G. Cunnack, of Castlemaine, Victoria, were distributed to approved applicants.

Hill View, Sutton Forest.

Mr. R. A. Proudfoot, Gardener-in-charge.

This, the country residence of His Excellency the Governor, and "Wotonga," or Admiralty House (Mr. Weston, Gardener-in-charge), the town residence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station, are private houses, and cannot be discussed in detail. Endeavour has been made to expend the money available for their up-keep to the very best advantage.

Maitland Gaol Reserves.

At the end of the financial year (30th June) the care of these reserves was handed over to the Department of Justice, and I was relieved from responsibility in regard to them.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU

FOR

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1900.

Printed under No. 12 *Report from Printing Committee,* 20 *September,* 1900.

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The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney, to the Honorable the Minister for Works.

Department of Labour and Industry,
Government Labour Bureau, Sydney, 22 August, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your information the eighth Annual Report of the Government Labour Bureau for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

The Drought.

The first part of the year was marked by a continuance of the drought from which the Colony has been suffering for the last four or five years. The aspect of everything was gloomy and disheartening. Pastoralists, farmers, dairymen, and others in all parts of the Colony, who had suffered such serious losses (amounting to several millions of pounds) in stock, crops, and wool, were almost despairing for the future. The great mining industry throughout the Colony also, naturally felt the want of rain. Through the scarcity of water several mines were compelled to stop work. Enterprise and industry was dull, while labour and employment generally became scarce and irregular in the country districts. Large numbers of men tramped to Sydney in the hope of getting something to do on the Government works.

Towards the end of the year, however, the long-expected and much-desired rain began to fall for several months. In the beginning of 1900 we experienced a most copious and beneficent fall, spreading all over the Colony (excepting in the western districts, where further rains are still much needed), cheering the hearts and brightening the hopes of all those connected with the great producing interests of the Colony.

The prospects of the coming season promise to be, I am pleased to say, the best we have had for many years, although it is questionable if the area under cultivation is so large as that for the preceding year, which may be attributed to the failure and discouragement occasioned by the late drought. Grass has been plentiful during the winter months, which will naturally have an improving effect on the wool clip and stock, although the numbers of the latter have been much reduced through the cause already mentioned. The aspect of the approaching season is full of hope for a favourable and bountiful harvest. If our anticipations are realised, it will largely benefit labour and industry in the country districts, providing increased employment, and thus relieve the metropolis of a considerable number of the unemployed, who always flock to Sydney when work is scarce in the country.

The Plague.

In February last, Sydney received a very severe attack of bubonic plague, which continued up to June, resulting in the sacrifice of many valuable lives. Thanks to the promptness and energy of the Government, in grappling with the work of cleansing those portions of the city most affected, the epidemic was subdued, and it is hoped eradicated, and the Colony saved from the terrible desolation and death which have so generally characterised its existence in those Eastern countries from which this fearful disease was conveyed. It is hoped the sad lessons of the plague will not be forgotten by the citizens, but will serve as a warning to individuals of the urgent necessity for personal and domestic cleanliness in the future.

The large amount of labour occasioned by the cleansing operations, and the liberal wages paid, had the effect of bringing numbers of men from all parts of the country to Sydney, as well as from the other Colonies. In addition to these, all those living within the quarantined areas obtained employment on this Government work for the first time. This considerably increased the ranks of the unemployed attending the Labour Bureau for other Government work. However much we regret the necessity of these operations, it must be admitted that in hundreds of cases it enabled deserving men to tide over the winter months, and

provide

provide for their families at a time when other employment was difficult to obtain. On the other hand, large numbers of men connected with the shipping trade were thrown out of work. The plague scare rapidly spread, dislocating and disorganising all trade and commerce, labour and industry feeling it most. Traffic from the interior and from the other colonies was almost suspended, occasioning great loss to business men and the Railway Commissioners. But with the disappearance of the plague; the break-up of the drought; the prospect of a prolific season; the resumption and construction of public works; the resumption and the laying out anew of that portion of the city adjoining the wharves; and the present vigorous policy of proceeding with such reproductive works as railways, tramways, &c., there is every assurance of increased employment for all, which should materially reduce the number of unemployed in and around Sydney.

Federation.

I may be permitted to add that Federation—happily now being an accomplished fact—will prove a strong factor in the settlement of the unemployed difficulty which has been for some years, and is at present, so much in evidence in this and the other colonies of Australasia.

It will remove all the jealousies of provincialism, and create an Australian nation with one destiny.

It will break down and for ever remove the barriers that now exist, impeding the trade of one Colony with another.

It will multiply and broaden the avenues of employment to the industrial classes.

It will create additional markets for the producers and facilitate their using them.

It will enormously increase the number of producers within the Commonwealth, as well as add considerably to the consumers, both in and outside the continent.

It will give a most powerful impetus to the further development of the immense national resources with which these colonies are blessed, equal, if not superior, to those in any other part of the world.

It will create confidence and give security to capitalists in all the various channels of trade and commerce.

It will induce the investment of English capital to a very large extent—the expenditure of which will provide increased employment, and benefit all classes of the community.

It will be the one great lever that will lift New South Wales far above any of the other colonies by reason of its greater and richer mineral and other resources, making it the great manufacturing centre of the group, because of its boundless deposits of coal and iron, the two minerals which, above all others, if utilised, go to build up a nation's greatness.

With all these; its immense areas of rich agricultural and pastoral lands; its splendid coast line, with its numerous excellent harbours for import and export; and all its other advantages of climate, &c., Federation will most assuredly make New South Wales the premier State, with Sydney as the commercial capital of United Australia.

Irrigation and Water Conservation.

The work of irrigation, above all others, is the greatest and most important in connection with the western districts of the colony, where there are millions of acres of rich fertile lands which would grow sufficient cereals, vegetables, and fruit to supply the whole Colony, and leave a large surplus for export, if it had plenty of water, which it can only have by irrigation. This important question has for some time agitated the public mind. Experiments have not been wanting to show the beneficial effects of this system if carried out on a larger and more complete scale to that now in existence.

Where irrigation from rivers is impracticable, or is confined to limited artesian boring, water conservation (which is, I understand, about to be commenced) might prove of immense value to the Colony if the surplus flood waters of our rivers and creeks could be conserved and secured for future use during periods of drought, &c. These flood-waters instead of being, as at present, elements of destruction would then become the saviour of millions of stock and crops, and bring into use and settlement immense areas of rich lands in the western districts. The work would be reproductive and of national advantage; would provide profitable employment for a large number of men; and could also, probably, be made a means of permanent settlement to many of that section of the unemployed, suitable for the work, by giving them plots of land on easy terms, with some assistance to be repaid when they had made their homes. Industrious, persevering men, with such an opportunity, may be able to succeed in life, and thus relieve the Government of the necessity for providing relief works. The matter of assisted settlement, in my opinion, should always be kept in view and carried out, wherever practicable, in connection with the work of water conservation, as one of the most suitable means of dealing with the unemployed difficulty.

The question of locking our principal rivers by weirs or locks is also an important one. The whole question will, doubtless, receive full consideration and attention from the Commission recently appointed for the purpose. Should the Government decide to carry out any part of these works it will absorb a large number of the unemployed in an undertaking which, I have little doubt, will ultimately prove to be reproductive.

Registrations.

The total number registered for the year, at the Head Office, was 5,487, or an increase of 1,644 to that for the previous year. The single men numbered 3,062, and married men 2,425, representing 6,456 children, of whom 4,527 were depending on the parents, and 1,928 self-supporting. The country branches registered 516, making a grand total of registrations for the year 6,003.

It will be seen that the number of single men greatly exceed the married. This is neither a healthy nor satisfactory state of things, and in the interests of the men themselves should be discouraged. In the case of married men only, with families depending on them, should it be reasonable to expect the Government to provide special relief works to relieve distress existing among them through want of work. But in the case of strong able-bodied single men this should not apply. All such, willing to work, should be able to find employment in a country like this, where there exists such a large variety of ordinary general works going on constantly throughout the Colony. The single man who cannot make a living at these is not deserving of much consideration.

City life is, no doubt, a great attraction for them, and employment even on temporary relief works tends only to encourage, and instead of proving a benefit to them will, I fear, only tend to undermine their manhood and sap their independence, energy, and industry, which is neither beneficial to the State nor to the encouragement of a robust manly citizenship, but which will tend rather to accentuate than solve the unemployed difficulty.

Assisted and sent to work.

The number of men assisted and sent to work for the year from the Head Office was 6,495, or 733 less than that for the preceding year. Those sent from our branches numbered 319, making a grand total of 6,814. The distribution of the 6,495 sent from the Head Office will be illustrated by the following :—

Work.	City and Suburbs.	Country.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Government	2,823	1,481	4,304
Private	403	1,788	2,191
Totals	3,226	3,269	6,495

The 4,304 sent to Government works were employed at quarrying, drainage, scrub-clearing, forest-thinning, quarantine cleansing, painting, road, tunnel, and reclamation work, and railway construction and deviation.

The following will show the number registered and sent to work each year from the Head Office and branches since the inauguration of the Department, 17th February, 1892 :—

Year.	Head Office.		Branches.	
	Registered.	Sent to work.	Registered.	Sent to work.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892–1893	18,600	8,154	.....	.....
1893–1894	12,145	10,349	.....	.....
1894–1895	13 575	16,380	.....	.....
1895–1896	14,062	21,576	.....	.....
Intermediate period	3,283	5,327	1,104	143
1896–1897	6,427	13,718	1,253	534
1897–1898	4,167	7,817	715	288
1898–1899	3,843	7,228	686	224
1899–1900	5,487	6,495	516	319
Totals	81,589	96,014	4,274	1,508

The intermediate period referred to was between 18th February and 30th June, 1896. In making our year assimilate with the financial year, the above period of four months was occasioned. The country branches were opened in March, 1896.

One would imagine, from the constant agitations and appeals to the Government for work, that when employment was provided for them at the liberal rate of 7s. per day, that those sent would be only too glad of the opportunity to work, and remain at it till completed. With a certain proportion this is, unfortunately, not the case, especially when the work is in the country. At least, from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the men sent out abandoned their work of their own accord. Others left through sickness, family troubles, or were dismissed for various causes. They come back direct to Sydney, and thus the ranks of the unemployed are being continually renewed by the same men. There is no valid reason why men sent to work in the country should not remain at it, as every provision is now being made for the convenience of the men by the Government in the supply of tents and blankets, and facilities are afforded to enable them to obtain food, and for their families in Sydney to draw a fair proportion of their husband's earnings. Under these most favourable circumstances, those who decline to remain at work when provided for them should be debarred from participating in other public works, and thus afford an opportunity to others more deserving.

Fossicking and Mining.

The fossicking industry has been in existence since August, 1893, since when no less than 27,322 have been sent by the Labour Bureau to different parts of the Colony, some to work on old gold-fields, and some to prospect and fossick for new. It is a healthy, independent occupation, and many of those sent have been very successful. Others have made a comfortable living. Several have sent for their families, and have settled down in the country, combining fossicking with the cultivation of a small block of land, raising poultry, &c. During the last three years, the drought has naturally interfered with this industry. Now that more water is available, I think an extension of the system might be made with advantage on behalf of the unemployed. Instead of sending one man at a time, parties of suitable reliable men should be assisted with tents, tools, and rations, and despatched to suitable places, if possible, under the supervision of the local mining warden, who would hold them responsible for all advances made to them and the refund of cost of same. The adoption of some such system would be of great advantage to unfortunate old miners and others among the unemployed. Care should be exercised as to the general fitness of all parties receiving such assistance, which should be granted only upon the advice and approval of the Chief

Inspector

Inspector of Mines, who has an extended knowledge of the mining districts, and could recommend the men to fields where they are most likely to succeed. Under the existing system, Mr. Slee, the Chief Inspector, recommends all fossickers for passes, miner's rights, and rations.

I regret to say, that the assistance hitherto rendered to fossickers by the Government has, in some cases, been abused by a number of undeserving men. In the event of payment being due for one or two passes by any man, I would suggest that payment of same be made a condition precedent to the issue of further assistance.

The following table will show the number sent fossicking each year since 1893 :—

1893–1894	4,516
1894–1895	10,718
1895–1896	7,093
Intermediate period	1,733
1896–1897	1,647
1897–1898	937
1898–1899	360
1899–1900	318
Total	27,322

It is worthy of note that since the inauguration of fossicking there has been a steady increase in the amount and value of gold won in the Colony, as the following table amply testifies. I think the system is entitled to some credit for the large addition to the wealth of the Colony :—

Year.	Oz.	Value.
1891	153,336	£558,305 12 3
1892	156,870	569,177 17 4
1893	179,288	651,285 15 8
1894	324,787	1,156,717 7 7
1895	360,165	1,315,929 0 0
Intermediate period	111,024	402,590 0 0
1896–1897	275,285	1,014,077 2 3
1897–1898	318,692	1,178,492 0 0
1898–1899	371,584	1,308,219 0 0
1899–1900	472,322	1,675,696 0 0

There are still large areas of unexplored gold-bearing land in the Colony which the latest inventions for the treatment of ore might profitably open up. River dredging is being largely developed, and a considerable number of men are already being employed thereat. From current reports and the amount of capital invested, there is every prospect of its becoming a large industry.

Coal-mining throughout the Colony has seldom, if ever, been so active as at present. Almost the whole of the collieries are working full time. The demand largely exceeds the supply, especially in the Newcastle district, where the harbour is full of ships awaiting their turn to be supplied. It has been a great relief to the general community of that district that, through the successful friendly intervention of the Honorable the Premier, the recent probable strike has been averted. The promised increased selling price of coal by the mine-owners, which carries with it an increase in the hewing rate to the men, is satisfactory, not only to those immediately concerned, but to the Colony generally.

The Building Trade.

The building trade has for some time been more active and flourishing than it has for many years. The variety of labour required in this particular trade affects the labour market, perhaps, more than any other calling, and it is always a true index to the state of labour and industry generally.

Wages in the building trade have, on the whole, increased. There was recently a brief strike among the carpenters and joiners, which I understand resulted in their favour, for an increase to 10s. per day. Carpenters have been sent from the Bureau at 11s. per day, which is, I think, over the union rate, notwithstanding all the prating and talk on the part of some as to the Bureau reducing wages and being a white-slave market.

There is reliable evidence of increasing prosperity in the number of new buildings which have been and are being erected for business premises and private dwellings. People invest in this line only when they see a prospect of a good return for their outlay of capital. Real estate and property generally (which has been dead and a drag on the market for so many years), are now becoming saleable, and there is reliable evidence of improvement in the sales and values of freehold property, particularly in the city and suburbs. Capitalists and financial institutions have immense sums of money available, and are waiting and alert for profitable investment when the opportunity offers. The federation of the Australian Colonies will do much to increase and insure large investments in this Colony, which will provide increased employment to the great body of workers.

Wages.

The action of the Honorable the Minister for Works in fixing the minimum rate of wages of all manual general labourers at 7s. per day, and that of all mechanics at union rates, on Government works, has had the effect of bringing about a slight increase of wages in most, if not every, branch of employment throughout the Colony. There is still room for further increases, especially in the cases of clerical and shop hands. A fair and liberal wage for duties performed creates harmony and satisfaction between employer and employee, and the former never loses by a liberal wage to an honest and faithful servant. The reverse of this by either is the cause of strikes, which should be avoided by every possible means, because of the terrible losses and creation of bad feeling resulting therefrom. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Arbitration and Conciliation Bill will prove efficacious in averting strikes and settling disputes on a just basis for both sides.

The

The Bureau does not interfere with the rate of wages; its duty ends with bringing employers and applicants together. It does not associate itself, in any way, with fixing the terms, such as wages, hours, &c., of any contract of hiring, or other agreement between the parties. It has, however, at times obtained a higher rate of wages to that offered, by pointing out to an employer that he could not expect a good man at his rate. The Bureau is often blamed and cited by those who do not trouble to ascertain the facts of the case, as an agency for the reduction of wages, &c. This representation I most emphatically deny, and unhesitatingly say, that the average rate of wages offered by employers to men engaged through the Bureau is equal, if not greater, than that paid by any firm or industry in the Colony. Of course, among the number registered at the Bureau (viz., 81,589) there are numbers of old and feeble men. The remuneration in their cases is not large; but, small as it is, it enables them to live as citizens, free from the taint of asylum pauperism, and independent of the State.

Casual Labour Farm.

The following report from Mr. A Hutchinson, Manager of the above, gives an outline of the operations of the Farm for the year:—

Report from Manager of Casual Labour Farm to Mr. Creer, Superintendent, Labour Bureau, from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to report as under:—

Numbers.—On June 30th, 1900, we had on farm, casuals, 28; passed through our book during the year, 135.

Time.—Average time spent on the farm, 2½ months.

Money Payments.—Average money payments, after deducting for food and shelter, 3s. 6d.

Cost of Food.—Food cost per week per man, without vegetables, 3s. 3d.; with vegetables, 4s. 4d. NOTE.—We grow all vegetables, only this year, on account of drought, we are short of potatoes. Vegetables are computed at wholesale prices, as shown by daily press, always rather under than over.

Class of Men.—Men who have lost their wives, or living apart from them, old soldiers, sailors, cooks, drapers, compositors, some fairly good bushmen. We have those that will do a fair day's work; all think they earn what they get. Many would do very little, if not kept up to it; others are no trouble, they know their work and do it.

General Conduct.—May be said to be good. They erect a hut—boss failing to do so. I appoint one; he has to see hut regulations observed. There are always some respectable men amongst them, which tends to keep order should any be disposed to be rowdy. They know also that the slightest misbehaviour may lead to their dismissal. I can say, as a matter of fact, I have no trouble.

General Effect of Work.—In many—most cases—men come here run down in body, and sometimes almost naked; many of them are very helpless. I can, however, say with confidence, all leave here improved in every way; good men often leave reluctantly.

Maximum Number.—The maximum number was fixed during the year at 30, on account of the likelihood of the farm being given up; hence field operations have been all but suspended, and attention confined largely to wood-cutting.

Orchard.—For the same reason, nothing has been done to the orchard for some months. Instructions have just been received that it is to be cleaned and pruned, which I will very gladly attend to as soon as weather will allow. I have always been sorry to look at it going behind.

Result of Labour.—During the year about 20 acres were cleared.

Fencing.—Over 2 miles put up; this is a real good improvement; I think more should be done. We took for agistment in the year, £28; at present we have 24s. a week for cattle.

Another large pig-run fenced, and 16 large new styes; I can run 150 to 200 pigs; raising their food gives employment.

Cut and sent to market 1,718 tons of firewood, and secured good prices. Hope to double this next year.

Grew 30 tons of wheaten and oaten hay. Thrashed some of the wheat for pigs and seed; put in 4 acres with it. Have hay for horses on hand for twelve months yet.

Grew 200 bushels of corn without manure; had I had rain and manure, would have been 400. Have enough for horses and pigs.

Potatoes.—Grew 6 tons; rain and manure would have given over 12.

Fruit.—Most of it was sent to Shaftesbury and given to pigs; prices very low in Sydney.

Vegetables for kitchen, £97.

Grew for pigs—turnips, mangolds, pumpkins, &c., &c., 20 tons. Some acres now growing.

Sold 20 pigs, have 84 on hand; more to follow. Hope to sell 100 at Christmas.

Sold top wood to £25 18s.

Miscellaneous, £15 18s. 2d. Gravel and timber for culverts, hitherto taken as a right, now I make road contractors pay.

Yours obediently,
A. HUTCHINSON.

The men are sent to the Farm from the Bureau, and consists of those who are mostly unfitted for heavy manual labour. They are well fed and housed, and receive from 2s. to 4s. per week. Three months is their limit on the Farm, and they cannot return unless they have been at least two months away from it. The change and improvement in the physical appearance of the men at the expiration of their period is conspicuous. Most who have been there desire to return, if nothing better offers. Several of those on the Farm have been selected and sent to scrub-clearing and other work, making a fresh start in life.

I understand that the Commissioners for Labour are erecting shelter-sheds on the Bunnerong Road, the object being, so far as I can judge from the Press, somewhat similar to that of the Casual Labour Farm. Time and experience will alone prove its value.

Relief.

The following is a statement of relief issued during the year, which is small in comparison with the past:—

	£	s.	d.
Special rations...	1,167	9	7
Free rations	49	17	4
Bogan rations	32	12	8
Forest and railway rations	13	6	9
Special mining rations...	29	2	0
Christmas gift coupons	131	1	6
	£1,423	9	10

The Bogan, forest, and railway rations were supplied to families in Sydney of men on these different works till they were in a position to remit money to their homes. The cost remained a charge against them, and was refunded out of their earnings. Special mining rations were issued to men proceeding fossicking, and the cost thereof was met by the Mines Department.

At

At the approach of Christmas it has become somewhat of a practice for the unemployed to look to the Government to make some special provision to assist them over the festive season. The painting of rails enclosing all Government buildings and parks was resorted to the previous year. Last Christmas the Honorable the Premier decided to present all unemployed applying and registered at the Bureau with coupons authorising any storekeeper in the metropolitan area to provide goods and groceries to the following values :—

Married men	2s. 6d.
Single men	1s. 6d.

Coupons were issued as follows :—

			£	s.	d.
Married men	815 at 2s. 6d.	=	101	17	6
Single men	428 at 1s. 6d.	=	32	2	0
			£133	19	6

These coupons were then presented at this office for payment, to the extent of £131 1s. 6d.—the orders for the balance having been probably lost. In many cases it was ascertained that the married men sold their coupons for 2s. and 2s. 3d., and the single men for 1s. and 1s. 3d. On the whole, however, there can be no doubt the Premier's gift proved most acceptable to and was thoroughly appreciated by many households.

In addition to the above, through the kindness of the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., breakfast tickets for Christmas Day were issued to 400 men.

Registry Offices.

I understand the Minister for Labour and Industry has prepared a Bill to license registry offices. When passed into law it should be of great value in protecting members of the working-classes and the unemployed generally from being victimised, as they frequently are, by these offices. My experience of them during the existence of the Bureau has not been favourable. A great many abuses exist in connection with them which might—and no doubt will be—remedied if the Bill referred to were passed. Several of these offices have been prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences.

In cases which have come before my notice from time to time, two, three, and four applicants have paid fees for some situation, which in the end proved to be a bogus one. Others have been sent to places to be told they were not wanted. In some cases it has been found that the employer had forwarded the fare to a registry office keeper for the despatch of an employee, and instead of using it to pay the man's fare, he has held the money and endeavoured to obtain a railway fare through the Bureau; but by wiring to the employer from this office the fraud has been detected, the pass declined, and the registry office debarred from all future Bureau assistance.

Refunds.

The amount of refunds for rail and steamer fares, miners' rights, rations, and miscellaneous items, received at the Bureau and its branches for the year came to £2,605 9s. For rail and steamer passes alone £2,540 16s. 5d. were refunded, which equals 66 per cent. of the cost represented. The grand total of all refunds to end of June came to £23,203 8s. 6d. There is still, however, a considerable amount due to the Department. A strict system of monthly circulars is in force to those indebted to the Bureau.

In the collection of fares I am much indebted to the assistance (in extreme cases) of the police, who, through the courtesy of the Inspector-General, Mr. Fosbery, have collected amounts in remote districts, which would otherwise have been lost.

In the summary of my report will be found a few remarks on the refunds collected exceeding the actual cost of working the Bureau.

Number of Unemployed.

The number of unemployed in the city and suburbs within a radius of 20 miles is about 3,000. It is impossible to give the exact number at any given time, owing to so much intermittent work. I had a fairly good opportunity of forming an estimate during the month of July, on the occasion of a ballot for 500 men, which was advertised in the press, and well notified throughout the district. On that occasion from 2,000 to 2,500 were present, and 1,674 were selected as eligible for the ballot. Thus, making an allowance for any who may not have seen the notice or were unable to attend, I do not think I am far wrong in approximating the number at about 3,000.

Notwithstanding the many we have sent to work, and the large number of young men we have sent to the wars in South Africa and China, there does not appear to be any appreciable difference in the number of unemployed.

The plague scare and cleansing operations was responsible for a very large addition to their ranks. The liberal wage, and easy class of work, brought men from all parts of the country, and from the other colonies, who, having tasted Government work, were all anxiously wanting and agitating for more. The drought in the country made work scarce and ill-paid, and it is not to be wondered at that men flocked to Sydney, where work was being carried out for the purpose of meeting the depression. The Government has provided such a variety of works recently that in a short while there should be few unemployed if those sent to work remain at it.

The average daily attendance at the Bureau was from 300 to 400; but on occasions when ballots were being conducted it rose to from 1,000 to 2,000.

Unemployed agitation is fast becoming a profession. We now have them forming themselves into leagues, unions, &c., with constitutions and executive officers. Contributions of 1d. and 2d. per week are made for the purpose of paying these officers to bring pressure to bear on the Government to provide work. Meetings are being continually held at the Queen's Statue, and rooms hired for discussion. The chief object is employment as near Sydney as possible, at 7s. per day, whether the men are suitable for the work or not, and a preference for those belonging and contributing to the league or union.

Country Branches.

The reports of the agents speak favourably of the approaching season. All indicate that the late rains are likely to produce one of the best seasons the Colony has experienced for many years. This is sure to give heart and encouragement to farmers, pastoralists, and miners, with every prospect for increased employment all over the Colony There does not appear to be many unemployed in the country at the present time, indeed, in some parts labour is said to be scarce. The least encouragement there is given for labour in the country to come to Sydney the better for the Colony as a whole.

Many of the reports furnish valuable information as to labour and industry in the country. For some reason the branches have not to any large extent been availed of by either employers or employees. Only 516 were registered, and 319 sent to work at the whole of the forty-two branches.

The largest number was registered at Newcastle. At several of the branches no business was transacted.

I have to thank the country agents for their monthly and annual reports, which have enabled me to regularly report to the Minister the state of labour and industry throughout the Colony.

Summary.

Perhaps no institution under the Government has received so much criticism as the Labour Bureau. Many have been favourable, while others severely adverse. The press has always been fair, because it had the justice to ascertain the facts first. Others have been adverse in their criticism without having troubled to inquire. I care little for criticism, so long as it is fair and manly. The best and only effective answer that can be given to all that has been said against the Bureau is the work of the Institution. It has now been in existence for eight and a half years, during which time 81,589 persons have been registered, and no less than 96,044 sent and assisted to employment. The excess in the number sent out to that registered is because some have received work more than once. The whole of this work of assisting men to employment in the country has been done without 1s. cost to the State. The railways would have run just the same if no unemployed had been sent, while the Department has been the means of causing to be repaid to the Treasury, in the shape of refunds of fares, &c., the sum of £23,203 8s. 6d., which is £10,800 in excess of the actual cost of working the Department. I do not think the most unfair critic will say this is a bad record. Someone, who knows better, has said quite recently that the Bureau has got into disfavour with the men seeking work. The latest attendance on the occasion of a ballot show quite the reverse. We have had as many as 2,500 here, which is larger than at any previous time.

What is wanted most in these colonies is the promotion and establishment of large manufacturing industries, where the youth of Australia could be trained in all the art and science of manufacture. Thousands of youths annually leaving our public schools and entering the paths of manhood, and seeking some calling whereat to make a living, have at present little open to them except the professions, which are not within the reach of thousands, or clerical labour, which is already overdone. Manual labour is open only to the physically strong, and in this the supply far exceeds the demand. If we had large manufacturing industries, our young men could be trained and employed, and I have no doubt thousands of them would make their mark in the multiplicity of avenues these industries would open up.

The Australian native is not wanting in brain power or ambition. This has already been shown by the superiority he has established in not only the science of sports and athletics, in courage and endurance, but also in learning and culture. And if in these, why not in the arts of manufacture.

It is to be hoped that the policy under Federation will bring into existence a large field for the employment, opportunity, development, and expansion of the best talents of our brightest native Australians.

There is another class to which I desire again briefly to refer to. I allude to the number, daily increasing, of bootless ragged boys and girls, many of them mere children, who are roaming our public streets by day and up to all hours of the night, selling papers, matches, boot-laces, studs, and other trifling articles, chiefly to attract the sympathy of passers by. Many of these children are exceedingly smart, bright, and intelligent, and exhibit more tact and industry in their own way than many of our adults. But if they are encouraged to pursue this dangerous course of life, it can only lead to a worthless, and, perhaps, degrading future, and should, if possible, be prevented before it is too late. There is a wide field for philanthropists in taking up this work, in which I have no doubt the Government would assist. If these children could by any lawful means be trained and given the opportunity of earning in a different way the few coppers they do at present, and so prevent them from pursuing a path so dangerous to their future welfare, it would be well for the Colony. There are far too many already about the city, and it will result in their preferring to make a living, however poor, by idleness or any means other than honest labour.

The Labour Commission recently appointed would here find a field worthy of their best attention and consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CREER,

Superintendent.

CLASSIFICATION of Trades and Occupations during the year ending the 30th June, 1900; and a comparison of same with previous years.

Trades	1896 97	1897 98	1898 99	1899 1900
Accountants	4	2	5	5
Actors		2		
Agents, Commission	3		1	5
Architects	3		1	
Artesian well borers		1	1	
Artists	2	1	2	4
Asphalters			1	2
Assayers		2	1	
Axemen			2	
Bacon curers		1	2	
Bakers	89	50	44	50
,, improvers			1	
Ballad writers	1			
Barbers	2			
Barmen and boots	6	4	3	9
Barristers	1			
Basket makers	5			2
Billiard markers	2	1	2	1
Blacksmiths	68	38	45	52
,, strikers	16	13	13	21
,, improvers			1	
Boatbuilders	2	1	3	
Boatmen			1	
Boiler makers	10	8	7	4
Bookbinders	5	5	9	1
Book keepers	3	1	1	3
Boot clickers			2	6
,, finishers and operators	30	6	2	10
,, makers	89	31	49	46
Bottlers	1	2	1	1
Box makers	1	1		2
Brassfinishers	3		3	2
Brassfitters			1	
Brassmoulders	2		1	
Brewers and hands	2	6	2	4
Broommakers				1
Brushmakers				1
Bricklayers	46	23	13	16
Brickmakers	23	10	10	12
Bridge hands	12	7	1	6
Brokers				1
Bushmen	146	52	32	17
Butchers	144	97	65	90
Builders			1	
Butlers				1
Bicycle makers			1	
Cabinet makers	2		1	1
Cabmen		1		
Candle makers	1			1
Cannister makers	1			
Canvassers	11	5	5	18
Cardbox makers	1			
Caretakers	6	2	8	7
Carpenters, bridge	150	4	11	1
,, general		75	82	110
,, house		24		
,, ship			3	
Carpet layers				1
Carters	181	107	103	158
Carvers, stone	1	1		
,, wood			1	1
Casemakers			3	1
Cellarmen	3		1	
Chainmen	3	4	4	7
Chairmakers and caners	1		1	2
Cheesemakers				1
Chemists	4	4	2	4
Chimney sweeps	1			
Cigar makers		1		
Clerks	155	104	87	
,, law				1
,, mercantile		..	19	102
Coachmen	10	4	5	5
Coach body-makers	6	3	4	3
,, painters	6	1	4	4
,, smiths	1			
,, trimmers	1	2		
Collar makers, horse				3
Commercial travellers	6	4	4	4
Compositors	18	9	22	19
Condiment makers	4			
Confectioners	2	1	4	12
Cooks	156	96	66	77
Coopers	11	8	12	11
Coppersmiths	1		1	
Cordial makers	3	1	6	3
Cork cutters			1	
Curriers	5	2	4	6
Cutters (paper and leather)				2
,, (tailors)	1			
Dairy hands	39	26	28	20
Dealers	42	29	18	57
Dentists (mechanical)	1	1		1
Divers				2
Draftsmen	2	2	2	5
Drainers			1	
Drapers	16	10	10	9
Dyers	2	3		
Electricians	1	1	3	2
Engine drivers	51	33	37	28
Engineers (civil)			2	2
,, (gas)			1	
,, (mechanical)	45	22	38	23
,, (marine)		1	1	
Engine fitters	12	10	5	
Engravers		1		
Factory hands	2	2	1	
Farm hands	208	130	98	78
Farriers	15	6	14	8
Fellmongers	55	16	29	35
Fencers	1	1	4	
Firemen	42	30	35	35
Fishermen	12	10	8	6
Florists				1
Foundry hands	3		3	
Frame makers (picture)	3			
French polishers	4	2	4	7
Fruiterers			1	2
Furnacemen		1	1	1
Furniture makers				1
Galvanised iron workers				1
Galvanisers	1			
Gardeners (flowers)	86	59	49	52
,, (vegetables)		2	1	
Gasfitters	1			
Generally usefuls	208	133	139	152
Glass bevellers			2	
Glass blowers			1	2
Glaziers	3			
Graziers	1			
Greengrocers	5	1	2	1
Grocers	33	23	23	17
Grooms	169	103	77	77
Gilders	1			
Guards (railway)		1		
Gunsmiths		2	1	
Hairdressers	6	4	11	10
Harness makers	6	3	1	6
Hatblockers			1	
Hatfinishers	1			
Horsetramers				1
Hondressers		1		4
Ironfounders	1			
Ironmongers	9	6	5	5
,, saddler's		1		
Ironmoulders	9	9	3	5
Ironturners	4	3	2	3
Ironworkers	7		4	3
Jammakers	1			3
Jewellers	1			2
Jockeys	1		1	
Joiners		3	4	1
Journalists	4	1	4	6
Kitchenmen	2	5	6	5
Labourers	2,274	1,549	1,547	2,856
Laundry hands	1	4		
Leather dressers				2
Lift attendants		1		
Locksmiths		1	1	
Machine hands	1	1		
Machinists (iron)	5	2	1	4
,, (wire netting)			1	
,, (wood)			9	
Marble polishers	1	1		1
Married couples		2	7	3
Masons (marble)	1		1	1
,, (monumental)		1		
,, (rubble)		1		1
,, (stone)	60	17	11	23
Master mariners	2	1	3	2

Trades.	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900.
Mattress makers			1	
Medical doctors				2
Messengers		1		1
Metal-polishers		1		
Millet broom-makers		1		
Mill hands	2		3	
Millers	4	5	1	13
Millwrights	1			
Miners (coal)			25	2
,, (gold)	670	513	275	301
,, (shale)		5	1	
Modellers				1
Musicians	2		3	5
Naturalists	1			
Nurses (professional)		1		
Nursery hands			1	
Oilmakers				1
Orchard hands	10	5	6	6
Organ-tuners	1			
Overseers	1			
Packers	4	3	8	17
Painters	95	34	72	154
Paper-makers			1	
Pastrycooks			1	1
Pattern-makers		3	1	
Photo-enamellers				1
Photo-painters			1	
Photographers	5	3		1
Piano-repairers			1	
Piano-tuners	1	1	1	
Pile-drivers	2			
Pipe-layers	2			1
Pipe-makers		1		1
Plasterers	17	11	17	32
Plate-layers	8	3	1	13
Plumbers	38	13	11	9
Porters	6	1	2	
Potters	1	1		
Poulterers		1	3	
Poultry-farmers	1	2		
Pressmen (bootmakers)			1	
Printers	24	22	13	14
,, (litho.)			1	
,, (mechanical)				1
Quarrymen	14	23	25	34
Riveters		2	1	
Ropemakers	1	1		2
Rulers (machine)		1		
Saddle and harness makers	18	7	11	7
Saddle-tree makers				1
Sailmakers	1	1	3	3
Salesmen	10	3	9	7
Sawmakers		1		
Saw-mill hands	3			
Sawyers	10	9	7	3
Seamen	50	44	27	41
Shearers	72	56	22	29
Shipwrights	7	3	3	1
Shoeblacks				1
Signwriters	5			2
Silver polishers	1			
Silversmiths			1	
Skin-classers		2		

Trades.	1896-97	1897-98.	1898-99	1899-1900.
Slaters	1		1	2
Slaughtermen			2	
Sleeper cutters			1	
Slipper makers		1		
Smelters	5	3	2	7
Soapmakers and Boilers			2	1
Solicitors	1	1	3	4
Spinners	1			
Station hands	183	133	69	74
Station overseers		1	1	
Stationers	3	2	1	4
Stereotypers		1		
Stewards	7	6	6	5
Storekeepers	2	7	13	12
Storemen	49	15	28	34
Sugar-mill hands	3			
Surgeons	3		1	
Surveyors		2	2	2
,, hands		1		1
Tailors	24	10	10	13
,, pressers	3	5	1	7
Tallow-makers	1			
Tanners	17	14	17	16
Tea blenders				1
Teachers, music and singing		1	1	
Telegraph operators	2	1		
Ticket-writers	1			
Timber yardsmen			1	4
Timekeepers	2	2	1	2
Tinsmiths	16	11	14	11
Tobacco hands	1	4	3	1
Tobacconists		1		
Tobacco twisters			4	8
Tool-sharpeners		1	2	3
Tram conductors		1		
Tuck-pointers				1
Tutors	8	12	5	
Umbrella-makers	2			
Undertakers				1
Upholsterers	4	1	2	4
Varnish-makers				1
Venetian-blindmakers			1	1
Veterinary surgeons	2			
Vicemen	1			1
Waiters	16	4	7	11
Warders (gaol)		1		
Wardsmen	4	7	5	6
Warehousemen	3	4	2	1
Watchmakers	5	2	4	4
Watchmen	1	1		4
Weavers	1			
Wheelwrights	5	4	3	4
Wicker furniture-makers	1			1
Wireworkers		2	3	
Wire mattress-makers			1	1
Wool-classers	2	8	6	10
Wool-hands	16	1		
Wool-pressers	5	5	1	
Wool-sorters	4	1	1	3
Wool-rollers				1
Totals	6,427	4,167	3,843	5,487

DETAIL Summary of Registrations for the year ending 30th June, 1900.

Local registrations		4,158
From the Colonies	North. 418 / South. 395 / West. 433 / 83 / 1,246	1,329
Total registrations		5,487
Married men		2,425
Single men		3,062
Children, self-supporting		1,928
Children, dependent		4,527
Children represented		6,455

REPORT showing the number of arrivals from the other Colonies, the United Kingdom, and Foreign parts, and residents here, during the year ending the 30th June, 1900; and a comparison of same with previous years.

From	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898 9.	1899-1900.
Queensland	204	149	47	33
Victoria	91	77	15	7
South Australia	17	21	2	1
Western Australia	85	135	46	9
Tasmania	12	24	15	4
New Zealand	104	85	13	11
United Kingdom	81	86	11	6
Foreign parts	82	90	22	12
Totals	676	667	171	83

RETURN of Police Reports for the year ending 30th June, 1900; and a comparison with previous years.

Offences	1896 7.	1897-8	1898 9.	1899-1900.
Absconding from bail	.. .	1	... ..	.....
Assault	.	...	...	4
Begging and vagrancy	9	3	2	10
Breaking and entering (suspects)	4	2	5	3
Drunkenness	136	58	73	84
Disobeying Order of Court	... .	... .	.....	1
Embezzlement	. .	. . .	..	2
False pretence	1	.		..
Grievous bodily harm	.....	.. ...	. . .	1
Indecency	5	2	....	3
Indecent assault	.....	3	.....	.....
Language	17	1	1	4
Lunacy	.....	.. ...	... ..	1
Maintenance	.....	.....	.....	1
Malicious injury to property	.....	1	... ..	1
Non-support of children	.....	.....	.....	1
Perjury	.....	1	...	.....
Riotous and assault	12	1	8	3
Theft	24	6	12	21
Unlawful possession	.....	.....	... .	3
Uttering	1		. . ..	... .
Wife desertion	1	2	1	1
Other offences	.....	1	1	.....
Totals	210	82	103	144

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing results for the years ending 17th February, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 30th June, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Year.	Number Registered.	Increase or decrease	Number Assisted and sent to work.	Increase or decrease	Refunded for railway passes, miners' rights, &c	Increase or decrease.	Number of Fossickers.	Increase or decrease.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1892-3	18,600	.	8,154	. ....	1,135 16 1	.....	... ..	.....	Fossickers were not sent out this year.
1893-4	12,145	D. 6,455	10,349	I. 2,195	2,676 10 0	I.1,540 13 11	4,516	.....	
1894-5	13,575	I. 1,430	16,380	I. 6,031	2,477 15 8	D. 198 14 4	10,718	I. 6,202	
1895-6	14,062	I. 487	20,576	I. 4,196	4,235 19 6	I.1,758 3 10	7,093	D 3,625	
Intermediate 18 Feb. to 30 June	3,283	.....	5,327	. ..	1,227 7 7	.....	1,733	... ..	
1896-7	6,427	D 7,634	13,718	D. 6,858	2,864 19 6	D.1,371 0 0	1,647	D. 5,446	
1897-8	4,167	D. 2,260	7,817	D. 5,901	2,802 9 11	D. 62 9 7	937	D. 710	
1898-9	3,843	D 324	7,228	D. 589	2,557 10 2	D. 244 19 9	360	D. 577	
1899-1900	5,487	I. 1,644	6,495	D. 733	2,577 2 3	I. 19 12 1	318	D. 42	
Total	81,589	. .	96,044	..	22,555 10 8	....	27,322	... ..	

TABLE showing various trades and callings to which persons have been assisted and sent to work in town and country; summary of wages recorded; together with comparative figures for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

Trades and Occupations.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		Wages Recorded.			
	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Accountants and Bookkeepers	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	£50 to £65 per annum	£52, £60, £75, and £150 per annum.	£52, £75 per annum; £3 per week.
Artesian well-borers	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25s. per week	...	...
Artists' models	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2s. per hour	2s. per hour	2s. per hour.
Asphalters	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contract	...	...	...
Assayers	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	£3 10s. per week	...	...
Attendants, Hospital	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	£50 to £70 per annum	£52 per annum and found	...	...
Bakers	4	55	...	31	2	41	1	55	20s. to 50s. per week	25s. to 45s. per week	22s. 6d. to 40s. and found; 55s. to 60s., find self.	25s. to 45s. per week and found.
Bailiffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d. to 6s. per day.
Barmen and boots	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20s. per week and found	...	...
Bee-farmer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Billiard-markers	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	15s. to 20s. per week and found	...	15s. to 20s. per week and found	15s. to 20s. per week and found.
Bird-trappers	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Own account	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	26	31	8	17	5	14	9	21	20s. to 50s. per week	25s. to 50s. per week	20s. to 25s. found; 50s. find self; and 8s. and 9s. per day.	6s., 6s. 6d., and 8s. per day; £2 2s. per week.
Boatbuilders	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boiler-makers	8	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1s. per hour	...	10s. per day	...
Bootmakers	2	12	1	9	1	6	...	5	Piece	Piece and 35s. per week	40s. to 50s. per week; piece	40s. to 45s. per week and piece.
Brass-finishers	4	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	1s. 1d. per hour, 42s. per week	42s. per week.
Brewers' hands	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25s. to 30s. per week	...	...	...
Bricklayers	73	35	14	13	14	10	9	10	7s. to 9s. per day	7s. to 9s. per day and contract.	9s. to 10s. per day, fare paid; 1s. 4½d. per hour.	10s. per day; 18s. per 1,000 piece.
Brickmakers	...	5	...	13	...	8	...	26	7s. per day and contract	8s. per day and contract	14s. per 1,000 on the hack; 22s. per 1,000 at the kiln.	14s. per 1,000 on the hack and contract.
Bridge hands	4	4	...	4	...	1	...	3	1s. per hour	8s. per day and piece	8s. and 9s. per day	1s. per hour and piece.
Bullock-drivers	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20s. per week and found	...	...	...
Bushmen	24	82	...	20	...	...	...	2	12s. to 20s. per week and found	15s. to 20s. per week and found	...	20s. per week and found.
Butchers	8	91	...	63	...	22	2	13	15s. to 40s. per week	20s. to 50s. per week and piece	25s. to 30s. per week and found; and freezing works, piece.	22s. 6d. to 30s. per week and found.
Cabinet-makers	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1s. per hour	Piece	40s. per week	Piece.
Canvassers	17	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	Salary and commission	Salary and commission	Salary and commission	Salary and commission.
Caretakers	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	3	5s. to 12s. 6d. per week and found	12s. 6d. to 15s. per week & found	...	8s. to 10s. per week and found.
Carpenters and joiners	117	69	49	44	42	29	34	27	6s. to 9s. per day	7s. to 10s. per day	1s. 1½d. per hour, 8s. to 10s. per day; fares paid.	8s. to 11s. per day; 40s. per week and found.
Carpenters (foremen)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13s. 6d. per day	...
Carpenters (bridge)	3	45	3	8	...	9	...	6	6s. to 9s. per day	8s. to 9s. per day	8s. to 9s. per day	9s. to 11s. per day.
Carpenters (ship)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpet layers and beaters	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	...	...
Carters	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	20s. to 25s. per week and found	...	20s. per week and found.
Casemakers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaffcutters	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contract	...	...

Trades and Occupations	1897.		1898.		1899		1900		Wages Recorded.			
	Town	Country	Town.	Country	Town	Country	Town	Country	1897.	1898	1899.	1900
Clearers	.	..	3	62	...	140	2	35	... .	Contract	15s. to 20s. per week, found; 6s per day and contract.	20s per week, found, and contract
Clerks	...	13	4	12	1	7	...	7	15s to 50s per week	25s to 50s per week	20s. to 60s. per week	20s to 50s per week.
Coach trades	4	2	2	3	.	2	..	2	1s per hour and piece	1s per hour and piece	1s. per hour	1s. per hour and piece.
Commercial travellers	...	.	.	2	...	1	...	.	. . ..	... .	.... ..	. ...
Compositors and printers .	2	3	4	3	...	10	1	8	Piece	Piece	20s. to 30s. per week and piece, printers, 55s.	25s per week; piece.
Concrete hands	5		1	.		...		1	10d. per hour and piece	Piece	....	Piece.
Cooks (male and female) ...	7	81	4	75	8	64	3	56	12s 6d to 35s per week ...	15s to 40s. per week	15s. to 70s. per week	15s, 20s., 25s. p. week & found.
Coopers	2	...	1	2	..	2	...	2	1s. per hour and piece...	25s. per week, found, and piece	Piece	£3 per week, find self.
Cordial-makers ...	.	...		1	.		...	1	... .	. .. .	. ...	Not stated.
Coke drawers	..	...	.		..	2	..	...	.. . .	... .	Piece	.....
Circus hands . .				1	.	...	. .		... .	... .	....	... .
Curriers and tanners	1	1	...	3	. .	. .	...	2	. . ..	40s. to 45s. per week	....	40s per week and found
Dairy hands	9	7	11	15	5	10	3	9	8s to 15s per week and found	8s to 20s per week and found..	10s., 12s., 15s., and 20s per week and found.	10s., 12s, 15s, and 17s 6d per week.
Dealers	...	...	. .	1	.	...	1	..	.	.. . .. .	..... .	....
Doctors		...	.	...	.	1	...	1	. .. .	. ...	....	Own account.
Draftsmen	1	. .	...	1	..	.		1	. .	. ...	... .	Not stated.
Drapers	5	...	2	1	1	...	1		1s per hour	1s per hour	1s per hour	1s per hour.
Drapers	...	7	2	4	.	1	...	1	£1 to £2 per week and found	25s to 30s per week and found	25s. per week and found . .	Not stated
Drovers		7	..	5	...	5	.	4	15s to 20s per week and found	20s to 25s per week and found	20s. to 25s. per week and found	20s. to 25s. per week and found
Dressmakers	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	2	. . ..	... .	....	25s. per week and found.
Editors, newspaper	..		...	1	. .	1	.		.. ..	. . . .	70s per week .. .	. ...
Engine drivers .	3	15	..	11	1	15	2	10	25s. to 35s per week	25s. to 60s. per week ..	6s to 8s. per day; 25s. to 50s and 60s.	£1 to 30s per week and found, and 50s. per week.
Engine-fitters	...	...	...	5		2	...	2	... .	1s. per hour, 40s to 50s. p wk	9s. per day	1s per hour.
Engineers	3	11	1	8	.	6	1	4	70s per week	30s to 50s per week	30s., 45s. to 50s per week .	50s per week and found and £9 per month.
„ electrical	...	.	1	..	3	.	. .	...	. ...	.....	. . . .	.....
„ mining	...	.	...	. .	...	..	.	1	.. ..	. .. . . .	... .	Not stated.
Eucalyptus leaf picker	.	.	.	...	.	1	...	...	. ...	. .. ..	Piece	....
Factory hand		.	1		.			.	....	... .	. . . .	....
Farm, orchard, and plough hands	12	110	8	84	10	84	6	104	8s. to 20s. per week and found	8s to 25s. per week, found . .	10s., 15s, 17s. 6d, and 20s. per week and found.	12s. to 20s. per week and found.
Fellmongers	...	34	. .	48	. .	4		2	... .	6s. 6d. to 7s 6d per day.....	7s. per day	7s. per day.
Fencers	9	...	1	6	. .	8	3	7	6s to 7s. per day and contract	7s per day and contract ..	Contract	Contract.
Firemen	3	...	...	1		2	...	...	6s per day	6s. 6d per day	6s. 6d. per day	... .
Fishermen	...	4	.	...	1	...	...	...	Own account	. .. .	.. . .	. ...
Flour mill hands	. .	5	...		8	..	.	. .	£1 to £1 5s per week, found .	.. . .	4s per day (lads only)	. . ..
Fossickers	...	1,647	...	937	. .	360	...	318	Own account	Own account	Own account	Own account.
French-polishers	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	1s. per hour	. ...	... .	... .
Furnacemen	1	12	...	. .	.	1	...	1	6s per day	. .. .	8s. per day	7s 6d per day.
Gardeners	20	15	17	23	12	17	20	25	10s to 27s. 6d. per week and found.	10s to 25s per week, found ..	6s per day, 15s. to 17s per week, £40 to £50 per annum.	15s. to 22s 6d. per week and found.

Trades and Occupations.	1897.		1898		1899.		1900.		Wages Recorded.			
	Town.	Country	Town	Country	Town	Country	Town	Country	1897.	1898	1899	1900.
General usefuls (old and young men and lads).	187	112	91	56	59	81	93	86	5s. to 20s per week and found	5s to 20s. per week and found..	5s. to 20s. per week and found	5s, 10s., and 15s. per week and found
Glaziers	..	1	..	.	...	.			..	. ...	....	....
Governesses and female servants	1	93	5	7	...	16	...	19	8s. to 15s per week and found	9s. to 15s. per week and found.	8s to 15s. per week and found, household servants only.	Governesses £35 p an, female servants 12s to 15s p wk and found
Grocers and hands	..	4	1	5	..	1	...	2	15s. to 35s per week .	17s to 30s per week . . .	. .. .	Not stated.
Grooms	37	22	11	15	9	28	14	13	10s. to 20s per week and found	10s. to 20s. per week and found	15s. to 30s. per week and found	10s, 12s 6d, 16s., and 20s. per week, found.
Guard, railway	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	.. ..	... ...	.. ..	9s. per day.
Gum-pickers	..	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	Piece	. ...	....	
Government Works—												
Architect's Department ...	..	...	...	..	...	.	6	...	....	. ...	....	
Armidale Road		...	...	...	...	...	...	5	... .	.. .. ..	... .	
Berowra Road		...	...	. .	...			115	. ...	....	....	
Blackwattle Bay	..		...	..	. .	...	72	..	....	.. ..	....	
Bondi Beach	...	.	...	...	...		74		. .. .	....	... .	
Bogan Scrub	..	905	...	548	...	298	...	82	Piece	Piece	Piece	
Botany Sewage Farm . .	2,920	...	1,317	...	183	.		...	6s per day	6s. per day	6s per day	
Casual Labour Farm..	.	.	...	44		137	...	131	. . . .	....	. . ..	
Centennial Park and Kensington	1,003	..	1,107	.	588	...	114	.	5s per day	5s per day	5s per day	
Christmas Work		..	...	.	2,601	159		...	. .. .	... .	5s. and 6s per day	
Colah	.		...	. .	..	.	..	60	... .	. ...	... .	
Darling Island			...	...		.	4	...	. ...	....	....	
Double Bay		.	..	...	.	. .	22	...	... ...	... .	....	
Dubbo Road	..	..	..	...	. .	..		5	. . . .	. . ..	. ...	
Dural Road . . .	.		...			...	. .	26	.. ..	... .	... .	6s. and 7s. per day, and Mechanics' Union Rates
Easton Park Drainage	..	...	...	...	.	.	3		. .. .	.. ..	....	
Forest Department	...	27	...	69	. .	..	.	100	6s per day	6s. per day	. ...	
Forest Road, Hurstville . .		. .	. .	.	..	.	22	.	....	. . ..	... .	
French's Forest, Quarry Road	.	. .	...	.	..	.	18	. .	. ...	. ...	.. ..	
George's River Road	.	...	...	...	...	...		17	. . ..	....	....	
Gin Gin Weir	.	.	. .	...		.	.	20	. ...	..... .	....	
Glebe Island	.	...	127	..	99	...	20		. . . .	6s per day	6s. per day	
Homebush Reclamation Works.	.		.	.	35	...	8	. .	. ...	....	6s. per day	
Katoomba	...	.	...	...		...	...	41	. ...	.. ..	....	
Kiama	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	13	....	. .. .	....	
Kurringgai Chase	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	59	... .	....	....	
Lady Robinson's Beach	...	. .	..	..		...	5	126	... .	. . . .	....	
Lane Cove		. .	...	...	...	...	12	.	... .	. ...	....	
La Perouse Quarry		..	...	...	.	...	45	..	....	.....	....	
Long Bay	...	...	...	...	...	. .	66	.	....	..... .	....	
Long Cove Road	..		...	.	...	. .	...	12	... .	....	... .	

Trades and Occupations.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		Wages Recorded.			
	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Government Works—*contd.*												
Manly Beach	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	
Manning River Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	
Marrickville Storm Channel	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	
Mittagong Road Works	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	6s. per day	
Mona Vale Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Moore Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	...	
Mosman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Moss Vale Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
Neutral Bay Tram	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	
Post Office Pillars (Painters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	
Quarantine (City)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,363	...	...	...	...	
Quarantine Depôt (Painters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	
Railway Construction and Deviations.	...	49	...	299	...	826	214	625	6s. per day	6s. per day	6s. per day	6s. and 7s. per day, and Mechanics' Union Rates.
Randwick Church and School Lands.	1,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Piece	...	...	
Randwick Quarries	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Piece	...	...	
Randwick Rifle Range	177	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	Piece	Piece	...	
Richmond Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Rose Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Sandringham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
Shea's Creek	2,442	...	1,218	...	...	...	36	...	7s. per day	7s. per day	...	
Spit Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	
Stock Routes	...	60	...	25	...	...	...	...	6s. per day	6s. per day	...	
Telephone Tunnels	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	
Waterloo Road, Epping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Yass Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Hair-dressers	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	7	15s. to 30s. per week and found	25s. per week, found, and 45s.	25s. per week, found, and 45s. to 50s. find self.	30s. per week and found.
Hospital nurse	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ wardsmen	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	£52 per annum, £65 married man.	Not stated.
Horse-breakers	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	per head	...	25s. per week and found	Per contract.
Horse-clippers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Piece	...
Horse-drivers	31	13	2	6	5	3	10	3	12s. 6d. to 25s. per week	15s. to 25s. per week	...	15s. to 22s. 6d. per week and found.
Horse-trainers	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron-fitters	13	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	...	...
Ironmongers	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	30s. per week and found	...	65s. per week, find self.
Ironmoulders	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	5	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	...	1s. 3d. hour, £3 per week.
Ironturners	3	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	1s. 2d. per hour	...
Ironworkers	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	...	...
Jockeys	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journalists	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitchenmen	5	5	11	1	3	...	8	6	7s. to 15s. per week, found	7s. 6d. to 15s. per week, found	10s. to 15s. per week, found	12s. 6d. to 15s. per week and found.

Trades and Occupations.	897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		Wages Recorded.			
	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	Town.	Country	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Labourers	177	247	26	81	55	165	104	246	5s. to 7s. per day	5s. to 7s. per day	5s. to 6s. per day	6s., 7s., 8s., and 10s. per day.
Laundrymen and laundresses	...	2	...	6	1	1	1	...	...	15s. to 20s. per week	20s. per week; laundresses, 12s.	10s. per week and found.
Leather dressers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinists, iron	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per hour	...	...	...
Married couples	5–10	51-102	...	19–38	...	28–56	...	26–52	£40 to £80 per annum	£40 to £104 per annum	£45 to £75 with £10 bonus, in some cases coach fare paid.	£45 to £80 per annum.
Masons, marble	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per hour	...	...	...
,, rubble	10	8	2	3	3	...	...	...	5s. 6d. to 8s. per day	6s. to 7s. 6d. per day	8s. to 9s. per day	...
,, stone	29	2	2	14	3	6	2	4	7s. to 8s. per day	7s. to 9s. per day	8s. to 10s. per day	10s. per day.
Mattress maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat preservers	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millers	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	£3 to £3 10s. per week	£3 per week	Not stated.
Millwrights and hands	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	7s. per day, £1 per week, found	25s. per week, found, 40s. to 50s. per week.	...	5s. to 8s. per day; 25s. per week
Miners, coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Piece	...
,, copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. 6d. to 9s. per day	...
,, diamonds												
,, gold	7	148	...	114	...	117	...	120	35s. to 50s. per week	7s. per day, 45s. to 50s. per week and contract.	7s. to 8s. per day, 40s. to 45s. per week.	40s. to 45s. per week.
,, shale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Piece	...
,, silver												
,, tin												
Mine managers	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musicians	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Not stated.
Oilmakers	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contract	...	...	...
Oven-maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painters and paperhangers	68	19	24	9	12	8	20	10	5s. to 8s. per day	5s. to 8s. per day	1s. per day, 7s. per day	1s. per hour, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per day, 30s. per week and found.
Pattern-makers, iron	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. per hour	...	...	...
Photographers	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6s. to 7s. per day	...	Own account.
Pipe-layers	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plasterers	15	6	3	11	2	13	2	3	1s. per hour	1s. per hour and piece	1s. per hour, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per day, 1s. 1½d. per hour, and fare paid.	1s. per hour.
Plate-layers	5	9	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8s. per day	...
Plumbers	12	9	5	2	4	...	3	4	6s. 6d. to 7s. per day	7s. per day	7s. to 9s. per day, piece	8s. per day, piece.
Porters	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarrymen	18	7	...	10	2	4	...	3	6s. to 8s. per day	7s. to 8s. per day	6s. 6d. to 8s. per day	7s. 6d. to 8s. per day, piece.
Rabbit-trappers	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	Own account	Own account.
Saddle and harness makers	1	8	...	5	...	3	1	3	25s to 40s. per week	30s. per week and piece	25s. per week and 35s., found	Piece.
Sawyers	3	13	...	5	...	1	1	5	Piece	Piece	Piece	5s. per day and found, contract.
Scabblers	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day	...	...	...
Shearers	...	103	...	79	...	72	...	51	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100.
Shipwrights	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1s. per hour	1s. per hour	...	1s. per hour.

Trades and Occupations	1897.		1898		1899.		1900		Wages Recorded.			
	Town	Country	Town	Country	Town	Country	Town	Country	1897	1898	1899	1900
Signwriters	3	...	...	...		..	...	.	Piece	...	...	...
Slaters and shinglers	1	.	1	.	2	.	...	.	Piece	Piece	8s. per day	
Slaughtermen	...	5	...	...	...	.	..	.	Piece			
Sleeper-cutters and squarers	...	11			...	23	.	18	Contract	Contract	Contract	Contract
Smelters	2	4	.	3	...	1		2		9s. 6d per day	9s 6d per day	9s 6d. per day.
Splicer, wire cable	...	.	.	...	...		1					
Solicitors	.	.	.	1		...	..	2				Own account
Station and shed hands		345	.	275	..	214	...	182	10s, 15s., and 20s. per week	12s., 15s., and 20s per week	15s to 25s and found	12s, 15s, and 20s. per week.
Station overseers	..	3	.	2	.							
Stonebreakers	57	9	4	25	13	4	12	17	Per yard	Per yard	Per yard	Per yard
Store hands	...	3	2	11	12	13	11	5		7s. 6d, 15s, 30s per week	17s 6d. to 50s per week and found.	10s, 15s, and 30s per week, found
Surveyors' hands		9	.	9	...	5		6	15s. to 20s per week and found.	20s. to 25s per week and found	6s. per day, 15s to 22s 6d per week, found.	15s per week, found
Tailors	1	7		5	...	7	1	5	Piece	Piece	Piece	Piece
Teacher, music	...	...			.	1		...			£1 per week, and found	
Tent-makers	.	...	4	...	..	..	...	...				
Timber-cutters		...	...		..	..		3				Piece
Tinsmiths	3	5	...	5	...	2	3	2	1s per hour	1s per hour	35s. per week and found	40s per week and found.
Tutors	.	4	1	9		6		4	10s to 17s 6d per week	£30 to £60 per annum	£30, £40 to £120 per annum	£15 to £20 per annum
Upholsterers	1		...	..	1		2	...			Piece	Piece.
Waiters	..	1	...	1	2	3	1	..	15s to 20s per week and found	20s per week, found	15s to 22s 6d per week, found	20s per week and found.
Watchmakers	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2		Own account		40s per week and found.
Watchmen	1	...	.	2	...	.		1		10s per week and found		15s. per week and found.
Well-sinkers	...	..	..	...	...	3		.			Piece	
Wheelwrights	11	4	3	1	1	3	1	1	7s per day, 20s per week, found	1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour, piece	8s per day, 45s per week, found	7s 6d per day.
Wood-turners	1	.	.	..	..		...	.				
Wool-classers	.	10	.	6	...	6		2	Per 1,000	Contract	60s to 70s. per week, £1 per 1,000, and £70 clip	Contract.
Wool-pressers		3	.	9	...	8	..	6		Contract	Contract	Contract.
Wool-sorters	..	4		.		5	.	..			Piece	
Wool-washers	55	69	..	11	...	38	.	44	6s per day	6s. to 6s 6d per day	6s to 7s per day, and 25s to 40s. per week	6s to 7s per day.
Women to join husbands			...	36	...	22	..	30				
Children accompanying same (1900—31 ch.).			.	70	..	57	...	31				
Children to join parents	...	...	.		...	...		9				
Totals	8,787	4,931	4,376	3,441	3,819	3,409	3,226	3,269				

The Labour Agent, Armidale, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Armidale, 10 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending 30th June, 1900. No business of any kind was transacted at this branch during that period. There are few, if any, unemployed about the town and district. This is largely due to the high prices given last year for New England wool, which has enabled farmers and others to improve their holdings, thus absorbing the surplus labour. The principal industries are agriculture and mining. A considerable impetus has been given to the latter on account of several fairly good discoveries of tin, &c., as well as dredging having been commenced in some of the rivers and creeks. The rainfall during the year has been considerably above the average, and it is expected that the ensuing spring will be the best here during the past seven years. The current rates of wages are about as follows, viz. :—

Bakers	35s. to 40s. per week.	Labourers	6s. to 7s. per diem.
Blacksmiths	7s. to 8s. per diem.	Miners	7s. to 8s. ,,
Bricklayers	8s. to 9s. ,,	Ploughmen	20s. per week and found.
Carpenters	8s. to 9s ,,	Station hands	15s. to 20s. per week and found.
Clerks	35s. to 50s. per week.	Wheelwrights	40s. to 50s. per week.
Farm hands	15s. to 20s. ,, and found.	Tool sharpeners	7s. to 8s. per diem.
Fellmongers	30s. to 45s. ,,	Truckers	7s. to 8s. per shift.
Grooms	15s. to 20s. ,, and found.		

I have, &c.,
C. SMITH,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Albury, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Albury, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that, during the year ending 30th June, 1900, the following business was transacted at this branch :—Registrations, 2 ; railway passes issued, 2.

Inquiries, instituted from time to time, confirm the fact indicated in the small operations of the Bureau since its inception, that practically no surplus labour has accumulated in or found its way into this district. This may be expected in a district whose chief industries consist of agriculture and grazing, which, while absorbing the temporary local unemployed, offer little or no attraction for surplus labour of other districts.

No appreciable variation has occurred in the rates of wages during the year mentioned, as shown upon comparison of the following schedule of existing rates with those as previously reported :—

Rates of Wages.

Bakers	£2 10s. per week.	Farm labourers	15s. per week and board.
Blacksmiths	£2 10s. ,,	Farriers	£2 10s. per week.
Bootmakers	£2 ,,	Fencers	7s. per diem.
Bricklayers	9s. per diem.	Gardeners	£1 per week.
Brickmakers	7s. ,,	Gasfitters	£2 5s. per week.
Builders	£2 15s. per week.	Grocers	£2 ,,
Butchers	£2 ,,	Hairdressers	£2 ,,
Carpenters	9s. per diem.	Labourers	7s. per diem.
Coachmakers	£2 10s. per week.	Married couples	£60 per annum.
Compositors	£2 ,,	Miners	6s. 6s. per diem.
Coachpainters	7s. per diem.	Plasterers	9s. ,,
Cooks	£1 10s. per week.	Plumbers	£2 5s. per week.
Cordial-makers	£2 ,,	Saddle and harness makers	£2 10s. ,,
Drapers	£2 10s. ,,	Slaughtermen	£1 ,,

Agriculture.—Wheat is the chief cereal grown in the Albury district, but oats is grown in small quantities for hay. The rainfall during the past year exceeded the average, and fell so opportunely as to produce good crops. The estimated area under wheat last season was 260,000 acres, and the average yield per acre, 12 bushels. There is likely to be a decrease in the area placed under wheat in the coming season, as a number of station-holders, who have carried on share farming, have, in view of the low price of wheat and high price of wool ruling at the commencement of the season, withdrawn a considerable area from cultivation, wool-growing then promising to become more remunerative than farming. Should, however, the depreciation in the price of wool now noticeable still continue, and an appreciation in the wheat market take place, as it may do in consequence of the large consumption of flour in South Africa, and the probability of complications arising in the East, the farming industry in the district will receive a healthy impetus. This industry is not likely to provide employment for the surplus labour of other districts.

Grazing.—The pastoral industry had a successful career during the year just closed. The summer was the best known in the district for many years, there being an ample supply of grass and water. The wool clip being heavy, and the local markets providing a profitable outlet for stock, those engaged in this industry were enabled to reap the fullest benefit of the high prices obtaining last season. The copious rainfall of last month has assured a favourable spring, and the prospects of a good and sound clip in the coming wool season are most encouraging.

Mining.—Mining of a prospecting nature has been energetically carried on in the district. The Government boring operations at Black Range to test the existence of deep leads, previously referred to in my reports, are being continued. In several of the bores, I am informed, good prospects—eight to ten colours of gold—were obtained. If the results so far obtained are borne out when the series is completed, it is understood to be the intention of the Government to throw the land open to lease under the Mining Acts. It is the general opinion that the land would be taken up and the leads exploited. Prospecting

 for

for tin at Basin Creek, Dora Dora, about 50 miles from Albury, disclosed extensive deposits of stream tin, and a company, with a capital of £40,000, which has procured leases of a considerable extent of country, has decided to equip the property with a Jennings' gravel pump and vigorously open up the deposits; preliminary operations have already been commenced, and the machinery will be in working order within two months. This property has been worked for a number of years by a local syndicate, who spent a considerable amount of money in making a thorough test, with encouraging results, which led to the formation of the company referred to. Should those results be confirmed in the more extensive working of the property, the company must have a profitable career, and a wide field of employment in the dredging industry would probably be opened up.

General.—The building trade has shown marked activity in Albury during the year, but it has not provided employment to outside labour.

Land values in Albury and the vicinity have experienced an increase of about 10 per cent. within the past twelve months, in anticipation of the accomplishment of Federation, with its concomitant stimulus to business in border towns, by reason of the removal of the border duties and the opening up of wider spheres of business.

In reviewing the prospects of the industries dealt with in regard to the opening up of fresh avenues of employment during the forthcoming year, it is hopeful that the mining industry may present an outlet for the unemployed of adjoining localities.

With reference to the recently-published scheme of the Government of classifying the unemployed, as a solution of the labour problem, I might, perhaps, in view of the proposal to place men who, by reason of age or infirmity, are unable to earn a living, and those styled as habitual loafers, who would not take work, even if offered them, upon State and penal farms respectively, be permitted to invite attention to the suitability of this district for the purposes of such farms. Crown land of a highly productive character, specially adapted to agricultural and gardening pursuits, easy of access, with railway communication to large commercial centres and local markets near at hand, in close proximity to large supplies of timber, which may be used for building, firewood, and other purposes, with a permanent water supply close by, as well as an adequate rainfall and favourable conditions, is available; and, should it be intended to extend the proposed system to the country districts by establishing depôts at suitable centres, I can confidently express the opinion that this locality possesses all the conditions necessary to the success of the new scheme.

I have, &c.,
M. J. McMAHON,
Local Agent.

The Labour Agent, Bega, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Bega, 3 July, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith the annual report, and, in so doing, would point out that, as I have only been here some eight weeks, my data is based to a great extent on the monthly reports of my predecessors.

This is essentially a dairying district, and the farmers employ very little outside labour; the prosperity, or otherwise, of the district depends on the regularity of the rainfall. During the twelve months ending the 30th ultimo the rainfall totalled 48·18 inches, which was, in the first seven months of the year, fairly evenly distributed; grass was abundant, and stock recovered from the drought of the preceding twelve months. February was a dry month, and the crops and stock both suffered; good rains, however, fell in March and April, and in May some 23 inches were recorded, which, although doing considerable damage to roads and crops, assured good grass and water for the winter months.

There are very few unemployed in this district, and they consist principally of men who do not seek constant employment.

From inquiries I have ascertained that about six weatherboard and two brick cottages have been erected since the last annual report. The Bega Co-operative Cream Company have erected a large creamery, in which active operations will shortly commence.

The heavy rains in May caused much damage to the main roads, and a large number of men are at present employed in repairs.

No new industries have been started during the past twelve months.

The transactions of this office have been nil.

I have, &c.,
H. NEWMAN,
A.C.P.S.

The Acting Labour Agent, Bathurst, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Bathurst, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to furnish the following report as to the operations at this branch during the year ended 30th June, 1900.

The business transacted was light, the services of the branch not having been availed of by employers of labour at all, and in but a few instances by persons seeking employment. Of the latter, six made inquiries, four registered, and all were assisted to employment.

Throughout the year the labour market has been in a normal state, there having been no marked activity in any industry demanding more labour than could be supplied locally, nor such an amount of surplus labour available as would call for comment.

As far as can be seen at present there is no probability of any other demand for labour arising than that which will be required by agriculturists in consequence of the excellent season which has been experienced, but this, it is considered, can be obtained locally.

Inquiries

Inquiries made of the police elicit that there are few, if any, unemployed persons in the district.

The current rates of wages are as follows:—

Accountants	40s. to 60s. per week.	Farm hands	15s. to 20s. per week and keep.
Bakers	35s. to 40s. ,,	Fellmongers	30s. to 45s. ,,
Blacksmiths	7s. to 8s. per day.	Gardeners	15s. to 25s. ,,
Bootmakers	35s. to 45s. per week.	Grocers	30s. to 60s. ,,
Brickmakers	7s. to 8s. per day.	Grooms	15s. to 20s. ,,
Bricklayers	8s. to 9s. ,,	Ironworkers	45s. to 60s. ,,
Carpenters	8s. to 9s. ,,	Labourers	6s. to 7s. per day.
Clerks	35s. to 50s. per week.	Miners	7s. to 8s. ,,
Coachmakers	45s. to 55s. ,,	Station hands	15s. to 20s. per week and keep.
Coachmen	15s. to 20s. ,,	Stonemasons	10s. to 11s. per day.
Drapers	30s. to 65s. ,,	Wheelwrights	40s. to 50s. per week.
Engine-drivers	50s. to 60s. ,,		

I have, &c.,
D. R. JAMIESON,
Acting Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Bourke, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Bourke Branch, 5 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1900.

During the past twelve months this country has suffered very severely from the bad seasons experienced. Nearly every station in this district has suffered a loss of close on 50 per cent. of stock, and as a consequence, the state of the labour market has been low. The country has been too bad for men to travel through to look for work, and there has been no demand for men, though, I believe, a man travelling around can obtain a few days' work here and there, but no settled employment.

The Bourke Meat Works was employing a large number of hands, but the works were shut down about eighteen months ago on account of the difficulty of obtaining stock, and they have not been re-opened since. These works are the only large works of any kind in this district.

The ruling rate of wages is:—Mechanics, from £3 to £4 a week; carters, 10s. a day; labourers, 8s. a day; rouseabouts at the shearing sheds, £1 a week and find themselves, wet days taken off. Shearers work under contract.

This district is very free from unemployed—in fact, I might say there are no unemployed here, as the state of the country precludes them from travelling around, and there is nothing to keep them in the towns.

There have been three registrations in this branch since May, 1899, and four assisted.

I have, &c.,
G. N. STEVENSON,
Local Agent.

The Labour Agent, Broken Hill, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Broken Hill Branch, 3 July, 1900.

I beg to report that the work under your Department for the past year has been confined to registering a few names of unemployed in my books (as per monthly returns), and forwarding reports to you.

No railway passes have been issued by me. This labour office has not the slightest influence upon the local labour market. Employers of labour do not use it, and the few unemployed who come in from time to time to register their names are bewildered when, in answer to their invariable inquiry, I inform them that I cannot immediately supply them with work—that I can, indeed, only register their names and particulars and supply them with a Bureau ticket. In spite of this, however, they usually entertain a hope that employment will somehow be obtained for them, and for some time after registration come in, in some instances from distant parts of the town, to make what must be regarded as fruitless inquiries. In not a single instance has a man been supplied with work through the instrumentality of this branch.

The mines and other large employers of labour have their own labour bureaux.

I attach hereto a statement showing the rate of wages obtaining here.

I would estimate that there are about sixty unemployed in this district. As previously stated, these are nearly all old or enfeebled men, and unfitted for hard work.

I have, &c.,
JAMES WATT,
Labour Agent.

Rate of Wages at Broken Hill.

Apprentices, machine shop	4s. to 5s. 6d. per day.	Locomotive, drivers	10s. per day.
Blacksmiths, machinery smiths	10s. 6d. ,,	,, stokers	8s. 4d. ,,
,, smiths general	8s. 4d. to 10s. ,,	Masons	9s. to 10s. 6d. ,,
,, strikers, 1st grade	7s. 6d. ,,	Plainers, machine shop	9s. to 10s. ,,
,, ,, 2nd ,,	6s. ,,	Riveters, 1st grade	9s. ,,
Boilermakers	9s. to 10s. 6d. ,,	,, 2nd ,,	8s. ,,
,, assistants	7s. 6d. ,,	Screwers and shapers	7s. 6d. to 9s. ,,
Boys (all)	2s. 6d. to 5s. ,,	Tinsmiths, 1st grade	10s. ,,
Carpenters, 1st grade	10s. 6d. ,,	,, 2nd ,,	9s. ,,
,, 2nd ,,	9s. 6d. ,,	Furnace feeders and tappers	9s. ,,
,, 3rd ,,	8s. 4d. ,,	Charge wheelers	8s. 4d. ,,
Drillers, machine shop	8s. 4d. to 9s. ,,	Miners	9s. ,,
Electricians, 1st grade	9s. 10d. ,,	Platmen	8s. 4d. ,,
,, 2nd ,,	9s. ,,	Bracemen	8s. 4d. ,,
Engine-drivers, winding	10s. ,,	Truckers	7s. 6d. ,,
,, stationary	9s. ,,	Station employees—	
,, winch	8s. ,,	Shepherds	10s. per week, with rations.
Firemen	8s. 4d. ,,	Boundary riders	20s. ,, ,,
Fitters	9s. to 10s. 6d. ,,	Overseers	25s. ,, ,,
Lathe hands, machine shop	8s. to 10s. 6d. ,,		

The

The Labour Agent, Braidwood, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Braidwood, 1 July, 1900.

In submitting my annual report for the year ending 30th June, I have the honor to state that no advantage has been taken by the public generally, nor, in particular, by those in search of employment, of this branch during the year. I have not had any applications for employment during the year.

The demand for skilled mechanics is not very large, there being only a few extensive industries in the district, excepting dredging. This industry at present is going ahead at a great rate; several dredges are at present working with excellent results.

A large quantity of dredges are also in course of construction, amounting to several thousand pounds.

The majority of land suitable for dredging has been taken up, largely by Melbourne and Sydney people, and the prospects of the district point to a very bright future.

The present season has been very good, the rainy season having set in at the proper time, and the district looks well.

Cattle are bringing good prices, averaging as much as £10 per head.

The crops are in good condition, grass and water being plentiful.

The following scale of wages is at present generally followed in this district :—

Farm labourers	15s. to 20s. per week.
Miners	40s. „ 50s. „
Labourers...	30s. „ 35s. „
Carpenters	60s. „ 65s. „

I have, &c.,
WILLOUGHBY MARSH,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Coonamble, to The Superintendent, Government Labur Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Coonamble, 2 July, 1900.

During the year ended 30th June, 1900, at this branch of the Government Labour Bureau there was no business whatever. The only work in connection therewith was the furnishing to you monthly of nil returns. There has been no complaint to this office direct or through the police by the unemployed. Apparently, those who really desire work can get it. No employers of labour have ever made use of this branch.

Copious rains have recently fallen, consequently there is a good growth of herbage, and the winter is assured so far as sheep are concerned. There is, however, very little grass at present for large stock, but if the rain continues through July and August, as there is every indication of, there will be plenty of feed for all kinds of stock, and the season will undoubtedly be better than any in this district for the last three or four years. The drought appears to have entirely broken. The rate of wages is the same as in previous years: Carpenters and builders, 8s. per day; coachbuilders, wheelwrights, and blacksmiths, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; saddlers, from £2 to £2 10s. per week; bakers, £2 per week; and labourers and station hands, no fixed rate.

Another saddler's shop has opened in the town, in which two men, who came from another district, are employed.

There has been no new industry opened up during the year.

I have, &c.,
C. DILLON, C.P.S.,
Coonamble.

The Labour Agent, Cowra, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Cowra, 16 August, 1900.

I have the honor to furnish herewith a return of business transacted at this branch of the Labour Bureau for the year ending 30th June last.

During the past year there has been only one man registered for employment, to whom a free pass was issued to Hay, and no employers in this district have made use of the office to obtain workmen.

Since submitting my report for the year ending 30th June, 1899, a marked improvement is evident in all avenues of labour, due to the great improvement in the seasons, the higher price obtaining for wool, and the influx of Victorian purchasers of land, and, consequently, renewed energy in clearing large tracts of country for the plough. This class of work forms a large outlet for labouring classes, inasmuch as the work is of a nature that may readily be undertaken either by artisans or general labourers.

For miles along the banks of the Lachlan a great many men are at present engaged in repairing and re-erecting the fencing destroyed by the late floods. Although in many instances loss was sustained by the farmers and graziers of the district through the recent floods, the corresponding improvements to the land far outweigh any such loss, and it is admitted on all sides that this is the best season for the last ten years, work being easily obtainable. There are few, if any, unemployed.

The

The following rate of wages is generally paid in this district :—

Farm labourers	from 15s. to 25s. per week.	Wheelwrights	from 50s. to 55s. per week.
Station hands	,, 15s. ,, 25s. ,,	Blacksmiths	,, 50s. ,, 60s. ,,
Cooks	,, 12s. ,, 22s. ,,	Carpenters	,, 50s. ,, 60s. ,,
Shearers	,, 20s. per 100 sheep.	Drapers	,, 30s. ,, 80s. ,,
Rouseabouts	,, 18s. to 28s. per week.	Grocers	,, 25s. ,, 60s. ,,
Miners	,, 45s. ,, 50s. ,,		

Fencing and general road work are invariably done by contract.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MILLER,

Agent.

The Labour Agent, Cobar, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Cobar, 30 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report that, during the year ending 30th June, 1900, there have been only two registrations at this branch.

The condition of the local labour market during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. The protracted drought has, of course, seriously affected labour, but, perhaps, not to such a degree as in districts entirely dependent upon the pastoral industry.

The splendid mineral resources of the district alone provide employment for the greater number of the working population ; and although the rainfall for the past twelve months totalled only about 13 inches, most of the mines, by judicious water conservation, have been enabled to continue their workings full-handed.

The new water-works were commenced during the year, and have given employment to about 150 men, most of whom came from other districts. The works should be completed during August or September. The dam, when full, will hold 450,000,000 gallons. I mention this fact because of its great importance to every resident. During last summer our only water supply (the town reservoir) was so low as to cause the greatest alarm—you might remember the serious position we were placed in during your visit last year—but with the new scheme a very ordinary rainfall will ensure an ample water supply, both for domestic and mining purposes.

I estimate that there are only about fifty unemployed in this locality.

During the year refunds amounting to £17 18s. 6d. have been collected from persons who have been assisted by the Bureau.

The following is the average rate of wages :—

Miners	8s. 4d.	per day.	Clerks	£1 to £3 15s.	per week.
Engine-drivers	8s. to 10s. 6d.	,,	Compositors	to £2 5s.	,,
Firemen	7s. to 8s.	,,	Butchers	£1 15s. to £2	,,
Engine-fitters	9s. to 12s.	,,	Slaughtermen	£1 5s. to £3	,,
Slag-wheelers	7s. to 9s.	,,	Carters	£1 to £1 5s.	,,
Labourers	7s. to 7s. 6d.	,,	Cooks (hotel)	£1 5s. to £2	,,
Bricklayers	10s. 6d. to 14s.	,,	Grooms	£1 to £1 5s.	,,
Carpenters	9s. to 10s.	,,	Barmaids	£1 to £1 5s.	,,
Painters	8s. to 9s.	,,	Waitresses	12s. to 15s.	,,
Plumbers	8s. to 9s.	,,	Housemaids	12s. to 15s.	,,
Blacksmiths	8s. to 10s.	,,	Station hands	£1	,,
Grocers	to £2	per week	Boundary-riders	£1	,,
Drapers	to £1 7s. 6d.	,,	Married couples	£65 to £75 per annum.	

I have, &c.,

A. B. C. BURKE,

Agent.

The Labour Agent, Cooma, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Cooma, 5 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1900 :—

1. Registrations of unemployed, nineteen.

2. Passes issued (including two and a half to a married woman, to enable her, with her children, to rejoin her husband at Bethungra), twenty and a half.

3. Refund of railway fare paid direct to this office, £3 7s.

4. Applications for assistance to proceed to work have been much fewer during the past year, and apparently work can be found for those seeking it, but I am informed that there is a good deal of poverty in this town and district.

5. Monaro is more a pastoral than an agricultural district, but every year more land is being cultivated, and owing to the favourable winter, ploughing operations will be brisk from this out.

6. The gold-mining industry is precarious, and the precious metal is patchy. For this reason, the gold-mines about Cooma and Cowra Creek are at present dull and stagnant. Under the Gold and Mineral Dredging Bill of 1899, some good river areas have been applied for, and, so far, the prospects about Kiandra and Gungarlin River are very good. With the introduction of more capital to work the reefs and river beds, I trust there will be a diminution in the number of the unemployed, and a larger circulation of money.

7. There are no factories in this district employing large numbers, but the trades usually found in country towns are all represented, and the current rates of wages are :—

Gold and copper miners	£2 2s. per week.	Carpenters	£2 2s. per week.
Contract labourers	£1 10s. to £2 per week.	Saddlers	£2 to £2 2s. per week.
Ordinary general labourers	£1 10s. per week.	Bush labourers, boundary riders, &c., from 12s. 6d. to £1 per week, with board and lodging.	
Blacksmiths	£2 ,,		

I have, &c.,
EDWARD GOMM,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Cootamundra, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Cootamundra, 6 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that for the year ending 30th ultimo, two names have been registered in the records of this office, and a railway pass was granted in each instance. There are practically no unemployed in this district. After several years of severe drought, good rains have fallen, and the country looks splendid. A little stir has taken place in mining matters around the locality known as Cullinga. I enclose a list showing the rates of wages.

Rates of Wages.

Grocers	£2 10s. to £3 per week.	Bakers	£1 15s. to £2 10s. per week.
Drapers	£2 10s. to £3 ,,	Slaughtermen	£1 15s. ,,
Barbers	£1 5s. to £2 10s. ,,	Labourers	£1 ,,
Blacksmiths	£2 5s. to £3 ,,	Farm hands	£1 to £1 15s. ,,
Painters	£2 10s. to £3 ,,	Plumbers	£2 to £3 ,,
Saddlers	£2 10s. to £3 3s. ,,	Carters	£1 10s. ,,
Collar-makers	£2 10s. to £3 3s. ,,	Carpenters	£2 10s. to £3 ,,
Butchers	£1 10s. ,,	Harness-makers	£2 10s. to £3 3s. ,,

I have, &c.,
LACHLAN W. BROUGHTON,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Dubbo, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Dubbo Branch, 2 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report as follows on transactions of this branch for the year ending 30th June, 1900 :—

Registration of Unemployed.—Only seven men registered their names at this office during the past twelve months, and they only did so with a view of obtaining railway passes.

Passes issued.—Seven passes issued.

Refunds.—£4 18s. 9d.

State of Labour Market.—No demand for labour here ; local supply sufficient. Informed that there are a good number of unemployed in the town and district.

Employers of Labour.—No advantage whatever has been taken of this branch.

Rates of Wages.—Farm hands, good, 15s. to £1 with rations ; day labourers, 5s. to 6s. per diem.

Town Industries.—Flour-milling, coach-building, saw-milling, brewing, wool-washing, cordial factories, chaff-cutting, vineyards, harness-making, brick-making, and lime burning—wages average 8s. per diem.

Remarks.—Scrub-cutting, ringbarking, timber-getting are done by contract. Wage earned varies a good deal. As far as I know, and from inquiries made, late rains have made no difference in the labour market.

I have, &c.,
R. T. MacNEVIN,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Forbes, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Forbes, 30 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report that during the year ending to-day no transactions of any kind have taken place in connection with this branch of the Labour Bureau.

The rate of wages paid in this district is the same now as has prevailed for some years past.

The district has within the last few months been visited by good rains, but this has not affected the labour market in any way, at least in so far as this branch of the Bureau is concerned.

As reported last year, employers never make use of the agency in obtaining employees.

I have, &c.,
W. BUTLER LUSK,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Grafton, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Grafton, 9 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the annual report as to the operations of the Grafton branch of the labour market for the year ending 30th June, 1900.

The work done during the year has been very little indeed, as only one person has applied to the branch for work, when his name was registered.

No employers have applied for labour.

There are very few unemployed in the district owing to private contracts, road work, and work in connection with the sugar-mill, which usually absorb all surplus labour.

Cane-cutting

Cane-cutting is done by contract at so much per ton, and the average rate of wage is from 20s. to 50s., with board and lodging. For private mills the cane is also cut by contract with a wage at from £2 to £3 per week and find themselves.

The Colonial Sugar Company employ during the season about 170 men at the mill and about 230 in the field, cutting and carting cane, giving from £2 to £3 with board and lodging. In the building line there are several private contracts, and at times there is difficulty to get tradesmen. The rate of wages to carpenters is 8s. per day; bricklayers, 10s.; plasterers, 10s.; painters, 8s.; plumbers, 8s.; and labourers, 6s. The Ramornie Meat Works is at present practically closed on account of scarcity of cattle, only having about twelve hands employed, but when in full swing there are about 150 employed. Ordinary labourers there get from 18s. to 25s. a week and a cooked ration; butchers make about £3 a week but no ration. The various branches in the works are let by contracts, viz., slaughtering, cutting-up, tinsmithing, and packing.

The Fresh Food and Ice Company employ a good many hands, and have a fair number of applicants for work on their books.

The rate of wages at the saw-mills is— circular sawyer, 8s. 4d. a day; machinist, 7s.; drayman, 6s.; and ordinary hands, 6s.

Mining is very quiet, only a few men prospecting.

The present outlook of the district for the coming spring is very encouraging, and bids fair to a prosperous season.

I have, &c.,
H. PERCIVAL,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Glen Innes, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Glen Innes, 2 July, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1900, hereto annexed.

I have, &c.,
F. BURNE,
Labour Agent.

ANNUAL Report by the Labour Agent at Glen Innes for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1900.

Number of registrations, nil.
Number of men obtaining passes, nil.
Number of men receiving miners' rights, nil.
Amounts received on account of railway fares, &c., nil.
Number of men obtaining employment through this branch, nil.
Unemployed in the district, nil.

There are no unemployed in this district with the exception of the usual number of swagmen travelling through, either to the Western or Coastal districts. The past twelve months has been an exceptionally good season; work has been carried on continuously on the farms, mines, &c., thereby absorbing all spare labour within the district.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the past twelve months has been sufficient to give a fair supply of grass for stock during the coming winter. Thirty inches of rain have been registered at the Post Office during the past twelve months.

New industries in the district, nil.

Industries in full work.

62 dairy farms.	1 gas-works.
3 saw-mills.	3 brick-works.
2 tanneries.	2 flour-mills.
2 wool scours.	2 saddlery establishments.
1 iron foundry.	1 chaff-cutting establishment.

Rates of Wages in District.

Carpenters	8s. per day.	Miners	7s. 6d. per day.
Labourers (ordinary)	6s. ,,	Blacksmiths	8s. ,,
,, (farm)	15s. per week and found.	Painters	8s. ,,
Butchers	40s. per week.	Drapers	50s. per week.
Station hands	12s. 6d. per week and found.	Bricklayers	9s. per day.
Tinsmiths	7s. to 8s. per day.	Stonemasons	9s. ,,
Carters	30s. per week.		

Inquiries by employers of labour, nil.

F. BURNE,
Labour Agent.

The Acting Labour Agent, Goulburn, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Goulburn, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th ultimo.

Thirteen persons registered with this branch during the past year, and employment was found for four; four railway passes were issued during the same period.

The current rates of wages are, I understand, as follows, viz.:—

Bootmakers	30s.	per week.	Millers	60s.	per week.
Carters	30s. to 40s.	,,	Miners	25s. to 40s.	,,
Cooks (men)	20s. to 40s.	,,	Shop assistants	20s. to 70s.	,,
Drovers	15s.	,,	Slaughtermen	25s.	,,
Labourers	30s.	,,	Wheelwrights	40s. to 50s.	,,

Owing

Owing to the recent excessive rain, work has been very slack amongst the labouring classes, but the prospects for the spring are very promising, and with the return of fine weather work should be obtained by most of those at present unemployed.

The prospect of obtaining work on the Goulburn to Crookwell railway has attracted a large number of men to Goulburn; but owing to the rain, work has been stopped, and consequently some hundreds of men are at present unemployed. Most of these men do not belong to this district, and probably, if the work is not carried on at present, will return to their homes.

It has been reported that work on the railway is not to be proceeded with for three months on account of the wet weather, but I have not been able to obtain definite information in regard to the matter.

The number of genuine unemployed belonging to this district would be less than 100.

There are no large manufactories in this district, and the principal industries are grazing, farming, and dairying.

There is some mining done in the outlying parts of the district, but very little close to Goulburn.

I have, &c.,
CECIL C. VINDIN,
Acting Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Hillston, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Hillston, 30 June, 1900.

In submitting my annual report for the year ended 30th of June, 1900, I have the honor to state that the assistance of this branch was not sought in any way, either by employers or would-be employees, and no transactions of any kind took place.

The industries are mainly pastoral and agricultural, wages ranging from 10s. to 20s. per week with rations, and the supply of labour is equal to the demand, whilst at the same time the district may fairly be said to be free of genuine unemployed.

In portions of the district, viz., Mount Hope, Mount Allen, and Gilgunnia, the mining industry is being steadily prosecuted, and there are indications that a great increase in this direction will shortly be manifested, owing to the purchase by wealthy syndicates of some of the best properties, the development of which has been retarded in the past through want of capital. If these anticipations are realised a great impetus will be given to the whole district; and with the assistance of good seasons (of which there is every appearance) and railway extension, claims for which are being energetically urged, Hillston and its surrounding country and towns should speedily attain that importance and prosperity to which, from position and natural resources, they are justly entitled.

In conclusion, I may state that the drought which has ruled in this part of the Colony for so many consecutive years has now entirely broken, the rainfall for this year so far having been 10·4 inches as against 9·57 inches for the whole of last year. The country in consequence presents a beautiful appearance, both feed and water being in abundance; whilst, on account of the shortage of stock through the recent heavy losses, the land will have a fair chance, by reason of the practical impossibility of over-stocking, to thoroughly recover from the bad effects of the past five or six years.

I have, &c.,
W. LION. VOLCKMAN,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Hay, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Hay Branch, 6 July, 1900.

During the year ending 30th June last there were no applications for employment or for labour, nor were there any refunds on account of railway fares, &c., advanced.

This pastoral district has suffered severely from the drought—at last, fortunately, broken up. The heavy losses in sheep have lessened the demand for shearers and rouseabouts, and the district will not reach its normal state in this respect for at least a couple of years. Ordinary station hands have in some cases suffered reduction of wages, and some have necessarily been dispensed with, but good seasons will soon remedy this.

No new industries have started, nor anything to increase the demand for men. There are very few resident labourers out of employment.

Rates of Wages.

Blacksmiths	8s. to 9s. per day.	Gardeners	20s. to 30s. per week.
,, strikers	25s. to 30s. per week.	Cooks	15s. to 30s. ,,
Wheelwrights	8s. to 9s. per day.	Horse-drivers	15s. to 30s. ,,
Bricklayers	10s. per day.	Ordinary labourers	6s. to 7s. per day.
Carpenters	10s. ,,		

I have, &c.,
J. BURNETT,
Agent at Hay.

The Labour Agent, Junee, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Junee, 31 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending the 30th June, 1900.

Only one person was registered for labour during the year, a pass having been granted him to Forbes, where he obtained work.

During the first eight months of the year work was very slack owing to the drought, but during the last three or four months, since the rain, the local industries have become brisker.

After

After a lapse of two years mining has become brisker also.

Last shearing was a failure, there being so few sheep to shear.

There were no unemployed in the district during the year, and no demand for labour.

The local industries are wool and wheat growing, mining, iron foundries, agricultural machinists, soap-works, builders, road contractors, tank-sinking, brickmaking, and monumental masons.

The rate of wages for the year were as follows:—

Blacksmiths	7s. to 12s. per day.	Gardeners	15s. to 20s. per week and keep.
Boilermakers	11s. to 12s. ,,	Generally usefuls	15s. to 20s. ,, ,,
Carpenters	8s. to 10s. ,,	Grocers	35s. to 50s. ,,
Butchers	20s. to 25s. per week.	Grooms	20s. to 25s. ,, and keep.
Bootmakers	30s. to 40s. ,,	Hairdressers	40s. to 45s. ,, or 25s. and keep.
Brickmakers	40s. ,,	Ironmoulders	7s. to 10s. per day.
Cooks	15s. to 20s. ,,	Miners (gold)	40s. to 45s. per week, or 7s. per shift.
Drapers	50s. ,,	Shearers	17s. to 20s. per 100.
Engine-drivers	£1 to £2 per week.	Ploughmen—	
Engineers (mechanical)	8s. to 10s. per day.	1st class	20s. to 25s. per week and keep.
Farm hands	£1 to £1 5s. per week and keep.	2nd ,,	10s. to 15s. ,, ,,

I have, &c.,
K. THEO. GARLAND,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Jerilderie, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Labour Bureau, Jerilderie Branch, 2 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that no business of any kind was transacted at this branch during the year ending 30th June, 1900.

No inquiries were made by either employers or persons seeking employment.

There are very few unemployed in this district.

The industries are the pastoral and agricultural for the most part.

It is only at shearing and harvest time that extra labour is required, which is fully supplied from Victoria.

The rate of wages obtaining in this district are: Station hands, 15s. to 20s.; farm labourers, 15s. to 25s. per week, with board.

I have, &c.,
JOHN CURRY,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Kempsey, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Court-house, Kempsey, 2 July, 1900.

I have the honor to hand you herewith my Annual Report for year ending 30th June, 1900, and beg to report that, as far as this office is concerned, no business of any kind whatever has been transacted, nor have any inquiries been made by employers or employees; indeed, neither the persons concerned nor the general public appear to take the slightest interest in the local Labour Bureau, and I very much doubt whether nine-tenths of the public are aware of its existence. I have made inquiries, as usual, from different employers of labour, and they report no difficulty in obtaining locally any casual extra labour required.

The district is in a fairly prosperous state, and no new industries of moment have been started. The new tin find at Canai is too far away to materially affect the local labour, though I hear there are a good many Kempsey miners there.

The Kempsey bridge has been completed, and is in use. Cessation of the work did not affect local labour, as the men were mainly permanent hands.

There has been no change in the rates of wages obtaining locally.

I have, &c.,
HERBERT PHILLIPS,
Government Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Lithgow, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Department of Labour and Industry, Lithgow, 16 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of this branch for the year ending 30th June last.

During such period 31 names were registered, and unemployed persons, to the number of 29, were granted railway passes to enable them to proceed to, and search for, employment.

There is no demand for labour here at present, and the unemployed number about 50. The employers do not utilise this branch for obtaining the services of men; they, apparently, experience no difficulty in obtaining workmen whenever there is a demand for labour. The operations of this branch are chiefly confined to applications by men who are in pecuniary circumstances, and are desirous of obtaining employment in other districts, as will be gleaned from the fact that the whole of the applicants registered during the past twelve months applied for passes—29 of them being granted, and 2 refused.

The coal mines have been working only a little better than half-time during the year, providing employment for about 300 men; and for a period of about three months, at the beginning of the twelve months just passed, a number of them were closed on account of the miners' strike.

The

The ironworks and copper-smelting works have been working full time during the whole period, utilising the services of over 500 hands. The brickmaking, coke, and other works employ about 120 men; the woollen mills at Cooerwell are the means of providing work for about 30 men, and 20 women, girls, and boys; and the two breweries afford occupation for about fifteen men and boys.

Since January last, there has been a copious rainfall here, and the outlook is far more promising than at this time last year; but the prospects of this district are not so materially affected by the rain as in other parts of the Colony, the holdings being mostly too small for grazing purposes, and in the winter the cold is too intense to allow a sumptuous growth of fodder for stock.

The current rates of wages is this district are as follows:—Smelters, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per day; labourers, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; bricklayers, 9s.; blacksmiths, 8s.; engineers and engine-drivers, 9s.; carpenters, 8s.; weavers, 22s. 6d. to 35s. per week at piece work; and coal-miners, 1s. 4½d. hewing rate, everything weighed, 1s. 9d. per ton for clean forked coal, and 1s. 3d. per hour when not weighed.

No refunds were paid into this office during the past year.

I have, &c.,
J. H. HASSALL,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Lismore, to the Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Lismore, 3 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report for the year ended 30th June last. I have written to all the large employers of labour in the district, asking for information to enable me to give accurate details as to the progress of this district, but up to the present I have only been favoured with two replies, and consequently I am unable to give as complete a report as intended; however, should answers come in during the week I shall forward them as an addenda, and should they reach you in time they could be published herewith.

So far as the real work of the Labour Bureau is concerned, there is really no necessity for a branch here, as, notwithstanding the notice exhibited at the office calling attention to the Bureau, I am never asked by either employers or those seeking employment as to any particulars concerning labour. I have only registered one man during the year, and that was in connection with an application for assistance by railway to the Tweed. My monthly reports are chiefly confined to weather details, and the reiteration of the statement that the district continues to improve. The past summer has been an exceptionally dry one, the rainfall being much below the average; but during the past three months the supply has been good with warm days, resulting in splendid crops all round. Frosts are just beginning to make an appearance. Dr. Bernstein, who keeps a record of the rainfall here, informs me that for the year it has been 61·84 inches.

The cane-growing industry does not appear to be as extensively prosecuted as in past years, as an evidence of which it is generally stated that the Sugar Mills Company at Rous are disposing of their property with a view to a discontinuance of operations. Crushing is to begin there this week, and at Broadwater Mills also. The large number of Hindoos formerly to be seen travelling about in gangs are not nearly so much in evidence, and many fields formerly covered with cane are now being devoted to grasses.

Dairying, with which is associated bacon-curing, is the principal industry of the Richmond River now, there being constantly a demand for farms at good prices; as high as £28 per acre was paid this week for farm property at Rous. Additional creameries are being erected in the district, and though, in consequence of the winter, the milk supply has fallen off, there continues to be satisfactory returns. The following statistics were specially compiled in April last in connection with the Federal Electoral Districts Committee, and will serve to show the vastness of the operations:—

Comparison showing Returns in 1895, *also in* 1900.

	1895.	1900.	Increase.
Population...	25,843	31,384	5,541
Land under cultivation ...	7,280 acres.	91,632 acres	84,352 acres.
Milking cows	6,777	57,333	50,557
Registered dairies	200	710	510
Population of the municipal district of Lismore	3,300	4,100	800

Productions of Districts for 1899.

Sugar	£350,000
Butter, 3,000 at £90	270,000
Fat stock	150,000
Timber, estimated	60,000
Maize	55,000
Pigs, 20,000 at 30s...	30,000
Eggs...	20,000
Bacon	16,000
Horses, estimated	10,000
Sundries—such as potatoes, cheese, fish, oysters, fruit, &c. (say)	10,000
	£971,000

Timbers still standing, not including hardwood, are valued at five million pounds sterling.

Messrs. Hicks & Co. inform me that, in connection with their bacon factory at Lismore, the weekly output represents about 8½ tons of bacon, the pig market having increased fully 50 per cent. during the past three years; and the demand continues to be equal to the supply owing to the splendid outlet in Western Australia, where a large percentage of the bacon is exported.

Some

Some valuable tracts of land are to be thrown open shortly in this district as homestead selections, all of which will be eagerly taken up for dairying purposes, judging by the inquiries being made. The timber trade seems to be largely on the increase; the saw mills at present at work having added considerably to their plant, and are kept constantly employed, whilst another large mill is about being started close to Lismore. The building trade is another very lively business at present; for, standing on the hills overlooking Lismore, it is wonderful how many new buildings are to be seen in course of erection. The streets are being rapidly filled up with handsome cottages, whilst in the main business part improvements are being extensively carried out. Our post office clock tower has just been completed, and the clock-chimes vie with those of the G.P.O. in tone, and are quite a feature in the city.

The roads throughout the district, under Mr. Superintendent Fitzread's management, are being rapidly formed; and soon it will be difficult to find an impassable mile. During the year some tenders were let in connection with the roads surrounding Lismore.

It is generally considered certain that before long the railway will be extended to Casino, which will mean further progress all round.

The new telephone exchange, embracing the towns of Lismore, Casino, Ballina, and Coraki, is about being opened, there being over 100 subscribers in Lismore alone; this will be a great boon to the business people of the district.

Coming to the labour conditions, I am informed by all parties that there are no signs of any unemployed in the district, whilst there seems to be no difficulty in getting the necessary hands in all branches.

The rates of wages ruling at present are as follows:—Engineers, fitters, and engine-drivers, 27s. to 60s. per week; firemen, 27s. 6d. to 35s. per week and found; carpenters and blacksmiths, 9s. per day; bricklayers, masons, &c., 8s. per day; painters, from 6s. to 8s. per day; the average earnings of the cane-cutters is about 7s. per day; bullock-team and drivers, 15s. per day; ordinary labourers, working for contractors, get from 5s. to 7s. per day and found; farm labourers, 15s. to 25s. per week and found.

In conclusion I attach the annual return of the Lismore police patrol district for the year 1900, kindly supplied by the police authorities, which is a fair indication of the business being carried on all over the Richmond River District.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW T. COCHRANE

C.P.S. and Labour Agent.

Lismore Police Station, 1 July, 1900.

THE following is a list of the manufactories within the Lismore patrol district at the present time, viz.:—20 creameries, 2 butter factories, 1 bacon factory, 1 tannery, 1 furniture warehouse, 1 ice works, 2 confectionery factories, 1 joinery, 1 gas-works, 3 aerated water factories, 3 printing offices, 1 iron foundry, 4 saw mills, 5 tailoring establishments, 3 saddle and harness makers, 3 coach builders, 3 tinsmiths, 1 agricultural implement factory, 3 boot and shoe making establishments, 4 dressmaking establishments, 1 stone-crusher, 1 waterworks.

The population within the same area is Europeans, 8,197; aliens, 85; Chinese, 16.

The Labour Agent, Mudgee, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Mudgee, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith the Annual Report of this branch for the year ending 30th June last The operations have been very small, two railway passes being issued, and one refund of £1 5s. received, which was due to your office. There have been no applications for labour by employers or for work by employees, and the supply of unskilled labour is locally ample to meet all requirements in this district. Practically, there are no unemployed who reside in the district, and the managers of the various dairy-factories state there is no difficulty in obtaining any labour the companies require.

During the past twelve months the rainfall has been over the average, and on the whole the graziers have very little to complain of, as the increased price of wool and stock has largely compensated for any other losses. The principal industries are mining, grazing, and farming. With regard to the former, the usual number of miners are employed, and at various centres small rushes have taken place, and the Mining on Private Property Act has been availed of to a great extent. Gold seems very hard to get; yet there are about 1,500 men in this district earning "tucker," principally on alluvial claims. The Warden is now holding inquiries in dredging leases, and some of them are expected to give good results. The graziers have done well all through, though, at one time, water was scarce amongst some of the smaller holdings, and for some time past this district has greatly benefited from the results of the disastrous droughts experienced in other parts of the Colony; witness the high price realised for wool and the stock sold, and at time of writing live-stock are bringing very high prices. The farming community is now busy ploughing. During the past year the returns were small; a great part of the maize-crop did not reach maturity; and the small price received for wheat did not nearly compensate for the labour expended, although increased areas were cultivated. For the past month or more rain has fallen continuously, and, with cloudy weather, no frosts have been experienced, the result being that the fruit-trees are commencing to bud; and as the winter may be said to be only half over in this district, it is hoped a few frosts will come and nip them back again, otherwise we may expect a repetition of the 1898 frost, which killed nearly all the fruit in this district. The outlook all round is good, and, with federation accomplished, the markets of the colonies should be open to our farmers, &c., who are very favourably situated as regards rainfall and climate.

I have, &c.,

D. G. McDOUGALL,

Labour Agent.

The

The Labour Agent, Molong, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Molong Branch, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that during the year ended 30th June, 1900, no applications, either by employers or by persons seeking employment, have been made at this office. This is the third year this report has been furnished.

No entries have been made in the Labour Register since the establishment of the branch. The only work performed during the year has been the furnishing each month of the usual nil returns.

The prevailing rate of wage for the class of labour usually employed in this district, namely, farm and station hands, is from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per week, with rations.

I have, &c.,
F. S. MURRAY,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, East Maitland, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, East Maitland, 3 July, 1900.

During the past year twenty-three persons seeking employment have registered their names at this office. In each case application was made for a railway-pass, and twenty-one passes were issued.

I must call your attention to the number of men who obtain tickets, evidently without the slightest intention of refunding the cost of same, inasmuch as they never proceed to the party whose name they give as their intended employer.

Beyond a few Government contracts there is absolutely nothing doing in this district.

The Hunter is purely a farming district, farm labourers receiving from 10s. to 12s. per week.

The rate of wages is as follows :—Ordinary labourers, 5s. per day; miners, 8s. per day; carpenters, 7s. 6d. per day; farm labourers, 9s. to 12s. per week.

I have, &c.,
H. L. HORNIMAN,
Agent.

Unemployed Summary for Year ending 30 June, 1900.

Number registered, 23; married, 8; single, 15; number of persons dependent, 26. Cause of failure to get work :—Slackness of trade, 21; sickness, 2. Where from—Queensland, 1; country districts of New South Wales (north), 18; (south), 4. Number sent to private employment, 21.

Classification of Trades registered during period 1 July, 1899, to 30 June, 1900.

1, miller; 2, blacksmith; 3, carpenter; 4, labourer; 5, labourer; 6, painter; 7, labourer; 8, handy-man; 8, blacksmith; 10, mason; 11, groom; 12, labourer; 13, miner; 14, tinsmith; 15, butcher; 16, engineer; 17, engine-driver; 18, shearer; 19, farm labourer; 20, tinsmith; 21, station manager; 22, cook; 23, station hand.

The Labour Agent, Moree, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Moree, 5 July, 1900.

In attempting to give a review of the proceedings in the local labour world, during the past year, I am met at the outset by the difficulty of having very scant material upon which to work. In self-contained districts (in a labour sense) such as this, one year passes in very much the same way as another; and, in the absence of any demand for labour on the part of the capitalists, or for employment on the part of the workers, little is left on which to comment.

The Railway works (Moree to Inverell line) which, twelve months ago, were being carried on comparatively close to this town, have now been removed to the vicinity of Warialda, the first section of the line (35 miles,) being completed and open for traffic. This fact does away with about the only opening for unskilled labour which was available, and any influx of this class of worker, at the present time, would probably prove disastrous to the individuals concerned.

The recent beneficent rains have assured a good season to those engaged in pastoral industries, and in due time, no doubt, the country labouring class will correspondingly benefit; but a considerable period must elapse before the heavy losses in the past drought are overtaken.

The building trade in the town and district is progressive; but it is doubtful whether the carpenters and joiners at present on the spot are not sufficient for all probable calls upon this industry; in fact, in my opinion, this is the case, and I could not recommend any strangers in this branch of trade to come to this part of the country, unless they have certain work promised them to begin with.

I have to report that the work of the Moree Branch has only been of a routine character during the past year. No entries have been made in the Registers, and, so far as I am aware, no applications for workmen have been received.

The Schedule herewith, represents the average rate of wages during the past year; but unfortunately, there has been no demand for men at the rates mentioned. The district, however, I am pleased to say, has been singularly free from unemployed during the period embraced by this Report.

I have, &c.,
C. H. GALE, P.M.,
Acting as Labour Agent.

Average

Average rate of wages paid in the Moree District during the year ending 30th June, 1900.

	£	s.	d.	
Station clerks..	50	0	0	per annum and rations.
Do boys	13	0	0	do do
Farm labourers	50	0	0	do do
General do	50	0	0	do do
Domestic servants...	26	0	0	do do
Printers	2	10	0	per week.
Editor of Paper.....	3	5	0	do
Compositors	1	15	0	do
Carpenters	0	9	0	per day.
Painters	0	10	3	do
Bricklayers.....	0	11	0	do

	£	s.	d.	
Hotel grooms	1	5	0	per week.
Shoeblacks	1	0	0	do
Hotel cooks	1	10	0	do
Boundary riders	50	0	0	per annum and rations.
Drapers	2	10	0	per week.
Horse-drivers.....	1	5	0	do
Grooms on stations..	50	0	4	per annum and rations.
Fencers	1	10	0	per week.
Gardeners	1	5	0	do
Station hands.....	1	0	0	do

The Labour Agent, Muswellbrook, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Muswellbrook Branch, July, 1900

I do myself the honor to report that during the year just ended only one registration has been made at this office, and one railway pass issued, viz., 11/1/1900, Roger Ingham, pass to Tamworth, to employment.

During the period under notice, there has not been any lack of employment in this district, and the only unemployed to be seen are tramps passing through the town.

There is nothing to report as regards wages, &c.

The weather for the first few months of the year was very severe indeed, the want of rain being very severely felt; but the welcome change came, and such a fall of rain has not been known here for many years past, amounting as it did to 28·61 inches from July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900. The outlook is better than it has been for some years past.

I have, &c.,

J. J. KINGSMILL, C.P.S.,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Newcastle, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, The Court-house, Newcastle, 20 August, 1900.

I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report of the business transactions of the Newcastle Branch of the Government Labour Bureau, and the state of the labour market in the district, for the year ended 30th June last.

The number of persons registered and assisted during the year was 278, of whom 177 were married and 101 single. The causes of their being out of employment were stated to be as follows, viz. :—Sickness, 2; and slackness of trade, 267. The number of persons dependent upon them was 708. Thirty-nine were sent to private employment, and 115 to Government works.

The trades of the persons registered were:—1 baker, 2 blacksmiths, 1 bootmaker, 2 butchers, 1 canvasser, 2 carpenters, 1 clerk, 1 cook, 1 coachbuilder, 1 coaltrimmer, 1 commission agent, 1 dairyman, 2 domestics, 1 drover, 2 engine-drivers, 1 engineer, 2 farm labourers, 3 firemen, 1 fettler, 2 gardeners, 1 jockey, 205 labourers, 36 miners, 1 plasterer, 1 plate layer, 1 printer, 1 railway navvy, 1 stoker, 1 shiftman, 1 telegraphist, and 1 wheeler.

There was a larger number of persons registered and assisted during the past year than in any previous year. This was on account of the employment afforded by the work of the construction of the two extensions of the Government tramways to Adamstown and Waratah respectively, the whole of the labourers for which have been engaged through the local branch of the Bureau on and since the occasion when you attended on the ground at Broadmeadow with Mr. P. W. Shaw, the engineer in charge of the work, and myself, for the purpose of ballotting the men to be employed at the start. 109 pick and shovel men, and six carters, using their horses and carts, have thus been provided with employment for several months, and many of them are still so employed.

In the months of October and November last, when it was reported that 200 men were likely to be required on the railway construction works, Rock to Lockhart and Koorawatha to Grenfell, 300 men gave in their names as willing to proceed to those works. Some of them were men who had been out of work for a considerable time, others were only employed part of their time and hoped to better themselves by securing more permanent employment. There is, however, at the present, and there has been for several months past, plenty of work at fairly remunerative wages for every man in the district who is able and willing to work. For skilled workmen there is an evident demand, in almost every branch of trade; and with the employment of further skilled workmen, the work for ordinary labourers will be increased.

The

The city and district of Newcastle were never, it is safe to say, in a more prosperous condition than now; and it is satisfactory to note that the recent dispute between the colliery proprietors and the miners has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned without resorting to the disastrous expedient of a strike.

The consequences of any stoppage of work just now would be very injurious to the Colony, and more especially to the people of Newcastle. They would also have a far-reaching effect on the world outside, as can easily be imagined when it is seen that there are upwards of 120 large ships now in the port awaiting cargoes of coal, and the harbour is becoming daily more crowded, notwithstanding that the twelve hydraulic and three steam cranes, and the several shoots, are kept busy day and night loading coal to the ships at the rate of from 75,000 to 80,000 tons per week. The forest of tall masts to be seen as the ships lie two, three, and even four deep, along the various wharves, and at the several moorings, indicates a large and ever-increasing trade in Newcastle coal.

From the accompanying Schedules it will be seen that there have been 1,368 deep-sea ships, of the tonnage of 1,879,188 tons, employing 41,452 seamen; and 2,714 coasting vessels, of the tonnage of 663,807 tons, employing 2,446 seamen, making a total of 4,082 ships of 2,542,995 tons, employing 65,913 seamen, in addition to the 14,556 persons employed on shore; in all, a grand total of 80,469 persons employed in connection with the trade of the port and district.

Much satisfaction having been expressed at the nature and extent of the information contained in my previous reports, some of which information had never previously been published in similar form, I have had the various Schedules, and other details of the labour employed, carefully revised and added to. I have also endeavoured to show, to some extent, the cost of living, including house rent, to the labouring classes, from which, I think, it will readily be seen that the population generally is in a happy and prosperous condition, and that there is a wide field opening for the employment of labourers of all kinds in the near future, in the district in which the coal-fields are so valuable and inexhaustible. Trade in this and every other branch is certain to be largely enhanced by the now accomplished federation of the Australian Colonies.

The following Schedule will show the number of persons employed and unemployed in the various trades and callings, and the ruling rates of wages therein, namely:—

Class of Employment.	Rates of Wages.	Employed	Unemployed.
Wharf labourers	1s. per hour	85	.....
Carpenters	9s. to 10s. per day	350	.....
Bricklayers	9s. to 10s. ,,	60	.....
Plasterers	9s. ,,	40	10
Shop assistants	35s. per week	510	30
Carters	35s. ,,	570	20
Miners	2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per ton hewing rate*	6,632	.....
Joiners	9s. to 10s. per day	75	.....
Bricklayers' labourers	8s. ,,	60	10
Printers	8s. ,,	70	10
Stonemasons	9s. to 10s. ,,	70	.....
Clerks	35s. per week	600	70
Plumbers	9s. to 10s. per day	75	.....
Butchers	25s. per week and keep	180	10
Bakers	12s. per day	25	5
Licensed watermen	About £3 per week	18	.....
Labourers	6s. to 7s. per day	560	20
Coal-trimmers	1s. 3d. per hour, average about £2 10s. per week.	200	.....
Blacksmiths	1s. 2d. per hour	200	.....
Wheelwrights	10s. per day	25	.....
Ironmoulders	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per hour	50	.....
Tailors	£2 10s. per week	200	.....
Bootmakers	£2 10s. ,,	120	.....
Crane employees	By contract	81	.....
Seamen engaged at port	See schedule	4,000	.....
Seamen on ships trading to port	,,	66,253	.....
	Totals	80,469	195

* The miners' earnings, when in full work, average from 9s. to 11s. per day. The hewing rate is to be increased to 3s. 4d. per ton on 1st Septembe next, and to 3s. 10d. per ton on the 1st January next, at which date the selling price of coal is to be raised to 10s. per ton.

The following are particulars relating to seamen employed on ships, and the shipping generally of the port, for the year under consideration, viz.:—

Class of Vessel.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Seamen employed.
		tons.	
Deep-sea traders	1,368	1,879,188	41,452
Coasting vessels	2,714	663,807	24,416
Government steamers	10	400	.....
Dredges	7	.....	.....
Punts (dredge)	10	17,500	128
Rock-smasher	1	.....	.....
Tug-boats	18	1,491	116
Harbour and river steamers	36	721	96
	4,164	2,563,206	66,253

Schedule of the different rates of pay to seamen employed on ships passing through the port during the same period :—

	Foreign-going Sailing Vessels.	Intercolonial Sailing Vessels.
Chief Officer	£7 to £8 per month.	£8 per month.
2nd Officer	£4 10s. to £5 per month.	£6 ,,
Carpenter	£5 per month.	
Sailmaker	£4 ,,	
A.B.	£3 10s. per month.	£4 per month.
Ordinary Seaman	£2 5s. to £2 10s. per month.	£2 ,,
Cook	£4 per month.	£6 10s. to £7 per month.
Steward	£5 ,,	

	Foreign-going Steamers.	Intercolonial Steamers.
Chief Mate	£11 per month.	£15 per month.
2nd Mate	£7 ,,	£12 ,,
3rd Mate	.....	£10 ,,
Carpenter	£6 10s. per month.	£9 ,,
Boatswain and Lamps	£5 ,,	£7 10s. ,,
Lamps and A.B.	.....	£6 10s. ,,
A.B.	£4 10s. per month.	
Ordinary Seaman	£2 ,,	£2 10s. ,,
Chief Engineer	£16 ,,	£22 ,,
2nd Engineer	£12 ,,	£17 ,,
3rd Engineer	£8 ,,	£14 ,,
4th Engineer	£7 ,,	
Firemen	.....	£8 10s. ,,
Donkeyman	£5 10s. per month.	£9 10s. ,,
Fireman and Trimmer	£4 10s. ,,	
Trimmer	.....	£6 10s. ,,
Chief Steward	£6 to £6 10s. per month.	£8 ,,
2nd Steward	.....	£3 ,,
Mess-room Steward	£2 per month.	
Chief Cook	£5 to £5 10s. per month.	£8 ,,
2nd Cook	£2 per month.	£3 ,,

The chief and most important industry of the district is, of course, coal-mining; and I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Coal-mines for a copy of his last Annual Report, from which I have gathered the following figures :—

The number of collieries in the Northern district in 1899 was 58 ; number of persons employed therein was 7,815 ; quantity of coal raised was 3,259,708 tons ; value of coal raised in the year, £1,005,420 ; the coke returns for 1899 amounted to 43,912 tons ; value (at ovens), £44,651.

Export of coal to foreign and intercolonial ports, 2,478,397 tons, of the value of £882,857. Total value of exports, inclusive of coal to foreign and intercolonial ports, £1,598,825, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to £111,129.

The managers of some of the principal collieries have been good enough to supply the following particulars in regard to the working of their respective mines :—

Name of Colliery.	Number of men employed.	Remarks.
Bore-hole	90	Rate of wages when working, 10s. 3¼d. per day.
Sea-pit	548	Rate of wages when working, 9s. per day.
Waratah	254	
Hetton	438	
Wickham and Bullock Island.	270	
Wallsend	610	
Co-operative	403	
Mary Vale	49	
Elmore	69	
Minmi Mine	774	
Lambton	160	
West Wallsend	311	Last fortnightly pay for these mines totalled £4,900.
Seaham	322	
Killingworth	140	
Pacific	175	
Northern Extended	103	
Teralba	12	
Rhondda	33	
Fassifern	18	
Glebe	801	
Dudley	300	
Burwood	350	
Durham	50	
Stockton	350	

Nearly all the pits are working full time, and there is a great scarcity of miners ; in some instances, as many as 200 more hands could be profitably employed.

Of the other industries of the district, in the iron trade ; the "Soho foundry," at Carrington, employs 97 hands ; Barkley's iron foundry, at Hamilton, employs 26 hands ; Rodger's engineering works, Newcastle, employ 30 hands ; R. Gibson, iron founder, employs 25 hands ; Doninan and Coy.'s foundry (late Hudson Brothers), at Wickham, employs 45 hands ; Robbins, engineer and brass founders, employ 9 hands ; Hammerton, shipsmith, employs 5 hands In all of these establishments trade is reported to be very brisk, and that more good fitters, blacksmiths, turners, and ironmoulders are required.

In the coachbuilders' trade, Proctor's coach factory, at Wickham, employs 12 hands ; Gilbert's coach factory, in Hunter-street West, employs 18 hands ; Wade and O'Connor, coachbuilders, Newcastle, employs 7 hands ; Rees & Sons, employ 7 hands, and trade is reported to be good.

Saw-mills.—Armstrong and Royce, at Wickham, employ 15 hands ; John Ash and Sons, Newcastle, employ 12 hands ; Ellis & Co. employ 9 hands, and Breckenridge and Sons, large timber yards at Hunter-street West, in all of which trade is good.

Building trade.—B. Pearce, builder at Hamilton, employs 40 hands ; A. Cook, Newcastle, employs 15 hands ; Patey and Wilson, Newcastle, employs 8 men. Trade is very brisk, and there is a scarcity of good carpenters.

Boot trade.—The Associated Boot Company, Newcastle, employs 25 hands ; Pike's boot factory, Newcastle, employs 16 hands, turning out 250 pairs of boots weekly. This trade is said never to have been better in the experience of the local manufacturers in the district.

Ship building.—Peter Callen, at Stockton, employs 23 hands ; M. A. and H. Callen, employs 6 men, and trade is to be good.

Brickmaking.

Brickmaking.—Merewether brickyards employ 30 hands; Adamstown brickyards employ 20 hands; Waratah brickyards employ 9 hands; Wallsend brickworks employ 10 hands, trade being very brisk at each of them.

The Newcastle Gas and Coke Company's Works employ 48 hands, and produced during the years 72,921,000 cubic feet of gas, 5,090 tons of coke, and 87,640 gallons of tar. The gas main has been recently extended to Merewether, thus employing an additional 28 hands for several months.

The Pacific Coke Company and the Co-operative Coke Company, at Wallsend, employ between them 40 hands; The English, Scottish, and Australian Copper Company, at Waratah, employ 35 hands. Trade is brisk and suitable labour is in demand.

The New South Wales Aerated Water Company employ 23 hands in the winter months, and 30 to 35 in summer time.

The Strand Meat Preserving Company's Works employ 9 hands. Trade is brisk.

The Slaughter Yards, at Waratah employ 29 hands; and during the year there were slaughtered at the yard 9,928 head of cattle, 600 calves, 47,572 sheep, 2,081 lambs, and 4,772 pigs.

Coghlan's cooperage works, at Wickham, employ 7 hands; Russell's stone crushing plant at the Queen's Wharf, employs 12 hands; Ireland's condiment factory employs 18 hands. Trade is very good and has increased by 30 per cent. during the last half year.

A. F. Moore's cordial factory employs 9 men; Ireland's creamery employs 18 hands, with an output of 919,750 lb. of butter for the year; Newcastle laundry, employs 24 hands.

Arnott's well known extensive biscuit factory at Newcastle, employs 550 hands, and the proprietors are now building a new oven which will afford employment to an additional 30 hands, at a very brisk trade.

Dark's refrigerating works, at Honeysuckle Point, employs 6 permanent hands and 3 casual hands. At these works a new boiler is being erected with a view to extending the business.

Davies' lolly factory employs 8 hands, and new machinery is being erected at the cost of £600.

Public Works (Construction Branch).—A new boat harbour off Scott-street, is being constructed, by which 39 hands are employed. A loop line is being laid at Broadmeadow, employing 19 hands. There is also a siding being put in at Bullock Island, on which 41 men are employed, and another siding at Hamilton. The tramway extensions at Adamstown and Waratah, as already mentioned, have given employment to 115 of the local unemployed.

Roads and Bridges.—During the year 71 contracts were let, costing £6,276, and employing 400 men; 5 miles of road were constructed; 7 miles cleared; 2 miles formed only; 6 miles drained. The number of permanent hands employed in this work was 12, and the temporary hands 15, the total expenditure being £12,555.

Works in progress.—A large bridge over Styx Creek; cutting down the road at Rugby Hill. The number of men likely to be employed on these works will be 80. A large bridge is in course of construction to Bullock Island, at a cost of about £4,500, and employing 62 men and 12 horses and drays.

Harbours and Rivers.—There are 330 men employed on the drainage works in the district, and in a general construction of harbour improvements, including the breakwater; and probably storm-water channels at Adamstown, New Lambton, and Waratah, will be completed during the coming year, as well as the work of the protection of the invert of the main channel, which will entail a cost of about £7,000 in all.

Smelting Works.—It is stated that large smelting works are about to be established in the district, and the old works at Port Waratah will probably be again started very shortly.

New Collieries.—A commencement is likely to be made during the ensuing year at the work of developing the Richmond Vale Mine. A bill has recently been passed through Parliament authorising the construction of a railway to connect the pit with the trunk line near Hexham. The coal from this mine will, of course, come to Newcastle to be shipped.

The Rhondda Colliery is being opened up in anticipation of the completion of a railway, 3½ miles in length, to connect with the Government line. About 150 men will be employed on the construction of that railway, and when it is completed the Company expect immediately to put on 200 men at the mine, and afterwards to employ 400. The seam of coal is said to be 12 feet in thickness, and very easily worked.

The Sulphide Corporation Works, Cockle Creek.—The manager of these works, Mr. A. E. Savage, has very kindly supplied the following information with regard their operations. He says that during the past twelve months 31,528 tons of ore from the Corporation's Broken Hill Mine were treated, besides 9,790 tons of ore which they purchased from other mines. The bullion produced was 17,537 tons, containing 14,671 oz. of gold, 1,045,237 oz. silver, in addition to the lead. The approximate value of bullion is about £20 per ton. There was produced, in addition to this, copper matte containing 894 oz. gold, 11,825 oz. silver, and 254 tons copper.

During the year the Corporation has erected plant for the treatment of copper ore, and it is now regularly receiving this material from the different Colonies for reduction. The average number of men employed has been 350, of which 300 may be considered permanent, and 50 casual hands; these figures relate to the Cockle Greek Works only. The rates of pay received are as follows, viz., smelter hands, 8s. to 6s. 6d. per day; roaster hands, 7s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day; fitters and engine-drivers, 11s. to 8s. per day; carpenters, 9s.; bricklayers, 10s.; railway maintenance men, 8s.; skilled labourers, 8s. to 7s. per day; general labourers, 6s. 6d. per day; youths and boys, 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

Municipal Works.—From the last published accounts of the Newcastle City Council, a copy of which has been kindly supplied to me by Mr. E. S. Holland, J.P., Town Clerk, I find that the expenditure in the city for labour, materials, and the general maintenance and repair of the streets, public recreation reserves, public baths, and sea-bathing places, electric lighting, &c., has been £17,233, and the estimated expenditure for the current year for similar purposes is £17,548. The Council has at present in its employ 12 men at 8s. per day; 6, at 7s. 6d. per day; 1, at 7s. per day; 1, at 3s. 10d. per day, including 1 mechanic, 1 mason, 1 carpenter, 1 gardener, 1 quarryman, 1 pavier, 2 drainers, 12 ordinary labourers. In addition to these, the Council employs at the Electric Lighting Station the manager at £5 per week, 1 driver, 1 fireman, and a line repairer at £2 10s. per week each; 1 labourer at £2 8s.; and 1 engine-cleaner at £2 2s. per week.

There are also 116 licensed drivers of public vehicles, including 33 omnibuses, 17 cabs, and 36 spring-vans, within the city.

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The suburban municipalities are those of Wickham, Hamilton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg, Adamstown, Stockton, Waratah, Lambton, and New Lambton. All of which employ a considerable number of hands in municipal works. The Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board gives employment in various ways to a large number of men. There are 64 engaged in the plumbing shop, besides the Board's staff of officers numbering 35. Some idea of the extent of the Board's work may be gathered from the fact that during the year the total quantity of water supplied through the Board's various mains to the consumers representing a population of upwards of 80,000 people, was 331,651,180 gallons. This includes a supply to ships in the harbour, many of which share the benefit of the water supply to a very considerable extent, especially steamers, as much as 750 tons, and even 800 tons (180,000 gallons) having been taken at one time by a steamer.

Public Buildings.—Under the Government Architect's Department during the year 15 minor contracts for the repair, alteration, painting, and additions to public buildings, have been carried out, at a cost of £827, and employing about 40 men. At present there are in course of erection a new post and telegraph office at Stockton, costing £1,219, and employing 12 men under contract. And under the day labour system, a large chimney stack, &c., has been erected at the Hospital for the Insane, at a cost of £800, employing 5 men.

The Plague Hospital at Stockton, at which 50 men are engaged, and the cost of which will be £3,500; then there is the erection of the large post and telegraph office in the city, upon which about £20,000 is to be expended, giving employment to about 80 hands. All men, under the day-labour system, are paid at union rates.

Private Buildings.—A large flour-mill has recently been erected at Hamilton, at the cost of about £6,000, and will be ready to start work very shortly. It will then employ 10 hands. Many other business premises and private dwellings have been and are now being erected in the suburbs; and the work of the alteration and repair of buildings is in active progress. This latter has recently been particularly noticeable in the hotel buildings in the district, which have all undergone thorough repair, and given employment to a good number of hands in the process.

Government Railways.—The Railway Commissioners employ a large number of hands on the railways of the district, and at their large engine sheds at Hamilton and workshops at Honeysuckle Point, also on the working of the tramways.

Cost of Living.—First class provisions are retailed at the following rates, viz.:—Butchers' meat, 3½d. to 5d. per lb.; bread, 2½d. per 2-lb. loaf; flour, 4s. for 50-lb. bag, or £6 15s. per ton; butter, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; cheese, 8d. per lb.; sugar, 2½d. per lb.; tea, 1s. 6d. per lb.; bacon, 8d. per lb.; kerosene, 3s. 9d. per tin; coal, 10s. per ton, delivered. The miners get their coal for the cost of carting—about 2s. 6d. pet ton.

House Rent.—Good four-roomed cottages cost from 7s. to 10s. per week rent, and they are in great demand at the present time. The houses are usually comfortable, and in many cases have water laid on. The miners generally live well up to their means, but quite a number of them have been provident enough to provide snug little homes for themselves and their families in the suburbs.

These various matters might have been considerably enlarged upon, but I have striven to condense them as much as possible, and I trust the information compiled in this Report will be a useful index to the nature and extent of the various channels through which the labour of the district is employed and of the results therefrom.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the valuable aid which has at all times been given by Mr. Inspector Lynch and his staff of officers and police in the working of the local branch of the Labour Bureau, and in collecting information for me in connection with this Report. I have also to thank the officers of the Customs, Shipping, Roads and Public Works Departments, and the various business people who have so readily supplied information at my request.

I have, &c.,

W. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Agent for Government Labour Bureau.

Unemployed summary for year ended 30th June, 1900.

Number registered, 278—married, 177; single, 101; number of persons dependent, 708. Cause of failure to get work—Slackness of trade, 267; sickness, 11. Where from—Victoria, 3; New Zealand, 1; Country districts of New South Wales—North, 258; South, 12; West, 4. Number sent to private employment, 39; number sent to Government works, 115.

Classification of Trades registered during the year ended 30th June, 1900.

No.	Calling.	Found employment.	Waiting employment.	No.	Calling.	Found employment.	Waiting employment.
1	Baker	.....	1	2	Firemen	1	1
2	Blacksmiths	1	1	1	Fetler	.....	1
1	Bootmaker	1	.....	2	Gardeners	.....	2
2	Butchers	1	1	1	Jockey	1	.....
1	Canvasser	.....	1	205	Labourers	124	81
2	Carpenters	.....	2	36	Miners	16	20
1	Clerk	.....	1	1	Plasterer	.....	1
1	Cook	1	.....	1	Platelayer	1	.....
1	Coachbuilder	.....	1	1	Printer	.....	1
1	Coal-trimmer	.....	1	1	Railway navvy	.....	1
1	Commission agent	.....	1	1	Stoker	.....	1
1	Dairyman	.....	1	1	Shiftman	1	.....
2	Domestics	2	.....	1	Telegraphist	.....	1
1	Drover	.....	1	1	Wheeler	1	.....
1	Engineer	1	.....				
2	Engine-drivers	.....	2		Totals	154	124
2	Farm labourers	2	.....				

The Labour Agent, Nowra, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, Nowra, 3 July, 1900.

I beg to submit my Report for the year ending the 30th June, 1900.

During the period referred to no business was transacted in connection with the branch of the Labour Bureau at this place.

The chief pursuits in the district being agricultural and pastoral, very rarely any change takes place in the state of the labour market. As a rule, sufficient local labour is available to meet all demands.

From reports received from the police, and inquiries made by me, I have ascertained that during the year there were very few unemployed in the district. Several men appeared to be unable to find permanent employment, but they could not be classed as unemployed.

Numbers of swagmen passed through the town on their way along the coast in search of work. General labourers or farm labourers can generally find employment, but it is a difficult matter for mechanics to do so.

The rainfall during the year was 60 inches. There was an abundance of grass in the district, and the yield from the crops is expected to be satisfactory.

The mines at Yalwal, Grassy Gully, and Nerriga showed good returns, and a number of men found employment. Several applications have been made for gold-dredging leases on the Shoalhaven River, which will shortly find employment for a number of men.

There was a slight improvement in trade throughout the district during the year.

The following is the current rate of wages paid :—

Bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons	7s. to 9s. per diem.	Plumbers	7s. 6d. per diem.
Painters	7s. per diem.	Bakers	30s. per week with board.
Labourers	5s. to 6s. per diem.	Butchers	20s. to 25s. per week, with board.
Farm labourers	15s. to 20s. per week, or 10s. per week with board.	Storekeepers assistants	10s. to 30s. per week.

I have, &c.,
W. F. MARKS,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Nyngan, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Nyngan Branch, 3 July, 1900.

In presenting this my Annual Report to you of the operations of this branch of your Department for the year commencing 1st July, 1899, and ending 30th June, 1900, I would, in the first place, do myself the honor to state that during the period some seventy-one names were registered, nearly all of which were in connection with the West Bogan scrub-cutting and clearing works.

The office was not availed of by any class of employer, not one person registering as having any position to be filled from the ranks of those registered at this office.

There were seven railway passes issued, but no refunds for such passes have, as yet, been refunded locally.

The main class of labour in this district is that of station, bush, and farm work, for which the usual remuneration is at the rate of £40 per annum, with one ration, the demand for which is more than met by the local residents.

The mining industry here is principally confined to the operations of the Girilambone Copper-mine, which, when the mine is in full work, employs some 200 miners or more. The mine practically closed down some three or four months back, and there are now only some five or six men employed to look after the mine, those previously employed having left either for Cobar or Burraga to seek employment at the copper and other mines there now working. There, no doubt, exists in the district good scope for mining prospectors with capital, but it would be utterly useless for those without capital to attempt the work. There certainly are some miners prospecting, or rather surface scratching, and no good results have so far been received, though those engaged in the work seem sanguine.

A great deal of work goes on in this large district in connection with ringbarking, scrubbing, and clearing of pastoral land, nearly all of which is done, by contract, by Chinese labour.

The West Bogan scrub-cutting department concluded its last contracts with the labour gangs, and finally closed the office here about the second week in June, most of the men, after payment for their labour, leaving for the metropolis.

The meat-preserving works here are still idle, and likely so to be whilst stock remains at the present high prices ruling, although great quantities of sheep and cattle are bought in this and the surrounding districts by the agents of meat-preserving works at Riverstone and other places.

The district here has, this year, received the best and most beneficial rain experienced for the last ten years, all the crops looking splendid, stock in good condition, and herbage plentiful; so that it is only natural to suppose that, with good returns for stock, pastoral and agricultural produce, the various holders of land will go in for more ringbarking, scrubbing, clearing, and fencing of larger areas in the near future, and thus employ a good deal of fresh labour.

There were not, during the year, any strikes or labour disputes in the district; so that the rate of wage ruling for all kinds of bush, farm, and station work remains at the rate usually quoted, viz., £40 per annum, with one ration.

I have, &c.,
JAMES C. THORNTON,
Acting Labour Agent.

The

The Labour Agent, Narrabri, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Labour Bureau, Narrabri Branch, 10 July, 1900.

The following are the particulars of the work done at this branch during the year :—

Registrations	1
Passes issued	5
Refunds	Nil.

This district is chiefly pastoral, but during nine months of the year past it has suffered very severely through drought, the losses in stock being great; consequently less hands have been employed in the tending thereof.

Agricultural pursuits have been undertaken to some extent, the result being very satisfactory, and there is a prospect of such industry developing considerably. A flour-mill has been fitted up and is now working, which no doubt will give encouragement to growers of wheat.

Timber-cutting has given employment to about 100 men all the year, and there are still some large contracts for railway-sleepers on hand.

The following wages have been paid in the town and district :—

Boundary-riders	£1 per week and ration.	Grocers ... from	£2 10s. per week.
Scrub-cutters	15s. ,, ,,	Butchers—	
Carpenters ... from	7s. to 8s. per day.	Slaughtermen...	£2 5s. ,,
Bricklayers	8s. per day.	Assistant do...	£1 10s. ,,
Stonemasons	9s. ,,	Cart-men ...	£1 10s. and ration.
Painters	7s. ,,	Other employees	24s. to 30s. per week.
Wheelwrights	8s. to 10s.	Labourers	6s. per day.
Drapers ... ... from	£3 10s. per week.		

I have, &c.,
WALTER SCOTT,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Orange, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Court-house, Orange, 14 July, 1900.

I do myself the honor to submit my Report for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

Five men were registered during the year, all of whom were assisted and found employment. There has been no demand for labour.

RATE of Wages.

Farm labourers	15s. to 20s. per week.
Miners	20s. to 45s. ,,

Orange is a mining and agricultural district, and is really the centre of commerce for the Western District.

The soil, which is principally red and chocolate, is suitable for the growth of all cereals, potatoes, and all farming produce, and is largely cultivated.

Potatoes are grown equal to those from any part of the Colony; turnips, rape, maize, pumpkins, and beet-root also grow well. I am informed that some of the land has been cultivated since 1857, and never manured; of course, it does not grow quite as good a crop as when it was new land. More suitable soil could not be found for fruit-growing, and the fruit yield proves the suitability of the soil. It is acknowledged that the cherries grown in Orange are superior to any in the Colony, and all other fruits compare favourably with those from other parts.

The average surplus produce sent out of Orange district per annum, is as follows :—

Potatoes... ...	98,597 bags.	Oats...	5,175 bags.
Turnips	870 ,,	Flour	9,662 ,,
Pumpkins ...	1,504 ,,	Chaff, hay, straw ...	13,367 tons.
Wheat	15,136 ,,	Fruit	38,010 cases.

Sheep and cattle come from all parts, and are sold in open market. Last year about 75,000 sheep, 5,000 cattle, and 800 horses were sold.

There are large deposits of basalt in the district. The basalt is excellent for foundations, gutters, &c.; blocks can be sawn 3 and 4 feet square. Limestone can be found 4 miles from the town. Sandstone, freestone, flagstone, slate, granite, marble, pottery and paint clays, are also to be found in large quantities. Timber is scarce, but cypress-pine, ironbark, and stringybark can be obtained in the vicinity.

The district is regarded by the medical faculty in Sydney as a health-resort. People come here from Forbes, Dubbo, Bourke, Hay, and other hot centres for the benefit of their health. The climate is healthy, bracing, and salubrious.

Orange has the finest gravitation scheme of water supply in the Colony. The reservoir, which is situated about 3 miles from the town, contains 121 millions of gallons; it has been overflowing for the last two months.

There are about 600 miners constantly working on the different fields, and the gold won during the year ended 31st December, 1899, is as follows :—

From alluviums	1,380 oz.	.....	value £ 5,150
,, quartz	9,462 oz.	.....	,, 36,665
Total...			£41,815

The value of mineral products from the district, including gold (principally), silver, and copper, from 1857 to 1898, is estimated by the Department of Mines to be £1,758,799. Various gold and copper mines are now at work in the district.

I have, &c.,
HENRY J. LEARY,
Labour Agent.

The

The Labour Agent, Queanbeyan, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Labour Bureau, Queanbeyan Branch, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that, during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1900, there have been seven registrations of unemployed at the Queanbeyan Branch. Of these all have found employment.

These applicants were all from this and adjacent districts.

The limited patronage this agency receives may be explained by the fact that comparatively few unemployed strangers visit the district.

There are a large number of local men whose small holdings only occupy a portion of their time, and who are always on the look-out for a job. These are well known by the local employers of labour, and either party has little occasion to seek the assistance of the Labour Bureau.

During the past year the bridge over the Queanbeyan River has been completed.

There is every prospect of a good spring and an abundant harvest in this district; and, as a consequence, agricultural operations are in full swing, giving good employment for local agricultural labour.

The district has been free from industrial disputes during the past year.

The following are the current rates of wages obtaining in this district:—

Bakers	40s. to 45s. per week.		Housemaids	4s. to 8s. per week, with board.	
Blacksmiths	30s. to 40s. ,,		Labourers (agricultural)	4s. to 6s. per day.	
Boundary-riders	15s. ,,	and rations	Laundresses	4s. ,,	
Butchers	15s. to 25s. ,,	and board.	Miners	20s. to 35s. per week.	
Carpenters	7s. to 9s. per day.		Painters	8s. to 9s. per day.	
Carters	5s. ,,		Saddlers	30s. to 35s. per week.	
Compositors	30s. to 40s. per week.		Station-hands	15s. to 20s. ,,	and rations
Cooks (female and general servants)	8s. to 14s. ,,	with board.	Storekeepers' assistants	20s. to 50s. ,,	
			Wheelwrights	40s. to 50s. ,,	

I have, &c.,
S. H. JEFFREYS,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Tamworth, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Tamworth, 17 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that no work has been done at this branch of the Labour Bureau during the year ending the 30th of June, 1900.

The beginning of the year was rather severe; but during the last few months splendid rains have fallen, and the surrounding country now looks very prosperous.

The areas under wheat have been considerably augmented, and farmers look forward to a good yield. The cultivation of tobacco has also been considerably developed.

Mining by dredging is shortly to be commenced at Nundle and on the MacDonald River, near Bendemeer, which is not far from here. Other mining operations are not characterised by any great activity. The few prospectors and fossickers about appear to gain a bare living.

At present there is great activity in building circles, and many tradesmen and labourers find constant employment on the different buildings in course of erection.

There are very few, if any, unemployed in this district. No demand has been made by employers for men at this office.

The rates of wages, as near as it is possible to obtain from the various local employers, are as follows:—

Drapers	30s. to 60s. per week.		Compositors and printers	40s. to 45s. per week.
Ironmongers	30s. to 60s. ,,		Hairdressers	30s. to 60s. ,,
Grocers	40s. to 70s. ,,		Coach-builders, &c.	35s. to 75s. ,,
Store carters	20s. to 35s. ,,		Butchers	30s. to 45s. ,,
Millers	45s. to 90s. ,,		Labourers	5s. to 8s. per day.
Saddle and harness makers	40s. to 70s. ,,			

I have, &c.,
VINCENT BROWN,
Agent.

The Labour Agent, Tenterfield, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Tenterfield, 2 July, 1900.

I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ending 30 June, 1900.

During the year no persons have been registered, and no inquiries have been made for labour.

A fair amount of road and bridge work has been carried on by contract and day labour, and has fairly absorbed the supply available.

There is no demand for labour other than what can be supplied by the local market.

The following rates of wages paid in this district, are as follows, viz.:—

Bakers	25s. to 30s. per week.	Bootmakers	40s. per week.
Butchers	25s. to 30s. ,,	Drapers and grocers	40s. to 50s. per week.
Carpenters	8s. to 10s. per day.	Carters and stockmen	15s. to 20s. per week and rations.
Blacksmiths	8s. to 9s. ,,	Labourers (ordinary)	7s. per day.
Tinsmiths	8s. to 10s. ,,	Farm labourers	15s. per week and rations.
Compositors	40s. per week.	Domestic servants	7s. to 10s. per week and their keep.

There is a good demand here for thoroughly competent general domestic servants, as complaints are frequently made as to the incompetency of the ones obtainable in this district.

I have, &c.,
L. A. McDOUGALL,
Labour Agent.

The

The Labour Agent, Wagga Wagga, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Wagga Wagga, 5 July, 1900.

With reference to the state of the labour market, I have the honor to report that the demand for artisans in the building trade has been very large, owing partly to the increased number of houses being erected in the town. The erection of the new Court-house in Wagga Wagga, and the extension of the railway from The Rock to Lockhart have also absorbed a considerable number of tradesmen—carpenters, labourers, and others. The rate of wages has been fully up to previous years, *i.e.*, ordinary bush labourers, 15s. to 25s. per week, exclusive of rations. The supply of ploughmen is short, and great difficulty is experienced by the farmers in finding labour. The men employed upon the railway deviation works have materially reduced the demand for unskilled labour.

The favourable outlook, owing to the prospect of splendid seasons, has also been an important factor in the prosperity of the district. The rainfall for the past twelve months has been the most copious experienced here since 1894. During the past six months it has slightly exceeded 17 inches.

There have been no railway passes issued during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1900.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP E. ELDERSHAW,
C.P.S., and Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Walgett, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, 1 July, 1900.

I have the honor to forward herewith Annual Report of this branch for year ending 30th June, 1900. Only one applicant, a carpenter, has availed himself of the privilege of being registered, and obtained employment immediately afterwards. The advantages offered by this office are not availed of as much as the working man should like, as the employers of labour are more content to engage the surplus labour at their own door, thus avoiding expense. No works of any importance have been carried on owing to the terrible drought that has existed for so long. Road work, building, etc., has been at a stand still for want of grass and water for the horses. The main employment for labourers has been scrub cutting, and employment of general hands on stations a little ring-barking; but very little other improvement has been resorted to.

With the prospect of better seasons, as the drought appears to have broken, and thus saving the lambs to some extent, and plenty of herbage and grass appearing, the shearers and general labourers should reap a big reward during the coming year. The expenditure of money on improvements and artesian well-boring will also be large. The general rates of wages are as follows:—Married couples, £50 to £60 per annum; cooks, 20s. to 30s. per week; boundary-riders, 15s. to 20s. per week and rations; general hands, 20s. per week and rations; shearers, £1 per hundred; carpenters, 10s. per day. There is plenty of surplus labour to meet all contingencies.

I have, &c.,
E. ANGOVE.

The Labour Agent, Wilcannia, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Wilcannia, 30 June, 1900.

I have the honor to report that since the opening of the Government Labour Bureau at this place no business of any kind has been transacted.

The only labour employed in this district is station hands, and the current rate of wages is as follows:—Boundary-riders, 10s to 20s. per week; bullock and horse drivers, 25s. per week; cooks, 20s. to 25s. per week; married couples, £65 to £80 per annum. Shearers are paid at the rate of 20s. per 100 sheep, and rouseabouts are paid during shearing time from 20s. to 25s. per week. So far as I am able to judge, it does not appear that there are many unemployed in the district, although the supply of such labour as the district requires is easily met by the local supply.

I have, &c.,
J. LAIDLAW,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Wollongong, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir, Court-house, Wollongong, 4 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that during the year ended 30th June, 1900, the names of two men seeking employment at this branch of the Government Labour Bureau were registered in the books kept at this office, whilst several called seeking work, but declined to be registered when none was available.

On the whole, trade has been good in this district, the result being that there are comparatively few unemployed. In connection with the construction of the Port Kembla Harbour Works, initial operations have commenced, and after the question of the land resumptions, which is now engaging the attention of the Supreme Court, is settled, the works will be in full swing, and employment found for several hundred men. Local opinion here is strong that if the Labour Bureau is requested to furnish part of the labour in the construction of the works, those already registered in my books should receive the first consideration. On the completion of this gigantic undertaking, iron-works and several other important industries will spring up, and it is confidently predicted by experts and those best able to form an opinion, that Illawarra will be the great manufacturing centre, not only in New South Wales, but in the whole of Australasia.

Prospects for the ensuing year are exceedingly bright, and it is earnestly hoped the above predictions will be realised.

I have, &c.,
H. S. BINGLE,
Labour Agent.

The Labour Agent, Young, to The Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau, Sydney.

Sir,

Young, 9 July, 1900.

I have the honor to report that during the year ending 30th June last four men obtained railway-passes at this branch, three of whom obtained employment The labour market throughout the year has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. There would appear to have been but few unemployed in the district, a marked decrease in the number of men in search of work being noticed

The rainfall for the year was 27 inches, of which 16 inches have fallen since the 1st January. The present season, I am informed, is the best experienced here for the past thirty years Water and herbage are in abundance, and the young crops look most promising.

The rates of wages are as follows —Carpenters, 8s to 10s per day, miners, 50s per week, bricklayers, 9s. to 10s per day, blacksmiths and tinsmiths, 40s to 50s. per week, painters, 8s per day, stonemasons, 11s. per day; flour mill hands, 25s. to 80s per week, and farm labourers, 15s. to 20s per week.

I have, &c,
R W. COLLINS,
Agent.

NUMBER of Men registered and assisted to Employment at the Country Branches for the Year ending 30th June, 1900

Branches.	July		August		Sept		October		Nov		Dec		January		Feb		March		April		May		June		Total Number Registered	Total Number Assisted
	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted	Registered	Assisted		
Armidale																										
Albury	1	1	1	1																					2	2
Bega																										
Bathurst		1	1	1					1	1	1	1					1	1				1			4	6
Bourke	1	1									2	3													3	4
Broken Hill	6		1		1												2		1		22				33	
Braidwood																										
Coonamble																										
Cowra	1	1																							1	1
Cobar	2	2																							2	2
Cooma	5	6	8	7	3	4	1	1									1						1	1	19	19
Cootamundra					1	1													1	1					2	2
Dubbo	2	2	1	1									1	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	7	7
Forbes																										
Grafton																							1		1	
Glen Innes																										
Goulburn	1	1	2	1									2		2	1	3				3			1	13	4
Hillston																										
Hay																										
Junee					1	1																			1	1
Jerilderie																										
Kempsey West																										
Lithgow	3	3	1	1			6	6	6	6	1	1			1	1	5	5	2	2			6	4	31	29
Lismore																					1	1			1	1
Mudgee												2														2
Molong																										
Maitland East	1		4	4	2	2	2	1					4	4	3	3	3	3			2	2	2	2	23	21
Moree																										
Muswellbrook													1	1											1	1
Newcastle	1	1	3	3	6	5	1	1			1	1	163	51	65	56	23	23	11	9	2	2	2	2	278	154
Nowra																										
Nyngan	9		6	6	14		11	4	15	15	7	7	5	5	3	2	1	1							71	40
Narrabri		4															1	1							1	5
Orange					1	1			2	2					2	2									5	5
Queanbeyan	1	1	3	3	1	1															2	2			7	7
Tamworth																										
Tenterfield																										
Wagga Wagga			1				2																		3	
Walgett											1	1													1	1
Wilcannia																										
Wollongong					2	1																			2	1
Young	1	1			1	1							1	1			1	1							4	4
	35	25	32	28	33	17	23	13	24	24	13	16	177	63	76	65	42	36	16	13	32	8	13	11	516	319

Sydney William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer —1900

[1s 6d]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNEMPLOYED ADVISORY BOARD.

(REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., OF LATE.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 August, 1900.

CONTENTS.

No. 1.

Minute by the Premier (the Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P.).

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 May, 1899.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to transmit to you, herewith, copy of a minute by the Right Honorable the Premier, on the subject of the Unemployed, together with copy of a minute by the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction appointing a Board to deal with the question. Dated 18th March, 1899. Dated 10th May, 1899.

2. I am to add that you have been appointed Chairman of the Board, and that the other members have been duly requested to place themselves in communication with you in the matter.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Honorable Sydney Smith.

Subject :—

Subject :—The Problem of the Unemployed.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 March, 1899.

For many years, at intervals, and constantly since 1890, the question of the Unemployed, and what to do with them, has been pressing itself upon public notice.

Public works have been pressed on from time to time, but the trouble has proved to be one which is not to be solved in that way.

On Monday last I received a deputation, consisting of a number of citizens and some representatives of the unemployed, who have devoted much time, and evident ability, to the subject; and these gentlemen have submitted an outline scheme.

Without entering upon the various proposals therein set forth, at the present time, I consider that something should be done at once to deal with the evils made so manifest.

By general consent, the persons to be dealt with can be roughly divided into three classes. (1) The able-bodied unemployed, equal to any reasonable degree of manual labour. (2) The unemployed who cannot do a fair day's manual labour mostly because of advancing years; and (3) Those who wish to live at the expense of others, without work—in other words, the "loafers."

For the first class there ought always be work available, if not in private employment, in carrying out Public Works, the term "Public Works" including the improvement of the vast public estate of the Colony, by means of an improved supply and distribution of water in the country districts, by means of drainage works, and by means of clearing and fitting lands for settlement and production. For the second class more advanced methods will be necessary. I allude especially to the older men. If many of these could earn a few shillings a week, their case would be provided for, in the homes of those related to them. That means work in some metropolitan area. Others of the same class without families settled in Sydney might find a home and work on some labour settlement farther off. In either case their labour to some small extent would come into competition with the labour of others, but that cannot be allowed to stop the way, though it may have to be considered in the methods of working.

So far as the able unemployed are concerned, there would not be so many complications, because clearly work can be found for them of advantage to all and of injury to none.

There remains the worst class of the unemployed—those who will not work, however destitute, if they can live upon the community; that is to say, upon people nearly as poor as themselves. At present many members of this class could be dealt with under the Vagrant Act, but the public would still have to support them. It does seem feasible that the system adopted in the case of vagrant boys with so much advantage to the State, might be adopted, in a modified form, in dealing with vagrant adults; in other words, instead of sending them to prison they could be sent to work, under healthy conditions, enabling them to learn an occupation, and compelling them to work for their food and shelter so long as they would not work upon their own account, as every other poor person has to do.

If the Cabinet concurs in these views, the next point is, what shall be done? I may say at once that I would be sorry to see these new departures carried out by merely and exclusively official agencies. A very high degree of ability, very rare qualities of discretion, and, above all, the most earnest zeal, are all vitally necessary in such difficult and, we must admit, experimental developments. At the same time the responsibility of the Government to the public for all that is done must be fully preserved.

Following upon these lines, I recommend that a Board be established to advise the Government and to carry out practically the objects herein set forth, and that the Board consist of three Ministers of the Crown and nine other members, with power to make rules for the conduct of their proceedings and to make proposals to give effect to the objects set forth, and with power to carry out the work subject in all respects to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

G. H. REID.

No. 2.

Minute by the Minister for Public Instruction, Labour and Industry (Hon. J. A. Hogue, M.P.)

Subject :—Appointment of a Board to deal with the question of the Unemployed.

Sydney, 10 May, 1899.

In view of the Right Honorable the Premier's minute of the 18th March last on the subject of dealing with the unemployed labour in the Colony, I beg to recommend to the Honorable the Chief Secretary that a Board be appointed, consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen, to advise the Government in the matter, and to be endowed with such powers as are particularly set forth in the Premier's minute :—

The Honorable Sydney Smith (Chairman).
John Kidd, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Thomas Whiddon, Esq., M.P.
Josiah Thomas, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. Thomas Roseby, LL.D.
The Venerable Archdeacon Langley.
The Very Rev. Dean Slattery.
The Rev. G. D. Buchanan.
The Rev. Dr. J. H. L. Zillmann.
James Watson, Esq.
Clement Lewis, Esq.
William Francis Schey, Esq.

J. A. HOGUE.

No. 3.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Chairman, Unemployed Advisory Board.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 June, 1899.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that Mr. George Black has been appointed as an additional member of the Board to deal with the question of the Unemployed, and that Mr. Black has been duly notified of such appointment, and requested to place himself in communication with you as Chairman of such Board.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Seen.—4/7/99.

No. 4.

First Progress Report of the Unemployed Advisory Board.

54, Bridge-street, Sydney, 14 July, 1899.

To the Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier,—

Sir,

We, the members of the Board duly appointed to advise the Government in accordance with your minute of the 18th March, 1899, and that of the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction, hereinafter set forth, have the honor to submit the following Progress Report:—

The Board met on Tuesday, 23rd May, 1899, at 2·30 p.m. The Secretary read the following minutes:—

Subject :—The Problem of the Employed.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 March, 1899.

For many years, at intervals, and constantly since 1890, the question of the Unemployed, and what to do with them, has been pressing itself upon public notice.

Public works have been pressed on from time to time, but the trouble has proved to be one which is not to be solved in that way.

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For the first class there ought always be work available, if not in private employment, in carrying out Public Works, the term "Public Works" including the improvement of the vast public estate of the Colony, by means of an improved supply and distribution of water in the country districts, by means of drainage works, and by means of clearing and fitting lands for settlement and production. For the second class more advanced methods will be necessary. I allude especially to the older men. If many of these could earn a few shillings a week, their case would be provided for, in the homes of those related to them. That means work in some metropolitan area. Others of the same class without families settled in Sydney might find a home and work on some labour settlement farther off. In either case their labour to some small extent would come into competition with the labour of others, but that cannot be allowed to stop the way, though it may have to be considered in the methods of working.

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There remains the worst class of the unemployed—those who will not work, however destitute, if they can live upon the community; that is to say, on people nearly as poor as themselves. At present many members of this class could be dealt with under the Vagrant Act, but the public would still have to support them. It does seem feasible that the system adopted in the case of vagrant boys with so much advantage to the State, might be adopted, in a modified form, in dealing with vagrant adults; in other words, instead of sending them to prison they could be sent to work, under healthy conditions, enabling them to learn an occupation, and compelling them to work for their food and shelter so long as they would not work upon their own account, as every other poor person has to do.

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Following upon these lines, I recommend that a Board be established to advise the Government and to carry out practically the objects herein set forth, and that the Board consist of three Ministers of the Crown and nine other members, with power to make rules for the conduct of their proceedings and to make proposals to give effect to the objects set forth, and with power to carry out the work subject in all respects to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

G. H. REID.

Subject :—

Subject :—Appointment of a Board to deal with the question of the Unemployed.

Sydney, 10 May, 1899.

In view of the Right Honorable the Premier's minute of the 18th March last on the subject of dealing with the unemployed labour in the Colony, I beg to recommend to the Honorable the Chief Secretary that a Board be appointed, consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen, to advise the Government in the matter, and to be endowed with such powers as are particularly set forth in the Premier's minute :—

The Honorable Sydney Smith (Chairman).
John Kidd, Esq., M.P.
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The Rev. G. D. Buchanan.
The Rev. Dr. J. H. L. Zillmann.
James Watson, Esq.
Clement Lewis, Esq.
William Francis Schey, Esq.

J. A. HOGUE.

George Black, Esq., was appointed an additional member of the Board on the 29th June, 1899.

Fourteen meetings of the Board have been held. Officers of various public Departments and several members of the public have attended the meetings and furnished information upon matters connected with the subject of the unemployed.

Efforts were made by the Board to obtain reliable information as to the numbers and classes of persons at the present time out of employment in the Colony. The Board, however, early recognised that, while there can be no doubt whatever as to the existence of deep and widespread distress resulting from the want of employment by a large body of willing workers, no really reliable data can be obtained as to the actual number of persons so unemployed, and of those more or less dependent upon them. The number registered at the Government Labour Bureau is very large, and the Superintendent (Mr. Creer) estimates the number of men at present unemployed in Sydney and suburbs at between 3,000 and 4,000, and from 8,000 to 10,000 in the whole Colony, with a strong tendency to increase, owing to the effects of the drought and the winter season. The Board feel, however, that the number registered at the Bureau cannot be accepted as any true indication of the extent of the evil.

The Board find that amongst the large number of men at present unemployed the proportion of skilled labourers is small, the great majority even of the able-bodied men being of the class usually termed "unskilled labourers."

A number of suggestions for dealing with the unemployed problem have been submitted to and considered by the Board, and in examining into the merits of these suggestions the Board have refrained from taking into consideration any schemes which could be regarded merely in the light of relief works, and have concentrated their attention only upon works which could be considered as reproductive.

In view of the serious outlook for the winter, the Board decided to ask the Government to give their consideration to several works, the expeditious carrying into operation of which might help to relieve the present necessity, leaving the larger question of providing permanent means for dealing with the unemployed to a later report. With this object in view, communications have from time to time been addressed to you, urging that the consideration of the Government be given to the following subjects :—

1. *Forest-thinning.*—Information has been furnished to the Board by an officer of the Forestry Branch, to the effect that upwards of 200,000 acres of forest land have been thinned, with satisfactory results. Not only has the expenditure on forest-thinning proved reproductive to the extent of increasing the number of trees, which averaged in a natural forest from eight to fifteen to the acre, to eighty marketable immature and fifty marketable mature trees to the acre in the thinned pine forests, but it has also resulted in increasing the grazing capabilities of the land, raising the assessed rent value in some cases from 2¾d. to 5½d. per acre in red-gum forests, and increasing the rental fully 1d. per acre in the pine forests. At the very least, the value of our future timber crops has been increased 300 per cent. by reason of the thinning operations carried out. With such satisfactory evidence before them, the Board had no hesitation in suggesting that the work be proceeded with on as extensive a scale as possible. They further suggested that parties of five men, instead of ten, be formed, as there is less difficulty in arranging suitable gangs of five.

2. *Bogan Scrub Lands.*—The Board were pleased to learn that further blocks were to be thrown open, and urged that the work be carried out in as extensive a manner as possible, in order to provide work for some of the unemployed of both city and country. They also suggested that the men should be sent out in parties of five.

3. *Eradication of Prickly-pear.*—It has been represented to the Board that large areas of vacant Crown land are being rendered useless by reason of the growth of prickly-pear, and that although private owners and conditional lessees are required to eradicate the pest, it has been found impossible to fully enforce the provisions of the Act in respect to private lands, because the Government have virtually taken no steps to cope with it, except by letting certain land on improvement lease. Large areas of reserves and Crown lands thickly affected with prickly-pear remain uncleared, forming a menace to those who are making praiseworthy efforts to deal with the increasing pest. In many cases the reserves form a series of seed-beds from which the pear is distributed, causing serious losses. The Board, therefore, strongly urged that energetic measures be taken at once to operate on the more thickly-infested reserves in the Hunter District, leaving other lands to be dealt with later. This work, the Board were informed, will ultimately repay the Government, not only by improving the land operated upon, but by saving country so far not affected; and, further, it will afford employment to a number of able-bodied men.

4. *Conversion of the City Tramway system, a work already authorised.*—The Board considered that, if proceeded with on a larger scale, this work might afford employment to a number of the skilled labourers amongst the able-bodied unemployed.

5. *The Grading of the Southern Railway Line near Murrumburrah.*—The Board were gratified to learn that the carrying out of this work had been sanctioned, and that it was estimated to provide employment for at least 2,000 men. They were anxious that this labour should not be secured by recent arrivals from the other Colonies, and suggested that, in addition to the applicants being required to produce electors' rights, in this and similar classes of work, the whole of the men to be employed should be registered at the city or country agencies of the Labour Bureau. Learning that it had been decided to engage all the men on the spot, the Board respectfully pointed out, under date 12th June, that such a course would be very inconvenient to the unemployed of the metropolitan area, some of whom might go down at considerable expense, and then find that they were unsuitable for the work. The Board, therefore, suggested that a quota of the men from the metropolitan area should be selected through the Labour Bureau in Sydney, and that an officer of the Bureau should be instructed to attend at Harden and ascertain whether the country applicants could produce satisfactory evidence that they were residents in the Colony, and not recent arrivals from the other Colonies attracted by the announcement of the work, and also to facilitate the employment of the men.

6. *Duplication of the Milson's Point Railway Line beyond St. Leonards.*—The Board were gratified to find that the Railway Commissioners, recognising the importance of giving an improved service to this rapidly-growing district, had recommended the Government to ask Parliamentary sanction for the necessary funds to carry out this reproductive work. The sum of £50,000 was voted last year towards the duplication of portion of existing railway lines, and the Board, not being aware of any reason for delay in proceeding to carry out this work, respectfully urged that steps be taken to proceed with it as soon as possible.

This work has the merit of providing reproductive employment upon which the married, unskilled labourers of the metropolitan area, who find a difficulty in leaving their homes, could be employed in the neighbourhood during the most trying season of the year.

7. *Drainage of Land in the Gwydir District.*—The Board ascertained that some time ago proposals were made for the drainage of certain lands in the Gwydir District, a work which would benefit half a million acres at the comparatively small cost of £18,000. The proposal had already been favourably considered by the Ministers for Lands and Works, and the carrying of the scheme into operation would not only give employment to a number of unskilled labourers, but would render a large area of Crown land available for settlement. It appears, however, that there is a legal difficulty in the way, but the Board are hopeful that this may be overcome.

8. *Repainting Iron Bridges on the Ryde Road.*—The Board were informed that the three iron bridges on the Ryde Road are urgently in need of repainting, and therefore asked the Government if they could see their way clear to carry out this work, which would give employment to a number of men who are only able to perform the lighter class of labour.

9. *North Sydney Cemetery and Lane Cove River Bridge.*—The clearing of land for cemetery purposes at North Sydney, and the construction of a road and approaches to the proposed bridge over the Lane Cove River near Chatswood, it is estimated, will afford employment to 100 men during the winter months. The construction of the road and bridge would afford access from the Field of Mars to Chatswood and the new suburbs on the North Shore line.

10. *Repainting Public Buildings.*—It has been represented to the Board that considerable depreciation of property is resulting from delay in repainting certain public buildings, including the General Post Office, Public Works Office, Lands Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Little Bay Hospital, and other public buildings in the country. The Board urged that this class of work be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible, as it would have the merit of preserving public buildings and giving employment to a number of men.

11. *Road to Burragorang Mining Field.*—Representations have been made to the Board that the mining field at Burragorang, although only in the prospecting stage, is deserving of the favourable attention of the Government. At least one of the mines has produced encouraging results, notwithstanding the expense the owners have been put to in consequence of being compelled to convey the ore over an almost impassable road in order to have it treated at the Dapto Works. It is said that the present condition of the road not only retards the development of the land already taken up, but also seriously interferes with other prospecting operations. The construction of this road would give employment to a number of the unemployed, resident in the district, or sent up from Sydney for the purpose.

12. *Glebe Island.*—The Board visited Glebe Island for the purpose of ascertaining whether employment could be profitably found for a number of able-bodied men, and in the course of their inquiries they were informed that about 225 men are at present employed in obtaining and carrying stone for the approaches to the Glebe Island Bridge and some reclamation works. The work in connection with the approaches will, it is stated, be completed in about four or five weeks time, when at least 100 men will be thrown out of employment, unless other work be found for them.

The Board were favourably impressed with the possibilities of doing valuable work on this Island by cutting part of it down and utilising the material for reclamation and the construction of walls round the Island for wharfage purposes. The execution of this work would render available valuable sites for warehouses, factories, timber yards, &c., and provide about 4,000 feet frontage to White and Johnstone's Bays, with a depth of water (after dredging the silt) varying from 28 to 38 feet, and about 2,000 feet frontage to Rozelle Bay, where the depth of water has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The area of Glebe Island is about 32 acres, and with the reclamations necessary to get deep water, without interfering with the fairway, an area of fully 50 acres would be available. With the exception of the portion used for the Abattoirs the Island is at present practically unoccupied.

It appeared to the Board a great pity that such a valuable asset as this could be made should so long have remained unimproved. The Government wharfs already erected are extensively used, and even the additional accommodation now being provided at Darling Harbour will, it is said, be readily taken up when completed. As the demand for wharfage accommodation is in a westerly direction the Board have no doubt that when the work now suggested is completed the Government will find no difficulty in putting it to practical and remunerative uses.

Although the Board were strongly of the opinion that the Island improvements, herein suggested, can be defended irrespective of railway communication, they nevertheless felt that the time is not far distant when the Government will think it desirable to take into consideration the question of extending the railway, from the suburban line near Petersham, to the Island, and possibly also connecting with the Southern

Southern line. These connections would add materially to the value of the Government property by affording facilities for the growing export trade, enabling goods to be taken direct from the ship's side to the country, and to warehouses, depôts, or factories established on the Island for subsequent distribution.

The congested traffic in the tunnel from Redfern Station to Darling Harbour would also be relieved. The improved tram service to Harris-street, with the prospect of an extension westward, owing to the new bridge, will afford easy access to the Island from the business part of the metropolis.

The work of partly cutting down, reclaiming, and constructing walls on this valuable property should, in the opinion of the Board, be carried out without further delay. It would have the merit, not only of giving continued employment to the men already at work there, and whose time will shortly expire, but additional hands to the number of 300 or 400 could be profitably employed on this important undertaking.

The work could be carried on without interfering with the Abattoirs, although eventually, if it is decided to retain them on this Island, it might be found advisable to make alterations to suit the changed condition of the surroundings.

It will be seen that the foregoing include the suggested expediting of works for which money has already been voted or Parliamentary sanction obtained, and if expeditiously carried out they would afford relief to a large proportion of the unemployed during the most trying time of the year. Doubtless there are numerous works other than those mentioned by the Board which might be undertaken, and they suggest that the various public Departments be urged to expedite the carrying out of such as are in a sufficiently forward state of preparation for early execution.

In dealing with the larger question of devising some scheme by which the unemployed problem may be more permanently treated, the Board paid visits to the Government Asylums at Rookwood, Parramatta, and Newington, to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Pitt Town Casual Labour Farm, and other places.

During their visit to the Asylums the Board ascertained that a large percentage of the inmates were capable of performing light work—many of these men having been drawn thither owing to their inability to obtain suitable work in private employment. While these places offer a temporary home, there is evidence of unsuitableness in their surroundings, which renders it impossible to satisfactorily employ the men in any class of remunerative work.

The Board find that there is a considerable number of men similarly circumstanced who, from various causes, are unwilling to seek admission to the Government charitable institutions, preferring to suffer their privations in silence and unobserved, in the daily expectation that some light employment may become available.

Though some of the suggested works would furnish temporary relief to this class of labour, as well as to the able-bodied men, they will not offer a permanent solution of the difficulty. Before the question can be properly dealt with, a larger and more practical scheme will have to be submitted, and, with that object in view, the Board have now under consideration proposals which, it is hoped, will help to solve the difficult and complex question remitted to them.

Such proposals manifestly require the most careful investigation and earnest consideration, and further reference to them is reserved for a future report.

In the course of their investigations the Board deemed it to be their duty, although not properly coming within the scope of their inquiry, to make urgent representations to the Government with regard to the serious danger to the inmates of the Asylum at George-street, Parramatta, should a fire break out on the premises. The building is of five storeys; it was formerly a mill, and is entirely unsuited to its present uses. It is overcrowded with 1,100 inmates—no less than 400 of whom are helpless in hospital; and the Board were informed that in case of fire very few could possibly make their escape. The Board were pleased to learn, through their Chairman, that you had called for an inquiry with respect to the representations made, and had carried out your promise to visit the Asylum, with the result that instructions were given for the carrying out of such arrangements as would temporarily meet the requirements of the case.

The Board feel it to be unfortunate that their representations, when applied to railway matters only, have apparently been misunderstood. The recommendations of the Board were made in all good faith, and with the sole desire of doing what they could to suggest to the Government means by which the unemployed could be profitably employed, and with no wish to usurp functions or responsibilities which properly belong to trusted officers of the State. They must, therefore, conclude that the comments which appeared in the daily Press must have been made under a misapprehension of the facts. So far the Board's relations with Ministers and public Departments have been of the most cordial nature, one and all expressing an earnest desire to assist the Board in their endeavours to arrive at a solution of the unemployed question.

While anxious to work in harmony with the various Government Departments, the Board feel it incumbent upon them, even at the risk of appearing officious, to unreservedly communicate with you as the head of the Government, if in so doing they can assist in expediting the carrying out of authorised reproductive works in order to afford assistance to men whose condition, at the most trying time of the year, should appeal to the heart of every humane person in the community.

SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.
JOHN KIDD.
S. T. WHIDDON.
THOMAS ROSEBY.
J. D. LANGLEY.
P. SLATTERY.
G. D. BUCHANAN.
J. H. L. ZILLMANN.
JAS. WATSON.
CLEMENT LEWIS.
GEORGE BLACK.

A. F. Basset Hull, Secretary,
54, Bridge-street, Sydney, 14th July, 1899.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Appendix A.

ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNEMPLOYED ADVISORY BOARD (THE HON. SYDNEY SMITH), DELIVERED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD, HELD ON 23RD MAY, 1899.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has just read a copy of the Right Honorable the Premier's minute, authorising this Committee to inquire into and report upon the best means for dealing with the problem of the Unemployed.

It is a subject that I approach with mixed feelings of pain and pleasure—pain because of the regret I feel that any necessity should be found to exist in our extensive and rich territory for such an inquiry, and pleasure that I have, with you, an opportunity of giving a helping hand to assist in relieving those who are unfortunately in distressed circumstances.

We find that in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, where the Unemployed question is said to be in a very acute stage, a similar inquiry is being conducted; and it is gratifying to know that here I have associated with me gentlemen of an earnest spirit, who will not be dismayed at being called upon to devise means to place this complex question on a satisfactory footing.

It should be a source of gratification to us to feel that we commence this inquiry under the favourable auspices of the Government and the sympathy of both public and press, who join with us in the desire that we will be enabled to achieve something to solve a question that has engaged the minds of thoughtful and philanthropic men in nearly every civilised country.

The fact that we are engaged in such a meritorious work for the benefit of suffering humanity should stimulate us to use our best endeavours to make our labours fruitful and of lasting benefit to those whose troubles and necessities appeal to our hearts, and whose condition claims the kind sympathy and practical help of all classes of the community.

On receipt of the Premier's minute I placed myself in communication with the Chief Secretary, who arranged with the Public Service Board for the appointment of Mr. Hull as Secretary to this Board, and that gentleman lost no time in reporting himself to me, and taking the necessary steps to acquire suitable premises wherein to prosecute our inquiry.

I also had an interview with Mr. Creer, the Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, who has promised to prepare a return showing the number of unemployed in the city and country, and to furnish other information which might be of value to the Board.

It will be as well, perhaps, in order to give as prompt relief as possible, to first consider schemes that can properly be charged to votes already sanctioned by Parliament, leaving the larger and more important questions, for which Parliamentary sanction will have to be obtained, to be dealt with later.

You will, doubtless, at this stage think that I will foreshadow some of the subjects that the Board might see fit to take up. Have no fear of my wearying you with a long address. I realise that in order to be successful our motto must be "Work, not rhetoric."

One of the matters specially referred to by the Premier is that of the unemployed whose age might prevent them from obtaining remunerative work, but who could perform light work if opportunity offered. Unfortunately, we have numbers of men of this class, many of whom have to seek temporary shelter in our charitable homes. As an indication of the extent of this class of labour, I may mention that casual inquiry from an officer of one of these institutions revealed the fact that about 400 out of 1,100, with a steadily increasing number, at present in that institution, could perform light work of a reproductive character if a suitable place were provided. And I am informed that these men would feel less hesitation about accepting Government assistance if they felt they were doing something, however little, in return for their support.

Labour Settlements for aged men.

Now, I think the Board's attention might be directed to the extension of the labour settlements by setting apart areas of land where such men might be employed in producing milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, tobacco, silk, and other kinds of agricultural produce, or engaged in producing or manufacturing occupations which would not come into competition with outside trades, the surplus products, after furnishing the requirements of the settlements themselves, to be applied for the use of gaols, hospitals, and charitable institutions. If directed on practical lines, such labour should lessen the cost of these institutions and afford a light and healthy occupation for men who are at present the recipients of charitable support for which they are doing absolutely nothing in return; and thus putting them on an independent footing would tend to imbue them with a spirit of self-reliance. The selection of different climates for such settlements would also be of great benefit to those men who are suffering from such complaints as are capable of being alleviated by a change of air. An allowance might be made to the men for meritorious work, thus giving them a further incentive to exert themselves and providing them with something tangible to look forward to, and surrounding their unfortunate lot with an atmosphere of hope.

Able-bodied men.

We have also been asked to consider the case of the unemployed who are able and willing to do a full day's work if opportunity offers. This at once opens up a very wide range of reproductive works for consideration, if intelligently dealt with. For the present it will be only necessary for me to refer to a few avenues of employment which might receive our consideration, although others may appeal to us as equally important, viz., the improvement of our forests, and reservation of lands unsuitable for agriculture for forest conservation and planting. Our forest lands open up an extensive field for profitable employment in timber-getting and preparation for use in connection with public works and export. The clearing of our scrub lands in a similar manner to the Bogan country is a remunerative work which can be defended on grounds of practical utility, although in this class of work, as Mr. Carruthers points out, immediate occupation is necessary to keep the scrub under in order to make the work reproductive. The clearing of reserves surrounding our public watering places, public stock routes, and other reserves ought also to find employment for a large number of men.

Then, again, more advantage might be taken under the Water Rights and Drainage Act and the Artesian Boring Act. You are doubtless aware that under these Acts the Government are empowered to borrow money to carry out national works, or works for the benefit of private landowners at their request, such as the drainage of lands, the conservation of water for agricultural, mining, or pastoral purposes,

purposes, the only charge being interest on the cost of construction, with a fair charge for maintenance, in no case exceeding 6 per cent. in all. I am satisfied that many important works under these heads could be carried out which would afford remunerative employment to thousands of men, and also be the cause of settling large numbers of families on the land.

I am aware that several large and important schemes have been suggested, and while in no way wishing to discourage such, I hope that the consideration of these will not overshadow the less extensive ones, such as the placing of weirs across our rivers, creeks, and other watercourses for the purpose of conserving water which could be turned to profitable use in the directions previously mentioned. Within the last few days a work has been approved on one of our mining fields which, at a cost of £400 (and upon which sum 5 per cent. has been guaranteed), will conserve several million gallons of water, thus enabling a considerable number of miners to be employed.

I also propose to bring under the notice of the Board several similar schemes which I think will be equally productive. During my visit to the North Coast my attention was directed to large areas of private swamp lands specially suitable for agriculture, which, if drained under the provisions of the Water Rights Act, would maintain a large population at a nominal cost per acre to the settler. A well-known resident of the Hastings and Macleay District estimates 90,000 acres available, which, with judicious outlay, could be made highly productive.

Another proposal which might receive consideration is that of improving our lands for closer settlement purposes, charging interest to occupiers on the capital cost. This is no new principle, and it has already been applied to the Bogan scrub lands, the construction of water-works, mining and other purposes, and putting down artesian bores. I am satisfied that the same course could be followed with marked success in clearing our lands for mixed farming.

To better illustrate what I mean, I would suggest that (say) 200,000 acres of good land should be set apart—a portion suitable for agriculture and a portion for grazing—divided into blocks of sufficient area to maintain a family (say) 300 acres. Clear 100 acres of it fit for the plough, ringbark part of the balance, and supply fencing wire to the occupier as is now done to the lessees of Government tanks, charging the settler interest on the capital expended and the unimproved value of the land. There may be difficulties to overcome with respect to prices for clearing, but any intelligent man with knowledge of the cost would be in a position to fix a fair price, and if thought desirable the work could be carried out under the butty-gang system, as in the case of the Murray Forest.

But these are mere matters of detail which can easily be dealt with. First let the principle of improving our land in this way be settled, and the details will naturally suggest themselves.

One of the drawbacks at the present time for successful development is the want of capital, and if the initial cost of preparing the land, &c., be overcome, there will be no difficulty in providing a class of men to become producers, contributing to the wealth of the Colony. The value of our estate will be enhanced, and we will receive fair interest on the cost; we will help to settle a happy and contented body of men on the soil, make small farms ready for occupation, which would place the land within the reach of men of small means, thereby increasing the number of producers and adding considerably to the national wealth. Concentration of settlement would also lessen the cost of administration, and enable the Government to give better facilities for bringing the produce to the seaboard—all tending to that improvement of the land which should be the aim of every Government. Private owners, who have to pay 6 per cent. for their loans, do not hesitate to borrow money for use upon the principle referred to, and why should the Government, who can obtain a plentiful supply of money at 3 per cent., hesitate to put the principle into practice also?

The third class. To devise a method of treating the third class of men referred to in the Premier's minute requires our most earnest attention; but as this matter is surrounded with such manifest difficulties, I propose to make no suggestions at this juncture, being content to leave the full consideration of the question to the future deliberations of this Board. I would merely express an opinion, with which I feel sure you will agree, that every effort should be made to discourage the practice of relegating these men to houses of correction, but rather that strenuous exertions should be put forth to provide some home or establishment to which they might be sent for a short period and employed in reproductive work.

My remarks are merely suggestive of some of the lines upon which it might be desirable to direct our attention, along with others which will be submitted as the inquiry proceeds.

Appendix B.

STATEMENTS MADE BY WITNESSES TO THE UNEMPLOYED ADVISORY BOARD.

Tuesday, 23 *May*, 1899.

Mr. Creer, Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, called and examined:—

Mr. Creer. 23 May, 1899. 1. *Chairman.*] It is a very difficult matter to give any definite information as to the number of the unemployed in New South Wales. I suppose we may have from 8,000 to 10,000, but the number fluctuates considerably from day to day. One day in Sydney we may have only 3,000 and a day or two after the number may increase to 5,000. Taken roundly, I would say that the number at present in Sydney is between 3,000 and 4,000, but the number is increasing. Over 3,000 were employed upon the Christmas work of painting the park railings. With the winter coming on the number of the unemployed will increase. Shearing operations will be much less extensive this year on account of the drought; squatters will employ as little labour as possible, so that the men usually employed in shearing, fencing, tank sinking, and other work, will flock to Sydney.

2. With regard to dealing speedily with the question, I would suggest that the Departments concerned should push on with the construction of the lines of railway already authorised; with the conversion of the city Tramways, and other authorised works. If by these means all the able-bodied men were absorbed, it would be less difficult to deal with the question of finding employment for aged men who are only capable of performing half a day's labour. Of this class I estimate that there are from 800 to 1,000, many being married men with families. If the authorised Government works were pushed on, it would relieve the great body of the unemployed.

3.

3. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Included in the 800 to 1,000 old men referred to there are many clerks, accountants, &c., who are past heavy manual labour, yet are able and willing to work so far as their strength will permit. Outside of the able-bodied men there are upwards of 100 clerks, compositors, &c., who have registered as labourers in order to get work, and upwards of 100 retrenched civil servants are also registered as labourers; some of these have got work on the Bogan Scrub. There are between 200 and 300 clerks amongst the unemployed. Mr. Creer. 23 May, 1899.

4. *Mr. Buchanan.*] I have heard it rumoured that some forest-thinning work is to be done. We are now sending 200 men to the Bogan.

5. *Chairman.*] Only twenty blocks are available for scrub-cutting operations on the Bogan. I do not know what amount of money is at present available for the purpose.

6. *Mr. Buchanan.*] We take every precaution to prevent any influx of unemployed from the other colonies, by giving railway passes only to men who hold New South Wales electors' rights, or who can produce a certificate in writing from responsible persons to the effect that they have known the applicant to be a resident in the Colony for twelve months. The system of requiring an elector's right has brought the curious fact to light that many men have never taken the trouble to apply for a right, and the adoption of this plan has resulted in a large number of electors being added to the roll.

7. *Mr. Thomas.*] I cannot give exact figures as to the number of unemployed in the country. About 200 would cover the number in the Cobar district, which I have lately visited: there are about 150 at Bourke, and 50 at Nyngan. I have not heard of any unemployed at Broken Hill.

8. *Mr. Kidd.*] I have forty-two country agencies.

9. *Mr. Thomas.*] The sending of city men to the country certainly interferes with the chances of the country unemployed to get work. I do not think that we should restrict the city unemployed to city works.

10. *Dr. Roseby.*] There are many difficulties surrounding the despatch of married men to the country, as their wives and families have to be provided for in the city.

11. *Mr. Whiddon.*] It would be most advantageous if we could provide employment for the 1,000 or 1,200 married men on the Tramway conversion or other city works. The forest-thinning and other country works could then be left to the single men, who are more suited for it. Some men have done remarkably well in the country, earning 12s. and 14s. a day at forest-thinning; others have not done so well, making only 6s. per day.

12. *Archdeacon Langley.*] If the works were put in hand, I could make arrangements by which the married men only would be employed on the Tramways.

13. *Mr. Thomas.*] In every case the starting of relief or other public works in the city has had the effect of attracting the unemployed from the country.

14. *Mr. Kidd.*] I will prepare a return of the unemployed registered at each of my agencies, showing class, married or single, trade, calling, and age of each person registered. I receive monthly returns from all the agencies.

15. *Mr. Buchanan.*] I am strongly of opinion that the aged men in Government Institutions should not be separated from their wives. I made a suggestion some time ago, and have since urged it in my Departmental reports, that an area of good land should be selected, say 2,000 acres in extent, with a barrack-square in the centre, composed of a number of two-roomed cottages surrounding a grass plot. Verandahs, a school, church, and other buildings should be provided, and a cottage should be allotted to each man and wife. The men could be employed in cultivating the land under proper supervision, thus earning the greater portion of their living, and they would be very happy in their old age. At present there is nothing but relief work for these old men who cannot do a full day's labour.

16. *Dean Slattery.*] I did not suggest that the work for these men should be on a co-operative basis.

17. *Chairman.*] If possible, I would suggest that some work about the city, such as labour in the Centennial Park, levelling, &c., should be at once authorised, in order to meet the pressing necessity for present relief.

18. *Archdeacon Langley.*] These old men could do stone-breaking work. We should establish stone-breaking depôts, and these men should be permitted to break so many yards per week for use on Government roads, railways, &c. The Railway Commissioners at present obtain their ballast by contract; it is broken by machines, and the argument is used that the employment of aged men to break stone for their purposes would only throw out of employment those men who are now doing the work for the contractors.

19. *Dr. Zillmann.*] The Railway Commissioners use a great many sleepers. We have sent men up to Narrabri to cut sleepers, but they complain that they cannot make a living out of it.

20. *Archdeacon Langley.*] The land at the Pitt Town Co-operative Settlement is not of good quality, and the water supply is deficient. It is of no use sending more men up there, as there is no room for them.

21. With regard to the Railway deviation works, on which a large number of men were employed through the Labour Bureau, many of these men resigned and returned, complaining of the attitude of the overseers. This question is now the subject of inquiry.

22. I understand that the deviation works on the Southern Line will give employment to 1,000 men.

Mr. R. D. Hay, Forestry Branch, called and examined:—

23. *Chairman.*] 115,300 acres of pine forest lands at Narrandera have been thinned at an average cost of 4s. 5d. per acre, and 97,300 acres of red-gum forest on the Murray River have been thinned at an average cost of 7s. 6d. per acre. Most of this work was carried out by contract and butty-gang system; but it has been found in some of our thinning operations it has been carried out more cheaply by day-labour, at a wage of 6s. per day. R. D. Hay. 23 May, 1899.

24. The effect upon the thinned pine timber has been shown to be in two years a growth of 6 feet in height and 5 inches in girth, in comparison with 2 feet in height and 1½ inch in girth for unthinned pine in the same forest. The number of pines reaching maturity in a natural forest may be set down at an average of from eight to fifteen to the acre, whilst it is possible by consecutive thinning to achieve results averaging eighty marketable immature, and fifty marketable mature, pines to the acre. The present rate

for

R. D. Hay. 23 May, 1899.

for mature pine received by the State is 2s. 6d. per tree, so that the sale of two trees to the acre will more than cover the cost per acre of the thinning. The price for immature pine is 9d., and the time required for maturing is thirty years.

25. With regard to the red gum, this variety is also a profuse seed-bearer; the seed, when shed, as a rule lies until washed by the annual overflow of the river and deposited with silt and debris in drifts, where it propagates, resulting in a dense growth of seedlings. These shoot up rapidly to the small sapling stage, when competition ensues, and if unassisted by thinning, with the exception of the more vigorous growths here and there, they die off, resulting in a small percentage of mature timber.

26. By actual measurement the growth of the red gum thinned in 1891 has been shown to increase as much as ½ inch in girth per annum, in comparison with a scarcely perceptible increase in the unthinned portions of the same forest, and the proportion of crop to the acre that will reach marketable size promises to be very large, compared with the natural forest.

27. The cost of this class of thinning is heavier than pine, as the saplings require to be grubbed; but the value of the timber when marketable is very much greater.

28. Not only has the money expended on forest-thinning proved remunerative, to the extent already mentioned, but it has also resulted in increasing the grazing capabilities, and consequently enhanced the value of the land. In the red-gum forest some land that was let at 2¾d. per acre, before thinning, was afterwards assessed at 5½d. per acre; and the increased rental on some of the pine forests would be fully 1d. per acre. At the very least, the value of our future timber crops has been increased 300 per cent. by reason of the thinning operations already carried out.

29. At the present time 200,000 acres of pine forest are ready to be operated upon, provided that a supply of water could be obtained. This would give employment to 2,000 men for at least three months; but owing to the drought it is doubtful whether this work could be carried out just now.

30. In the red-gum forests employment could be given to 200 men for two months; but, unfortunately, the forest is flooded from July; so that there could be no certainty of employment for a longer period.

Friday, 26 *May*, 1899.

Donald Black called and examined:—

D. Black. 26 May, 1899.

31. *Chairman.*] I understand you have had a good deal to do with the unemployed? Yes.

32. Have you formulated any scheme to meet the present needs of the unemployed? I do not know that I am in a position to give the Board an outline of the work the Government could put in hand at the present time. The Government Departments would be better qualified to deal with that subject than I. I think there is just as large a number of men out of employment now as there was this time last winter. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate. I do not consider the Labour Bureau any accurate index of the number of men actually out of employment. A very large number of the unemployed do not go there. So far as I am aware the Bureau has no method of finding out how many times a man attends that institution. Consequently, the presence of a crowd of from 200 to 500 men does not give the Bureau any opportunity of judging of the actual number of men out of employment. Roughly speaking—I base my statement upon the slight experience I have had of unemployed meetings and gatherings of that description—I should say that there are about 8,000 unemployed. That number will include all classes in the Metropolitan area at the present time. From time to time we have compiled rolls of the unemployed at the meetings. There might, at some of the meetings, not be more than 300 or 400 men present. Nevertheless, at other meetings it was the simplest matter possible to add 300 or 400 more names to the roll, clearly proving that, although there might not be more than 300 or 400 men at any particular meeting, the number of unemployed was very much in excess of that number. I think it is necessary to multiply the attendance at the Labour Bureau by 2. When the Christmas work was on, no less than 3,000 men attended there. If you multiply that number by 2, you may get a very fair estimate of the number of men out of work in the city. I may mention that fully one-half of the men known as the unemployed are not capable of doing the hardest kind of physical work, such as railway deviation work or labour of that kind. The matter is dealt with in the report of the Unemployed Citizens' Committee, and I naturally agree with that report as I have signed it. I think such work as forest-thinning, carried out by day-labour, would, to a certain extent, provide relief to those who are not capable of working on railway deviations. Everyone who has had any experience knows it is a much lighter class of work, and would absorb a very considerable portion of the unemployed. There are a number of roads requiring repair. I notice that the Long Bay Road, out towards Maroubra Bay, is in a very bad state. I think some work could be given on that road, which is formed of soft white metal, to a portion of the older men and those who are not capable of tackling the harder kinds of physical labour. Of course, all these things will fall very far short of meeting the unemployed difficulty.

33. We want to ascertain what work you consider desirable should be carried out at once in order to find employment for the men to whom you refer? I do not know that many men in my position could give a very satisfactory answer to that question. I think there is still an opening on the Bogan. That work, however, has not proved satisfactory to all the men who went there. The forest-thinning was a good job. I know from personal experience that there is a large amount of work to be done there yet. I believe the Government recognise that it is remunerative work, and I think it would meet the requirements of a very large section of the unemployed. The report of the Citizens' Committee suggested that those works which were placed on the estimates of the Government might be made available to a section of the unemployed, but the Board will recognise that when a work is given to contractors a large portion of those who attend the Bureau do not get the opportunity of being engaged upon it. By taking a work away from a contractor and giving it to the men attending the Bureau you would, of course, displace the contractor's men. It is, therefore, really very hard to suggest anything at the present time. I must admit that for some months past I have not given the question of getting employment for the unemployed much attention.

34. *Mr. Buchanan.*] I believe you frequently attended the meetings of the unemployed? I have not been at a meeting of the unemployed since the beginning of February.

D. Black.
26 May, 1899.

35. Did you notice whether those who attended were young able-bodied men or elderly men? They were of all ages, but I think fully one-half of them would be over 45 years of age.
36. Were there many old men? Yes, about one-half of them.
37. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Have you any information as to the classes of workers? I think that what I might call nondescripts predominated.
38. Do you mean unskilled labourers? Yes.
39. Can you tell us why a large number of the men will not go to the Labour Bureau? Personally, I have no objection to attending the Labour Bureau, if I can see that any advantage will accrue from my attendance. I recognise that the Bureau is simply an agency for distributing Government and private employment. If the employment is not placed in the hands of the Bureau, the Bureau cannot operate, and it is useless for the unemployed to attend. It frequently happens that upon the Bureau board, which is displayed daily in the yard, there are not so many jobs offering as there are at some of the registry offices in the city—Simmonds' or Hittmann's, for instance. Nevertheless there is a larger attendance of men at the Bureau, and the competition is keener. I know that on one occasion I attended there for about a month. I had tried very hard to get a billet, but I could not see anything in my line. I made one or two attempts, but I was crushed out. When there is anything worth having there is of course a great rush. On the other hand, there is a prejudice on the part of men who are in work, and who may never have been out of work, against the labour work. They look upon it as a semi-charitable institution. Some men consider—as was stated by a recent deputation—that they lose caste by going there. I know that a sentiment to that effect exists. Personally I do not consider it a vital reason why anyone should stay away from the Bureau. Again, there has been, and there is at the present time, an attendance of about fifty men in the Bureau who stay there from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and who seem to make a sort of club of the place. These men are in a state of filth which is indescribable. I have no hesitation in describing them as confirmed loafers. The presence of these men makes the institution repugnant to the *bona fide* workman. In my dealings with the Bureau I have always received civility, although I have not made very much use of the place.
40. *Mr. Kidd.*] I suppose you recognise that we must have a register somewhere of the unemployed. If public works are started in order to give employment to the unemployed, there must be some check to prevent peeple from the other colonies taking advantage of those works. Do you think the Labour Bureau should be used as that check? I have always contended that if you abolish the present Labour Bureau you would have to establish another office for a similar purpose. Personally, I am not representing the views of the unemployed on that question. I hold my view in opposition to those whom I represent. The Labour Bureau is unpopular with the unemployed.
41. *Archdeacon Langley.*] If an arrangement were made by the Government that all persons assisted into employment should go through the Labour Bureau, would it not make the Labour Bureau the popular institution which it should be. Does not its unpopularity arise from the fact that many men apply for work there and are unable to get it? I have no doubt that if a man badly wants a job, and the Labour Bureau can find one for him, he will overcome any sentimental scruples in order to obtain it.
42. *Dean Slattery.*] You say that it is because a number of loafers remain there all day long that the place is unpopular? That is one of the reasons. I maintain that the vital reason why the great bulk of the unemployed do not attend the Labour Bureau is because the number of jobs offering is so limited that it is not worth their while.
43. *Mr. Buchanan.*] If they could all get work there, would that objection prevail? I have not the slightest doubt that it would not.
44. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Do you not think that the system of Members of Parliament giving letters to unemployed people to be presented to the heads of Departments has militated a great deal against the Bureau being used? I do.
45. Do you not think that the fact of the Departments taking up certain works for the unemployed has tended to diminish the influence of the Bureau? I believe it has.
46. Has not the forest-thinning work, the Bogan scrub work, and the Darling Island, and other works been done independent of the Bureau? That is so.
47. Has not that sort of thing militated against the influence of the Bureau? Certainly.
48. If it were understood that work of this kind could only be obtained through the Bureau, would not all its unpopularity disappear? I think so. I may state that another reason which possibly accounts for the unpopularity of the Bureau is the fact that the Labour Bureau men are very unpopular with the gangers on the railway deviations. I am not going to repeat the language which has been used, because it is not repeatable at this table, but I am told by several men that one of the gangers at Woy Woy used most uncomplimentary and obscene language towards the Bureau men. He called them, using a number of foul words, Bureau men, and reminded them that they were not sleeping in the Domain. Of course, when that stigma is attached to men it will account for much of the unpopularity of the Bureau.
49. *Mr. Kidd.*] The Premier proposes to have deviation works carried out which will give employment to 2,000 men. Supposing the Premier arranges with the Railway Commissioners that all the men put on those works shall pass through the Bureau, will it not remove a great deal of the objection you have mentioned? There are some works upon which that principle was carried out in the first instance, but it was not applied to the men who replaced the Bureau men who were sacked. That is where the trouble comes in. The gangers should not be given power to replace Bureau men by men coming along the road, or by their special friends.
50. *Mr. Schey.*] Is it not a fact that some men have camped near the jobs, and being known to the gangers have been taken on in place of Bureau men who have been purposely discharged? I believe so.
51. If that were put a stop to would it not remove a great objection? I think so.
52. And it would tend to do away with the stigma now attached to Bureau men? Yes.
53. *Mr. J. Watson.*] Have you heard amongst the unemployed any charges of unfairness at the Bureau? I have heard of hundreds of accusations, but I do not know that I could mention a single authentic nstance.
54. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Were you at work on the Bogan Scrub? I was there, but I did not stop very long.
55. It is stated that it is a good place to which to send men in order to starve or kill them. What are your impressions as to the prospects of a man earning a living there? I would not undertake to make a statement about that matter, because I am not an expert at the work. I do not know that I could

assess

D. Black. 26 May, 1899.

assess a block. I am sure I could not. I have known instances, however, of gangs which went there and made fairly good money. I have known instances of gangs there, equally as capable, which made absolutely nothing. I believe the trouble in connection with the Bogan arose from the method in which the blocks were appraised.

56. Do you know any reason why certain men made absolutely nothing? I do not think the blocks were properly appraised. In other words, the men on some blocks received a larger amount per acre in proportion to what others, who had much heavier timbered blocks, received. Of course that was the mistake of the surveyor. The block I worked on was of 5,000 acres, at 9d. an acre. We did not make much at it.

57. Were you engaged in forest-thinning? Yes.

58. What could a man earn on the butty-gang system? The proper person to interview on that subject is the officer-in-charge of the Department. I was on day-work. I do not know how much profit the Government made out of the work we performed, but I think it was 7s. 6d. an acre. I might state that the overseers up there—some of them local and practical men—believed that if they had got the work at 5s. an acre they could have made a fair thing.

59. You are under the impression that under proper conditions the Labour Bureau is the proper agency for work to be done through the Government? Yes.

60. Rather than the Department? Yes.

61. You favour it all going through one channel, such as the Labour Bureau, under proper conditions? Yes; under proper conditions.

62. *Mr. Thomas.*] When the men were sent to the Bogan scrub, were they not sent for two months at a time? No; to finish the blocks.

63. I understand that after they had finished a block they were not allowed to do any more for some time? Some of them took up other blocks. I know a number of gangs which, if they had a low-priced block, were given the option of taking up another. Some of the men were there for a long time. I do not think any rule was adhered to in the matter. I know that some men were up there for two years. They finished their own blocks and then made a fair thing out of taking up abandoned blocks.

64. *Mr. Schey.*] Was not the object of preventing a man doing further work, after finishing the first block, to give others a chance? There was a rule at the Bureau that if a man had been at work for a certain period upon one of the Government jobs, such as the Bogan scrub, and came back to Sydney, he was not eligible to go back to the same work for three months.

65. But if he worked on the block he would be there for more than three months before it was finished;—therefore, it would only be in regard to those who, for some reason or other, abandoned the block, that the disqualification would exist? No; not necessarily. Take, for instance, the case of a man who had been there for twelve months, and who returned to Sydney. At the time he returned others might be going away to the Bogan, and if he applied he would be told that he could not do more work for three months. That would not prevent men who had finished their block being transferred to abandoned blocks.

66. Where there is not sufficient work to give every one a full job, is it not a good thing, after one man has had a fair share, to give another man a share? I have always objected to the intermittent system which was in vogue at Shea's Creek. There a man got a week's work, and after an interval of two or three weeks he got another week's work. I think that had a serious effect in breeding loafers.

67. Are you of opinion that any advantage would be gained by classifying the men who are to work on Government work in relation to their physical ability? I think it would be absolutely necessary.

68. Under present circumstances only first-class workmen have a show on public works? That is so.

69. Would you advocate that those who are found to be below the standard and are not able to do a day's work, should still be allowed to work on public works under a lower classification? Yes.

70. At some lesser rate of pay, owing to their physical disability? Exactly.

71. Supposing a man was found unable to work in the first class, he would then be sent to the second class? Yes.

72. Supposing he did not succeed in satisfying the overseer in the second class, do you think anything further could be done for him, or would you advocate his discharge? We did suggest the butty-gang system, but I have not much faith in it. Of course, we must always assume that the overseers in the first-class and second-class gangs treat the men fairly, and accurately gauge their capacities. It is quite possible for an overseer to discharge a man, not on account of his work, but from personal motives. I do not think the man who failed to give satisfaction in the first-class and second-class gangs would have much chance of making a success in the butty gang.

73. You would not, therefore, advocate that he should have the opportunity of going into the butty gang as a third class? I did agree to that suggestion in connection with the Citizens' Committee, but I would not urge the point myself.

74. Do you think it would be more advisable that if a man failed in two classes he should be discharged? I think so.

75. *Mr. Kidd.*] I understand you to say that the physically strong men might be absorbed in deviation or similar work. Those not so strong might be put to forest-thinning, and classified in that way. That would dispose of trying to classify them on a particular work? The question Mr. Schey put to me, and the one which you put to me, although somewhat similar, are not alike. I understood Mr. Schey to ask me a question about two different grades on one work. You now ask me if it is not better to provide one class of work for the first-class men, and another class of work for the second-class men. I think that is desirable. I do not think it would be wise to create a caste amongst labourers working together. With reference to forest-thinning, I did not say that was a job for weak men exactly, but that I believe a large number of men who would not be able to hold their own on a railway deviation would be able to do so on forest-thinning. As far as I can understand the matter, this question of dealing with the weaker element will never be successfully met by public work. It may be less of a failure under a well-thought-out scheme, but it is always bound to be a failure. That is my experience with regard to any very hard work of any description. Of course, people who work in factories are able to earn the current rate of pay in their particular industry without any severe bodily exertion, and they are not considered weak or strong men. They are simply capable of doing their work, but that remark cannot apply to public works.

76. *Mr. Thomas.*] I presume a number of women as well as men are out of work in the city? Necessarily; but if you look in the newspapers you will find that the number of billets offering shows that there are four or five vacancies for women to one vacancy for men. Two-thirds of the advertisements for servants refer to female servants. D. Black. 26 May, 1899.

77. *Mr. Whiddon.*] In your dealings with the men you have met in connection with the unemployed movement, have you met a considerable number of clerks? Yes; also grooms, coachmen, cooks, old soldiers, and ex-policemen.

78. Have you met many clerks or warehouse assistants? Yes, there was a fair sprinkling of that class.

79. *Mr. Schey.*] Do you not think that if the number of unemployed men could be largely decreased the number of unemployed women would not tend to decrease in consequence? That is probable.

80. Are there not a large number of women unemployed at the present time because of the fact that a large number of men are employed;—have not many women to seek employment because their husbands are out of work? Yes, that goes without saying.

Alexander Thompson called and examined:—

81. *Chairman.*] Are you employed in Sydney at the present time? Yes, as a stonemason. A. Thompson. 26 May, 1899.

82. Have you had much to do with the unemployed question? I have taken some interest in it.

83. Can you give us any idea as to the number of unemployed stonemasons? I should say there would be about 100. They might be employed a week or so now and again.

84. Do you know how many unemployed there are altogether? No; but I should say the Labour Bureau would be no index as to the number.

85. Why? A very large number of men in the city never frequent the Bureau at all. I do not believe there are twenty men in my trade whose names have been on the list-books.

86. Why do not they go upon the books? There is never any demand for their labour there. They may also have their private and personal reasons for not going there.

87. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Is the Bureau popular with the working-classes? I do not think it is.

88. *Chairman.*] What is the reason of that? It appears to be a place for men to congregate at and play cards. Men who are really anxious for work would not put in a whole day sitting in the yard there. I should say as a citizen of Sydney and as a worker, that it is a most objectionable institution.

89. Do you think there is a good deal of distress at the present time owing to want of employment? Yes, it is acute; the distress hides itself very much. There is a large section of the working-classes who are in a most acute state of destitution and who never parade it.

90. Are you aware of any works which might be put in hand at once to relieve that distress? I know of none beyond the works the Government have carried out of late, such as forest-thinning and scrub-cutting. I should think that men who were aged and inefficient from sickness and other causes might be employed (say) at Bondi or Lady Robinson's Beach in the improvement of the beach. Suggestions have been made for their improvement. These places are handy to the city and suburbs, and the work would be to a certain extent reproductive. There are also the tramway works; but I do not think if they were started they would affect the unemployed at all.

91. Do you not think that there are a large number of unemployed who could do that class of work? Yes, but outside of them there are people who follow that occupation regularly, and who are, as a rule, never idle. To meet the difficulty we require some new creation—something which does not exist at present.

92. *Archdeacon Langley.*] You do not think that any present work which can be carried out will even temporarily meet the distress? Yes; if it is something new—altogether apart from the ordinary work. To hurriedly put into operation some work would not meet the difficulty at all. There should be some new creation—some works which have not been proposed up to now. The tramway work would go on in any case, and would give abundance of work to men who are not already unemployed.

93. *Chairman.*] But still it would relieve the labour market? For a few weeks.

94. What are those who would not take that work doing at the present time? They are working on other Government work, such as railways, bridges, and wharves. They are, as a rule, men who are skilled in that particular business.

95. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Do you think there is much work done now by the contract system which could be done by the day-labour system? I think the Government could do most of their own work by the day-labour system. They would get as much in quantity, and a superior quality.

96. *Mr. Buchanan.*] Do you not think that that would create another class of unemployed? Yes; it means putting out the men who ordinarily follow that occupation.

97. *Mr. Kidd.*] You mean that it is necessary that some fresh avenues of employment should be opened? Yes; there is no demand for the labour of these men, and we require an entirely new creation.

98. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Is there much unemployed skilled labour? There is a fairly large percentage of skilled labour. The larger proportion are unskilled. For some reason or other they have become inefficient.

99. What were skilled men have become unskilled men for want of work? Quite so.

100. But the majority of them are really unskilled men? Yes; day labourers.

101. *Mr. Thomas.*] You have stated that about 100 masons are at present unemployed;—do you mean by that statement that 100 men are regularly out of work;—for instance, if one man gets work to-day, and another finishes a job, is he thrown out? No; I mean that they are temporarily unemployed. At present there may be 100 men idle with no prospect of getting work for months.

102. I take it that a stonemason would know better than the Bureau where to get work? Just so.

103. At the same time the Bureau might be of service to the casual labourer? Yes.

104. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Does the same remark apply to bricklayers? Yes; it applies to all in the building trade.

105. *Mr. Kidd.*] I suppose the bulk of those you speak of, in your trade, have not much prospect of getting any employment in that trade for some months to come:—if a work were opened up outside their own particular trade, would they be likely to obtain employment in connection with it? Yes; a very large number of them have worked as labourers at Shea's Creek.

A. Thompson. 26 May, 1899.

106. *Mr. Thomas.*] I was informed the other day by the Postal Department that they had difficulty in obtaining bricklayers to do the telephone tunnel work? I would not say that there are a large number of bricklayers unemployed. Their prospects in the future are somewhat similar to those of the stonemason.

107. *Mr. Kidd.*] If the Board is successful in opening up avenues of casual labour, I suppose those connected with your trade would have no objection to register themselves at the Labour Bureau? I do not think so.

Tuesday, 30 *May*, 1899.

John McIntosh, of Balmain, called and examined:—

J. McIntosh. 30 May, 1899.

108. *Chairman.*] Have you any statement to make to the Board? A few days ago I went to the Labour Bureau, and drew the attention of Mr. Creer to the fact that there were two iron bridges which had never been scraped nor painted for four years, and that that work would give immediate employment to people like myself.

109. *Dr. Roseby.*] Where are these bridges? One is the Iron Cove Bridge, the other is the bridge across to Gladesville. The Darling Harbour Bridge also requires painting.

110. *Chairman.*] The only work you suggest is the painting of the bridges? I would draw your attention to the state of Lyon's Road, Five Dock; also the Long Bay Road. They require repairing, and would give employment to a number of men.

111. *Mr. Kidd.*] What trade do you follow? I have been working with boilermakers at Mort's Dock, Cockatoo Island, and other places. I have done painting work, but I am not what you call a thorough tradesman. I have painted boats at Mort's Dock.

Albery Edward Stewart, engineer, blacksmith, and boilermaker, called and examined:—

A. E. Stewart. 30 May, 1899.

112. *Chairman.*] Are you out of employment? Yes.

113. Have you been out of employment long? I have worked about six weeks out of fifteen months.

114. I understand that one of the difficulties in connection with your obtaining employment is your age? Yes. I have applied for one or two situations. My last application was for the position of teacher in blacksmithing at the Technical College. I was informed that being over 40 years of age I had no chance. I may mention that during the time I was chief foreman at Beyer, Peacock, and Co.'s works, Manchester, a man who obtained a similar situation in Owen's College, Manchester, was over 50 years of age. That man worked with me before he got that situation, and I was very much surprised when I was told that I could not obtain a similar situation on account of being over 40 years of age.

115. What age are you? I will be 50 next birthday, but I am able to work, and my mental faculties are as good as—I might say better than—when I was 40.

116. *Mr. Buchanan.*] What positions have you occupied since you came to the Colony? The late Engineer in-Chief of the South Australian railways obtained a situation for me in Melbourne to manage the construction of twenty-five locomotives, and other rolling stock, and bridges, for the Melbourne Locomotive and Engineering Company. The twenty-five engines, 500 trucks, and several bridges were completed entirely under my management. My last situation in the old country was as chief foreman over the smithy and forging departments of Beyer, Peacock, and Co., Manchester. I did not come to this country until I was severely attacked with rheumatism, and the doctor advised me to take a sea voyage. I went to the New Zealand lakes. Whilst I was here Dr. Renwick told me that if I went home again I might be attacked by the same complaint, and he advised me to stay. As a result I brought my family out. The situation which I applied for, and to which I have referred, was one exactly in my line.

117. How long have you been in New South Wales? Three years this last time.

118. Have you an elector's right? Yes.

119. *Dean Slattery.*] Are there many men who are refused employment by the Government on account of being over 40 years of age? I could not say. I may state that the man who obtained the situation to which I have referred had a permanent situation. He was in employment at the time he applied for the billet.

120. *Mr. Watson.*] In your search for employment, have you found a tendency, if a man shows advancing age—no matter whether he is physically fit or not—for younger men to be given a preference? Yes. I may mention that I got a job with Mr. Chaplin, the engineer, in Druitt-street. He said to me, "You are an old man, and will not be of much good." I asked him why. He replied, "I want two sets of winding gear made for engines." I offered to do the work, and did it. He said he was quite surprised with the result, and that he had never had better work turned out in his place. Since then he has sent for me twice to do work.

121. Have you thought over anything which you think would tend to create employment? One thing which would give employment in the engineering line, would be for the Colony to make its own locomotives. I believe this is the only Colony in the group, with the exception of Western Australia, which is not manufacturing its own locomotives. I have been to two or three firms, but being grey haired they would not give me work. If it were not for my son I would be without a home, and yet I am as able and as willing to work as any man in the country.

122. *Mr. Kidd.*] Is it not a fact that you are not able to obtain employment on account of requiring a better position than that of an ordinary mechanic? No. I will take a workman's position.

123. Are there many in your trade who are out of employment? A good many.

Monday,

Monday, 5 June, 1899.

[*The Board visited the Rookwood and Parramatta (George-street and Macquarie-street) Benevolent Asylums, and the Newington Asylum for the Destitute and Infirm.*]

Alfred William Green, Chief Superintendent of Asylums, was examined as follows :—

A. W. Green. 5 June, 1899.

124. *Chairman.*] How many inmates are there in the Rookwood Asylum? 804.
125. How are they employed? We do all our own farming. We milk 100 cows for the other institutions. We make all our boots and a good deal of our clothing. The cleaning of the place is done by the inmates. We have a staff of four nurses and three male attendants. The whole of the work of the institution is done by the inmates, who are of all ages, ranging from 22 years to 80 and upwards.
126. Have you any epileptics? Yes.
127. *Dean Slattery.*] Have you many old men in the institution? A large number.
128. *Chairman.*] Do you find the number increasing? Yes, rapidly. I have at present under my control, in the different institutions, 4,101 persons.
129. *Mr. Lewis.*] How many are you supposed to accommodate in the Rookwood Institution? Six hundred.
130. And you are accommodating 800? Yes; we are overcrowded.
131. *Dr. Zillmann.*] How many have you in each dormitory? We should only have sixty, but we are carrying eighty.
132. *Dean Slattery.*] Is there any danger to health on account of the over-crowded state of the building? The place is well ventilated. These are modern buildings.
133. *Mr. Whiddon.*] What proportion of the inmates are unable to do anything? About 40 per cent. They are aged and infirm, and are able to do absolutely nothing.
134. *Mr. Lewis.*] How many of the remainder would be capable of earning a living outside? It depends on circumstances. Some of those who come here are convalescents from the hospitals; they stay for a week or two until they become strong, and are then seen by the doctor, who certifies whether they are fit to go out. If they are fit to go out, they go. The inmates are sent here by the Government Medical Officer, and as soon as they are capable of working outside they are, if under 50 years of age, discharged.
135. *Mr. Kidd.*] Have you many who are on the sick list? Yes, 150. We have not any acute cases; we deal with convalescents.
136. *Dr. Roseby.*] How do you make up the 4,101 inmates in the different institutions? There are 804 at Rookwood; 1,114 at George-street, Parramatta; 376 at Macquarie-street, Parramatta; 925 at Liverpool; 44 at the Cottage Homes, Parramatta; and 838 at Newington. Of the latter 757 are women, the balance being made up of men and boys. The boys are received from the State Children's Department.
137. *Chairman.*] Do I understand you to say that you have 40 per cent. of incapables? Yes; that is in the whole of the institutions.
138. *Dean Slattery.*] What is the percentage of incapables at Rookwood? It is less than 40 per cent. here—not more than 30 per cent.
139. *Mr. Thomas.*] I understand you to say that the Government Medical Officer in Sydney sends men here? Yes.
140. How do those whom he does not send get here? Any man who declares himself to be destitute, and incapable of earning a living outside, can get admission here. They have to fill an application form and obtain a medical certificate.
141. *Chairman.*] What are the partially able-bodied men employed at? Farming, and cooking. We do the whole of the housework by inmate labour; also the farming, both here—Rookwood—and at Newington. The inmates also make boots, do the repairs, washing, and so on.
142. *Mr. Buchanan.*] Do you allow them wages? A small gratuity. We do not give them wages with the idea of encouraging them to remain in the asylum, but to assist them when they go out.
143. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Is that irrespective of the work they do? Yes.
144. How many of the inmates are married? At present we have twenty-two married couples at Parramatta and fourteen married couples at Newington. Very few of the others have a wife or husband living.
145. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Are the married couples housed together? Yes.
146. *Mr. Buchanan.*] What proportion of men and women have you? About 3,300 men and 757 women. The women are at Newington.
147. Have you tried any other industry besides farming? No. We have no industry which competes with the outside market; but we make our own boots and clothing.
148. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Do you produce vegetables? All ordinary vegetables, but not potatoes. We have not the soil or climate for producing potatoes.
149. *Dean Slattery.*] Are you improving the land? Yes.
150. Have you any cattle? We milk 100 head here at present, and forty at Newington.
151. Do you grow the fodder for the cows? Not the whole of it.
152. Have you to buy fodder? A good deal of it. I may mention that the cost per head of the inmates last year was as follows:—At Rookwood, £13 15s.; at Parramatta, £13 10s.; at Newington, £10 10s.; and at Liverpool, £14. Of course there are more sick at Liverpool.
153. *Mr. Kidd.*] Is the milk produced at Rookwood supplied to the other institutions? Yes, at Rookwood and Newington.
154. *Chairman.*] Do you get sufficient to supply them? Yes, with the exception of a little which we purchase at Liverpool for consumptives; but for the ordinary use of the inmates we produce more than sufficient.
155. *Mr. Buchanan.*] Have the inmates the option of leaving the institution when they choose? Yes.
156. *Chairman.*] Are all the men fully employed? We occupy the skilled men at bricklaying, carpentering, and making ornamental seats, drains, &c. We employ no skilled labour from outside with the exception of one carpenter and blacksmith. The majority of the inmates are not skilled.
157. Could you make any articles which are not imported to the Colony without competing with others? Not without having overseers and plant, and that would mean a great deal of expense. A man may start to-day to make half-a-dozen seats, and to-morrow he may get a job outside, and, of course, he will go. We have to deal with the question of employment from the point of view that our population is always shifting.

A. W. Green. 5 June, 1899.

158. *Mr. Lewis.*] When they are fit to go outside do you discharge them? Yes.
159. *Mr. Whiddon.*] What means has a man who is in here of getting a job outside? They are always in touch with the builders and employers generally.
160. Are you in touch with the builders, or are they? They are. Of course people often apply to us. The artisans who come here have generally been with contractors for a number of years, and they are always on the look-out for a job; they have means of communication. The builders do not come here and ask for men. We do not act as a labour bureau in any way. If we want a billet for a man we telephone to Mr. Creer, and tell him; but we leave the labour-agency business to the Bureau. We do not clash with it in any way.
161. *Mr. Thomas.*] If a man makes an application—say, to some Charity Board—for admission to the Rookwood Institution, what routine has he to go through to prove that he is entitled to admission? He is examined by the Medical Officer.
162. Does he require a medical certificate before he can come here? Yes; if he is under 60 years of age.
163. Then anyone who is 60 years of age can, because he is that age, demand to come here? Yes, and he is admitted.
164. If a man is under 60 years of age he must have a medical certificate to the effect that he is incapable of doing a full day's work before he is admitted? Yes.
165. *Dr. Zillmann.*] What medical attendance have you here? A visiting medical officer—Dr. O'Connor. He comes regularly three times a week, and when he is required at other times.
166. How long have you been in charge? Three years.
167. *Mr. Thomas.*] If a man is under 60 years of age, and is capable of doing a full day's work, he cannot come here? No; he may come for a night's shelter, like any other man on the road.
168. It does not matter how long a man has been out of work, if he is capable of doing a day's work he is not supposed to come here? No; we do not deal with the unemployed in any way. These places are simply the homes of the destitute, infirm, and aged.
169. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Are not many men of 60 capable of doing a fair day's work? Yes.
170. Supposing the authorities in Sydney see that men of 60 are capable of doing a fair day's work they still send them here? Yes.
171. Have you many malingerers? No; not so many as one would be inclined to suppose. My experience is that the malingerers are very few.
172. *Mr. Kidd.*] Is the reason of that the fact that you give them no encouragement to stay in the institutions? Yes, largely.
173. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Would it be advantageous to separate the men who are unable to work from those who are able? To do that you would require a big staff to look after them. At present they mix up with the others, which is far better.
174. *Dr. Roseby.*] Is there any difference between the George-street Asylum, Parramatta, and the one at Rookwood? No; excepting that there is no farming at George-street. We send the men who are regarded as the strongest to Rookwood. There are a good number of men at George-street who are able to do light work. They are nearly all labourers. There are very few artisans.
175. *Chairman.*] How many inmates have you in George-street? 1,114. Of this number 406 are in the hospital.
176. *Dr. Roseby.*] Is that an unusually large number? No; they are suffering from senile decay, and paralysis.
177. What work is done at George-street? Boot-making, laundry-work, tailoring, and so on.
178. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Is the laundry-work for the men on the premises? Yes; it is done for the whole institution.
179. *Mr. Buchanan.*] What is the death-rate per thousand? 8·17.
180. *Chairman.*] How many men in the George-street Institution could do light work outside? Sixty per cent. should be able to do work similar to that done at Rookwood.
181. How long do the men work per day? Six hours.
182. What is your opinion of the Government setting apart about 1,500 acres of land for them? I am thoroughly in favour of farming homes for these men. The great trouble we have with them is drink; that is what we have to contend with in the neighbourhood of towns.
183. If you had good land, and could employ 60 per cent. of the men upon it, you could, I suppose, produce a good deal? Yes.
184. Could you, by that means, almost supply the wants of the whole of the institutions? Yes; pretty well. At present we are making £500 a year out of pig-breeding; and if we had a farm elsewhere we could make a good deal of money out of pigs, poultry, and so on.
185. *Dean Slattery.*] Are these institutions self-supporting? No; we cannot make them absolutely self-supporting, because there are always 40 per cent. who must be maintained. I am satisfied that 60 per cent. could keep themselves. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. At Newington last year—taking the whole of the decrepits and invalids into consideration—the cost per head was only £10 10s.; that includes doctors' attendance, and everything else. That shows that the production of the healthy portion must largely pay for the sick portion, because the same patients could not be kept in the Sydney Hospital for less than £30 or £40 per year.
186. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Do you raise pigs at both Newington and Rookwood? Yes.
187. Are they used for feeding the different establishments? No; we sell them.
188. *Mr. Thomas.*] Do you give the inmates a fixed diet, or are they allowed to eat as much as they can? They have a fixed diet except in regard to bread, the allowance of which is unlimited.
189. *Mr. Buchanan.*] Do you supply them all alike? Yes.
190. *Chairman.*] Do you experience any difficulty in getting the 60 per cent., to whom you have referred, to do their work? A little moral suasion has occasionally to be used.
191. It can be overcome, I suppose? Yes. I do not find more than 3 per cent. of the inmates are troublesome. We have a few agitators whom we cannot satisfy, and you have to deal with them as a man would deal with anyone else under him. We have no means of inflicting punishment, except by stopping leave or gratuities of tobacco. No one is put on bread and water or anything of that kind.
192. *Dr. Zillmann.*] What is the tobacco allowance? Half a cake a week. That they receive under any circumstances. Those who work receive an extra fig per week.

193. *Mr. Thomas.*] I suppose that some of the inmates can eat more than others? Yes. If a man asks for more there is always sure to be something left for him. A. W. Green. 5 June, 1899.

194. I suppose that an inmate who works out in the open can eat more than an inmate who cannot work at all? Those men are allowed cheese and extras of that kind. I can assure you that the inmates get more than you or I can eat. They are allowed 14 ounces of meat and 14 ounces of bread per day to start with. They are also allowed 12 ounces of vegetables.

195. If a fire broke out in the George-street institution, how many of the inmates do you suppose would be able to escape? Very few. The accommodation is altogether inadequate for our requirements. The building is over-crowded and is difficult to manage by reason of the large number of persons in it. I strongly favour the idea of establishing farm homes to utilise such labour as is available in institutions of this character.

196. *Mr. Whiddon.*] What proportion of skilled tradesmen come to the institutions under your charge? Not more than 3 per cent. With regard to the Macquarie-street institution, I may mention that the bakery there supplies bread to about 3,500 inmates connected with that and the other institutions, and we use 1½ tons of flour daily. The kitchen garden at Macquarie-street is rented ground. At Newington there are eight nurses and one matron. Not more than 3 per cent. of the inmates there can be said to be troublesome at all, and only about three altogether are very bad. More than one-half of the inmates at Newington are in the hospital on account of senile decay and other ailments. Those who are not under medical supervision are lightly employed.

Thursday, 8 *June*, 1899.

[*The Board visited the Homebush Bay and Duck River Reclamation Works.*]

James Walter Grimshaw, District Engineer, Sydney and South Coast, Harbours and Rivers, Public Works Department, was examined:—

197. *Mr. Thomas.*] What is the object of carrying out the Homebush Bay Reclamation Works? The object is to form land with the silt dredged from the Sydney Harbour. It was customary, at one time, to take the silt out to sea; and that, of course, was money lost. We now bring it to one of our reclamations, pump it ashore, and thus gain the land. J. W. Grimshaw. 8 June, 1899.

198. *Dean Slattery.*] What is the extent of the reclamation? 438 acres.

199 *Mr. Thomas.*] Is it the object of the Government to sell it as building sites? That could be done; but as a rule the reclamations are converted into parks. We formed the fascine-bank which is now in existence (but which is gradually being washed away by the current) and pumped silt into the bay. Before that work was completed the pump was required elsewhere. The current has broken through the fascine-bank in several places, and we are now repairing and facing it with stone. The work was commenced yesterday, when twenty men were put on. These men were obtained through the agency of the Labour Bureau.

200. Do you think the foundations would be good enough for building purposes? I think so. Of course the situation is low—5 feet above high water. The stuff pumped in is of a loose, silty nature, and as it dries it contracts and settles; and of course it will take time to consolidate.

201. It would not mean damp houses? No.

202. *Dr. Roseby.*] How will the scheme work out financially? We have not got so far as to be able to say definitely. When work of this kind has been completed, the land has generally been taken for the purposes of a park. At Rozelle Bay, where reclamation work has been carried out, a large timber mill has been erected, and revenue has been derived from it. Another place which is being made use of is White's Bay. There are timber yards there. Those works were undertaken from a sanitary point of view; they were absolutely necessary. Another place we have reclaimed is Rushcutter's Bay.

203. I presume you must have a sand-pump dredge at work? Yes; and to supply that sand-pump dredge we must have another dredge which will lift the silt from Sydney Harbour, put it into hoppers, and bring it here. Two dredges are required.

204. Would they have to be built specially? If this work were to be completed, independent of any other work, they would have to be built.

205. *Chairman.*] Could you not utilise other dredges? The dredging of Sydney Harbour is a continuous work—it is always going on; the silt is always accumulating.

206. Has not the dredging of the Parramatta River been talked of for some considerable time? Yes.

207. And the stuff you took out of Parramatta River would not only make the river more navigable, but would be useful in connection with the Homebush Bay reclamation? Quite true.

208. *Mr. Thomas.*] I take it that there are not sufficient dredges at the disposal of the Government; they would have to purchase or build? Yes, if this work is to be done at once.

209. And that would take time? Yes.

210. If more dredges were built you could utilise them? Yes.

211. How many more dredges could you utilise in doing such work as the Parramatta River improvement? We have barely sufficient for present requirements; but if we had two more—one for pumping and one for dredging—we could deal with the Parramatta River improvements.

212. What would you do with the dredges when this work is completed? We are buying and building dredges as fast as we can at present; not only Sydney, but the country districts require them.

213. *Chairman.*] When the work is completed at Homebush Bay, you will have any amount of avenues for the employment of the dredges elsewhere? In all probability. I may mention, however, that we have dredges lying idle now, because we have not the money with which to pay the necessary wages of men to work them. What is required is a larger Dredge Vote, and more money for the plant.

214. *Dr. Roseby.*] Then, as a matter of fact, we have the dredges, but we have not the money to pay the men to work them? We have them lying idle. We have not any for this particular reclamation work, because we have not an available sand-pump.

215. *Dr. Zillmann.*] How many men could you put on the reclamation work, in addition to those who are there now? About fifty. I could not put on more, because I have not the punts which would be required to bring up the stone.

216. Could the punts be made in Sydney? Yes.

217.

J. W. Grimshaw. 8 June, 1899.

217. And that would give employment to others? It would.
218. *Chairman.*] Would the cost of this work come out of loan expenditure? The Dredge Vote is not out of loan expenditure.
219. But would you not charge the expense in connection with a work of this kind, to loan? I do not say that it should not be charged to loan. I do not know how far you could make this a remunerative work.
220. But you admit that it should be chargable to Loan Vote? To a certain degree, because this is a reclamation work.
221. *Dr. Zillmann.*] I understand you to say the land will be suitable for building? I think it would, when completed.
222. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Would Homebush Bay be a good locality for factories? I think it is rather out of the way.
223. *Dean Slattery.*] Is the river deep enough to allow of large steamers coming up? Yes. The Parramatta steamers come up already. I think it would be many years before there would be a demand for building sites on this reclamation. People would naturally build first on the hills round about.
224. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Would not the reclaimed land be more available, being close to water? Yes.
225. *Dean Slattery.*] How high do you intend to build the bank-wall? To the height of the existing fascine bank.
226. *Dr. Roseby*] Will not the stone facing be rather expensive? Not very.
227. Where do you get the material from? Some of it from the Sugar Company. They load it on the punt at Darling Harbour, free of cost, because they want to get rid of it. We quarry some of the stuff ourselves at Glebe Island.
228. Then it is not very expensive? In some instances we get the ballast for nothing. We shall be able to get a large quantity from Mort's Dock, which will not have to be paid for. The cost is about 1s. per ton landed here, but will be reduced when the men get accustomed to the work.
229. *Dean Slattery.*] Could you employ 100 men at Homebush Bay if you had the stone? Yes, if more punts were available.
230. Could you not employ that number at once? No, we have so many other works on hand. There are many works which we cannot delay and which are more important than this.
231. *Archdeacon Langley.*] What do you pay the men per day? Seven shillings. They are mostly local men, and they have all passed through the Labour Bureau.
232. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Could not soil be brought down from the mainland? That would be very expensive.
233. *Archdeacon Langley.*] What amount of work is there in the construction of the bank at Homebush Bay? It would give employment to fifty men for about twelve months.
234. *Chairman.*] What is your experience of the character of the work the men at Homebush Bay are able to do? I cannot say; they were only put on yesterday. A great many of these men pass through our hands, and the best will be kept on.
235. When do you expect to complete the Homebush Bay reclamation? It will take many years to fill it in—five, six, or perhaps, ten years.
236. What will be the extent of the Duck River reclamation? 67 acres.
237. What is being done in connection with it? Nothing at present. The fascine-bank was really constructed before its time. The Parramatta Council were to pay interest on the expenditure, as it was intended that the land should be used as a sewage farm.
238. Are they paying interest? I do not think so. The land was purchased in anticipation, and the fascine bank was constructed in anticipation, and then the Council declined to accept the sewerage scheme proposed, or to have anything to do with the reclamation.

Saturday, 24 *June*, 1899.

[*The Board visited the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.*]

George Valder, Superintendent, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, was examined:—

G. Valder. 24 June, 1899.

239. *Archdeacon Langley.*] How many pupils have you in the college? One hundred, which is the maximum number we can accommodate. The rule is to receive pupils between the ages of 16 and 25, but occasionally first-class men come here for instruction.
240. *Dean Slattery.*] How long are the pupils supposed to remain? For two years; but if they require a special course, they stay another six months.
241. *Dr. Roseby.*] What is the acreage over which you have control? Three thousand five hundred acres.
242. How much is under cultivation? One thousand acres.
243. How many hours do the pupils work per day? About seven hours. They work indoors and out-of-doors on alternate days.
244. How many cattle have you? Two hundred and fifty head. Of these, 160 are milch cows. The rest are steers.
245. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Do you supply your own meat? I have commenced that lately.
246. *Dean Slattery.*] Have you any sheep? Six hundred stud sheep.
247. *Dr. Roseby.*] What industries are followed, apart from ordinary cultivation? Fruit-growing, dairying, pig-farming, poultry-farming, bee-farming, &c. We have 30 acres set apart for wine-grapes, and about 40 acres for fruit-trees.
248. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you cover your expenses? Not yet.
249. *Mr. Schey.*] Do the students and their instructors do the whole of the work of the place? Yes. The students are divided into gangs every day, in charge of instructors. Nearly all the minor buildings and appurtenances of the institution have been erected by the students.
250. *Dean Slattery.*] Have you a saw-mill? We had one, but we have done away with it, because we ran out of timber.
251. Have you many horses? About forty-five.
252. Do you do your own blacksmithing and carpentering work? Yes. When the pupils are working indoors they are engaged in lectures and class-work. If the subject is botany they take notes, and subsequently

subsequently are brought face to face with different plants with a view to identifying them; or, after a lecture on sheep and sheep management, they are engaged in wool-sorting, or in picking out what, in their judgment, are the best of a number of sheep placed in a pen.

253. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Do the whole of the students go through that course? Yes.

254. A student learns not only wool-classing, but ploughing, dairy-farming, and everything else? Yes; we first give them a general knowledge, and then they can specialise if they like. The great thing is to bring them into touch with farm-work. For instance, they listen to lectures on manures, and how to conserve them. They are afterwards shown the manures and how to use them. We connect the lectures with the outside work. After a lecture on pigs, I show them the points of a first-class Berkshire; afterwards I show them a "scrubber," and point out its defects.

255. *Dr. Roseby.*] What do the pupils pay? £25 per annum.

256. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Do you show your pupils how to manage in places where there would be a difficulty in obtaining manures? Yes; we teach them how to obtain other manures. We show them how to treat bones with sulphuric acid, and what to do with wood ashes.

257. Do you teach them how to make shift without appliances of any kind? Yes.

258. *Dean Slattery.*] How do they take to the work, as a rule? Very cheerfully; 90 per cent. prefer the outside to the inside work.

259. *Mr. Schey.*] Have the pupils to pass any preliminary examination before entering the college? No; they obtain a certificate before they enter, showing that they are qualified to a certain extent.

260. *Dr. Zillmann.*] How many lecturers have you? There is the Science Master, who deals with chemistry, geology, and surveying, and also, occasionally, agricultural engineering. Then there is the English Master, who deals with botany, vegetable pathology, entomology, book-keeping, and English. I take the whole of the agricultural subjects.

261. *Dean Slattery.*] Is there any cramming? No; about an hour's study at night is all they require to get through. A fairly-educated boy can get through the examinations.

262. *Mr. Schey.*] What standard of preliminary examination do you require? A University junior.

263. *Dean Slattery.*] If a boy did not pass the junior examination, would you take him? Yes; if he were fairly educated. I may state that, of late, the Minister has given me a freer hand. For instance, if I find a boy is not suitable, I have the power to get rid of him at once. I can tell in a few weeks whether a boy is or is not fit to remain.

264. *Archdeacon Langley.*] How are the boys admitted? By application to the Department.

265. Are they allowed in by preference of application? Yes; and also by selection according to qualification.

266. *Dean Slattery.*] Are the boys instructed in surveying? They are taught to lay down lines, take levels, and so on.

267. Have you an ample supply of water? Yes; there are 2¼ acres of roof here, and we obtain a good deal from that.

268. *Mr. Schey.*] How many people do you think your 3,500 acres would carry? About 350, and then it would have to be thoroughly worked. I reckon that 25 acres would keep a family of four.

269. If you gave a man, his wife, and two children 25 acres of land, could they make a living off it? Yes.

270. How much better would they be off, if, instead of giving 25 acres to the head of one family, several families joined together and worked the farms in that way? It would only make a difference of about one-fifth; each family would require about 20 acres under those conditions.

271. Then 400 people would require 8,000 acres? Yes.

272. Could more be supported on first-class land? No; that is about the average.

273. If land were heavily timbered, it would, I suppose, be necessary to employ gangs, under proper supervision, to clear it? Yes; you would find that to pay in the end. Before you start labour settlements you should have the land thoroughly cleared.

274. *Archdeacon Langley.*] There is no reason why the men placed upon a settlement should not themselves do the clearing, under direction? It should be done under direction.

275. And the timber could be conserved to help to pay expenses? Yes.

276. *Mr. Schey.*] I suppose it is hardly likely that we could find any large extent of good Crown land which is not heavily timbered? No.

277. Any land fit for a labour settlement would have to be cleared first? Yes.

278. *Archdeacon Langley.*] You have stated that from 20 to 25 acres of land are sufficient, if properly worked, to support a man and his family; do you not think that 25 acres of good land would find food enough for twenty-five people;—how many tons of potatoes, for instance, would such a farm produce? Perhaps from 3 to 5.

279. And 5 tons of potatoes would feed a good many people? Yes. Of course, it would often pay them better to grow things they would not eat.

280. Do you not think that 1,000 acres should find food for 1,000 people? A man who has 25 acres should support two besides himself; that gives about 8 acres to each individual. I am counting men only, not their families.

281. Would 2,000 acres of land find food for 2,000 people—men, women, and children? Not quite. I should say that 3,000 acres would keep 1,000 men, and the land would require to be carefully worked.

282. *Dr. Zillmann.*] What is the smallest allotment of land we should have in an agricultural settlement for a family? If worked on the co-operative system, you might do with 20 acres; if worked on "your own," 25 acres.

283. *Mr. Schey.*] And then it would have to be good land, cleared, and ready for the seed? Yes.

284. *Mr. Watson.*] If twenty men put 20 acres into one lot, and all worked together, they would make more than by working individually? Yes; but it all depends on the management.

285. *Dr. Roseby.*] Is your fowl department self-supporting? Yes; but the best paying department is the piggery, from which, last year, we made £300. This year we expect to make £500 from it.

286. How many acres do you devote to poultry-farming? Fifteen.

287. *Archdeacon Langley.*] What price do you obtain for the cheese you produce? Eight pence per lb. wholesale. Each student takes his turn at making cheese for the day.

[*The*

[*The Board subsequently visited Pitt Town Settlement.*]

Alexander Hutchinson, manager of the Pitt Town Casual Labour Farm, was examined:—

A. Hutchinson. 24 June, 1899.

288. *Dr. Roseby.*] How many men have you on the settlement? Forty-seven at present. The number fluctuates.

289. Are any of the men married? They are mostly single. We have no families on the settlement, excepting in the case of one of the old hands, whom we have retained. He is a very useful man, and the Department has allowed him to remain.

290. How long do you keep the men here? For about three months, or until they have made £2, when we send them away.

291. *Mr. Watson.*] What work is done? We clear the timber, cut wood, and do general farm work. On an average we send 50 tons of wood per week to Sydney, where it is sold by auction.

292. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Have you to pay for it going down? Yes; it would be a good thing for my returns if we had not.

293. *Dr. Roseby.*] I suppose the employment is not very remunerative? The men who cut wood work eight hours a day, and their earnings would average about 12s. a week.

294. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Does that include rations? We have a maximum and minimum wage. The minimum is 2s. 6d. a week and rations; the maximum is 5s. a week.

295. How many men work at cutting firewood? From ten to twelve. The cutting is done by hand.

296. How many acres have you under cultivation? About 60. A labour farm, pure and simple, will never consume a large amount of labour. It is the preparation of the land for farming which consumes the labour.

297. Do you conserve water? We have always plenty of water. One thing the original settlers did was to make some splendid dams.

298. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Do you think the settlement was a success? That opens up a broad question, and it would take a long time to discuss it. Before I came here I was asked to value the place and the work done, and I put a considerable value on the dams which had been made.

299. *Archdeacon Langley.*] What is the extent of the settlement? Two thousand and fifty acres.

300. Of which 60 acres are under cultivation? Yes; but we have an additional 100 acres nearly ready for the plough.

301. *Dr. Zillmann.*] What are the results of the crops? Up to this season the work has been largely preparatory. The seasons have been very bad. It was stipulated that I should raise, in the shape of potatoes, vegetables, &c., sufficient for our own consumption, and we are doing that now.

302. Are you raising flour? No.

303. Are you raising meat? We have cattle coming on. I have a gang of men who are getting timber to fence an area of 400 or 500 acres. To do that work, and to break up the ground, we require horses.

304. Could you employ an additional number of men? There is no end to the number of men we could employ. We are increasing the value of the land, and making it fit for cultivation.

305. If an additional number of men were sent here would their employment result in reproductive work? It would always be reproductive work to make land fit for the plough. The money the men are paid and their rations will be fully represented by what they will do.

306. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Have you any poultry here? I have a strong objection to poultry on a farm like this, for the reason that you require a practical man to take full charge of them and to devote the whole of his time to them.

307. Have you any pigs? Yes. We had three sows; now we have twenty-two; and we shall have about forty in the next few months.

308. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Why could you not have poultry on part of the farm? We should require a manager for them, and the regulations debar us from keeping men here for more than three months. You would be surprised at the dilapidated condition of some of the men who come here, but they soon improve in health.

309. Could you get 2,000 acres of the land fit for cultivation? One man could not do that.

310. Is the land good enough? I think so. Personally I would clear half the land. I would cut it up into blocks of various sizes, with so much cleared land to the front, and so much uncleared to the back. I would plough it and rent it to the men, and scores would take it. Scores of men go upon the land and are utterly ruined in a few months, because of the want of capital to prepare it for cultivation. Labour farms will never pay unless you first clear the land, and cut it up into blocks.

311. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Have you any men here who are making furniture for the huts? We make all our own furniture, such as it is.

312. *Mr. Watson.*] If you had a larger body of men here could you put them to the work of laying pipes for the purposes of irrigation? We could easily irrigate every inch of the land.

313. *Dr. Roseby.*] I believe the only industrial work you have here is in connection with the farm, the piggery, and the timber cutting? We have twenty head of cattle, and they are increasing. We have no dairy. I want to be able, some day, to fall back upon the cattle and break the contract with the butcher for six months. I have no sheep, but could do very well with some.

314. How many pigs have you? Twenty-two, from four.

315. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Are you able to grow plenty of vegetables for the forty-seven men whom you have here? Yes, and to feed the pigs as well.

316. *Mr. Watson.*] Have any engineers reported against the possibility of bringing the water from Cattai Creek to the settlement? I have never heard of that. I believe it could be done.

317. Would the cost of providing a permanent water supply, by the laying of pipes by the unemployed from Cattai Creek, be paid for by the additional value it would give to the land? I have no doubt of it, but I do not speak as an engineer. I think I see the utility of it.

318. *Dr. Roseby.*] In the meantime, with the teams you possess, you have the means of cultivating a very large area? In the very hot season we have never lacked cabbages or other vegetables. Of course, that meant an enormous amount of manual labour by hand-watering.

319. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Where do you get your manure from? Sometimes we have men here who are very helpless, and it is difficult to know what work to put them to. I generally give them barrows and shovels and send them over the common to obtain manure, of which hundreds of tons are lying about. The manure is worth 2s. 6d. a ton on the ground.

A. Hutchinson. 24 June, 1899.

320. To what extent does the feed you obtain by means of cultivation sustain the horses? I do not require to purchase anything for them.
321. Do you grow corn for the horses? Yes.
322. How many horses have you? Nine.
323. How long have you been in charge of the place? For close on three years.
324. Have you any milking cows? Yes, two.
325. *Dr. Roseby.*] Of what does the cultivated area consist? Two acres of barley for green feed are coming on. There are also 20 acres of wheat, oats, and barley. We also grow turnips, potatoes, planter's friend, beans, and peas. We have an orchard of 20 acres.
326. How are the trees getting on? Last year was a bad one for them, and very little wood was made. There was practically no rain, but I lost none of the trees. The trouble is that there are not sufficient of any single sort of tree to enable us to make a market. The original idea was to have them more for our own consumption.
327. I understand that many of the fences were cut down before you came here? Before I came here there was a chock and log fence, but it was of no service, because men and cattle could knock it over. I am therefore cutting up the wood, and am erecting post and rail fences.
328. How many miles of that kind of fencing have you? About 6 miles.
329. What subsidy do you get from the Government? Nothing, but the Government supply everything.
330. What do they supply? Groceries, meat, &c., and any returns go to the Government.
331. Is the settlement paying its way? I think Mr. Clegg, of the Labour Department, could give you that information. I could hardly tell you without reference to figures. I do not keep the accounts.
332. Are the men giving a fair equivalent in labour for what they receive in the shape of rations? I am satisfied, taking into consideration the improvements which have been made, that the Government are not losing anything.
333. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Have you anyone to overlook the men? I overlook them myself. I am in the saddle most of the day.
334. If 100 men were sent to you at once could you employ them? I think so.
335. But you have no accommodation for them? We are making fresh accommodation. The last time Mr. Creer and Mr. Clegg were here we talked the matter over. The maximum number hitherto has been forty-eight, and it was resolved to increase it to seventy-five, and I am making accommodation for that number. We could, however, go on increasing accommodation.
336. *Mr. Lewis.*] Could you take on 150 men? We could when the huts are ready for that number.
337. I take it that directly the men learn anything and become useful to you they have to go away? That is so.
338. *Mr. Schey.*] What do you think is the average cost of the food of the men? With the vegetables we grew it cost me, last quarter, 4s. 4½d. per head per week.

Thursday, 29 *June*, 1899.

Ernest Samuel Hunt, engineer, was examined:—

E. S. Hunt. 29 June, 1899.

339. *Chairman.*] I believe you have had a good deal to do with the unemployed question? I have dealt with the question in Queensland, and I have also given a lot of work to unemployed men.
340. You have made certain suggestions to the Board with regard to the unemployed question? Yes.
341. What are your views with regard to the solution of this difficult problem? Relief works, unless they are of a reproductive nature, can never solve the problem. Relief works, unless they are of a reproductive nature, should never be entered upon, as they leave the men, on the completion of the works, in the same position as that which they held at their commencement, the relief pay not being sufficient to enable them to effect any saving. Apart from that, there is nothing in prospect to act as an incentive to persevere. Only those who are too old to make a new start in life should be placed on such works. For the permanent solution of the difficulty, suitable areas must be selected, each possessing certain natural resources and advantages, and such industries only should be established as are not in competition with established trades. Provision should be made for an expenditure of £500 per man, extending over a period of five years—say £200 for the first year, £100 per annum for the next two years, and £50 per annum for the succeeding two years. This would include the current rate of wages for three or four and a half days a week, the cost of purchasing materials, stores, and machinery, and materials for barracks, workshops, and certain improvements. During this period trades should be established and the areas brought to the self-supporting stage. A system of State credit currency should be adopted until obligations are met or satisfied, thus ensuring domestic supplies and reasonable individual wants during the development period. It may be advisable to conduct work on the State improvements continuously. Then shifts of three days should be adopted, allowing the workers to follow their special trade, or to work on the land during the other three days, thus finding room for double the number of workers. Amongst the industries which might be established are such as are likely to be brought into existence by the development of the settlement.
342. *Dr. Zillmann.*] What do you think would be a good plan for meeting the present necessities of the unemployed? I understand that you have already dealt with certain works. I certainly think you should start industries such as coal and iron mines. They would take up a lot of useful labour. Almost any inexperienced man could work in them. My first suggestion is to start the able-bodied men upon the gold-mines or mineral areas..
343. A number of men are crying out for work, and we have made certain recommendations which we think feasible, but we would like to have advice from others; you are a practical man, and might know of some work? I may mention that some time ago I took ten men, on my own account, to Wyalong. Some of them obtained assistance from the Labour Bureau, and others had sufficient means of their own to enable them to go with me. Owing to the limited means at our command, and to other causes, the party soon broke up; but I think, if men had sufficient for themselves, and their families were provided for—say, for four or six months—the prospecting method would be found to be the best which could be adopted for giving immediate relief—that is, after you have exhausted any practical Government relief works which might be taken in hand.

E. S. Hunt. 29 June, 1899.

344. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Do you think the difficulty will be solved if we put the unemployed on the unoccupied land? I think the land should be occupied.
345. *Dr. Zillmann.*] A labour and agricultural settlement could, in the first instance, be made almost self-supporting. There would be a larger timber industry at once? Yes, if you had a large timber district.
346. And then vegetables could be grown at once? Yes. Fruit-bearing plants and trees would take at least three years to mature.
347. *Mr Whiddon*] Are the majority of the unemployed with whom you have come into contact skilled mechanics or unskilled labourers? I should say that one-third of them have been mechanics or tradespeople of some kind or other.
348. But the majority of them are unskilled? Yes; but I think the greater part of the majority are capable of being drilled into skilled mechanics.
349. But as you meet them, the majority are unskilled? Yes.
350. Have you any practical suggestion to make for the employment of, say, 1,000 or 2,000 men at once? One of my first suggestions is to send those who are not mechanics or skilled labourers to various gold-mines and mineral areas. They should be sent in properly-organised gangs of ten or twelve men each, and should work for the food with which they are supplied.

Saturday, 1 *July*, 1899.

[*The Board paid a further visit to the Pitt Town Settlement.*]

Alexander Hutchinson, Superintendent, Pitt Town Casual Labour Farm, was examined :—

A. Hutchinson. 1 July, 1899.

351. *Chairman.*] What does it cost you to clear the land at the settlement? About £5 per acre.
352. What is the character of the land? Patchy.
353. *Mr. Buchanan.*] When the men leave you, where do they go to? Sometimes I find employment for them. Occasionally contractors apply to me for men. The other day I sent a batch of three men to Rouse Hill, and the contractor told me he never had three better workmen in his life. They were paid 5s. a day. Subsequently I sent him three other men. Two of them found their way to Riverstone, and got drunk. The other finished his contract, and is now back here.
354. Do you have much trouble with men wanting to get drink? None whatever. They dare not go beyond the fence without my permission. I sent two men away to-day after dinner. I missed them from their work, and found them lying down near a log. I sent them off at once. I may mention that we are rebuilding the original huts on the settlement to twice their size, and are putting twelve men in each hut.
355. *Mr. Whiddon.*] What percentage of skilled mechanics—men who have learned a trade—come here? Not more than 5 per cent. A considerable percentage of old soldiers come here.
356. What percentage of the men do their work cheerfully? It varies; but I should say about 10 per cent. only.
357. How do they get here? If I am short-handed, Mr. Creer puts up a notice to that effect at the Labour Bureau, and arranges with them to come.
358. *Mr. Kidd.*] What is the character of the land which you are clearing? I believe it is the best on the estate.
359. What sort of timber have you? A considerable amount of boxwood.
360. What do you get for it? An average of 9s. per ton.
361. Do you get any ironbark? A little.
362. Is there any which would be available for posts and rails? We are splitting up thousands of posts and rails, but no sleepers.
363. *Chairman.*] What does it cost you per week to keep men? About 4s. 4½d. per man. I charge my vegetables against that amount. Less vegetables, the cost would be 3s. 4d. per week per man.
364. What revenue do you get from the labour of the men? The only direct revenue we receive just now is from wood-cutting. There cannot be much revenue from clearing land.
365. To what extent is the land improved by reason of labour? I have drawn up a statement concerning that matter for Mr. Clegg, and you would be able to get it from him.
366. It costs you 4s. 4d. per week to keep men, and you also pay them wages;—what do you get in return for the keep and wages of the men? Mr. Clegg has an estimate.
367. *Mr. Whiddon.*] How do the men spend their time in the evening? After I had been here for some time, I applied to the library for its disused books. We get the books sent here and the men read them.
368. Have you any trouble with the men? No; if they misbehave themselves in any way, they have to go.
369. Have you a code of rules? Yes, in every hut.
370. Have you had any experience of men who would breed discontent? Yes; but there is nothing for them to gain by it.
371. Have you many complaints from the men as to their fare and treatment? The bulk of the men are satisfied.
372. Do the men ever bring intoxicants here? No; it is contrary to rule, and they do not attempt it now.
373. Do you provide the men with tobacco? Yes; but its value is taken off their wages. The average man consumes a 10d. cake per week.
374. Do you think that you could so develop this place as to be able to allot certain areas to men and their families from which they could make a living? I do not see why you could not cut up into large blocks and give men portions of it.
375. Do you think a man with a fair area could sustain a wife and family upon it? Yes, with good seasons.
376. Could he do it under average conditions? I do not see why he should not. They are doing it all around us.
377. Do you regard the settlement as good land? There is worse.

378. It is on record that it is not fit to feed a bandicoot upon? I can grow any crops here if I have a fair amount of rain. It requires intense cultivation, and a little manure. There is nothing I have failed in growing. A. Hutchinson. 1 July, 1899.
379. The land, of itself, would not produce unless it were fed? You must feed it; but I would not gorge it.
380. Do you think it is below the average quality of land? Some of it may be.
381. But take it as a block? As a block, I think it is fairly average land for the district.

George Valder, Superintendent, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, was examined:—

382. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of the land at the Pitt Town Settlement? I should say it is much below the average farming land. G. Valder. 1 July, 1899.
383. Supposing the land was cleared and made ready for the plough, would it be suitable for agriculture? Yes, if it could be got on a large scale.
384. At what rental? A small rental—from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per acre.
385. What would it cost to clear the land and make it ready for the plough? About £3 10s. per acre, in its present state; but if I was to clear that class of land I would ring it first.
386. Would you select such a place for the purposes of farming? Yes, provided it could be obtained at a nominal rent, and in large areas.
387. What area would be sufficient for a family to live upon it? From 200 to 300 acres.
388. *Mr. Buchanan.*] What do you think of the expediency of sending from 150 to 200 unemployed men to a piece of land like that? They would not do the work so cheaply as you could get it done by contract.
389. Do you think it would be an expedient thing to do under any circumstances? There may be certain conditions in existence rendering it advisable to get rid of a number of men in that way; but looking at the matter from a commercial point of view, I should say, "No; I can get the work done more cheaply by contract."
390. *Mr. Kidd.*] Supposing you had 2,050 acres of land like that; it would cost you £3 10s. per acre to clear, in addition to £1 per acre, its original value;—would you ever be likely to clear it for the purpose of letting it out in small farms at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per acre? No; it would not pay to do it.
391. Then you would prefer to ringbark it, and make it suitable for a grass paddock? Yes.
392. That is the only value you attach to it? Yes.
393. *Mr. Buchanan.*] Is the Pitt Town Settlement a fair sample of the land about Windsor? There is a very large area of similar land until you get to the banks of the river, where it improves.
394. *Mr. Kidd.*] Could you say whether any large quantity of the settlement would be suitable for vines? I do not like it, even for vines. It would pay far better to go somewhere where the land is better, and pay more money.
395. Your opinion is, that we could not possibly undertake to clear land of that character and expect it to be reproductive? I would not think of it.
396. *Mr. Whiddon.*] Do you think there is any possibility of the settlement ever being self-supporting, so that it will cease to be a charge on the Government? No; I do not think so—that is, if it is worked on the co-operative system.
397. Do you think that, unless the Government part with large areas of it at a nominal rent, anyone will be able to make more than a living out of it? No.
398. An ordinary rental would handicap anyone who wished to sustain himself? That is so.
399. Do you think it would be better for the Government to look for other lands? Certainly.
400. And better results would accrue? Yes.
401. Do you think the energy bestowed upon the Pitt Town Settlement is wasted? Yes.

Tuesday, 4 *July*, 1899.

Wallace Webster, Forest Inspector, Walgett, was examined:—

402. *Chairman.*] Do you know the country referred to by Mr. Lomax in his letter to the Board? Yes. W. Webster. 4 July, 1899.
403. Would it compensate the Government to clear it of prickly-pear? It would pay ultimately, by saving country so far not affected.
404. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Does not prickly-pear grow from the root again, even after it has been cleared? Yes, if you drop the smallest portion of it.
405. *Mr. Kidd.*] Does it not grow from the leaf? Yes; the best thing is to burn it, or put it under water.
406. I suppose the best way to deal with the pest would be by letting the land under such conditions to the leaseholders that they would be able to take steps to exterminate it, and by the Government themselves dealing with the stock routes and reserves? Decidedly. If we deal with the scrub leases at all we should deal with them at once. It is of no use clearing half a patch of prickly-pear without clearing the other half, because it will spread again.
407. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Is the Queensland Government doing anything in the direction of eradicating the pest? I believe they are taking action now, but can give no positive information.
408. What is the condition of the reserves near Picton? There is nothing but prickly-pear there. The cattle feed upon it; but it is not good for them.
409. *Chairman.*] I believe there is some proposal to make ensilage of it? A few weeks ago Mr. Lomax had two large gangs of men ringbarking timber and clearing prickly-pear.
410. Whilst the Government are issuing orders for the eradication of the prickly-pear they are taking no steps to clear their own lands? Not to my knowledge.
411. *Dr. Roseby.*] Do you know whether the circumstances referred to by Mr. Lomax have been reported to the Government? I have no doubt the Government are aware of all the facts of the case from their inspectors in the district, and from reports furnished by the District Surveyor.
412. *Chairman.*] What area of land is included in the reserves in the county of Benarra? I could not say.
413. I suppose the reserves are more or less covered with prickly-pear? Yes; but there is not so much making towards Collymongool. Driving north you meet it first on the Meehi.

W. Webster. 4 July, 1899.

414. And in nearly all the leases which have been issued recently provision is made that the runs shall be kept clear of prickly-pear? Yes, in all settlement leases.
415. Is that carried out? The leases to the south have not prickly-pear upon them. Wirrah and part of the northern portion of Caidmurra are reserves which are more or less covered.
416. What would it cost, on an average, to eradicate the prickly-pear? 10s. an acre, on portions; an average cost could not be determined without actual inspection and knowledge as to acreage and extent of pear on it.
417. *Mr. Black.*] What does it cost to clear the worst portions? 30s. an acre; and then there are possibilities that it will have to be dealt with again.
418. In view of the rapid spread of prickly-pear in that part of the country, and the consequent depreciation in the value of Government land, do you think it would pay the Government to undertake the cost of eradicating it from the reserves? I think it would. Of course you have to consider the adjoining land which would be saved.
419. Do you know what private people pay for eradicating the pear? Generally a wage of about 15s. a week with rations.
420. Do they let out the work by contract? I do not know of that being done.
421. Do you think it would be better to employ labour, as Mr. Lomax does, or to work on the butty-gang system? That would be the better system if the Government did the work.
422. Would the reserves bring in more money if they were cleared of prickly-pear? Decidedly.
423. To what extent? Perhaps not to a great extent, because the rent of that land is not more than 1d. or 2d. per acre.
424. Is there not a danger of the prickly-pear spreading over the Crown lands by reason of the reserves being infested? Undoubtedly, by the agency of birds and floods.
425. If all the reserves were cleared of it would there be less likelihood of it spreading to private lands? Decidedly.
426. Therefore, the pastoral tenants would be more likely to give more money for their land? Yes. It will not pay the pastoral lessees to clear it on certain portions.
427. If it will not pay the pastoral lessees to clear it, would it pay the Government to clear it for them? I am speaking of small holders of homestead leases—not of pastoral tenants.
428. Will not the same thing hold good of every kind of holding? I do not think it will pay the Government to clear one holding for the sake of that one holding, but for the sake of the adjoining Crown lands to which the pest is spreading.

John Edgar Davies, in charge of the administration of the Prickly-pear Act, was examined :—

J. E. Davies. 4 July, 1899.

429. *Chairman.*] Has the Department spent anything of late years in the eradication of the prickly pear? No money has been spent for eradication purposes for the last ten years—excepting £500 for clearing isolated travelling stock and camping reserves.
430. A large area of land about Muswellbrook and Scone is leased under prickly-pear leases? We have leased about 40,000 acres under the Prickly-pear Act. That averages £8 a section of 40 acres. We could have leased it in larger blocks, but we must cut it up in order to conform with the Act.
431. Is there a large area of land available to be operated upon in the same way? Yes. A good deal of it has been offered seven or eight times; but it has never been taken up. We have offered it at 1s. a year for 640 acres. Some of the land we have recently leased in the Hunter district will cost £7 an acre to clear. It will be good land when it is once cleared.
432. Then there is a lot of land in the same district which, even if cleared, would be worth very little? That is so.
433. *Archdeacon Langley.*] Is the clearing of the prickly-pear hard work? Men will not do it if they can get anything else.
434. Is it as bad as navvy-work, or could it be done by elderly men? Elderly men could do it if they were properly accoutred. We have a reserve at Scone—the permanent common—2,000 acres of which are overrun with prickly-pear. It would cost £3 an acre to clear it.
435. *Chairman.*] And the land in proximity to it is being operated upon by private individuals? Yes. Most of them are doing good work.
436. I suppose the state of things on the reserve at Scone is causing the prickly-pear to spread? No doubt it is the seed-bed of the whole of the district.
437. Would not the Government be justified in clearing the reserve? I think so. You cannot expect private owners to do similar work if the Government will not do it.
438. What do you think the reserve would cost to clear at present? About £5,000.
439. Would the expense be justified? I cannot say that. Some of the land is good, and some of it poor.
440. But in view of the land improvement which would be effected, and prevention of the spread of the disease, would not the expenditure be justified? Yes.
441. Have you made any report in reference to this particular reserve? I have received a report from the inspectors about it.
442. What area of Crown lands have you in the Hunter district? Isolated patches of from 30 to 2,000 acres. Some of it is good land, and some of it would not pay for clearing.
443. Would it pay you by preventing the spread of the pest? Undoubtedly.
444. *Archdeacon Langley.*] It is only fair, if you compel private owners to clear, that you should stop the seed going to their land? That is so. We prosecuted a man the other day, as a warning to other landowners, for non-compliance with the Act. Representations were made by the Member for the district, Mr. Dight, and it is intended to refund the fine and costs. The Act is a fairly good one in many respects, and we could do good work with it; but owing to the large expenditure required to clear Crown lands it has been rendered difficult to administer, and until the Crown undertakes the destruction of the pest on their lands it will be impossible to fully enforce the provisions of the Act in respect to private lands.
445. I suppose the Crown authorities cannot be prosecuted? No. It has been tried without success.
446. *Chairman.*] What other districts are infested? On the Castlereagh and Marthaguy Creeks, in the Dubbo and Coonamble districts, there is a good deal of it.

447. Is it spreading? Yes; and it has been for many years past. Since I have had charge of the working of the Act—now for ten years—the pest has increased, not for want of representation to the Government on the part of the Department, but because there has always been a lack of funds for carrying out the work. Bingara is another district which is being overrun with the prickly-pear. Representations are being made every day with regard to other noxious weeds, such as the sweet-briar, star thistle, and the Bathurst burr. The Bathurst burr promises to become worse than the prickly-pear. J. E. Davies. 4 July, 1899.
448. *Mr Kidd.*] The sweet-briar only grows in cold climates? It is growing in the New England district.
449. *Chairman.*] Have you heard of any proposal for dealing with the pest? When you were Minister for Mines I was instructed to prepare an amended Bill; but the matter never went any further.
450. Has not some proposal been recently made by the Department to lease certain areas with a view to making use of the pear? One man has a patent for turning it into fodder; but it will cost about 25s. a ton to prepare the stuff, and in a good season you can buy lucerne more cheaply. Again, it would not give the same benefits to the cattle.
451. *Dr. Zillmann.*] For how many men could you find employment in the removal of the prickly-pear? 500 straight away, without any trouble.
452. *Mr. Kidd.*] Could you do with 500 on the Hunter? Yes, easily.
453. *Mr. Black.*] I understand that you have let a block of 640 acres in the Muswellbrook district for £8 per annum, or 3d. per acre? That is the average return we get from prickly-pear leases.
454. What is the usual rent? That is the average rent. In some instances we get £25, with clearing conditions.
455. People are willing to give you, for favourably-situated blocks, as much as £25 per section, even though they may be put to the expense of clearing it? Yes; over 40,000 acres are leased under the Act at the present time, and the average return per section is £8.
456. Is it a fact that the prickly-pear trouble is largely traceable to Queensland? Yes; in the north-west.
457. Is it fair to say that unless the Queensland Government take action it will be impossible for us to keep the evil within check? Yes.
458. If anything is to be done in the shape of clearing the land and assisting the unemployed, would it not be best to begin in some portion of the country near Sydney rather than out back, until better supervision can be exercised? I think it would be difficult to get a large body of men to the north-west.
459. Has the prickly-pear extended much along the North Coast? No.
460. Is not Riverina quite exempt? No; there is a little about the Riverina, near Berrigan. If land were cleared in the Hunter district, land which cannot now be leased would be taken up. A clearing condition could be inserted in any lease issued, which would compel the lessee to keep the land clear. At present people will not look at pear-infested land. A station owned by the late Sir John Robertson was given to a gentleman for twenty years without any rental, provided he cleared the prickly-pear.

Tuesday, 11 *July*, 1899.

[*The Board visited the Glebe Island Bridge and Reclamation Works.*]

James Walter Grimshaw, District Engineer, Sydney and South Coast, Harbours and Rivers, Public Works Department, was examined:—

460. *Chairman.*] What number of men are at present engaged in the works at Glebe Island? 227. These men are engaged in removing the stone from the island for the purpose of constructing the causeway to the Glebe Island Bridge. It is also proposed to utilise the stone of the island for reclamation works, extending 500 feet in a north-easterly direction. J. W. Grimshaw. 11 July, 1899
461. When will the bridge causeway be completed? In about a month's time. We shall then have finished as far as we can go until the main part of the bridge is completed, and 100 of the men will have to be discharged unless steps are taken to enable the Department to proceed with the reclamation work. The work which is now being done is charged to the Glebe Island Bridge.
462. Do you think the reclamation work would be a good work to proceed with? An excellent work.
463. Would it be reproductive? Yes; we are wanting wharfs every day. The area of the island is $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the reclamation will amount to $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres. There would be about 3 acres of wharfage around that. That means 2,190 feet of wharfage along White Bay, 560 feet at the head, and 1,400 feet along the Sydney side of the bridge.
464. Could not additional wharfage accommodation be provided on the Annandale side of the bridge? Yes.
465. What area? About 3 acres of land could be reclaimed there, fronting Johnstone's Bay, thus giving additional wharfage accommodation of 750 feet; or we could get an additional 2,000 feet of wharfage accommodation by extending the work from the bridge round the island on the south-east side.
466. Therefore, if the improvements are carried out you can give an additional wharfage accommodation of 6,150 feet? Yes.
467. At what cost? The cutting down of part of the island, at 2s. per cubic yard, will cost £40,000; and wharfage will cost £50,000—in all about £90,000. The quantity of material in the whole of the island, above 4 feet over high-water level, is 1,736,880 cubic yards, or 3,126,384 tons. The quantity of material necessary for the reclamation is 729,952 tons.
468. What depth of water would you have around the island when the wharfs were completed? Twenty-eight feet could be obtained at low water.
469. And a large vessel could come alongside the wharfs? Yes.
470. How long would it take to carry out the work? We could put on about 500 men, and could keep them employed for two years.
471. If the whole of the island were cut down, would you have any difficulty in using the stone on other works? No. Of course a large quantity of it would be required for the reclamation. None of it would be wasted.
472. *Mr. Whiddon.*] There is an outlet for the stone if only the money necessary to provide for its removal is voted? That is so.

J. W. Grimshaw. 11 July, 1899.

473. *Mr. Lewis.*] I believe that wharfs give a large return to the Government? Nothing better.
474. *Chairman.*] Have you a large demand for wharfs at present? More than we can supply. There are only five Government wharfs under construction at present which are not let. They will be let as soon as they are finished.
475. If wharfage accommodation is provided at Glebe Island there will be ample demand for it? That is my opinion.
476. And they will give a good return for the outlay? Yes. Most of the others pay from 15 to 20 per cent.
477. *Dr. Roseby.*] Is any railway communication with the island contemplated? Not at present, that I am aware of.
478. *Chairman.*] Have you ever considered a proposal for bringing a branch line from somewhere between Petersham and Ashfield to the island? I can scarcely say I have considered it; but it has always struck me that it would be likely to be carried out some time.
479. Would it considerably relieve the difficulty at present experienced at the Redfern tunnel? I am not prepared to express an opinion, but very likely it would.

Thursday, 20 *July*, 1899.

[*The Board visited the Salvation Army Farm, at Deewhy, Manly.*]

Adjutant William Wright was examined:—

Adjutant Wright. 20 July, 1899.

480. *Mr. Buchanan.*] How many men have you on the farm? Sometimes we have twenty to twenty-four; at present we have eighteen. The number fluctuates.
481. What is the area of the farm? 1,300 acres altogether. There are 60 acres in the block we are working on at present.
482. Is this a fair sample of the land? Yes; but the nearer the hills, the better the soil becomes.
483. Can you get any crop without manuring? Not much; we get a quantity of manure from our piggeries and stables.
484. *Mr. Schey.*] Do you make anything out of the land? I support all the men on the place from the produce—eighteen to twenty men from 20 acres under cultivation.
485. Does this cover all expenses? All except the annuity paid for the farm.
486. *Dr. Zillmann.*] What do you give the men? Board and lodgings, and a gratuity from 1s. to 3s. per week. I have paid from £2 to £3 per week in gratuities.
487. *Mr. Buchanan.*] Are the men contented? No; they are inclined to be a discontented lot.
488. *Mr. Schey.*] Do you take any account of women and children? No.
489. Do you get your recruits through the Salvation Army? No; this place is open to anyone. If a casual swagman came here and applied for admission, I would take him in.
490. Have you estimated the average cost per individual? Ten shillings per week.
491. Can a man earn more than his subsistence? Some can; but I and the other two officers work eight hours per day, and our living also comes out of the produce of the farm.
492. Taking it all round, have the men earned 12s. 6d. per week per man? Yes.
493. How much more do you think your men capable of earning, on an average? I am not in a position to say; it depends on the men; but I can always make them support themselves.
494. *Mr. Buchanan.*] How long have you been here? Two years last January. This place was then a swamp, pure and simple. It has been all cleared and underground drained. It never floods now; we have stone drains, and some are slabbed over, and ti-tree brush is placed on top, always leaving a free course for the water. There is about 50 feet of a fall in this paddock.
495. Have you done any fruit-tree planting? Yes; but we began too late in the season.
496. *Mr. Schey.*] Are the men above the average as labourers? No; they are just the ordinary class. Some have not the least idea of work; but they are not of the worst class.
497. *Mr. Kidd.*] What time do they stay, on the average? About a month; but there is no limit to the time we will keep them if they wish to stay.
498. *Mr. Schey.*] If you get a man who will not do a fair day's work, what do you do with him? I talk to him, reason with him, and point out that it is for his own good, and if he does not reform he is dismissed, but only if he is absolutely bad.
499. Have you contributed anything towards the capital cost of the farm out of the sale of your produce? I can hardly say. I have done some work for head-quarters in Melbourne, which, if done by an outside contractor, would cost £150 or £160.
500. *Mr. Black.*] Are these men doing immediately productive work? Yes; and also work that will eventually be still more productive. For instance, in addition to cultivating the land already cleared and drained, they are preparing fresh land for cultivation.
501. How long does it take to clear an acre? Six good men would mattock an acre in a week.
502. How many acres have you cleared during the last twelve months? I have been cultivating principally during the past twelve months, but have cleared 10 acres lately.
503. *Mr. Schey.*] Have you any live stock? About 150 pigs, and two cows for our own use. I have also five horses.
504. *Mr. Kidd.*] Are you utilising artificial manures? Yes; the Sugar Company's bone-dust, &c. I do not use night-soil, because it has a very bad effect on the vegetables grown on it.
505. *Dr. Zillmann.*] Have you any poultry? No; but we are thinking of getting some, and also establishing a dairy shortly.
506. Do the men work better;—are they better disciplined, as the result of religious influence? We have a number of men who know nothing of the Army or its religion. I find it is best to treat them as men, apart from religious convictions.
507. Would it be possible to manage a compulsory labour farm for the vagrant or loafer class, in conjunction with such an institution as this? No; I think they should be kept entirely separate.

508.

Adjutant Wright.
20 July, 1899.

508. Have you not had men here who have learnt something useful during their stay? Yes. I have had men who were clerks or book-keepers, and knew nothing of farming. They have so rapidly acquired useful knowledge that I could confidently recommend them to almost any position on a farm, after their experience here.
509. *Mr. Schey.*] I suppose, by-and-bye, you anticipate growing your own meat and butter? Yes.
510. Would the production of meat reduce the cost of maintenance? Decidedly. It would be a saving so far, as direct cost is concerned, although you would have to reckon the cost of producing it in the expenses; but it would be beneficial to keep the money in the place, and the average cost per head of the men on the farm would be less.
511. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you supply the "People's Palace" in Sydney with vegetables? No; they prefer to buy them in the open markets, and I prefer to sell in the same way.
512. *Mr. Schey.*] Do you buy food for the pigs? Yes; I buy the butchers' waste, boil it down, and mix it with maize, barley, &c. I will, later on, grow my own maize and grain. I sell the pork at 4d. per lb. all round—fixed price—and buy the beef and mutton used on the farm at current market rates. One man takes all my pork; but I sell the bacon to different persons. I use all the pig manure on the farm. All the killing is done on the farm.
513. Where do you get your water? I have a well on a surface spring, and a force-pump to a tank, from which water is laid on to the piggeries, boilers, and slaughter-house.
514. Do you find any difficulty in allotting duties to the men? No; I examine them as to their capabilities, and use my own judgment as to what work I put them to. They never raise any objection to cleaning out the pig-sty.
515. Have you any black-list system? No; if the men behave badly, use bad language, &c., I caution them, but never punish them, I have so little cause. I take them aside and try to get them to see the fault of their conduct, and urge them to aspire to something higher. The greatest difficulty I have to meet with is their love of drink. For the first offence they are cautioned; the second time they are dismissed. I give them a day off whenever they want it. I do not object to half a day a week without lessening the gratuity. They have Saturday afternoons to clean up and wash their clothes.
516. Do you charge them for boots and clothing supplied? Yes; all such supplies are charged against their earnings; they are also required to pay for their tobacco.
517. How do you allot the money payable? I keep a book, and credit them with what I think their work is worth.

Appendix C.

LABOUR HOME, 557, HARRIS-STREET, ULTIMO.

The Labour Home at Ultimo was founded by Archdeacon Langley, some eight years ago, with a capital of £250, and, after having largely accomplished the work for which it was established, is to-day practically free from debt, and has assets fully equal in value to the primary capital. Throughout its career, this institution has been self-supporting, except in the matter of rent (£150 per annum), which has so far been raised by contributions from the church and friends.

No man in destitute circumstances is refused admission; all inmates are compelled to work in return for their maintenance; but none are permitted, except under special circumstances, to remain there for a longer period than three months without intermission.

The work performed by the inmates lies in the direction of cutting up sawn blocks into small wood for cooking purposes, of again reducing this timber into sizes suitable for fire-kindling, in caning chairs, covering couches and mattresses, and making cases of all kinds. The men, however, do not remain here long enough to acquire much skill at case-making. The inside average is 50 per man per day, while experts can turn out 200. The profit per case is about ½d.

The average housing at the Labour Home, according to the latest report, was 37 per day; 452 cases were altogether relieved; 168 of these found permanent employment, 144 left for temporary employment, 60 left voluntarily, 30 were discharged, 10 were sent to the hospital, and 40 now remain. Meals for the twelve months were provided to the extent of 41,179, beds 13,636.

No. 6.

Second Progress Report of the Unemployed Advisory Board.

To the Honorable William John Lyne, M.P., Premier of New South Wales,—

Sir,

We, the members of the Board duly appointed to advise the Government in accordance with the minute of your predecessor in office, dated the 18th March, 1899, have the honor to submit our Second Progress Report:—

On the 14th July last we had the honor to submit our First Progress Report, dealing exclusively with reproductive public works, which we considered might, if expeditiously carried out, help to relieve the present necessity of many of the able-bodied unemployed, as well as a small proportion of those physically incapable of performing the harder class of manual labour.

In that Report, amongst other matters, we dealt with the following works:—

1. Forest-thinning.
2. Bogan Scrub Lands.
3. Eradication of Prickly-pear.
4. Conversion of the City Tramways.
5. Grading of the Southern Railway Line near Murrumburrah.
6. Duplication of the Milson's Point Railway Line beyond St. Leonards.
7. Drainage of Land in the Gwydir District.
8. Repainting Iron Bridges on the Ryde Road.

9. North Sydney Cemetery and Lane Cove River Bridge.
10. Repainting Public Buildings.
11. Road to Burragorang Mining Field.
12. Glebe Island improvement.

Attention was also called to the danger from fire at the George-street Asylum, Parramatta; and we were gratified to learn that immediate steps were taken to provide accommodation elsewhere for a large number of the inmates, thereby lessening the danger and affording employment to a large number of men.

We also pointed out that there were numerous other public works which might be undertaken, and we again respectfully urge the expeditious carrying out of such as are in a sufficiently forward state of preparation for early execution.

Up to the date of our First Progress Report fourteen meetings of the Board had been held. Nineteen meetings have since been held, at which the Board have been engaged in earnestly considering various proposals for dealing with the problem given them for investigation.

With a praiseworthy desire to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed, several gentlemen have placed schemes at the disposal of the Board, the members of which have also, individually and collectively, spent much anxious time and thought upon the whole question.

The schemes submitted to us were of a varied nature; but the Board found, after careful consideration, that there were certain difficulties in the way of their practical accomplishment, either with regard to the funds necessary to carry them out, or for other reasons.

We found, however, that in some of the schemes, although impracticable as a whole, there were certain suggestions which we have used in dealing with the proposals which we now bring under the notice of the Government.

We realised from the first, as we are sure the Government also realised, the many difficulties which would beset us, and readily acknowledge our indebtedness to those who from time to time have given their assistance in the endeavour to arrive at a solution of the problem which has engaged the attention of prominent public men in all parts of the world.

Number and Class of Unemployed.

At the commencement of our inquiry, from information furnished by the Labour Bureau, and from other sources, we ascertained that there was a large number of men, both able-bodied and partially-capable—about 8,000 in all—in very distressed circumstances. These men, in the absence of private employment, appealed to the Government to do something, if only of a temporary nature, to relieve their pressing necessities; and therefore, in accordance with your predecessor's expressed wish, the early stages of our deliberations were devoted almost entirely to the consideration of reproductive public works. During the inquiry into these works much time was occupied in looking into proposals which, on the surface, appeared justifiable, but on closer examination were found from various causes to be undesirable, the standpoint taken up by the Board being that they would not recommend the Government to undertake works which could not be strictly regarded as reproductive.

Many suggestions were submitted in our previous report, both as regards the works themselves and the administrative measures desirable for their due execution.

Although the works which have been started since our first report was presented, and the improved season have done much to reduce the number of able-bodied applicants for work, there still remains a considerable number both of able-bodied and partially-capable men requiring employment.

In relation to the number of men out of work, no exact figures could be obtained from the Labour Bureau, owing to the defective system of registration. The Board, however, endeavoured to ascertain the class of labour most in need of employment, and were informed that a large proportion of unskilled workmen existed among the present unemployed. We also ascertained that 87 per cent. of the inmates of the Charitable Asylums hereinafter referred to belong to the unskilled class of labourers, having had no advantages in the way of technical education, skilled training, or instruction in any trade or calling. This seemed to us a striking illustration of the value of technical training, for it is evident that the skilled workmen of this Colony, on account of their trade knowledge, have been able either to earn sufficient in their younger days to render them independent in their declining years, or, that where they have failed to do this, their experience enables them to secure employment, though, perhaps, of a less remunerative character, at a later period of their lives. This fact, so strongly brought under the notice of the Board, will, we think, be helpful to the Government in dealing with some of the schemes which we propose submitting for their consideration.

In the course of inquiries at the various Government institutions, the Board ascertained that out of the large number of inmates at the Rookwood, Parramatta, and Liverpool Asylums about 50 per cent., or, say, 1,500 men in all, were capable of doing part of a day's work. These might be profitably employed, instead of, as at present, being a charge on the State, provided suitable land and premises were available.

While an effort is being made at Rookwood and Newington to provide profitable occupation for those inmates capable of doing light work, the unsuitable nature of the surroundings, soil, and buildings largely retards the success of such efforts. We are aware that some of these men are employed in light work, and we feel sure that a proportion of the less capable remainder are competent to perform such tasks, if those who now undertake them were removed to spheres of wider usefulness.

We would, therefore, suggest that one of the Industrial Farm settlements hereinafter referred to might be set apart for men transferred from the Charitable Institutions. The adoption of this course would result in a considerable saving in the cost of administration of the institutions, furnish a healthy occupation for the men, and an independent means of earning a livelihood. Eventually such a course of treatment might encourage a spirit of self-reliance, and fit them for light work in private employment.

The proportion of partially-capable men at the asylums does not in any way represent the total number of this class in the Colony. There are many just as physically incapable of performing a full day's work, who for various reasons are unwilling to seek the shelter of charity, but prefer to suffer their privations in silence and under conditions which should appeal to the sympathy of every humane person in the community.

If,

If, however, a fair opportunity were given to this comparatively large body of men to earn their livelihood without any suggestion of charitable assistance, they might gladly take advantage of it, and form a contented body of producers. These men, we consider, are deserving of the State's intervention, and under the scheme hereinafter detailed special facilities will be suggested for the profitable employment of this class of workers.

We also find that there is a number of men, both young and old, fully or partially capable of performing a day's labour, who prefer to leave work alone, and live on the charity of the public or that distributed through the medium of Government institutions. We do not refer to men of the criminal class, but to those who are either constitutionally lazy or have gradually drifted into the condition of chronic disinclination to work owing, perhaps, to long periods of enforced idleness or other causes.

While we have full sympathy for every grade of workmen, whether able-bodied or otherwise, who are unable to obtain employment, we cannot countenance equal consideration being extended to those who, if opportunity offers, decline to give a fair quota of labour in return for assistance or wages. Frequently we notice that men of this class are brought up under the Vagrancy Act, and sent to gaol for the first offence. We do not approve of the system which permits of such men, who, perhaps, have no natural tendency to become active criminals, being levelled down to the criminal class, because of the danger that the degradation thereby entailed may result in their falling into criminal habits and becoming a menace to society.

We do not agree with those who consider men of this stamp equally as bad as actual criminals, and that there is little hope of stimulating them to better efforts. We believe that, if properly taken in hand and placed under strict discipline, tempered with kindness, on a compulsory labour farm, and taught to perform various classes of useful work, many of them may be induced, under the stimulus of some incentive to better effort, to become a source of profit to, instead of a drag on, society.

Claims for State Aid.

While we do not for one moment desire to encourage the idea that the Government is a milch cow to be drawn upon at all times, we, nevertheless, feel that a large responsibility rests upon the Government of any country to turn its resources to the most profitable uses by the judicious employment of the labour of its people.

We have in this Colony large areas of land not at present utilised to the best advantage, owing to the difficulty of access rendering it impossible for the most suitable class of settlers to use it according to its full capacity of production. It therefore seems to the Board a proper thing for the Government to use its capital in offering facilities which will place upon the lands of our Colony a body of producers who can at the earliest possible time utilise their holdings to the best advantage of the State and themselves.

We fully admit that our land laws afford easy means for men possessed of capital to secure holdings, but at the same time there exists a numerically large class of deserving men who are debarred from making homes for their families by want of the necessary funds. For such men it is the duty of the Government to provide facilities, and thus to evolve, from a class of men who are drifting into a condition of poverty and ultimate dependence upon the State, a race of independent workers contributing to, instead of living upon, the wealth of the community.

Large numbers of the present occupiers of land have been called upon to suffer hardships and difficulties which have made their lives one long round of drudgery. Want of capital has delayed them in clearing the land, fencing, and otherwise improving it, so that years have elapsed before its productive capacities could be brought to that satisfactory condition which men assisted by means to overcome the initial difficulties could secure in, perhaps, one-tenth of the time.

These initial difficulties have driven the struggling settlers too often to obtain financial assistance at high rates of interest, resulting frequently in holdings becoming a source of income to the money-lender only, instead of to the pioneers, who eventually become so disheartened by the heavy load of interest that payments fall into arrear, holdings deteriorate, and utter ruin follows. Timely assistance from the Crown would, in most cases, have enabled settlers thus ruined to become prosperous colonists.

It is unnecessary for us to say that the more the people prosper the more prosperous the country will become; and it will, therefore, we think, be conceded, that a large responsibility rests on the shoulders of the State to give attention to the legitimate wants and requirements of the people, and we know of no better way to carry out such a laudable work than by assisting the people to take up and utilise land.

It is said that in this Colony the Government should not be called upon to pay the attention at present given to secure avenues of employment for the people, but that this should be left to private enterprise.

We have no desire to discourage private enterprise in any way, in order to unnecessarily load the Government with responsibilities which might properly be borne by other people, but if it be justifiable—and we claim that in many cases it is—to give the money and consideration which is bestowed upon labour questions in older countries, how much greater is the necessity in a young country like ours, where the resources have not been fully developed, and where we have millions of acres of land not occupied to the best advantage. Our territory comprises varied climates and soils capable of producing everything that its inhabitants require, and there is a steadily-widening prospect of a large and lucrative export trade being opened up, the different seasons offering material advantages to growers who can place their products on foreign markets during a time of local scarcity.

The Government have recognised the importance of extending railways to the settled districts, reducing freights to enable producers to send their produce to the seaboard, and of late years considerable attention has been given, not only to the question of placing within the reach of our farmers the latest developments with regard to agriculture by the establishment of agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and a staff of expert lecturers, but also by a sytem of affording to producers special facilities to send their goods to markets outside the Colony initiated by a Board of Exports, whose aim is to open up avenues for the absorption of our surplus products.

Recognising, as we do, the need of State assistance in the direction indicated, it may be permissible, as an argument in support of the principle that it is advantageous for a landlord to further his own interests by assisting his tenants in the improvement of his estate, to point out that private owners of land do not hesitate to borrow money or expend their own capital for the purpose of improving their property by

by clearing, &c., so that it can be put to the most profitable use and return good interest for the outlay. This principle being recognised and adopted by private owners, there is even greater justification for the State to carry it out, more especially when it is taken into consideration that the Government secure an indirect as well as a direct advantage from a prosperous class of yeomanry.

This principle, we are glad to observe, has already received legislative sanction in the Colony, for legislation exists which has for its object the direct benefit of State tenants, and also that of private owners. In the Water Rights Act, power is given to the Government either to carry out water conservation and drainage works for the sole benefit of private lands, to develop mineral resources under guarantee of interest on the cost of such development, or to carry out national works for the benefit of Crown lands. These provisions have been availed of, and in the near future it seems to us certain that still larger advantage will be taken of provisions which manifestly tend to promote the welfare of the country.

In the case of the occupiers of the arid lands of the west where artesian water is known to exist, but where, owing to the initial cost, it has been impossible to take full advantage of such natural water supply, the sum necessary to carry out the works being exceptionally heavy, prohibitive in fact, to many individual landowners, the Government wisely came to the assistance of the people by passing the Artesian Boring Act, which empowers the Crown to put down artesian bores for the special benefit of landowners, with a guarantee of interest on the capital expended, or for the benefit of State lands.

Further, the difficulty of securing suitable tenants for the Bogan scrub lands has been recognised, and, in order to afford inducements to settlers, the Government have not hesitated to expend large sums of money in clearing such lands, and rendering them fit for occupation, in the expectation that such expenditure would be recouped by the profitable occupation of the land.

With regard to the forest-thinning, also the same principle of expending capital for the improvement of the Crown estate obtains. Evidence has been given that the value of future timber crops has been increased fully 300 per cent. by reason of judicious outlay in the thinning process, and that an immediate result has been the increase from 2¾d. to 5½d. per acre in the rent value for grazing purposes of the land so operated upon.

The Advances to Settlers Act, passed this year, recites the expediency of making temporary advances to relieve settlers who have become financially embarrassed, owing to present and recent droughts, and authorises the advancing of loans to holders of freehold land, conditional purchases, conditional leases, homestead selections, homestead leases, settlement leases, &c. Such advances are required to be secured upon the holdings, and the rate of interest charged is 4 per cent.

We are glad to find that it is proposed to afford still further facilities to settlers under the State Bank system, by giving advances on approved security, a principle which meets with the strong approval of this Board, inasmuch as it will enable settlers to increase the productiveness of their holdings and to add largely to the number of labourers employed.

These instances are cited to show the many services rendered by the State and also those in contemplation. Like undertakings, it may be said, are vigorously carried out upon similar lines by every progressive country.

Labour Intelligence Department.

As a first step towards a practical dealing with the unemployed, it is of paramount importance that there should be a central office situated in Sydney, and placed under the supervision of an energetic and capable officer, possessed of some knowledge of the condition and requirements of the workers, and imbued with such a spirit of sympathy towards the unemployed as would tend to inspire those seeking work with confidence and assurance that their necessities would not be lightly regarded.

At this Labour Intelligence Department those in search of general employment should be enabled to secure all information as to where and what employment was available, and with regard to the laws affecting the industrial affairs of the Colony, such as the Land Laws, Mining Acts, Factories Acts, Conciliation and Arbitration, and other subjects bearing in any way upon the interests of labour.

The Superintendent should keep himself in touch with all the trade movements in the Colony, and, in order that the fullest information should be at his disposal to enable him to give advice as to the localities where employment could be found, agencies should be established in all the principal centres of population throughout the Colony. As far as possible these country agencies should be carried out by the Government Land Agents, who, it appears to us, in view of the fact that the land is the principal source of employment, are brought into close touch with the conditions and prospects of the districts where they are located. These officers should be required to send in regular monthly reports showing the number of unemployed, together with full particulars as to their trade or calling, and at the same time indicating whether a scarcity or surplus of any particular class of labour exists. Where any marked developments take place in either direction the various agents should send in interim reports as to the state of affairs. In this way, early intelligence would be gained as to the prospects of obtaining work in any particular locality, and by means of rapidly transferring the available labour to places where it could be readily absorbed, the supply and demand would be more evenly balanced.

The Superintendent and agents should encourage the interchange of information with the different local labour organisations, and invite them to advise the Department as to vacancies in particular trades or localities. Care should be taken, however, to avoid any attempt on the part of the Department to supply men to take the place of those on strike, or in any way to come into conflict with established trade protective organisations.

Every effort should be made to raise the status of this Department, and to secure its more general use by employers and employees.

Registration.

At the Intelligence Department a register should be opened, and the following particulars taken with regard to applicants:—Date of application, trade or occupation of applicant, whether married or single, number of persons dependent upon applicant, age, previous employment, period employed, reason for leaving work, and physical capacity, &c.

After registration, the applicant should be required to re-register at least once a month, either personally or by letter; and in case of failure to do so, the applicant should be considered to have obtained employment, and his name should be removed from the register. The formality of re-registration should be

be arranged so as to entail as little trouble or expenditure of time to the applicant as possible; and the effect of this provision would be to enable the Department to accurately state, at any given moment, the actual number of unemployed desirous of getting work through the agency of the Department.

Applicants whose names are in due form on the register should alone be eligible for work notified; and those applicants who hasten to register after notification of any particular work should not be considered in connection with that work until all previously registered suitable applicants have been engaged or have refused to accept the work offered. If, however, the demand is not then fully supplied, the applicants who registered after the notification appeared should be permitted to compete for the remaining vacancies, and for any works subsequently notified, so long as their names remain on the register.

Names should not be removed from the roll because their owners have refused to accept employment which, for some valid reason, has seemed to them unsuitable.

Although certain recommendations herein made with regard to the Labour Intelligence Department are either wholly or partially embodied in the existing regulations of the Labour Bureau, it nevertheless appeared to us necessary to refer to them in this Report in order to outline the scheme which we consider should be adopted.

Registry Office for Women.

There is one class of the unemployed whose claims appear to have been overlooked in some degree—we refer to women. The sweating system in connection with the engagement of young women seeking employment has been made the subject of severe strictures from time to time, and in order that some better provision may be made to safeguard the interests of those who should receive as much if not more care than the men, we suggest that, in connection with the Labour Intelligence Department, a registry office for women should be established and placed under the charge of a lady superintendent.

Servants' Registration.

It has been shown that in some countries provision has been made to prevent a system of extortion, which is in some cases unfortunately resorted to here, by passing a Servants Registry Act, under which those persons who carry on servants' registry offices are required to obtain a license, and to conform to a fixed scale of fees.

We strongly recommend the passing of a similar measure by the Legislature of this Colony.

Labour Gazette.

In connection with the Labour Intelligence Department, we suggest the issue of a monthly publication containing reports on the labour conditions in the various centres, rates of wages, number of unemployed, and the demand for labour in the various districts. This publication might also contain reports of decisions given under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, of prosecutions under the Factories Act and other industrial laws, and articles of a general nature concerning industrial questions.

A nominal charge might be made for this journal, but no difficulties should be placed in the way of rendering it accessible to the workers free of charge, by posting copies at the various labour agencies, and in other ways.

The valuable aid rendered to farmers and others by the publication of the New South Wales *Agricultural Gazette* shows to what an extent the interests of the workers of the Colony can be furthered by the judicious distribution of official publications which are within the reach of all who care to take advantage of them.

Labour Depôts.

In order to provide for the class of unemployed who appeal for temporary assistance, we recommend the Government to establish labour depôts in close proximity to Sydney and other large centres of population. These depôts should be open to all persons, excepting those of notoriously bad character, as a temporary shelter, and their residence in the institutions should be for a limited period, and conditional upon good behaviour. The depôts should not be regarded as self-supporting institutions, although every effort should be made to reduce the expenditure as much as possible by employing those admitted in the performance of some work, until they can either find employment in outside channels—to which end every assistance should be afforded them—or until they are transferred to the Industrial Farm settlements hereinafter referred to, upon their suitability being ascertained. Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable land and the limited number of avenues of employment open at such establishments, we do not anticipate that the expenditure will be covered by the exertions of the inmates, but we nevertheless believe that it will be reduced to a minimum. The assembling of these men at places where they will be required to perform a certain quantity of work, will enable the superintending authorities to form some estimate of their character and suitability, and enable a process of selection to be carried out resulting in the separation of the deserving from the incorrigible idlers, the latter being subsequently transferred to the Compulsory Labour Colony hereinafter referred to.

Industrial Farm Settlements.

In order to provide not only a home and maintenance for the partially-capable and deserving men who find great difficulty in securing employment outside, but also an intermediate or probationary establishment for the able-bodied unemployed, we recommend that Industrial Farm settlements should be established, to be open to those who have applied at and conformed to the regulations of the depôts.

While it cannot be expected that these farms will be self-supporting from initiation, we think that the settlers should be required to endeavour to make them so by assisting in the work of the various industries to be established on the settlements. The Board is, however, of the opinion that these farms should eventually become self-supporting, but is also agreed that indirectly they will prove remunerative to the State as places where men may be instructed in the agricultural or industrial arts, and taught habits of self-reliance and steady application to work. The cost of maintenance will be considerably reduced if every effort be made to establish the greatest diversity of employment of which the land and inmates are capable, both agricultural and manufacturing, and if to the fullest possible extent everything consumed on the settlements be produced or made there.

While competition with outside industries should as far as possible be avoided, the maximum product of such settlements could do little to influence the market, and we therefore see no objection to poultry-raising, bee-keeping, dairy-farming, fruit-growing, the cultivation of potatoes, cereals, and other agricultural products, as well as different manufacturing industries, the surplus products of which, after meeting the requirements of the inmates, could be supplied to our charitable institutions and public departments. The balance (if any) might with advantage be exported to other countries, although if sold here, our home markets would be but little affected.

All persons who enter these settlements should be placed on an equality upon admission, but as it will be readily understood that a great diversity of capability will be found to exist amongst entrants, a careful classification should take place so soon as the skill and capacity of the settlers can be ascertained.

In addition to engaging in the work already referred to, the intending inmates could do much of the preliminary work, such as clearing, road-making, building, &c. Every incentive should be held out to deserving men who are able and willing to carry out the work allotted to them on the farm.

Intending settlers on the Industrial Farms should be admitted at the discretion of the Board of Control hereinafter referred to, and provision should be made requiring those who wish to leave to give such notice as the Board may prescribe.

The working hours on the farms might be fixed at eight hours per day for adults, with power for the Board to direct that in cases of emergency the settlers could be called upon to work additional time.

Remuneration should be made to the settlers in the form of board, residence, clothing, &c., on a scale of allowance in proportion to the work done and the resources available; and those who show the necessary aptitude and trustworthiness in connection with the work of the farms should be afforded an opportunity of taking up the Assisted Settlement blocks which form the subject of our recommendations hereinafter set forth.

In order to place every facility for obtaining practical knowledge in connectiou with agricultural and pastoral pursuits within the reach of the settlers, a system of technical education should be established, and every inmate should be required to attend the classes formed for such instruction. Every endeavour should be made to find employment for the settlers in the ordinary channels of industry, by furnishing the information necessary to the obtainment of such employment and assistance, where needed, to arrive at the place of work. The farms must be regarded merely as temporary places of residence for persons who may be able eventually to procure independent work, and who, in the meantime, would be giving their services in return for maintenance and the privileges referred to.

While the rules to be framed for the governance of these farms should not be unduly oppressive or inquisitorial, they should provide for prompt dismissal for disobedience, idleness, drunkenness, and immorality, and transfer to the Charitable Institutions in cases of incapacity. The sale of intoxicants on the settlements, except for medicinal purposes, should be prohibited.

The Board believe that many of the men who will seek admission to the Industrial Farm settlement will be of the unskilled class of labourers. It is important, therefore, that such farm should be fully equipped with serviceable machinery, implements, and good live stock, and that the settlers should have the advantage of both scientific and practical instruction, imparted to them through the agency of the Agricultural Department Inspectors on somewhat similar lines to those carried out on our experimental farms. This would in a short time enable many settlers who, even though not possessed of the physique necessary for the performance of a day's hard work, are nevertheless sufficiently intelligent to acquire such knowledge of production and manufacture as may fit them to carry out the less laborious work on their own account, to become useful producers, or to find employment in avenues not previously open to them. A large proportion of the unemployed lack the physical capacity to compete with the able-bodied men, and not possessing any qualification to engage in the lighter industries, they are prevented from obtaining employment. The removal of disabilities so far as knowledge is concerned will place many of them in a position to secure work in agricultural, pastoral, or manufacturing industries, resulting in the bettering of their condition and prospects with advantage to themselves and the country.

Assisted Settlement Blocks.

In order to provide permanent homes and an independent living for those men who have passed through the Industrial Farm settlements and others who have shown their aptitude for and ability to undertake mixed farming pursuits, we suggest that the Government should select and set aside such areas of land as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose of providing farms for such persons.

We admit that in this, as in other schemes for solving the unemployed problem, there are great difficulties to be overcome, but, in our opinion, these are not insurmountable. Experience in other countries and colonies has conclusively proved that, with suitable soil and under efficient management, such schemes can be carried to a successful issue, and the failures which have occurred only go to prove that the choice of locality or soil, or the method of management, were entirely responsible for such failures.

For the purposes of this part of our scheme, it would be necessary to secure large areas of suitable land, not too difficult of access, and with either a good rainfall or a permanent water supply. Such areas should be divided into blocks, whose dimensions are regulated by the climate, the quality of the soil, and position as regards a market; but care should be taken in making the subdivision that each block shall be equal to the support of a family. A part of each block should be cleared fit for the plough, fencing wire should be supplied, together with timber for erecting a residence, if none of a suitable nature can be obtained on the spot—a contingency which will seldom arise.

Interest should be charged on the capital expended, and also on the unimproved value of the land. This principle, as far as the capital expenditure is concerned, is the same as that embodied in the provisions of the Water Rights Act, 1896, in connection with the carrying out of water conservation and drainage works by the Government for the improvement of lands privately owned or leased from the Crown, also in those of the Artesian Boring Act, and with regard to Government lessees of tanks, and also in connection with the Bogan scrub-clearing.

The blocks should be rendered available to intending settlers of 18 years of age and upwards, upon terms of perpetual lease, subject to the payment of the interest charged, and the observance of the conditions hereinafter laid down.

Occupation and proper use of the land should be an obligatory condition, and all leases should be subject to forfeiture if continuous residence and the performance of a reasonable amount of useful work thereon be not observed. Power should be given to the controlling authorities to declare any applicant unsuitable; but, as a general rule, the applications of married persons should be considered prior to those of single men.

The amount of interest on the unimproved value of the land might be fixed at 2½ per cent.,—payment to commence at the end of the second year of occupation. The land should be subject to reappraisement, but not so as to increase the rent value in consequence of any increment of values which may be caused solely by the exertions or expenditure of the settlers thereon.

So far as is possible the preliminary work of clearing, fencing, and building, should be carried out by the men residing on the Industrial Farm settlements, especially those who are intending applicants for the Assisted Settlement blocks. The cost of such improvements, together with that of tools, seeds, &c., which may be supplied to the settlers, should be a first charge on the said improvements, bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and be repayable after the second year of settlement has expired, in annual instalments extending over a period of twenty years. Where assistance is granted to a settler he should be required to place permanent improvements of an assessed value equal to the advance on his block; and where improvements are made at Government cost, their insurance should be provided for at the cost of the settler.

Provision should be made limiting each settler to one block, and power should be given to the controlling authorities to cancel any lease if the land is not being used to the best advantage, or if for any reason the continued residence of the lessee be not conducive to the interests of the settlement.

Leases should contain provisions as to the creation and maintenance of channels for drainage or irrigation purposes, the preservation or planting of trees for timber and shade, and such reservations of rights, powers, minerals, and materials as may be necessary.

Settlers should be permitted, subject to approval, to transfer their holdings and the rights appertaining thereto; but transferees should be subject to the same conditions as those which govern the transferors.

Provision should be made for the accrual of tenant-right upon the determination of a lease either by approved transfer or cancellation, and also for the protection of holdings from seizure under any process or constraint of law.

In any survey of land for assisted settlement, provision should be made for a village reserve, in which residential blocks could be set apart for lease to settlers desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to reside in closer proximity to the school and other public buildings which would be erected in such village.

An experimental block might be set apart, supplied with the requisite machinery, for testing seeds, fruit-trees, &c., under the guidance of a thoroughly practical man, who would demonstrate the different systems of cultivation, the practicability of growing certain crops on commercial lines, and devote his spare time to visiting settlers and affording them instruction. This experimental farm should also be stocked with horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

Application might be made of the system, which has been in force in the Agricultural Department for some years, of encouraging settlers to improve their holdings by giving machinery and stock as prizes for the best kept farms, dairies, &c.

We have already referred to the difficulties with which unassisted settlers have had to contend, owing to the want of capital, and the delay that has resulted from their inability to get early returns from the land. If the initial cost of preparing the land for cultivation be provided for in the way herein suggested, there will be no difficulty in finding a class of men who will become producers contributing to the wealth of the Colony. The value of the Crown estate will be enhanced, a fair interest on the outlay will be secured, and a happy and contented body of men will be settled on the soil.

The resulting concentration of settlement will in many cases justify the Government in constructing light railways to the settlements, thus rendering them independent of the ordinary bush roads, placing them within easy reach of markets, or business centres, while also reducing the cost of administration by lessening the number of schools, post offices, and other public buildings.

Assisted Settlement on the Co-operative Principle.

As a further means of assisting deserving settlers who have acquired a knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and who desire to co-operate in the working of farms, we suggest that provision should be made to render Crown lands available for leasing to parties of co-operators, and also to obtain from the Government any advances that may be approved for the establishment of co-operative industries in connection with the assisted settlements.

Compulsory Labour Colony.

With a view to dealing effectively with the persistently idle and vagrant class, we recommend that a compulsory labour colony be established, to which such persons may be committed. This colony should be entirely separate from the industrial farms, both as to situation and management. It should be under the control of an officer appointed by the Government for the special purpose, and its aim should be to effect the reformation of the inmates as far as possible, and to compel them by their labour to earn an amount equivalent to the cost of their maintenance.

This establishment should provide the means for carrying out such industries as may be found suitable to the capacity and character of the inmates. The latter should be carefully classed, and any indications of a desire to reform, stimulated by such encouragements in the way of better food and small luxuries as may foster a spirit of industry among them.

To the compulsory labour colony should be sent all persons who are now committed to gaol for the offences of vagrancy, or having insufficient visible means of support; and the provisions of the Vagrant Act, with such amendments thereof as may seem necessary in the circumstances, should be made applicable to this establishment. The period of enforced residence in the colony should be fixed at not less than twelve months for the first offence, and two years for the second.

By the selection of a site supplied with permanent water and with cultivable soil, all vegetables required for the use of the inmates could be grown there, and as far as possible the establishment should be self-sustained, and maintained by the internal consumption of its own products.

Control.

Control.

In carrying out the several proposals already referred to, efficient management is absolutely essential, and without which these or any other proposals of a similar nature are bound to fail. We do not, however, for one moment anticipate failure under proper guidance.

If the principles laid down in this Report be adopted, it will be necessary to frame detailed regulations for the carrying out of the objects in view, a task to which this Board would be only too pleased to devote their earnest attention if the Government think fit to accept their suggestions.

The control of the Labour Intelligence Department and settlements should be placed in the hands of a Board, appointed by the Government, and including, if possible, the Minister for Lands and the Minister for Labour. The powers to be vested in this Board should include the making of periodical reports to the Government; the inspection of the various depôts and settlements; the suspension, and power to suggest the removal of employees; the offering of advice; and the general administrative control of the settlements, including their finances; subject in all cases to the approval of the Government.

Co-operative System of carrying out Public Works.

The method adopted in New Zealand of carrying out many of the public works of that Colony on the co-operative system, appears to the Board to have had highly satisfactory results, both to the men employed and to the Government. We, therefore, recommend that a trial of the system be given in the construction of such of the public works of this Colony as are capable of being carried out in the manner referred to.

Agricultural Education.

It may be considered that we are taking a wide view of the powers conferred by your predecessor's Minute, but in view of the statistics submitted to us showing the value of early training in connection with the various trades and callings, we strongly support the suggestion of the late Minister for Mines and Agriculture, dated 3rd May, 1897,* urging the desirability of extending a system of agricultural instruction to our primary schools. In view of our belief that to a large extent the land offers the best means of permanently solving the unemployed question, we consider that the sooner attention is given to the instruction of our youths in using the land to the best advantage the more success will attend their efforts in the direction of agricultural pursuits.

We availed ourselves of the opportunity of visiting the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, where lads of 16 years of age and upwards are given valuable instruction both in the scientific and practical aspects of agriculture, and were convinced of the advantages that would accrue from the extension of agricultural education on the lines laid down in the minute referred to, and from which the following may be quoted:—

"To complete the chain of education and bring it into harmony with the admittedly successful system adopted in the more advanced European countries, it is desirable that we should allow certain teachers to undergo a short course of instruction in agriculture at one of the Department's experimental farms. Then, when qualified teachers are available, a short course of elementary instruction could be given in the primary schools—no set course to be laid down, but each country school to adapt itself to local circumstances. Around these schools experimental plots could be established, and should this not be practicable, arrangements could be made with some reliable local farmer (should there not be a Government experimental farm in the vicinity) to devote a certain portion of his land for such a purpose, and the pupils could then be given practical as well as theoretical instruction on this experimental plot. I think these proposals should be first applied to districts in which agricultural pursuits are at present largely followed. It would appear desirable also to at first commence with the teachers of those districts, and gradually extend the system as opportunity offers. Subsequently a few secondary schools might be established to which lads could be admitted on leaving school and taking up a further study of agriculture, or they may be drafted to the experimental farms now being worked by this Department."

Drainage.

In addition to the works recommended in their first Progress Report, the Board have devoted much thought and consideration to various schemes of drainage, having in view the improvement not only of private lands, but also the property of the Crown.

We have ascertained that there are large areas in the Grafton Land District, situated on the Hastings, Macleay, Bellinger, Richmond, and Manning Rivers, which are not utilised to the best advantage, owing to the fact that for long periods of the year they are covered with water. This land, if drained, would be of the highest producing quality; and instead of, as now, taking a large area to feed one beast, it is said that at small cost it could be made to maintain one beast per acre. Not only could it be made productive in this way, but also capable of producing heavy crops of maize, &c.

As an illustration of the value of this kind of work, we might point out that recently on land near the Manning River a survey was made of a work estimated to cost about £7,500, which would drain 6,800 acres—or at a cost of less than 1s. per acre per annum in interest, while the increased value would be at least 5s. per acre per annum, and we anticipate even more satisfactory results with regard to several schemes on the Hastings and Macleay Rivers. This is only one of several instances which might be cited in connection with works of this descriptien.

We are aware that large areas of this land are in the hands of private persons; but if they do not think fit to improve the land at their own expense, or to ask the Government to do so under the Water Rights Act, under which they would be charged not more than 6 per cent. on the improved value of the land, and in no case more than 6 per cent. on the actual cost of the work, it seems not unreasonable that the Government should resume and improve it for the benefit of the State.

In dealing with such land, it will, of course, be necessary to take accurate levels, by allowing for the shrinkage when the land becomes drained. It would also be necessary to carefully ascertain the quality of the soil to be operated upon, because it is hardly necessary to point out that in this non-practical men are likely to be deceived—and never more so than on lands of this description, since, although a surface examination may disclose indications of good black soil, careful inspection may reveal that it is after all little else than sand, requiring large quantities of fertilisers to render it sufficiently reproductive.

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* See Report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, July, 1897.

As a Board we have not visited the country districts named, and consequently our inquiries have not been as extensive or as searching as we would have liked; but from a general knowledge of the Colony we have no hesitation in stating that these river districts, as well as the lands on the Gwydir, near Moree, and other undrained lands, may provide an avenue for profitable employment for large numbers of the unskilled men, whose well-directed efforts would be the means of largely increasing the productiveness of extensive areas within our territory.

Mining.

Another avenue of employment which might, with advantage to the great industry of mining, be opened up in this Colony is the conservation of water on some of our mining fields. These are works which, of course, require report and inspection in order that definite recommendations may be made on the subject; but we feel that much good work may be done in this direction, especially where the expenditure of small amounts of money would result in the conservation of sufficient water to enable mining fields, languishing in times of drought for want of water, to be profitably worked.

One work in particular has recently come under our notice, where the Government obtained a guarantee of 5 per cent. on an amount of £500 advanced under the Water Rights Act for the construction of works which secured the conservation of 7,000,000 gallons of water, and the dam, if raised two or three feet, could be made to hold from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons. This supply enables the proprietors to view with indifference such times of drought as we have recently passed through, although previously a protracted dry season necessitated the abandonment of the field for several months. One mine-owner alone states that this reliable water supply has enabled him to keep sixteen men in active employment, and there will be occupation for an increased number as soon as the necessary machinery has been erected. In this case the Government have not only obtained the guarantee of interest on the outlay, but they also receive £1 per acre per annum for land which, for any purpose other than mining, is practically worthless. This instance affords a good indication of the importance of giving attention to works of this kind, in order to still further assist in the development of the mineral resources of the Colony.

We believe that many alluvial gold-fields, at present more or less deserted, would furnish at least subsistence to a large number of men by intelligent fossicking, and suggest that the Government might arrange small parties, find rations for a limited period, point out localities, and even loan simple sluicing and washing machines, on such terms as would secure control, and ultimate reimbursement for everything supplied, from those whose earnings were sufficient to allow of such payments.

Forest-planting.

Intimately associated with forest-thinning—to which we have referred in our previous Report—and forest improvement works, is the work of forest-planting, for which there is a large scope in many parts of the country, and a profitable field for the employment of labour. In some populated districts the pinch of scarcity is already felt; the supply of red cedar (one of the most valuable and extensively used of our timbers) is almost exhausted. As an indication that the supply of ironbark—the most durable of all timbers for sleepers and other constructive works—is being rapidly depleted, it may be mentioned that the Railway Commissioners have recently decided to accept other timbers for railway sleepers.

Forest-planting is known to be highly profitable to those who can afford to await the return. Although timber crops take a long time to mature, they are surprisingly remunerative; so much so that in many parts of Europe land, that cannot be profitably utilised for agriculture, owing to the low return for its produce, is being devoted to timber culture. Scientifically undertaken, and every allowance being made for the initial cost, interest, and loss of the use of the land in other directions, forest-planting ensures ultimate returns of a highly satisfactory nature.

In this connection it is also to be remembered that, apart from the climatic value of forest cover, statistics indicate that the world's supplies of timber are being rapidly depleted, owing to the increased uses to which timber is being put. A further inducement for undertaking extensive afforestation may be found in the fact that much of our land is unsuitable for agricultural pursuits, but eminently fitted for the growth and production of timber.

We, therefore, recommend that steps be taken to commence forest-planting in a systematic manner.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Proposal I.

1. This Board recommend for the alleviation of the unemployed evil a composite scheme, consisting of (*a*) Receiving Depôt, (*b*) Industrial Farm, and (*c*) Assisted Settlement Blocks.

2. The areas should consist of blocks contiguous to Sydney and other large centres of population, for Receiving Depôts; considerable areas for Industrial Farm Settlements, and large areas for cutting up into blocks for assisted settlers.

3. No land should be alienated; the State should be the sole owner.

4. The control of the Settlements should be under a Board to be appointed by the Government; including, if possible, the Minister for Lands and the Minister for Labour.

5. The Board of Control should have power to report to the Government; to inspect the various Settlements; to suspend or suggest the removal of employees; to offer advice; and generally to control the administration of the Settlements, including their finances, subject in all cases to the approval of the Government.

(a) Receiving Depôts.

6. The Receiving Depôts should be open to all persons, excepting those of notoriously bad character, as a temporary refuge, subject to their good behaviour. Every effort should be made to replace the inmates in the ordinary channels of employment.

7. The Receiving Depôts should not be regarded as self-supporting Institutions, but every effort should be made, by the labour of the inmates, to reduce the expenditure as much as possible. Men and women, if found suitable, should be eligible for the Industrial Farm Settlements.

(*b*) *Industrial Farm Settlements.*

8. The proposed Industrial Farm Settlements should be managed by persons selected on the advice of the Board of Control.

9. Every endeavour should be made to find employment in the ordinary channels of industry, and every person desirous of taking up such employment should be afforded every assistance in reaching and obtaining the same.

10. Entrants should be on an equality, but subsequently a careful classification of the settlers should form a feature in the management of the Industrial Farm Settlements.

11. While the Industrial Farm Settlements cannot be expected to be self-supporting from their initiation, every effort should be made to make them so.

12. Intending settlers may be admitted at the discretion of the Board of Control, and no one should be permitted to withdraw from a Settlement without giving such notice as the Board may require.

13. All preliminary work,—clearing, road-making, building, &c., should be done by the settlers, each man being credited with his share of the work performed, the cost to be viewed as a charge against the Settlement.

14. Every effort should be made to establish the greatest diversity of employment of which the land and inmates are capable, both agricultural and manufacturing.

15. As far as may be, everything consumed or used on a Settlement should be produced and made there.

16. Except in cases of emergency, no adult should be required to work more than eight hours a day.

17. Remuneration and privileges should be made to settlers by board, residence, clothing, &c., on a scale of allowance in proportion to the work done and to the resources available.

18. So far as may be possible, competition with outside industries should be avoided.

19. As a part of the system, there should be a Department of Technical Education, to the classes of which every inmate should be required to attend.

20. Those settlers on the Industrial Farm Settlements who have shown the necessary aptitude and trustworthiness should be afforded an opportunity of taking up the assisted settlement blocks.

21. The rules should not be unduly oppressive or inquisitorial, but should include prompt dismissal for disobedience, idleness, drunkenness, and immorality; and transfer to the Charitable Institutions in cases of incapacity.

(*c*) *Assisted Settlement Blocks.*

22. For the purposes of assisted settlement blocks the Government should, as necessity arises, select and set aside such areas of suitable land as may be deemed sufficient.

23. Such areas should be divided into blocks, whose dimensions are regulated by the climate, the quality of the soil, and position as regards a market, but in all cases each block should be equal to the support of a family.

24. Occupation and use should be an obligatory condition, and all leases should be subject to forfeiture if these primary conditions be not carried out.

25. Intending settlers should be considered eligible for admission at the age of 18 years.

26. The Board of Control should have power todeclare any applicant unsuitable; but, as a general rule, the applications of the married men should be considered prior to those of the single.

27. The tenant should pay as rent an amount equal to 2½ per cent. on the value of the land; such payment to commence at the end of the second year.

28. All lands thus leased should be subject to reappraisement. Provided that no such reappraisement should take place in consequence of any increment of values caused solely by the exertions and expenditures of the settlers thereon.

29. Where necessary, the Government should assist settlers to erect dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and other improvements, or with tools and seeds; such advances to be a first charge on the said improvements, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and to be repayable after the second year of settlement has expired, in annual instalments extending over a period of twenty years.

30. For every assistance granted to a settler, improvement of equivalent value, as assessed by the Board of Control, should be put upon such settler's block.

31. Where improvements made at Government cost are of sufficient value, their insurance should be provided for at the cost of the settler.

32. No settler should be permitted, unless under special circumstances to be decided by the Board, to hold more than one block, nor should he be permitted to sublet or subdivide such block.

33. Each lease should contain a clause providing that such lease may at any time be cancelled if, in the opinion of the Board of Control, it is not being used to the best advantage or for the best purpose; or if, in the opinion of the Board, the continued residence of the lessee be from any cause not conducive to the interest of the Settlement. In such case tenant-right, as hereinafter provided for, should accrue.

34. Leases should contain provisions to secure the creation and maintenance of channels for drainage or irrigation purposes, and the preservation or planting of trees for timber and shade, and such reservations of rights, powers, minerals, and materials as may appear to the Board of Control necessary in the interests of the Settlement.

35. In case the obligation to reside on the blocks or the payment of any sums due as rent be not duly performed, the lease should be subject to forfeiture.

36. Should any settler abandon his holding without repaying the advances made to him thereon, he should not again be eligible to take up land under this scheme, unless under extenuating circumstances.

37. A settler should, with the approval of the Board, but not otherwise, be allowed to transfer his holding and the rights appertaining to it. But no such transfer should be approved unless made *bonâ fide*, and not for the purpose of evading any forfeiture or penalty imposed or about to be imposed by the Board of Control.

38. No transfer of any block should be at any time made, except by the approval of the Board of Control, who must also approve of the proposed transferee, who should be subject to precisely the same conditions as those which governed the transferor.

39. Tenant-right should accrue upon the determination of a lease, and should entitle the person in whom, for the time-being, the tenant-right is vested to receive the value to an incoming tenant of the improvements from any persons who, subject to the approval of the Board of Control hereinbefore reserved, may take a lease of the land containing the improvements. The value of the improvements to an incoming tenant should be appraised by the Board of Control, and be calculated on the basis of the value of such improvements to the land leased.

The improvements in respect of which tenant-right is conferred should in all cases be;

(*a.*) of a permanent, fixed, and substantial character, and necessary for the profitable occupation of the land; and

(*b.*) the property of the person claiming to have tenant-right in respect thereof.

Provided always that—

(*a.*) The tenant-right should lapse after the expiration of twelve years from the date of its first accruing, and thereafter the improvements become the property of the Board of Control; but such lapsing should not affect any agreement, appraisement, or order for payment previously made;

(*b.*) the incoming lessee of the land containing the improvements should pay the value thereof, as appraised by the Board of Control, by such instalments, and at such dates, as may be prescribed by the said Board;

(*c.*) in the event of such incoming lessee not paying the amount of such appraisement upon entering into possession of the holding, such amount, or so much thereof as remains unpaid for the time-being, should be and remain a charge upon the land containing such improvements while in the hands of a lessee until payment thereof;

(*d.*) the Board of Control should have power to cancel the lease of any incoming tenant who fails to pay any amount due and owing in respect of such tenant-right within the period prescribed by the Board;

(*e.*) the value of any improvement should not be taken to exceed the first cost thereof, and no allowance should be made for any improvement not of a useful character.

40. In case of any settler dying intestate, power should be given to the Board of Control to make arrangements, subject to the legal administration of the estate, for the carrying on of the holding by the widow or other approved person, for the benefit of the family.

41. The Board of Control should have power to authorise the holding of any block by the wife and family of any lessee during his prolonged or enforced absence.

42. No holding should be sold under any writ of execution issuing out of any Court, nor vest in any official assignee or trustee, nor be ordered to be conveyed upon the bankruptcy of the lessee thereof, nor pass by any assignment for the benefit of his creditors; nor in any other way be taken from the lessee thereof for the satisfaction of any debt or liability under process or constraint of law. Any transfer, assignment, alienation, conveyance, charge, or encumbrance of a holding, except so far as expressly permitted by sanction of the Board of Control, should be absolutely void.

43. The sale of intoxicants, except for medicinal purposes, should not be permitted.

44. In any survey of land for Assisted Settlement, ample provision should be made for a village reserve, in which small residential blocks of land should be set apart for lease to such of the settlers as may desire to avail themselves of them.

45. The Board of Control should be empowered, after the second year of settlement, to grant prizes for—

1. General efficiency in agriculture and farm improvements.
2. Taste in homestead decoration, or work done in vegetable and flower gardening.
3. Production and development of live stock of any and all kinds;

or such other purposes as they may think fit.

46. The Board of Control should be empowered to carry out such features of co-operation as they may consider desirable, including the power to lease land to parties of co-operators, and to obtain from the Government any advances approved for the establishment of co-operative industries in connection with the Assisted Settlements.

Proposal II.

Compulsory Labour Colony.

1. There should be established a Compulsory Labour Colony to which the persistently idle and vagrant may be committed with a view to their possible reformation, and the endeavour to compel them to earn as much as they consume.

2. The Compulsory Labour Colony should be under the control of an officer appointed by the Government for the special purpose.

3. The Compulsory Labour Colony should include such forms of industry as may be found suitable.

4. The inmates should be carefully classed, and provided with such encouragements by way of better food and other luxuries as may stimulate a spirit of industry among them.

5. All those persons who are now sent to gaol for having insufficient visible means of support should be sent to such establishment.

6. The provisions of the Vagrant Act with such amendments thereof as may seem necessary should be made applicable to this establishment.

7. The period of enforced residence should not be less than twelve months for the first offence, and two years for the second.

8. This establishment should be, as far as possible, self-sustained, and maintained by the internal consumption of its own products.

Miscellaneous Proposals.

1. A Labour Intelligence Department should be established on the lines laid down in the body of the Report.

2. An early opportunity should be taken to introduce a Bill to provide for the licensing of Servants' Registries, and to fix a scale of fees chargeable by and payable to license holders in respect of the hiring of servants.

3. A trial should be given to the co-operative system of constructing public works, so successfully carried out in New Zealand.

4. A system of agricultural instruction should be extended to our primary schools.

5. Efforts should be made to carry out extensive drainage schemes in the Grafton and other Land Districts.

6. The conservation of water on mining fields should be made the subject of investigation and report by Government experts.

7. Steps should be taken to commence forest-planting in a systematic manner.

8. Advances on approved security should be made to present occupiers of land.

9. The Government might arrange for the fitting out of small parties to fossick on the more or less deserted alluvial gold-fields.

10. An Industrial Farm Settlement might be established for partially-capable men transferred from the Charitable Asylums.

There remain those avenues of employment for both classes referred to, which we have but briefly touched upon in our Reports, and others which time has not yet permitted us to fully investigate. Such questions must be dealt with in a future report. We desire, however, to point out that, in submitting this Second Progress Report, we by no means claim to have completed the task assigned to us. The problem is far too complex and varied in its aspects to be fully dealt with in the limited time during which the Board have been in existence; but we think the suggestions herein made are, as far as they extend, reasonable, practicable, and advisable, and we confidently recommend them to the earnest consideration of the Government.

SYDNEY SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN KIDD.
S. T. WHIDDON.
JOSIAH THOMAS.
THOMAS ROSEBY.
H. D. LANGLEY.
P. SLATTERY.
G. D. BUCHANAN.
J. H. L. ZILLMANN.
JAS. WATSON.
CLEMENT LEWIS.
WM. F. SCHEY.
GEORGE BLACK.

A. F. BASSET HULL, Secretary.

54, Bridge-street, Sydney, 29th September, 1899.

No. 7.

Appendices to the Second Progress Report.

Appendix A.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE PREMIER.

Conversion of City Tramways; Forest-thinning; Southern Line grading; Bogan scrub lands; and Prickly-pear eradication.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 29 May, 1899.

I have the honor to report that the Unemployed Advisory Board met on the afternoons of Tuesday and Friday last, for the purpose of considering the best means of dealing with the problem of the unemployed.

Your minute, setting forth the reasons for the appointment of the Board, was read and considered.

The Honorable the Minister for Labour kindly authorised Mr. Creer, Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, to be in attendance at the first meeting of the Board, and he reported that the estimated number of unemployed men in the city and suburbs is at present between three and four thousand, and it is thought that the number for the whole Colony is between eight and ten thousand. Owing to the existing drought, and the winter season having set in, it is anticipated that the number of the unemployed will be largely increased during the next few months.

In view, therefore, of the serious outlook for the winter, the Board decided to ask the Government to give their kind consideration to several works which, it is thought, might help to relieve the present necessity.

One of the works suggested is the conversion of the City Tramways, already authorised; this, it is considered, if proceeded with on a larger scale, might afford employment to a number of the skilled labourers amongst the able-bodied unemployed.

The Board also considered the work of forest-thinning, and urge that the Government be asked to proceed with this class of work. From information received by the Board it was understood that many thousands of acres of forest land have already been dealt with in this way, and with most satisfactory results, the grazing capabilities of the land having been improved, and the number of matured trees will be materially increased. It has been pointed out that, so far as the red-gum forests are concerned, there is very little time available, owing to the annual floods occurring about July.

The Board were gratified at the announcement you were good enough to authorise me to make, that you had sanctioned the carrying out of deviation works on the Southern Railway Line, which will afford employment to at least 2,000 men; and also that further blocks of the Bogan scrub lands are to be rendered available for clearing. The Board are anxious, with you, in seeing that this labour will not be secured by recent arrivals from the other Colonies. In addition to the applicants being required to produce electors' rights, the Board are strongly of opinion that in this, and similar classes of work, the whole of the men to be employed should be registered at, and selected through, the city or country agencies of the Labour Bureau.

Another

Another work which the Board are of opinion might be taken into consideration is that of eradicating the prickly-pear from Crown lands, and in order to make some more definite suggestions in regard to this class of work, the Board would be glad if you could kindly authorise Mr. Hay, an officer of the Lands Department, to be in attendance on Tuesday next, so that the area of such land to be operated upon may be ascertained, and definite proposals may be made to the Government on the subject.

While the Board are at present particularly engaged in the endeavour to suggest means for dealing with the present unemployed, they are at the same time not losing sight of several important schemes for dealing with the whole question of the unemployed as classed in your Minute.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Drainage of Land in the Gwydir District.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 31 May, 1899.

I have the honor to intimate that the Unemployed Advisory Board have ascertained that some time ago proposals were made for the drainage of certain lands in the Gwydir District, a work which will benefit half a million acres at the comparatively small cost of £18,000. The proposal, the Board understand, has already been favourably considered by the Ministers for Lands and Works, and the carrying of the scheme into operation would not only give employment to a number of unskilled labourers, but would render a large area of Crown land available for settlement.

It appears, however, that there is a legal difficulty in the way, but the Board are hopeful that this may be overcome.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Repainting Iron Bridges on the Ryde Road.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 1 June, 1899.

I have the honor to bring before you a further work which has been submitted to the Unemployed Advisory Board.

It is stated that there are three iron bridges on the Ryde Road which are urgently in need of repainting, and the Board respectfully ask the Government if they can see their way clear to carry out this work, which will give employment to a number of men who are only able to perform the lighter class of labour.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Duplication of Milson's Point Railway Line.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 1 June, 1899.

In further reference to the question of providing reproductive labour for the unemployed, the Board respectfully urge your favourable consideration of the proposal to duplicate the railway line beyond St. Leonards towards Hornsby Junction.

The Board are gratified to find that the Railway Commissioners, recognising the importance of giving an improved service to this rapidly-growing district, recommended the Government to ask Parliamentary sanction for the necessary funds to carry out this reproductive work. The sum of £50,000 was voted for the purpose, and the Board are not aware of any reason for delay in proceeding to carry it out, and therefore respectfully urge that steps be taken to proceed with it as soon as possible.

This work has the merit of providing reproductive employment upon which the married, unskilled labourers of the metropolitan area, who find a difficulty in leaving their homes, could be employed in the neighbourhood during the most trying season of the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 7 June, 1899.

During the visit of the Unemployed Advisory Board to the George-street, Parramatta, Asylum, made for the purpose of ascertaining the number of men whose services could be utilised if provision were made for the establishment of labour settlements, the Board were very much concerned at the great and apparent danger to the large number of inmates should a fire break out in the building.

Although this matter does not fall within the immediate scope of their duties, the Board feel that you will not take it out of place if they respectfully draw your serious attention to the present position of affairs, it having been stated that barely 5 per cent. of the inmates of the Hospital, numbering about 400, could escape if a fire broke out in the night-time.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

North Sydney Cemetery and Lane Cove River Bridge.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 9 June, 1899.

The Unemployed Advisory Board respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Government a proposal to set apart certain land for a cemetery for North Sydney and the clearing of the same, together with the construction of a road and approaches to the proposed bridge over the Lane Cove River near Chatswood, the site of which is now, the Board understand, under consideration, and also the approaches from Gladesville and Ryde.

It has been represented to the Board that the making of this road, bridge, and approaches would satisfy a long-felt want, and afford access from the Field of Mars to Chatswood and the new suburbs on the North Shore line.

If this can be held to be a necessary and reproductive work it would doubtless afford employment to about 100 men during the winter months. I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SYDNEY SMITH,

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney. Chairman.

Engagement of Men for Murrumburrah Siding.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 12 June, 1899.

With reference to the employment of men on the grading of the Southern line near Murrumburrah, the Unemployed Advisory Board understand that it has been decided to engage all the men on the spot, and they therefore respectfully point out that this course will be very inconvenient to the unemployed of the metropolitan area, some of whom might go down at considerable expense and then find that they were unsuitable for the work.

The Board therefore suggest that a quota of the men from the metropolitan area be selected through the Labour Bureau in Sydney.

With regard to the country unemployed, who apply and are engaged on the spot, the Board urge that an officer of the Labour Bureau be instructed to attend and ascertain whether the applicants can produce electors' rights or other satisfactory evidence that they are residents in this Colony, and not recent arrivals from other colonies, attracted by the announcement of the work.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SYDNEY SMITH,

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney. Chairman.

Road to Burragorang Mining Field.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 12 June, 1899.

I have the honor to inform you representations have been made to the Unemployed Advisory Board that the mining field at Burragorang, although only in the prospecting stage, is deserving of the favourable attention of the Government.

At least one of the mines has produced encouraging results, notwithstanding the expense the owners have been put to in consequence of being compelled to convey the ore over an almost impassable road in order to have it treated at the Dapto Works. It is said that the present condition of the road not only retards the development of the land already taken up, but also seriously interferes with other prospecting operations.

It is understood that Mr. Pittman, of the Mines Department, who recently visited the field, and Mr. Warden Gibson, report hopefully of its future prospects. So well does Mr. Pittman think of the outlook of this field that he suggested an exceptional course should be taken, and a portion of the Prospecting Vote set apart for the purpose of providing additional facilities to the mine-owners in the district to continue their operations under something like satisfactory conditions.

The Board do not urge that this course be pursued, recognising that it is purely a road matter, properly chargeable to the Road Vote, but they ask that the Honorable the Minister for Works be consulted as to whether assistance could be given to those who, at considerable expense and under disadvantageous conditions, have done much prospecting work in the locality.

The construction of this road would give employment to a number of the unemployed resident in the district, or sent up from Sydney for the purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SYDNEY SMITH,

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney. Chairman.

Forest-thinning.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, 19 June, 1899.

Adverting to my letter of the 29th May last, I have the honor to bring under the notice of the Government a suggestion of the Unemployed Advisory Board that the work of forest-thinning be proceeded with.

From information furnished to the Board, it is understood that many thousands of acres of forest land have already been dealt with in this way, and with most satisfactory results, the grazing capabilities of the land having been improved, and the number of trees which will eventually reach maturity materially increased.

The Board respectfully suggest that, in forming gangs of men for forest-thinning work, parties of five be despatched instead of any larger number, it having been pointed out to the Board that there is less trouble in arranging for and making up gangs of five.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SYDNEY SMITH,

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney. Chairman.

Bogan Scrub Lands.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 19 June, 1899.

Adverting to my letter of the 29th May last, I have the honor to bring under the notice of the Government a suggestion of the Unemployed Advisory Board that the scrub-cutting operations at the Bogan be carried out in as extensive a manner as possible, in order to provide employment for some of the unemployed of the city and country.

The Board were pleased to learn that a number of men have recently been sent away to this work, and respectfully suggest that, in forming future gangs, parties of five be despatched instead of any larger number, it having been pointed out to the Board that there is less trouble in arranging for and making up parties of five.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Repainting Public Buildings.

Sir, 30 June, 1899.

I have the honor to intimate that representations have been made to the Unemployed Advisory Board that considerable depreciation of property is resulting from delay in repainting certain public buildings, more especially with regard to the General Post Office, Public Works Office, Lands Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Little Bay Hospital, and other public buildings in the country. The Board, therefore, respectfully urge that this class of work be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible, as it will have the merit of preserving public buildings and giving employment to a number of men who are at present unfortunately out of work.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Prickly-pear Eradication.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 12 July, 1899.

Adverting to my letter of the 29th May last, I have the honor to intimate that representations have been made to the Unemployed Advisory Board that large areas of vacant Crown Land are being rendered useless by reason of the growth of prickly pear, and that, although private owners and conditional lessees are required to eradicate the pest, it has been found impossible to fully enforce the provisions of the Act in respect to private lands, because the Government have virtually taken no steps to cope with it, except by letting certain land on improvement lease. Large areas of reserves and Crown Land, thickly affected with prickly pear, remain uncleared, forming a menace to land-owners who are making praiseworthy efforts to deal with the increasing pest. In many cases the reserves form a series of seed-beds from which the pear is distributed, causing serious losses.

The Board, therefore, strongly urge that energetic measures be at once taken to operate on the more thickly-infested reserves in the Hunter District, leaving other lands to be dealt with later.

This work, the Board are informed, will ultimately repay the Government not only by improving the land operated upon, but by saving country so far not affected, and further, it will afford employment to a number of able-bodied men.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Glebe Island.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 13 July, 1899.

I have the honor to intimate that the Unemployed Advisory Board visited Glebe Island for the purpose of ascertaining whether employment could be profitably found for a number of able-bodied men, and in the course of their inquiries were informed that about 225 men are at present employed in obtaining and carrying stone for the approaches to the Glebe Island Bridge and some reclamation works. The work in connection with the approaches will, it is stated, be completed in about four or five weeks' time, when at least 100 men will be thrown out of employment, unless other work be found for them.

The Board were favourably impressed with the possibilities of doing valuable work on this Island by cutting part of it down and utilising the material for reclamation and the construction of walls round the Island for wharfage purposes. The execution of this work would render available valuable sites for warehouses, factories, timber yards, &c., and provide about 4,000 feet frontage to White and Johnstone's Bays, with a depth of water (after dredging the silt) varying from 28 to 38 feet, and about 2,000 feet frontage to Rozelle Bay, where the depth of water has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The area of Glebe Island is about 33 acres, and with the reclamations necessary to get deep water, without interfering with the fairway, an area of fully 50 acres would be available. With the exception of the portion used for the Abattoirs the Island is at present practically unoccupied.

It appeared to the Board a great pity that such a valuable asset as this could be made should so long have remained unimproved. The Government wharfs already erected are extensively used, and even the additional accommodation now being provided at Darling Harbour will, it is said, be readily taken up when completed. As the demand for wharfage accommodation is in a westerly direction, the Board have no doubt that when the work now suggested is completed the Government will find no difficulty in putting it to practical and remunerative uses.

Although the Board are strongly of the opinion that the Island improvements, herein suggested, can be defended irrespective of railway communication, they nevertheless feel that the time is not far distant when the Government will think it desirable to take into consideration the question of extending the railway, from the suburban line near Petersham, to the Island, and possibly also connecting with the Southern line. These connections would add materially to the value of the Government property by affording facilities for the growing export trade, enabling goods to be taken direct from the ship's side to the country, and to warehouses, depôts, or factories established on the Island for subsequent distribution.

The congested traffic in the tunnel from Redfern Station to Darling Harbour would also be relieved. The improved tram service to Harris-street, with the prospect of an extension westward, owing to the new bridge, will afford easy access to the Island from the business part of the metropolis.

The work of partly cutting down, reclaiming, and constructing walls on this valuable property should, in the opinion of the Board, be carried out without further delay. It would have the merit, not only of giving continued employment to the men already at work there, and whose time will shortly expire, but additional hands to the number of 300 or 400 could be profitably employed on this important undertaking.

The work could be carried on without interfering with the Abattoirs, although eventually, if it is decided to retain them on this Island, it might be found advisable to make alterations to suit the changed conditions of the surroundings.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Sir,

Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 7 August, 1899.

Representations having been made to the Unemployed Advisory Board that in selecting able-bodied men through the Labour Bureau for the Bogan scrub cutting, forest thinning, and other work, the practice is to ballot first, and then subject the successful men to a further selection, with the result that some are rejected on account of unfitness for the work.

The Board submit that if, out of the number of men applying, those considered physically fit to perform a fair day's work for the wage offered were selected before, instead of after, the ballot, much time would be saved in balloting, and there would be less ground for dissatisfaction on the part of the men who, after waiting the result of the ballot and being successful in the drawing, find themselves rejected on the ground of unsuitability.

With regard to those works where a fixed price has been settled on a fair wage basis, such as forest thinning, &c., there seems to be no objection to the men successful in the ballot being allowed to proceed to carry out the work so long as they are satisfied to take it. It is alleged that men successful in the ballot have been rejected before trial, because it was thought they did not possess the requisite physical qualifications.

The Board consider that if there are any amongst the applicants, who for good reasons should not be employed, the process of selection should be carried out before the ballot is taken, unless some disqualifying circumstance subsequently transpires.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Sir,

Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 30 August, 1899.

I have the honor to inform you that several delegates from the unemployed waited upon me to-day, and suggested the advisableness of carrying out some of the works referred to in the attached advertisement by day-labour. Although tenders closed on Monday last, I am informed that the contracts have not yet been let.

While there may be considerable difficulty in performing all the works in the manner suggested, this Board think that it might be possible to carry out some of them by day-labour without injury to the public interest.

If this could be done, it would assist in giving employment to a number of men who have been registered at the Bureau for a considerable time past.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Sir,

Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 6 September, 1899.

I have the honor to inform you that certain representations having been made to this Board animadverting upon the quality and manner of distribution of the rations supplied to the unemployed through the Labour Bureau, a sub-committee of the Board was appointed to attend on the occasion of last Friday's distribution, with a view to ascertaining whether the complaints made were well grounded.

The sub-committee reported that on investigation they found in one case the meat supplied was considerably tainted, but on this being pointed out by one of the members, good meat was substituted. The sub-committee found that the flour was not of good quality, being musty and dark in colour; the condensed milk issued had ceased to be soluble; and a piece of meat, supposed to weigh 8 lb., was found to contain a bone weighing nearly 3 lb., and was cut from the lower part of the shin. Complaints were made that children sent for the rations were imposed upon, inferior meat being given to them.

The

The place of distribution is an objectionable one; the rations are given out at a small window opening on a narrow lane. There is no shelter from the weather, and as the distribution occupies upwards of five hours, many applicants are kept waiting for a considerable time.

In view of this report of the sub-committee the Board respectfully suggest that if it is intended to continue the supply of rations, an officer be appointed to inspect and superintend the distribution, that fresh milk be furnished instead of condensed, and that more suitable premises be provided.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

The Right Honorable G. H. Reid, P.C., M.P., Premier, Sydney.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON LABOUR CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

[*Presented to the Unemployed Advisory Board by the Ven. Archdeacon Langley, 6th December*, 1899.]

ON arriving in New Zealand one is immediately impressed, not only with the entire change in the character and appearance of the country, but in the condition of its people. Coming from Sydney, with its parks and thoroughfares crowded with men waiting about without employment, many of them asking alms, at Auckland you mix with a population among whom there appears to be no real want—where for every able-bodied man there appears to be plenty of employment—and where the people seem exceptionally happy and well satisfied. This was certainly my first impression of New Zealand. The loveliness of the scenery, with green hills and trees, and foliage in the freshness of spring, give it the appearance of a Great Britain in the Pacific—the home of a wealthy, prosperous community, where every labourer can find employment, and every family a home. A closer investigation, and more intimate acquaintance with the people, showed, however, that, in spite of appearances, there was poverty which had to be dealt with; that here, as elsewhere, there were large calls upon the charity of the community.

But, so far as the unemployed are concerned, my earliest impressions remained. New Zealand has, practically, no unemployed problem to solve. The country at the present time knows nothing of the troubles that are pressing upon us.

It has not, however, been so always. I was assured that, years ago, things were very different; that that Colony suffered as we appear to do so, constantly, and that unemployed agitations were frequent.

All this has passed away, In writing to the Premier of New Zealand just before leaving, I said that in his Colony the unemployed problem had practically been solved, provided that the present condition of things proved permanent, and that it was not obtained at too high a cost.

It appearing to me that I could best assist this Board by seeking to discover the means by which such a result had been brought about, I made careful inquiries, which led me to the conclusion that this satisfactory position is attributable partly to certain things peculiar to New Zealand, and, partly, to legislation.

With regard to the first, the Colony is capable of supporting a large population in the cultivation of the soil and occupations upon the land. There is a great extent of good land available for cultivation; and the regularity of the seasons, the regular rainfall, and the entire absence of droughts such as devastate Australia, make it possible for pastoralists and farmers to expend money and labour with reasonable certainty of a return.

Though in some places the land is exceedingly rich, it is not better than some large areas which we possess. But the abundant rain, falling regularly, changes the whole character of operations upon the land. This applies to the grazier of sheep or cattle, but still more to the tiller of the soil. Men can take up small areas of land, and by judicious cultivation make a good living. As an illustration, I may mention the case of a settler I visited in one of the Government subdivisions at Hawke's Bay, who was doing fairly well on 21 acres of land, for which he paid interest and taxes amounting to £35 a year. He got an occasional day's work from the runholders, which helped him considerably; but he stated that had he 40 acres instead of 20, he could do well, and, at certain seasons, employ labour himself. This man keeps sixteen milking cows upon his farm, besides horses and pigs, and also grows some crops.

Then, in the North Island, the kauri gum-fields are a source of employment always open, where, though men cannot earn satisfactory wages, they can always obtain sufficient to keep them from pauperism. There is no need for a man to seek alms, as, with the most primitive tools, an unskilled labourer can always obtain the wherewithal to provide himself with food.

Another contrast between New Zealand and this Colony, which, I think, has something to do with its improved condition, is that the town population is not congested into one large city like Sydney or Melbourne.

Not only have they Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, each with its 50,000 inhabitants, more or less, but there are other large towns like Nelson, Napier, Timaru, and Port Chalmers. This, I think, tends to improve the condition of the country, and to provide more employment for the people.

In the matter of special legislation for the working classes, New Zealand is certainly an object lesson. Whether such legislation prove effective or otherwise, the legislators of that Colony have shown a courage that is remarkable. They have dealt with problems upon which we have only theorised, and the political student has there a field for observation and inquiry of the most intensely interesting character.

It is difficult, in writing upon the subject, to avoid the discussion of some of these questions, and expressing the opinions one has formed upon them; but I feel that I can render the best service to the Board by confining my remarks to such legislation as deals definitely with the employment question, and giving such information thereupon as I have been able to gather.

Labour Intelligence Department.

I had the opportunity of seeing something of the working of the Labour Bureau in several of the large towns, and it appeared to me that the system has much to do with the prosperity of the workers. It has no less than 200 agencies at work throughout the Colony. By this means full information of the labour condition of every district is kept before the officials, and workers are shifted from the congested districts to places where there is a demand for labour. An applicant, when registered, is required to report weekly, either personally or by letter, until employment has been found. Employers are encouraged to make use of the Bureau by the care exercised by the officers in their selections. The persons in the various districts who act as agents appear to take an intelligent view of their position, and to perform their duties satisfactorily. They are either Government officials or members of the Police Force. Men employed through the Bureau are sent forward to their destination by railroad, steamer, or coach, care being taken that the cost is duly repaid by the worker. It appeared to me that there was among the officers of the Bureau a very earnest sympathy with the workers, and a distinct sense of their responsibility.

A monthly paper, called the *Journal of the Department of Labour*, is issued regularly, and largely circulated. This journal gives full and interesting information upon all labour questions, not only in New Zealand, but in other countries. It appears ably edited, and I should think is a valuable agency in the work.

The usefulness of this Department is, however, considerably impeded by the comparatively small number of employers of labour who avail themselves of its aid. Out of 2,115 persons who were found work for the year ended 31st March last, only 638 were sent to private employment. This, doubtless, is due in some measure to the fact that many employers have their own agents, who in the past have supplied their wants, and whose services they do not care to dispense with; but I think it is also largely due to the bitterness of party spirit. The wealthy classes generally resent a good deal of the recent labour legislation, and, as a consequence, will have nothing to do with any of the machinery that it has provided; but I think that confidence in the Bureau is growing, and that in a few years much of the prejudice against it will pass away.

A large share of the time and attention of the Department is devoted to forwarding men to co-operative works, to which system I shall now proceed to refer.

Co-operative Works.

Whatever may be the advantage or disadvantage of co-operative works, there can be no doubt that to them the Colony is mainly indebted for its condition in the matter of the employment of the workers; and upon that subject it was my special desire to obtain all possible information. My time was too short, and my opportunities too limited, to enable me to form an independent judgment, and so I endeavoured to find out the opinions of all sorts and conditions of men. My great difficulty was that this, above every other ameliorating scheme, was the centre round which bitter party spirit raged. The friends and supporters of the present Government were loud in its praise; all persons, in the House and out, who were opposed to the Ministry, were strong in their denunciation of the system.

Those in its favour put it very much as Mr. Blow does in his little paper already in your hands. They say that, prior to the introduction of this system, large profits were made by the contractors, practically at the expense of the workmen; that this was not even the worst, but that these contractors largely let the work to sub-contractors, who took it at a lower rate, and either made money by sweating the workers, or lost money at the expense of the business people, from whom they purchased materials, or of the workmen to whom they failed to pay the full amount of their wages. Further, that a great deal of congestion was brought about in the labour market by the contract system; that when works were about to start, large numbers of men crowded to the locality; the contractor meanwhile brought his staff of navvies with him, so that the works were no relief to the local labour market, but rather otherwise.

It is contended by the officers of the Government that the effect of the co-operative system is not only to give men a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but to enable them to secure the profit, which was previously secured to the contractor; that it places the workman on a higher level; that he is practically his own master, and is likely to take a greater interest in his work. Above all, they hold that it is advantageous to the State; that the works are carried out for their actual value, and that it gives the Government complete control over its own expenditure; that it enables the Government to have public works completed in due time, as, under pressing circumstances, they are able to put on as many men as the engineer can employ. It is also maintained that the work is done with greater efficiency; that there is no risk of scamping or putting in inferior material, and that work done under the system will show to advantage when compared with that done by contractors.

Another advantage claimed for it is that when, for financial or other reasons, it is considered desirable to delay for a time the completion of any work, such a course can be adopted without loss to the Government by way of compensation to contractors.

It is held by the opponents of the system that it can be made an instrument of political corruption; that by its agency large bodies of men may be removed to any one part of the country for a time, for voting purposes; that it was in the power of a Ministry, when an important election was pending, to set going some public work in that constituency in order to secure the election of the Government representative. It was further stated that political influence can be so brought to bear upon the Government officers that through fear of dismissal they would fail to exercise a proper supervision. It was also thought that the wages earned by the men were higher than could be obtained for similar work in private employment, and that the system had the effect of withdrawing men from every other class of employment to the detriment of the industry of the country. It was also constantly stated that inferior work was allowed to pass; that the system necessitated larger expenditure in supervision; and that the work cost considerably more than if it had been carried out under the old contract system. Another strong objection raised against it was that it was almost impossible to get gangs of men of equal strength and capacity, and that the system tended to discourage the more vigorous workers to do their best work; that the tendency was to bring all down to a common level. I was assured that in this respect some discontent existed among he workers themselves.

To what extent these objections, if valid, apply to the system itself, as distinguished from details in carrying it out, must be left for the consideration of those who propose to introduce it among ourselves.

Certain facts respecting it are beyond question.

1st. It absorbs the unemployed, and explains to a large extent the fact that since the adoption of the system, eight years ago, there has been no unemployed agitation in New Zealand.

2nd. It encourages the settlement of men and their families away from the great centres of population. When men are engaged upon the works in any locality, the officers of the Labour Department provide, when so desired, travelling expenses for the workmen's families, either by railway, coach, or steamer, deducting the cost from the wages of the men, the Railway Department allowing 25 per cent. on the amount of the railway fares. These people, in some instances, settle down in the district, and when the work comes to an end, find occupation among private employers in the locality.

3rd. In every case where it is impossible or undesirable to remove the family, each workman signs an authority for the officers of the Department to pay one-half of his wages to his wife and family during his absence. By this means, care is taken that those dependent upon the employees shall be duly provided for.

The extent to which the system has been availed of is interesting. In the month of September 3,348 men were engaged on these works.

Strong expressions of disapproval of the system might be heard among some of the most intelligent and thoughtful men in New Zealand; indeed, one clever and influential man, with whom I had a long conversation, stated that if, as the result of the general election shortly to be held, a new Government came into existence, one of the first things it would do, would be to put an end to the system. But he failed to suggest any other means of dealing with the unemployed, to take its place.

A leading dignitary of the Church of England, a man of wide sympathy and great influence, gave me his opinion upon the subject, in a conversation I had with him. He said that the co-operative works were more costly to the Government than the old contract system, but that it saved the Government and the country more than the extra cost, by its absorption of the unemployed; and that the men and their families were, by its means, saved from pauperism and encouraged in habits of industry.

The Levin State Farm.

Among the various schemes devised for relief of the unemployed, the Government of New Zealand decided upon establishing a State farm. After considerable inquiry they chose as its site a block of 800 acres of land at Levin, about 50 miles from Wellington, and in September, 1894, commenced work with thirty-seven men, with fifty-five dependents. The land was a forest of heavy timber and thick scrub, and the clearing was most expensive. The clearing was done under the co-operative works system, and the men paid full wages for their labour.

The timber on the estate was a valuable asset, and returned to the Government £1,250 in the first four years.

A great deal of work had necessarily to be done in road-making, fencing, erecting cottages for the men; and for all this labour, full rates were paid to the workers. While I approve of the course thus taken, it must be remembered that it involved a much larger expenditure than would have been incurred by private settlers taking up the land. I suppose that very few pioneers, either in Australia or New Zealand, could make 6s. 6d. or 7s. a day out of their land for the first four years of settlement.

The total amount voted by Parliament for carrying on the operations of the farm for the first four years was £8,289, which, in addition to the receipts, covered all expenditure for that period. By a curious coincidence this amount almost exactly corresponded with the wages paid to the workers for the same period.

The receipts for these four years amounted to £3,875, which may be stated thus:—

	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Timber	396 2 8	312 17 6	476 15 11	65 7 9	1,251 3 10
Agriculture and other sources	86 2 4	508 15 9	1,066 15 8	963 1 6	2,624 15 3

The assets of the farm at the end of the period named were as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fencing	528 0 0		
Roads made, &c.	459 0 0		
Bush felled	752 0 0		
Buildings	1,510 0 0		
Fruit-trees, vines, &c.	336 0 0		
Estimated value of 15 acres, used as an orchard, at £30 per acre	450 0 0		
Plantations fenced and planted	70 0 0		
		4,105 0 0	
Estimated crops	160 0 0		
Pumps, water-troughs, windmills, separator, farm tools, &c.	442 0 0		
Cattle, horses, pigs, &c.	941 0 0		
		1,543 0 0	
			5,651 0 0

This would show a loss to the Government of £2,650, which is more than made up by the improved value of the land. I was assured that were the Government desirous of disposing of the farm they could do so at a rate sufficient to pay all the amount of their expenditure, with interest added.

I have entered somewhat fully into this matter, because I had to convince myself that the opinion freely expressed in New Zealand, that the farm was a failure, was incorrect. I think, under the circumstances, it may be pronounced a success. On one or two points, however, I venture to make suggestions:—

1. In the clearing of the land it seems to me that much more might have been made of the timber on the estate. The amount received on that account was £1,251 for a period extending over four years; out of which I find that £456 was received for royalty on timber. Surely a considerable source of profit must have been lost. Had the course adopted elsewhere been carried out at Levin, a six-horse power-engine purchased, and a small sawmill plant erected, I should think that the timber might have become a valuable

valuable asset. Again, a flax-dressing plant might have been obtained as soon as the flax could be grown, and thus employment found for some of the people on the estate during the winter. Some other industries might also have been set to work to provide for a larger population to consume the produce, and thus considerably to increase the income; but I think it is probable that this latter suggestion may be contemplated by Mr. Mackey, who has the establishment under his control. I only make these suggestions in view of any experiments in the same direction, which may be decided upon by our Government.

2. I think it would have greatly saved expenditure if there had been from the first a system by which the men were paid a daily or weekly wage, with board and lodging. This would have been more economical, and, I think, equally satisfactory to the men. Then I would suggest that in connection with the farm a store should have been kept, where the men could purchase whatever they required at a reasonable rate, they being allowed credit up to the amount of their earnings. I believe that if some plan such as I have sketched had been adopted, the £2,600 of apparent loss would have been saved.

3. I think it is a good plan to pay the officers of the Institution by a commission instead of by salaries. In our Labour Home I have adopted this course with decided advantage, and I can see no reason why even the workers on this estate should not have been paid, partially, on similar lines. This would have given the men a deeper interest in the concern.

The latest information I had respecting the farm shows distinct development, from a financial point of view. The income to 31st March was £1,300, against an expenditure of £1,700, of which £1,200 was spent on permanent improvements.

The land is evidently very rich, capable of producing 14 or 15 tons of potatoes, 28 tons of carrots, 45 bushels of oats to the acre, and enormous crops of turnips, mangolds, &c., and gradually the land is being brought into cultivation. They have now eighty-five milking cows, with sixty-seven other cattle. Included in the income for last year was the amount of £400 for fat-cattle sold. There are 400 sheep, 200 pigs, and eight working horses. There are 25 acres of orchard planted out, which in a few years ought to bring in a considerable revenue. At present there are fifteen men on the Farm with thirty-four dependents, but Mr. Mackay states that in any great pressure he could at once take on 100 men for a short period, and usefully employ them.

On the subject of technical education for the men, Mr. Mackay, says "As every employee has to take a turn at the work that is going, the veriest new chum that goes on the place must, through having to do the work, acquire some knowledge of farming work. The men are called upon to do ploughing, reaping, mowing, sowing, bush-falling, fencing, road-making, trenching, digging, planting, &c., but there is no training given such as would be gained from an agricultural college, and there is no form of technical training given."

I think, that in any scheme for a State farm among ourselves, the matter of technical education should form an important element.

One of the most satisfactory features of the operations at Levin farm has been its effect upon the men who have been employed there.

In September, 1898, 129 men had passed through the farm. Almost without exception they were in destitute circumstances when they arrived there and the effect upon them has been most marked. Many of them have turned out excellent settlers, others have obtained suitable employment, and almost all have been benefited. I do not think that this point has been at all sufficiently emphasised in the discussion upon the question in New Zealand.

Another means by which the Legislature of New Zealand has endeavoured to prevent the colony from being overun with paupers is by their regulations which prevent such persons from landing at any of the ports. Here, I think, we can see a valuable experiment being successfully worked out, and one that, with some modifications, might be usefully adopted in this Colony.

Another important means by which struggling men are assisted to improve their position, and to escape from that state of helplessness into which so many of our people fall, is the splendid opportunity offered by the land policy of New Zealand. Into that land policy I need not fully enter; sufficient for my purpose to refer to the special features available for working-people, which have had, as it appears to me, a considerable influence in producing the present prosperity of the country.

Allotments for Workmen's Homes.

This feature of help for working men was specially brought under our notice recently by the Rev. Dr. Roseby, as having greatly impressed him in his visit to South Australia. In New Zealand it is also in full operation. Land, the property of the Government, or purchased for that purpose, is cut up into small town allotments, no lot exceeding 3 acres, and no lease comprising more than one allotment. No person can hold any allotment who is the owner of more than one-eighth of an acre of town land, or, if rural, land exceeding 50 acres in area. Every applicant must prove to the satisfaction of the Land Board that he is a *bona-fide* workman—engaged in any form of manual, clerical, or other work for hire, and is not possessed of real or personal property to a value exceeding £150. He must also satisfy the Board that he can, with the assistance rendered by the Government in such cases, erect a suitable house for himself and his family, and fence and cultivate his piece of land. The lease is practically perpetual, for 999 years, and the Government advances the lessee £20 if a married man, or £10, if unmarried, towards the erection of his house or making of his improvements, such advance not to exceed one-half the value of his improvements, and to be repaid with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., by half-yearly instalments, for a period not less than five or more than ten years; the annual rent of the land being fixed at 4 per cent. on its assessed value, and not liable to reassessment. This provision for workers is being largely availed of, and, in the neighbourhood of Christchurch, a considerable number of settlers appear to be making comfortable homes for themselves.

But it is by the number of persons that each year are taking up land throughout the Colony that the efficiency of the land system is being proved. Land purchased from the Maoris, or waste land of the Crown, is being surveyed and opened up for selection, and may be obtained either by purchase, lease with right to purchase, or lease in perpetuity; and throughout New Zealand a large and industrious population is settling on the land, and appears generally to be prospering.

In 1894 there was a further development. "The Land for Settlements Act" was passed by which the Government was empowered to purchase land from private owners, cut it up into small farms, and let it to tenants on leases for 999 years. This Act was amended in 1896, and contains a provision by which the Government

Government is empowered to take possession of any large estate, at an assessed price, even though the owner be unwilling to sell, and divide it into small farms, to let it out on perpetual lease. To this provision great exception is taken by the larger landed proprietors, who complain of the wrong inflicted upon them by their being forced to give up their estates, whether they will or not. These gentlemen declare that the operations under this Act of Parliament have produced a widespread feeling of insecurity among the land-owners and capitalists of the country.

The effect of the New Zealand land system is certainly to settle a large number of persons on the soil. For the year ended 31st March, 1899, no less than 2,542 selectors took up areas of land ranging from 1 acre upwards. In addition to this, 37,398 acres were purchased by 534 persons.

In the disposing of land under the perpetual lease system, great care is taken; before an applicant is allowed to ballot for selection he is required to satisfy the Commissioner on the following points:—

That he is not under 21 years of age.

That he possesses means for stocking and cultivating the land, and erecting suitable buildings thereon.

That he has means sufficient, in his own estimation, to enable him profitably to work the land, and fulfil the conditions for improvements.

That he has had experience in cultivating agricultural land, or in dairying.

He has to state his present occupation,

if he is married, and if his wife has any experience in cultivating land, farm work, or in dairying,
if he has any family, and the number and sex of the children he proposes to have residing with him,
if he holds or has an interest in other land,
if his wife holds or has an interest in land,
if he or his wife holds rural land, and if it is insufficient to provide for the maintenance of his family.

When the Commissioner is satisfied the applicant may proceed to ballot, both the man and his wife may be applicants; but there is no assurance that they shall obtain blocks next to each other.

I had the opportunity of seeing several of these settlements, and the men seemed to be doing well. In the Hawke's Bay district I visited some of the selectors who were paying a high rental for small blocks, and yet seemed to be making a good livelihood. They had only two grounds of complaint. 1st. That their blocks were too small (only 21 acres), and that they could only pay their way by obtaining occasional work from the run-holders. 2nd. That they could not obtain the fee-simple of their land, that no power of purchase existed. One of the settlers put this point somewhat forcibly. He said that during the previous year, when potatoes were at a high price, some of his neighbours had sold their crops at very high prices. Had they been allowed to pay off some portion of the value of the land, they could have reduced their rent during subsequent years, when the income from the farm was less. I am inclined to think that in years to come, under political agitation, the Legislature of the Colony will in some way change the system in this respect, and enable the settlers to secure the fee-simple of their properties. With regard to the quantity of land allowed to be held by one applicant, I do not think there is any good reason for allowing its increase. One of the men who complained in this matter, told me that he was able on his 21 acres of land to keep sixteen milking cows all the year round, and he was close to a butter factory.

On the whole, my visit to New Zealand and the observations I had the opportunity of making there, have strengthened my view of the wisdom of the suggestions made in our Second Report to the Government.

I desire to express my grateful thanks to the Right Honorable R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, and the officers of his Government for the courtesy and consideration I received as your representative.

Appendix C.

Report on the Methods Adopted in South Australia to Promote the Settlement of Working Men on Homestead Blocks.

[*Presented to the Unemployed Advisory Board of New South Wales by Thomas Roseby, LL.D., F.R.A.S., Sydney, 6th December*, 1899.]

The members of our Unemployed Advisory Board find that we have to provide for two classes of the unemployed. (I leave out of account for the present what may shortly be designated the "loafer" class; it is unfair that these should be named in the same breath with the two classes to which I am referring.)

There is—First—the class of able-bodied men, capable of doing a good day's work; and of those who, being able to rely on a trade or other occupation as the chief means of earning a livelihood, can only desire land for the purpose of a home, to be used only as subordinate to another as the chief means of obtaining a living; and

Secondly, "the weaker element" among the unemployed: those without capital, or resources, or a trade; those incapable of averagely-remunerated labour; the aged and comparatively helpless; those who, in the economic struggle, are the last to receive employment and the first to be deprived of it; those who, in depressed times, remain almost permanently unemployed, and who are, therefore, always more or less dependent for their maintenance on the support of others or on charitable aid.

The Legislature of South Australia has evidently been led, partly of set purpose, and partly by the guidance of experience, to make the same distinction between these two classes of labour. Whatever may have been the original intention, as a matter of fact the Legislature has made separate and distinct provision for each.

By the homestead block system, the South Australian people have made provision for the needs of a large and important class of the community in what seems a really wise and effective way.

Beyond question the most wholesome and natural life for men is one which will keep them in contact with what may be called life's "primitive conditions." The best home is the "homestead."

It

It is pleasant to notice to how large an extent the whole surroundings of Adelaide sustain this view of home life. The suburban life of Adelaide knows little of "terraces," where neighbours are forced into too close contact with one another. It is a common thing everywhere around Adelaide to see each substantial residence standing in the midst of an ample space of garden—sufficient for flowers and fruit, and kitchen garden—providing ample, wholesome, and profitable occupation for a good part of the leisure of the household, both parents and children.

Quite of a piece with this characteristic of the "suburbanism" of Adelaide is South Australia's wise provisions for the needs of its working classes—the tradesmen and artisans not only of Adelaide, but of all its considerable centres of population—by what is known as the system of homestead blocks.

Goldsmith speaks of a time in England,—

When every rood of ground maintained its man.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has expanded this into his famous formula of "three acres and a cow." Now, South Australia makes ample provision, under her general Land Laws, for such settlement as aims directly at obtaining this full and complete means of subsistence from the land; but her "homestead blocks," or as it is popularly called, her "Blocker" system, aims at something different from this. It is presumed that the grazier or the farmer with capital will avail himself of the general provisions of the Land Act. But the "Blocker" system has for its motto, "One family, one homestead," whether the man be a farmer or not. It is a provision by which working men, who are otherwise able to provide themselves with their chief means of subsistence, may nevertheless have, as a subsidiary help to a healthy and progressive condition, a homestead of their own. The block is, in general, not large enough to enable a family to make a living upon it; but it is near enough to the social centre to be reached with reasonable facility, and it thus becomes the toiler's home, while it is always large enough to find sufficient occupation for the useful employment of the blocker himself and his family.

The blocks in the neighbourhood of Adelaide itself range in area from less than 1 acre to 5 acres; but in the country districts the area may be as large as 20 acres. The area and rental are fixed by Local Land Boards (a Government official being, however, always included).

The blocks are all Crown leases; but while some—for example, all within a radius of 10 miles from Adelaide—are held under perpetual lease; others are held under right of purchase. But this "right of purchase," though popular with the average blocker, is regarded by many, and notably by the experienced inspector of the homestead blocks, as rather imperilling the homestead principle. He cites the case of a blocker who naively divulged his sinister purpose in the statement, "I believe in the perpetual lease, but, you see, if I had a right to purchase, I can buy my block; then I can rent it to somebody else, and take up another for myself." The inspector promptly and most justly replied that it was just the danger of a blocker making that illegitimate use of the system that made the real friends of the system averse to the purchase provision. He adds that he regards the provision—which was "not included in the original plans of the initiators of the movement"—as a mischievous one, and "one that will undoubtedly militate against the permanency of the system."

As it is, the report of the Surveyor-General for the year 1898 shows that, so far from its being wise to encourage the idea of purchase, a considerable number of blocks are forfeited or cancelled every year for non-payment even of rent.

I do not know that we need wonder at this. Working men are necessarily rather unsettled in their movements. They are often compelled to shift their quarters amid the fluctuations of industry. It is always to be remembered that South Australia is the nearest colony to Broken Hill, and the nearest colony to Western Australia. We are familiar, in New South Wales itself, with the moving influence, especially of Western Australia, during the last five years on our industrial population.

So large a part of the public estate in the neighbourhood of centres of settlement has, in South Australia, been alienated, that the supply of land for homestead blocks has only been maintained by the constant repurchase by the Government of land already alienated; and as the rental to the blocker of this repurchased land is computed at 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. on the price paid for its repurchase, this sometimes amounts to a considerable sum. Thus, the average rental of the blocks in the neighbourhood of Adelaide to within, say 10 miles of the city, is about £1 5s. 3d. per acre. In remoter parts of the colony, where the population is spare, and where the Crown has large tracts of unalienated land, the rent may not exceed 3d. an acre.

I have said that the Government keeps up the supply of these lands for homestead blocks by the purchase of suitable land from private owners. Where afterwards the demand slackens, the Government makes temporary use of the land under what is called a "miscellaneous lease," terminable on six months' notice, while still holding the land for blocker use if subsequently required.

The blocks are only tenable by those who gain their livelihood by their labour, who are the full age of 18 years, and they are limited to a maximum of 20 acres; the minimum near Adelaide, may be less than 1 acre.

There are conditions of residence—fulfilled by residence of the lessee's wife or family, however—and provisions, except in certain circumstances, of which the Land Board shall judge, against sub-letting.

There is a very helpful provision, under which the Government may make an advance to the "blocker" of a sum not exceeding £50 on the security of improvements on his block. The loan is repayable in easy instalments.

The blocker pays all rates and taxes on his holding, including, of course, the land tax. The payment of this tax, which is heavier in South Australia than in New South Wales, was regarded as reaching the same end as that which might otherwise have been attained by periodical appraisement. But I am quite indisposed to accept that view. If State experiments of this nature are to be compared—as they always are—with similar transactions between individual citizens, it is quite unfair that the Government (on behalf of the people at large, and the interests of the future) should be deprived of the powers which are held and used by private owners. The growing favour with which the principle of betterment is regarded as just and equitable, is a testimony to the fact that the unearned increment of land belongs to the State. There is no way in which the State can assert its right to this, except by periodical reappraisement.

No blocker is permitted to hold, or have any interest in, more than two blocks, which must be near each other.

On

On default of payment of rent, the land, with all improvements on it, reverts to the Crown.

There is a reservation of all gems, minerals, ores, coal, &c., with incident powers, to the Crown.

The provision that these homestead areas shall only be leased in the neighbourhood of places already settled seems to prevent their being generally used as the *sole* means of obtaining a livelihood, such means being presumably available in the neighbouring settlement. But it serves also another important use: it encourages the residence in the neighbourhood of small towns and centres of population of known and trustworthy neighbours, whom employers of labour may be able to engage as required. It is thus good for the employer of labour as well as for the blocker. It helps to prevent that serious danger that universally besets our Colonial life—the drifting of the unemployed into the city. It serves the purpose of a healthy decentralisation.

And though, generally, the area is insufficient of itself to maintain a family—for it is distinctly the purpose of this scheme not to do so—yet, in exceptional instances, with facilities for intense culture, and with exceptional industry and skill, some of these blockers with their families *do* even make a fair living on their 20 acres of land or so. In most cases, indeed, while the block is simply the homestead, and the bread-winner earns a maintenance for his family elsewhere, the cultivation of 3 or 4 acres of land serves to supply the household with many of the necessaries and comforts of life, and becomes, when the work is slack, a very substantial aid to the family's maintenance. It prevents the bread-winner from ever being *absolutely* idle; and it has saved many an honest but unfortunate toiler from drifting into a condition of chronic indolence and despair.

The land thrown open to homestead settlement in the neighbourhood of Adelaide is nearly all land which has been purchased from private owners for the purpose—the State being owner of very little land near the city. It is here, of course, that the demand for land for block settlement is most clamorous. In the country districts there is less demand; but even there the benefits of the system are manifest. Many a man has found in his homestead block a new and steadying centre for what had hitherto been a wandering and desultory life; and many an unmarried waif has found in it the nucleus of a future home.

The evidence goes to show that the system has been of benefit even to a lower grade of labour than that for which it was specially designed. It has helped many a social derelict to find a vocation. Men who in some profession have fallen behind in the race, or who have failed in business, or who have lost heart and energy for the competitive struggle, have been saved from sinking into the social abyss by the homestead block. They have found in it, at a lower and safer level than before, "another chance."

This is no mere speculation as to what the system might be expected to do. The inspector has the facts and figures of twelve years' experience to show that these results have actually been attained.

It is evident, too, that the system is one that tends to set up new centres of "closer settlement." It rests on the undoubtedly sound principle that land settlement, instead of being sporadic and isolated, which was the fatal mistake of Sir John Robertson's "free selection before survey," should radiate from a social centre. The first beginnings of settlement in all these colonies illustrated the fact that this is the natural order. The colony starts with a mere handful of settlers; but they are a centre, and it grows by expansion and radiation from that centre.

It has been well pointed out by Mr. E. Wilson, the Inspector of Homestead Blocks, that the indefinite cry of "the land for the people" should be superceded by the motto, "One family, one homestead." "The blocker, with his small holding, his house and three rooms, his supply of water, a horse, two cows, a stye of pigs, and a couple of dozen fowls," ought to represent our lowest economic level. Yet how far beneath it is the condition of multitudes of our labouring population!

It is to be remembered that South Australia has suffered during the last six years as severely as the rest of Australia from the terrible drought which still oppresses us; and every social experiment wherein the land is concerned must in consequence be terribly handicapped. As a matter of fact, the very light harvests obtained, and the shortness of feed for their live-stock, not to speak of the difficulty of obtaining outside employment during these years of depression, have subjected the whole system to a severe strain; but again and again the settlers have summed up the situation in the words, "What we should have done without the block, I do not know."

It is also to be remembered that much of the soil is only fairly good, and the rainfall over a large part of the Colony is very precarious. The sinuous course of "Goyder's line," never receding farther than about 80 miles from the coast, and shutting out all the upper course of the Murray River from a point 60 miles from Adelaide, marks the limit of reliable rainfall.

On the other hand, where the blocks are exceptionally favoured by sufficient rainfall or other suitable water supply, and suitable land for the growth of fruit-trees, vines, vegetables, green fodder, &c., the maximum of 20 acres has been more than enough to enable the blocker to support his family. The smallness of the holding has stimulated more intense culture, more skill, more industry—with corresponding results.

I had the opportunity of seeing not only the blocks in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, but some of the country blocks also, where some of the best results of the system are to be seen; so that I had fair means of judging of the actual working of the system throughout the entire Colony. The holding, consisting of 1 acre, or 2 or perhaps 5 acres, always had some kind of residence on it; and even the humblest residence, when surrounded by an ample garden, with trees, with culinary plants, and bright with flowers, has an idyllic look which powerfully contrasts with the crowded slums, or even the shabbily-genteel terraces, of our city life.

The blocks are in all stages of cultivation; but it was always reassuring to remember that while a well-cultivated block might really testify to a man's misfortune in being unable to obtain that work in the city to which he was most accustomed, the scantier attention bestowed on a block might be a sign that its owner was too busy in the city to bestow much labour on his humble rural chateau. But how suggestive was the whole situation of the fact that the man had "two strings to his bow"!

I found a very strong consensus of opinion among all classes of the community as to the value and the reasonable success of the block system; and, from all the information about it I was able to gather from Government reports, from official communication, from inquiry of those otherwise familiar with its history and working, and from my own personal view of its results, I should feel disposed strongly to recommend it.

Report on the Methods Adopted in South Australia to Promote the Settlement of the Unemployed in Village Settlements.

[*Presented to the Unemployed Advisory Board of New South Wales by Rev. Dr. Roseby, Sydney, 6th December, 1899.*]

I.

Facts in regard to some of the Village Settlements on the River Murray.

My visit having been confined to the three settlements of Ramco, Waikerie, and Holder, I can only speak from knowledge of these; but I learn that the history, method, and experience of these are a fair sample of all. The other settlements on the Murray are Kingston, Moorook, Murtho, Pyap, and Lyrup.

These irrigation settlements on the Murray were intended for the relief of a class of settlers who were destitute of capital.

It was evident that such people could only be settled upon the land on the condition that the Government would consent to supply the initial outlay.

The settlements were all started on a co-operative basis. This was done, not so much from any *doctrinaire* preference for the principle, but on grounds of economy. Co-operative labour bestowed on the land is manifestly more economical than when each settler undertakes the task single-handed, and in irrigation settlements such as those on the Murray it became absolutely necessary. The machinery and irrigation plant were in each case to serve the whole settlement, so that from the beginning the very existence of the settlement implied co-operation.

It may here be mentioned that only irrigation settlements were in these localities possible. These settlements all lie far beyond Goyder's line, and their annual rainfall does not exceed 10 inches—a rainfall quite insufficient to make farming a success. The main reliance of the settlers was, necessarily, on the water of the river, which had to be raised to such a height as to enable the whole area of cultivation to be sufficiently irrigated. But there is a very general consensus of opinion that while irrigation may be remunerative in the case of orchard cultivation, and in the cultivation of fodder plants, it will not pay for mere field cultivation. These two considerations—that cultivation in these settlements was only possible at all by means of irrigation, and that irrigation is too expensive for mere field cultivation—are of the greatest importance in judging of the experiment. It suggests at once the serious question whether it was not running too great a risk to establish any but orchard and dairy settlements on the Murray. As a matter of fact, the history of the settlements shows that an unusually scanty rainfall during any season means, for that season, failure.

The character of the settlers was, as might be expected, very miscellaneous. Very few of them were farmers; nine-tenths of them were tradesmen and labourers. Hence the futility of leaving them, as they were at first left, to manage everything themselves. The need of skilled and firm direction is one of the most conspicuous suggestions of the situation.

The "ten-acre block" is a wise concession to the principle of individualism. The settlers spend their spare time there, and the labour of their wives and children thus become available.

One conspicuous outstanding fact about these village settlements is that they have added a new province to South Australia. The really cultivable area of the sister colony is severely limited. Vast areas of the interior have had to be abandoned even for use as pasture. The limited rainfall beyond Goyder's line is a stern fact, sustained by all subsequent experience since it was laid down in 1865. But the use of the Murray for purposes of irrigation has opened up a new possibility of settlement. It is like the discovery of the artesian bore in Central Australia. There are now at least 2,000 people between Morgan and the Border; and there is not an acre of land on the right bank of the Murray, from Morgan to the Victorian border, that has not been taken up for settlement. Prior to the starting of these settlements this area was an uninhabited wilderness.

I shall set down in parallel columns a number of facts in regard to these settlements, either ascertained on the spot, or subsequently supplied during my stay in South Australia.

II.

Those who have taken any deep interest in the problem of the unemployed know that the crux of the problem is how to deal with what may be called "the weaker element." There is a large class in every community who have fallen, from a variety of causes, below the average level. They are unable to do "a good day's work," it may be from advancing years, or from some physical disqualification, or from their having lost heart, and being, consequently, unable to "push their way" in the social struggle; but from whatever cause, it becomes necessary for the State to stand to them in some degree *in loco parentis*, if they are not to fall into the ranks of those for whom there is nothing left but charitable relief.

It is for this class especially that the village settlements of South Australia—in a tentative way, and on a small scale—make some provision, and that on a principle which is really new. That principle is that *the State should make some other provision than that of charitable relief for those who are capable of earning some contribution to their own subsistence.* The principle generally adopted throughout the colonies is to provide for the relief of those who are partially or wholly helpless *directly*, it being assumed that no one is to be permitted to starve; but any provision that those thus relieved should do something to contribute to their own support has been quite an afterthought.

Now the Village Settlements in South Australia reverse this order. They make provision by which persons without capital, and destitute of the ordinary means and capacity of earning their living in our present competitive industrial system, shall nevertheless be furnished with the means of contributing something towards their own support.

I do not say that this was the conscious purpose and intention of those who started the system; for it was not. Their purpose was to try to assist young farmers by a new experiment in industrialism, and they started with the idea that these settlements should consist of industrial groups of average workers, and that their organisation should be autonomous.

But I think it must be confessed that this idea has proved unfeasible.

The

The settlers were, as I have said, of a very miscellaneous character. They had not even any very enthusiastic appreciation of the principle of co-operation itself to hold them together, and the autonomy of the scheme broke down. It was found necessary to substitute for it skilled and firm control—I mean so far as the *labour* of the settlement was concerned. Otherwise there was perfect freedom.

The settlements, now greatly reduced in numerical strength, and placed under firm and skilled direction, seem to rest on a very satisfactory basis; and both the Commissioner for Crown Lands and those gentlemen most intimately connected with the movement regard the problem as practically solved. They think that the experience they have gained would soon enable them to make the experiment a success.

The *doctrinaire* questions so often raised in regard to these movements are clearly futile. The question which we have to face is not a speculative one. It is not a question of the "Industrial Reconstruction of Society." It is the very practical and urgent question of what to do with a large number of comparatively helpless unemployed people, so as to make the most of what capacity of self-support they still retain: how to help them without pauperising them.

It is here that the South Australian experiment makes some really helpful suggestions.

In regard to the financial success or failure of such an undertaking, this has to be estimated in the light of three important considerations.

First.—The experiment is not financially a failure unless more money is lost over it than would be expended in maintaining these people as they are at present for the most part maintained—in idleness.

Secondly.—It is still bad economy to feed people, who are not absolutely helpless, on the bread of idleness, even if the State may seem directly to lose less by it. Indirectly she must lose more, for vice, criminality, and lawlessness are all hatched in the nest of idleness. And

Thirdly.—One has always to remember that our whole industrial life is covered with the wrecks of failure. It is not only at Pitt Town that the selection of unsuitable soil has disappointed the hopes of the cultivator. It is not only on the Government irrigation settlements on the Murray, but even more conspicuously on the *private lands* of Chaffey Brothers, at Mildura, that bad seasons and inexperience have imperilled the success of a new industry. The six years' drought over all Australia that has reduced the flocks of New South Wales from 60,000,000 sheep to 35,000,000 may well have had some injurious effects on the homestead blockers and village settlers in South Australia.

	Ramco.	*Waikerie.*	*Holder.*
Distance from Morgan (104 miles from Adelaide)	40 miles.	42½ miles.	45 miles.
Quality of land	Only fairly good; sandy; more or less covered with mallee, pine, box, and needle-bush. But the low-lying flats, inundated by the river, are fertile; it is on these that the field cultivation succeeds.		
Facilities for irrigation	Good, but great mistakes made at first.	Two pumps here used; ample.	Mistakes made; old plant being now replaced by new.
Rainfall	About 10 inches annually; but heavy dews; and the soil seems very retentive of moisture.		
No. of settlers and No. of souls	11 [44]	15 [86]	21 [107]
How long established?..... ..	Since 1894.	Since 1894.	Since 1894.

Expenditure on the eight existing settlements, £82,311.

Receipts from the eight existing settlements, £6,753.

Improvements on the eight settlements:—Value of these in 1894, £13,836; in 1895, £19,430; in 1896, £6,257; in 1897, £2,925. Total for the four years, £42,450. [The varying values from year to year are instructive; largely due to the diminished number of settlers, and to varying seasons; showing also that time is necessary as a test of success.]

The realisable assets on the eight settlements are valued at £19,890; the permanent assets at £46,993; grand total, £66,883.

	Ramco.	*Waikerie.*	*Holder.*
History of settlers	Originally single men only; numbers much reduced.	Originally 65 settlers, now 15.	Originally 69, now 21.
Area of settlement	3,680 acres.	3,330 acres.	7,560 acres.
How far co-operative?.....	Wholly, except that each settler has been allotted 10 acres for his own homestead.		
How far autonomous now? ..	Practically the Government Expert directs, and each settlement has a local manager, who carries out the instructions of the Director. There are still elected local trustees, but with much reduced powers.		
Industries	Farming, viticulture, orchard, dairy, poultry, piggeries. Meat, bread, boots, and clothing all made on settlements. [In fact, only such items as tea, tobacco, kerosene, and patent medicines are imported.]		
Strong drink	Practically disallowed on all the settlements.		
The rabbit	Very troublesome; fenced out.	Very bad.	4,000 acres enclosed with rabbit-proof fence.
The drought	In many settlements seriously affecting success. A crop is alleged to be possible on 6 inches of annual rainfall.		
Industries best suited	Not farming, rain too uncertain; but dairying and orchard. Fodder crops will repay irrigation.		
Schools	One on each settlement:—		
	14 on roll (Ramco).	21, average attendance (Waikerie).	43 in attendance, to 5th standard (Holder).
Area under crop—Cereals ...	600 acres.	1,300 acres.	1,400 acres.
Vines.....	2 ,,	.....	8 ,,
Orchard...	30 ,,	18 acres.	26 ,,

I desire to express, in closing, my deep sense of the courtesy extended to me by the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., the Premier of South Australia; the Hon. L. O'Loughlin, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and the various officers of such Departments as I had occasion to consult. The facilities afforded by the Government of South Australia to pursue the inquiries entrusted to me by the Board were all that could be desired.

Appendix D.

Notes on Forest-thinning.

The value of this work depends largely upon the character of forests. Many of our coastal forests it would not pay to improve by thinning, as their habit of growth is not superabundant. The classes of forest which most require improvement in this way are red gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) and cypress pine (*Calletsio*), and for the purpose of estimation and comparison, I will confine my remarks on the subject to the last named.

The cypress pines occur naturally in the Central and Western Districts of the Colony; the timber from them is the best adapted for general and domestic use under the conditions that exist there, and have the great advantage over all other indigenous varieties in those regions, viz., in being impervious to the attack of white ants. This pine is a profuse seed-bearer, so much so that it has from its spread been looked upon as inimical to pastoral pursuits, and therefore largely destroyed either in the early stages as scrub, or in its later stages for domestic use. At the present time mature pine is remarkably scarce, and only obtainable in out-of-the-way localities. There are, however, large areas so densely covered with this class of timber in the immature stages that we have practically forests of it in embryo, which, if they were not indigenous to the soil, would cost from 20s. to 25s. per acre to plant and produce artificially, and even then the stages of growth would be in advancement anything from one to ten years behind the present stage of advancement of these immature forests.

The principal difficulty we have though in transforming them into commercial forests is their superabundant habit of growth which necessitates thinning out and destruction of certain proportions of the timber. If left naturally the rate of growth is very slow, and only small percentages succeed in reaching maturity; the average is a natural forest, being from ten to fifteen to the acre.

By judicious thinning, which costs from 4s. to 5s. per acre, it is possible, within (say) thirty years, to rear an average of 80 marketable immature, and 50 marketable mature, trees to the acre; so that, coming to figures, the situation can be expressed somewhat as follows:—

Taking as a basis 500 acres to operate upon, the following statement, in which the estimates of expenditure have been based liberally and those of receipt meagrely, the debit and credit on operations would work out as under:—

Dr. Cr.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To cost thinning 500 acres, at 4s. per acre ...	100	0	0	By increased grazing value of thinned forests, at 1d. per acre per annum rental during 30 years	62	10	0
„ interest on expenditure, at 3 per cent., extending over 30 years	241	4	0	„ sale 80 immature trees per acre on 500 acres during 30 years, at 6d. each	1,000	0	0
„ cleaning off brushing, suckering, or other attention, 3 years from original thinning, at 1s. per acre.....	25	0	0	„ sale 50 mature trees per acre, at the end of 30 years, at 2s. 6d. each	3,125	0	0
„ interest on above, at 3 per cent., for 27 years	25	15	6				
„ supervision of further thinnings under permits or sales of immature timber, at 6d. per acre	12	10	0				
	£404	9	6		£4,187	10	0

The profit on improved (thinned) forest, on a basis of 500 acres, will, from the above, be seen to be £3,783 0s. 6d. The prices quoted for sales of timber are what are at present received; and it is reasonable to suppose they will largely increase in thirty years, as timber throughout the world becomes scarcer. The estimated crops are put at very low figures; for instance, the total marketable trees is put at 130 to the acre, which is leaving them a space of 18 feet apart to grow in; but the Crown, in first thinning cypress pine forests, leaves saplings at about 9 feet apart, which is equivalent to 538 to the acre.

For comparison, the following is set down as the amount approximately realisable on 500 acres of unimproved pine forest during thirty years:—

	£	s.	d.
Full grazing value at 1d. per acre per annum, during 30 years	62	10	0
Sales of 30 immature trees per acre, at 6d. each, during 30 years	375	0	0
Sale of 15 matured trees per acre, at end of 30 years, at 2s. 6d. each.....	937	10	0
	£1,375	0	0

From which it will be seen that on the basis of 500 acres there is a realisable profit of £2,408 in thirty years in favour of thinned forests.

If the policy of the State will permit of land being retained permanently for the growth of timber, it can be made a highly profitable enterprise, largely repaying improvement outlay, and a lasting source of revenue, for, worked scientifically, the rotation of growth is continuous. Thinning natural forests is infinitely cheaper than artificially planting them, and there is no more infallible guide than Nature as to choice of situation, The beneficial occupation of much of our inland country is to a very extensive degree dependent upon supplies of timber, and this also is a forcible reason for its production, for the State lands are depreciated in their value by its absence. Timber crops, equally with agricultural, are capable of enormous expansion in productivity by scientific culture, and it is a matter of surprise to what a limited extent this is realised in young countries, and how little education on the subject is tendered. From statistics it is learnt that the demand for timber throughout the world has nearly doubled itself during the past thirty years, and that the natural forests of almost every country are being rapidly depleted.

CORRESPONDENCE SUBSEQUENT TO PRESENTATION OF SECOND PROGRESS REPORT.

No. 8.

The Chairman, Unemployed Advisory Board, to The Premier (Honorable W. J. Lyne, M.P.).

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, 7 November, 1899.

Adverting to the interview of the 5th ultimo, on which occasion you asked this Board to unreservedly communicate with you on matters which appeared to them likely to achieve the object for which they were appointed, I have now the honor, at the request of the Board, to strongly urge upon your consideration the importance of adopting their recommendations with respect to the Labour Intelligence Department embodied under the headings of "Labour Intelligence Department," "Registration," "Registry Office for Women," "Servants' Registration," and "Labour Gazette," in pages 5 to 7 of the Board's second Progress Report, a copy of which accompanies this letter.

The Board are induced to emphasise the importance of this, because they believe that the success of most of their suggestions, as well as others now under consideration, will depend largely upon the early inauguration of a scheme on the lines suggested.

I am also requested to urge the importance of carrying out the suggestions with respect to assisted settlement blocks (pages 8 to 11 of the Report) and the setting apart of areas of Crown Lands for mixed farming, in blocks sufficient to support a family, the dimensions being regulated by climate, quality of soil, and position as regards a market; such blocks to be partly cleared and to be available not only to those who have passed through the industrial farms, but, as stated in the Report, to others who have shown their aptitude for, and ability to undertake, farming pursuits. The Board consider, in view of the assistance proposed to be given under the scheme, that the Government should have some guarantee that the men taking up the blocks have some knowledge of the work in which they are to be engaged.

It is unnecessary to again refer to the reasons which actuated the Board in recommending State aid in this direction, for they are fully dealt with under the heading "Claims for State Aid" in pages 3 to 5 of the Report.

Several sites for depôts, farms, and assisted settlement blocks have been brought under the notice of the Board, and if you approve of the proposal, the members will be pleased to make recommendations under this head, as well as to suggest further means for the more efficient carrying out of their proposals.

The Board have caused a sketch plan of a suggested assisted settlement area to be prepared; this plan is herewith enclosed for your inspection. It is only intended to be an outline which will require to be modified according to the character of the soil, climate, and surroundings of the sites eventually selected.

I have, &c.,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

No. 9.

The Chairman, Unemployed Advisory Board, to The Premier (Honorable W. J. Lyne, M.P.).

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 27 November, 1899.

I have the honor to intimate that at a meeting of the Unemployed Advisory Board, held on the 21st instant, Messrs. John Kidd and Josiah Thomas, Ms.P., Dr. Roseby, Dean Slattery, Rev. G. D. Buchanan, Dr. Zillmann, and Messrs. Watson, Lewis, Schey, and Black being present, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That a letter be written to the Premier, in consonance with his request for unreserved communication, pointing out that, although officially uninformed on the matter, the Board has seen in the public Press a report of the proceedings of a recent deputation which waited upon him, in the course of which appears what purports to be a verbatim copy of a minute written by him appointing certain Under Secretaries and others to traverse the Reports of this Board. That if such be the fact, this Board respectfully suggests that the Chairman, the Hon. Sydney Smith, be added to such Board or Committee for the purpose of giving, at every stage, information as to the reasons, &c., which guided this Board in making the several recommendations, the major portion of which it was impossible to include in the Reports themselves, for obvious reasons of brevity, &c."

While in no way desirous of pressing my services on the Government, I, nevertheless, at the unanimous wish of the Board, acquiesce in allowing my name to be submitted as their representative, and if the Government think that the Board, through my representation, can be of any further assistance in helping to solve a question of such importance to the interests of the country, I am prepared, as hitherto, to freely give my services without remuneration.

I have, &c.,
SYDNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Chairman, Unemployed Advisory Board.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 November, 1899.

I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, conveying the terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of your Board, suggesting that the Chairman of the Board (yourself) should be added to the Committee of Under Secretaries and others, which, according to the newspapers, has been appointed to traverse the Reports of the Board.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 11.

The Unemployed Advisory Board to The Premier (Hon. W. J. Lyne, M.P.).

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, Sydney, 20 December, 1899.

We, the undersigned members of the Unemployed Advisory Board, have the honor to state that for some time past we have been seriously considering the position in which we have been placed since submitting our second Progress Report on the 29th September last.

From the time the Board was first brought into existence by your predecessor in office, they have been engaged in dealing with a number of reproductive public works, and have recommended them to the Government in the belief that they would afford relief to a large proportion of the unemployed. While several of the suggestions—including Glebe Island improvements, Parramatta Asylum, repainting public buildings, and other works—have been carried out or approved by the Government, of the more important proposals relating to the Labour Intelligence Department—legalised and periodical registration, a registry office for women under a capable lady superintendent, Servants' Registry Act, a Labour Gazette, Labour Depôts, industrial farm settlements, and assisted settlement blocks—the Government have dealt with none.

We believe that our proposals, if properly carried out, form a nucleus of schemes which would relieve the Government of the necessity for adopting temporary methods to afford relief, and might eventually as effectively solve the unemployed problem as has been done in New Zealand.

On the occasion of our interview of the 5th October last, when we detailed the work done by the Board, and asked whether the Government wished us to continue to act or not, you were good enough to express your sympathy with the objects of the Board, and to ask us to continue the work entrusted to us. In response to your expressed wish, and in view of the urgent necessities of the large number then out of work, we again, on the 7th November, urged the carrying into effect of our suggestions.

A few days subsequently we observed a report in the Press that you had decided to submit the Board's Reports to another Board, consisting of the Principal Under Secretary and the Under Secretaries for Works, Lands, and Public Instruction, for consideration, the Mines and Agriculture Department—fitted to play an important part in carrying out the proposals submitted by us—being, however, unrepresented. While not agreeing with this course, we believed that if the Government would appoint a representative from this Board to fully explain our proposals, they would have been safeguarded against any possible misunderstanding. We, therefore, on the 27th November, suggested the appointment of our Chairman in the capacity of representative. (*See* Appendix.) It was felt by the Board that a refusal of this suggestion would indicate such a want of sympathy on the part of the Government that we should have no alternative but resignation. Since then we have received a formal acknowledgment of our letter (*see* Appendix), but no official confirmation of the reference of our Reports to the Board of Under Secretaries.

The position of the Board and the advisability of resignation have been discussed at previous meetings, and on the 14th instant a majority of the members present notified their intention to resign, but it was decided, at the request of those opposed to resignation, and in the absence of other members, to postpone the consideration of the matter until the 18th instant, when a resolution against immediate resignation only found two supporters.

It may be pointed out in regard to the matter of fees, of which so much has been made in Parliament and the Press, that many members of the Board have from the very beginning declined to receive them; and that in the case of those who have received them, this has been in accordance with a perfectly honorable understanding with the late Administration, which has been honorably kept by yourself—an understanding based on the fact that some of our members are unable to give their services, often involving the loss of whole days together, without remuneration.

The unemployed difficulty is as acute as ever, and though we had laid down a broad basis for the settlement of the problem, our work was by no means completed by our Report of the 29th September; but while, as a Board, we were quite prepared to continue our deliberations, we feel, in view of the facts that three months have already elapsed without any definite effect being given to the more important of our recommendations, and that a regrettable lack of interest has been shown in the Board's efforts, it is futile to make any further proposals, or even to continue as a Board, and we therefore respectfully beg to tender our resignations.

We have, &c.,

SYDNEY SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN KIDD,
THOMAS ROSEBY,
J. H. L. ZILLMANN,
S. T. WHIDDON,
J. D. LANGLEY,
CLEMENT LEWIS,
J. THOMAS,
P. SLATTERY,
GEORGE BLACK.

No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Schey.

20 December, 1899.

I REGRET that I am unable to concur in the decision of those of my colleagues who think it necessary to resign from the Board. I am bound to admit the cogency of much that they put forward as impelling them to such action; but, having been specifically assured by the Hon. the Premier that the Government has not yet come to any decision as to the status or continuance of the Board (which information I gave, with Mr. Lyne's authority, to my colleagues before their resignation), I am unable to join in their desire to break up the Board.

I am as deeply grieved as any of my colleagues can be that no step has been taken to act on the recommendations of our second Progress Report; and I am as ready as they to give up my commission whenever it becomes apparent to me that the Government so desire, or it becomes impossible to proceed further with the work confided to the Board.

In the meantime, I refuse to permit misrepresentation or abuse, either in Parliament or the Press, to interfere with my efforts to serve the cause of the unemployed; and while any chance exists for me to aid in the solution of this great problem, I shall not voluntarily deprive myself of it. I

I desire to record my opinion that the circumstances under which the present Government have had to carry on the business of the country during the brief term since their accession to office render it unreasonable to expect any decision on the sweeping reforms recommended in our Report, earlier than during the impending recess; and I will not be a party to anything which might have the effect of embarrassing the Government in the free consideration of the whole matter.

I again express my regret that I am unable to agree with the majority of my colleagues, and so that my motives may not be aspersed, I hereby offer to attend as many meetings as may be considered necessary from the date of my colleagues' resignation to the time when the Government shall decide upon the matter, free of all charges for fees or expenses of any kind whatsoever.

WM. F. SCHEY.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Unemployed Advisory Board.

Gentlemen, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 January, 1900.

I have the honor, by the direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, tendering your resignations. In intimating to you the acceptance of such resignations, Mr. Lyne desires me to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the conscientious labour which your Reports evidence have been devoted by you to the welfare of the Unemployed.

I have &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Hon. Sydney Smith (Chairman), Ven. Archdeacon Langley, Dean Slattery, and Messrs. John Kidd, M.P., S. T. Whiddon, M.P., J. Thomas, M.P., Clement Lewis, George Black, Dr. Roseby and Dr. Zillman.

No. 14.

The Secretary, Unemployed Advisory Board, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Unemployed Advisory Board, 1A, Bent-street, Sydney, 12 January, 1900.

I have the honor, by the direction of the Unemployed Advisory Board, to ask if you will be so good as to ascertain if the Honorable the Premier will grant an interview to the present members of the Board, as early as possible after Anniversary Day.

I am to intimate that the remaining members of the Board—the Rev. G. D. Buchanan, Mr. W. F. Schey, and Mr. James Watson—are prepared to continue their services under such instructions as the Government may be pleased to give, but if it is considered that there is no further scope for such services, those members are prepared to act upon any intimation the Government may address to them.

I have, &c.,
A. F. BASSET HULL,
Secretary.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Secretary, Unemployed Advisory Board.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 January, 1900.

I am directed by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to intimate that, in compliance with the request made in your letter of 12th instant, he will grant the remaining members of the Unemployed Advisory Board an interview on Thursday next, the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Seen.—W.F.S., 30/1/00.

No. 16.

Report of Interview with the Premier (Hon. W. J. Lyne); the Minister for Public Instruction, Labour and Industry (Hon. J. Perry) also being present.

THURSDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1900.

Present: Messrs. W. F. Schey, Acting Chairman, and Jas. Watson, and the Secretary to the Board.

MR. SCHEY apologised for the absence of the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, and read the following telegram:—"Engagement prevents attending. Hope Premier will continue Board, making new appointments, otherwise much labour lost. Willing to assist much possible. G. D. BUCHANAN, Goulburn."

Mr. Schey said that some five weeks ago the majority of members of the Board had resigned, and their resignations had been accepted. The remaining three members (the Rev. G. D. Buchanan, Mr. James Watson, and himself) felt that their work was by no means completed, and were anxious to learn what were the Premier's views upon the matter. While they were fully prepared to continue in the work that had been carried on so far, they had no desire to remain as a Board should the Government consider that there was no further use for their services.

Mr.

Mr. Lyne, in reply, said that his views on the situation were that it was better to have a complete reorganisation of the arrangements in connection with the unemployed as now carried out by the Labour Bureau. In this view Mr. Perry concurred, and they were now engaged in considering whether arrangements could not be made under which the whole matter would be dealt with in a more satisfactory and permanent manner. He (Mr. Lyne) had written a minute appointing certain heads of Departments to review the Reports of the Advisory Board, with the object of devising some practical means by which the recommendations could be carried out. So far he had received no communication from those heads of Departments; why, he did not know. He hoped shortly to be in a position to make arrangements for the reorganisation referred to, and thought the matter had better be allowed to rest until proposals for the same could be formulated. His desire was to place matters on such a footing that the Government should be entirely relieved of the pestering applications which now so seriously interfered with the work of every Government Department. He wished the Board which he contemplated to take the entire management of the unemployed questions, but he thought that the matter should be allowed to rest for a week or so until his return from Tasmania, which would be about Tuesday week.

Mr. Schey pointed out that the Board's powers had been too limited to enable them to give any practical effect to their recommendations.

Mr. Lyne said that they had succeeded in coming into conflict with the Railway Commissioners.

Mr. Watson said that the Board were not altogether responsible for the conflict.

Mr. Schey: If the Board had more power ——

Mr. Lyne said he wanted the Board to have the power and machinery to deal direct with the men. The Board should investigate every man's case, grading them in first, second, and even third class grades. The third class should be given piece-work, so that they should not interfere with the wages or status of first-class men.

Mr. Perry said that when painting work was given to second-class men at less than Union wages, the Union interfered with the appointment of such second-class men.

Mr. Lyne said that the new Board should be empowered to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister. The system of registration now carried out by the Bureau was simply ridiculous. If a man registered one year, and re-registered the next, they counted the one man as two, instead of classing him merely as a renewal of a previous registration, and hence a totally wrong impression was given as to the number of unemployed according to the published reports. He was of opinion that no ticket should be recorded twice.

Mr. Watson pointed out that the system adopted in New Zealand, where the men were periodically registered and their movements carefully traced and recorded, would obviate the difficulty. The Board had recommended that the New Zealand system be applied here.

Mr. Lyne said that the Board should continue for the present, until he could formulate the reorganisation contemplated.

Mr. Schey thanked the Premier, and the Board withdrew.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Secretary, Unemployed Advisory Board.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 5 February, 1900.

With reference to your letter of 25th ultimo, I have the honor, by the direction of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that it has been decided to disband the Unemployed Advisory Board.

I have, &c.,
F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Under Sec. for Finance and Trade.—A.F.B.H., 9/2/00.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[2s.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOTELS AND WINE-SHOPS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 15 *Report from Printing Committee*, 1 *November*, 1900.

[*Return, in reply to Mr. Richards's Question of* 2*nd October*, 1900—"*Hotels and Wine-shops.*"]

Number of Hotels in Metropolitan Licensing District as at 31st December, 1899 ...	792
Revenue derived from same for year ended 31st December, 1899	£23,760
Number of Colonial Wine-Shops in Metropolitan Licensing District as at 31st December, 1899	345
Revenue derived from same for year ended 31st December, 1899	£1,035

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF MORGAN HILLS, BLAXLAND RIDGE, FREEMAN'S REACH, AND WILBERFORCE IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 *June*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Morgan Hills, Blaxland Ridge, Freeman's Reach, and Wilberforce,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions of the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 148 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 13 June, from certain Members of the Mill Hill Presbyterian Church, Waverley; 48 signatures.
„ 13 „ from certain Residents of East Maitland and Members of Snowdrop Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, meeting at East Maitland; 39 signatures.
„ 13 „ from certain Members of the Baptist Church and Congregation of Granville; 5 signatures.
„ 13 „ from certain Residents of Albury; 93 signatures.
„ 13 „ from William Jackson, Chairman of Rudyard Kipling Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, meeting at Albury.
„ 14 „ from certain Residents of Wallsend; 118 signatures.
„ 14 „ from George Braddock, Chairman of a meeting of We Hope to Prosper Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, Rozelle.
„ 14 „ from certain Residents of Alexandria; 333 signatures.
„ 14 „ from certain Residents of Balmain South; 66 signatures.
„ 14 „ from certain Residents of Erskineville; 261 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SPRING TERRACE IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 *June*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, Residents of Spring Terrace,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 24 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 22nd June, 1900—From Wm. Sidaway, Chairman, and Ernest Percy, Secretary, of Hearts of Oak Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, meeting at Waverley.

On 22nd June, 1900—From certain Residents of Waverley; 50 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF GOULBURN IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 *June*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, Residents of Goulburn,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 124 *signatures.*]

A Similar Petition was received—.

On 26th June—From C. A. B. Muscoll, General Deputy Grand Chief Templar, Chairman of a Meeting of the Perseverance Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Goulburn.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM ROBERT ALLEN, PRESIDENT, AND R. C. G. PAGE, SECRETARY, OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF RESIDENTS ON THE CLARENCE RIVER, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 *July*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents on the Clarence River, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
ROBT. ALLEN, President.
R. C. G. PAGE, Secretary.

Similar Petitions were received—

On 3 July, 1900—From A. T. Watson, Chief Templar, and Chairman of a Meeting of Loyal Woomargama United Lodge No. 793, I.O.G.T.

On 3 July, 1900—From certain Residents of Woomargama; 28 signatures.

On 3 July, 1900—From certain Residents of Canterbury; 39 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM MATTHEW LINDSAY, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING OF THE INVINCIBLE LODGE OF INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS AT TEMORA, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 *July*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, members of the Invincible Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, meeting in Temora,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That your Honorable House will not sanction the opening of Public-houses on Sundays, but that you will, at an early date, adopt such provisions as are necessary to make the Sunday-closing clauses of the existing Licensing Act more effective.

Humbly praying that your Honorable House will give the subjects of this Petition your favourable consideration,—

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

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

MATTHEW LINDSAY, Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received—

On 12th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Petersham and District; 150 signatures.
On 12th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Newtown and District; 37 signatures.
On 12th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Gunning; 33 signatures.
On 12th July, 1900—From William Pearson, Chairman of a meeting of the Eureka Lodge, 359, of Independent Order of Good Templars at Gunning.
On 12th July, 1900—From James Worboys, Chairman of a Public Meeting at Bathurst.
On 12th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Newtown; 35 signatures.
On 12th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Newtown and District; 50 signatures.
On 12th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Newtown and District; 18 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS OF THE REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 *July*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Members and Adherents of the Redfern Congregational Church,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 56 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 17th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Lambton; 69 signatures.
On 17th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Waratah; 35 signatures.
On 19th July, 1900—From John S. Austin, Chairman of a Quarterly Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Newcastle Circuit.
On 19th July, 1900—From certain Members and Adherents of the Wesleyan Church in Newcastle and District; 312 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM GEO. S. RAIDON, CHAIRMAN OF A MEETING, BATHURST, IN FAVOUR OF AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 *July*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, residents of Bathurst, of the Phœnix Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, meeting at Bathurst,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

GEO. S. RAIDON,
Chairman.

A similar Petition was received on 25th July, 1900, from Richard Morrison Bowles, and J. Downey, Secretary, Ministers' Association, Newcastle.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF GRAFTON, IN FAVOUR OF AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 *July*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, Residents of Grafton,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises nto favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 72 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 31st July, 1900.—From certain Residents of Botany and North Botany; 94 signatures.

" " From certain Residents of St. Mary's and District; 46 signatures.

On 2nd August, 1900.—From George Lane, Chairman, and Margaret Greenwood, Secretary, of a Public Meeting, held at North Sydney.

" " From certain Residents of West Maitland; 389 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF PETERSHAM IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 *August*, 1900.

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

This Petition of the Residents of Petersham, in Public Meeting assembled, held on the thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That the Sunday closing of Public-houses being the declared law of the Colony, immediate steps ought to be taken to make the law thoroughly effective.

That, in the opinion of this Meeting, persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours should have the "onus of proof" cast upon themselves that they are there for a lawful purpose, as in England.

That this Meeting is of opinion that the law as to the hours of closing Public-houses and Wine-shops should be brought into harmony with that for ordinary shops, especially in view of the manifold evils connected with the sale of intoxicants.

RICHARD C. JAMES,
Chairman.

A similar Petition was received—

On 9th August, 1900—From Mary T. Firth, Presiding Officer of a Public Meeting of Residents of Burwood.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BALMAIN, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 *August*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Balmain,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing.- That to bring about this better Sunday-closing, your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 76 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 14 August, 1900—From certain Members and Adherents of St Luke's Presbyterian Church, Redfern; 21 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Hamilton; 46 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Balmain; 74 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Junee; 53 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Catherine Hill Bay; 97 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Morpeth; 22 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Manly; 54 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Bourke; 49 signatures.
„ 14 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Broken Hill; 58 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Annandale; 107 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Balmain; 159 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Pitt Town, Ebenezer, and Sackville; 93 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Katoomba; 178 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Paddington and Woollahra; 138 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Surry Hills; 49 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Auburn; 85 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Burwood; 29 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Chatswood; 44 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Bega; 172 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Croydon; 143 signatures.
„ 15 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Burwood; 57 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of the Glebe; 133 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Glebe; 54 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Glebe and Pyrmont; 64 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Mulgoa, Greendale, and Luddenham; 31 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of St. Peters; 127 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Botany; 22 signatures.
„ 16 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Tamworth; 210 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF COLLARENDABRI AND DISTRICT IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 *August*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Collarendabri District,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 18 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 21st August, 1900.—From certain Residents of Angledool, New Angledool, and the surrounding District; 44 signatures.

" " From certain Residents of City and Suburbs; 22 signatures.

" " From certain Residents of Young; 213 signatures.

On 22nd August, 1900.—From certain Residents of Surry Hills; 61 signatures.

" " From William Bert Lloyd, Chairman of a meeting of the Rose of Ashfield Tent, No. 6, of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

" " From certain Residents of Paddington and Woollahra; 71 signatures.

" " From certain Residents of Paddington and Woollahra; 127 signatures.

" " From certain Residents of Lismore; 44 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF COBAR, WRIGHTVILLE, DAPTVILLE, DALTON PARK, CORNISH TOWN, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 *August*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Cobar, Wrightville, Daptville, Dalton Park, Cornish Town, School Town, and Newtown,—

HUMBLY PRAYS:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 640 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 30 August, 1900—From G. N. Scalette, Chairman, and Lewis L. Cockburn, Secretary, of Rechabites Tent, 35, Cobar.

„ 30 „ 1900—From George Dry, Chairman, and M. Buckley, Secretary, of Good Templar Lodge, 128, Cobar.

„ 30 „ 1900—From Currabubula United Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars; 21 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF PETERSHAM IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 September, 1900.

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

This Petition of the Residents of Petersham, in Public Meeting assembled, held on the 20th day of August, 1900,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That the Sunday closing of Public-houses being the declared law of the Country, immediate steps ought to be taken to make the law thoroughly effective.

That, in the opinion of this Meeting, persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours should have the onus of proof cast upon themselves that they are there for a lawful purpose, as in England. That this Meeting is of opinion that the law as to the closing of Public-houses and Wine-shops should be brought into harmony with that for ordinary shops, especially in view of the manifold evils connected with the sale of intoxicants.

M. J. WISE, President,
Petersham Women's Christian
Temperance Union.

Similar Petitions were received—

On 6 September, 1900, from certain Residents of Molong; 42 signatures.
" 6 " 1900, " " Meranburn and Manildra; 16 signatures.
" 6 " 1900, " " Dilga and Cumnock; 29 signatures.
" 6 " 1900, " " Barragan; 32 signatures.
" 6 " 1900, " " Lockwood; 15 signatures.
" 6 " 1900, " " Red Hill and Reedy Creek; 45 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF ORANGE, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 *September*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, Residents of Orange,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing, your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 493 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 12 September, 1900—From John H. Wise, Chairman of a meeting of Residents of Petersham.
„ 13 „ 1900—From certain Residents of Bathurst and district; 42 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF PETERSHAM IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 *September*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Petersham,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 39 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 18th September, 1900.—From certain Residents of Petersham; 37 signatures.
" " From certain Residents of Garra; 61 signatures.
" " From E. J. Hamey, Chairman of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Band of Hope Society at Molong.
" " From certain Residents of Glen Innes; 47 signatures.
" " From the Executive Council of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance of New South Wales; 12 signatures.

On 20th September, 1900.—From certain Members of the Herald of Peace Lodge, No. 68, I.O.G.T.; 17 signatures.
" " From certain Residents of Leichhardt; 42 signatures.
" " From F. B. Boyce, Chairman of a public meeting of Residents of Sydney and Suburbs, held on 24th July last.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF CROOKWELL IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF THE LIQUOR ACT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 *September*, 1900.

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

This Petition of the Residents of Crookwell,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendation of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 42 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 27th September, 1900.—From G. F. Noad, Chairman of a Meeting of Members of the Centennial Lodge, No. 564, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Pyrmont.

" " From certain Residents of Sydney; 75 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SINGLETON AND ENVIRONS IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 *October*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Singleton and environs,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those of ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing, your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will specially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 97 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 *October*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Sydney and Suburbs,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to secure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 19 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 1 November, 1900—From certain Residents of Gladstone; 26 signatures.

„ 1 „ „ From certain Residents of Kinchella; 43 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF GLEBE IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 *November*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Glebe,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH :—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing, your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 47 *signatures.*]

A similar Petition was received on 9 November, 1900, from certain Residents of Moruya and district; 55 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF HORNSBY, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF THE LIQUOR ACT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 *November*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents of Hornsby, N.S. Wales,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH :—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 52 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 29 November, 1900—From certain Residents of Spring Hill and surrounding neighbourhood; 150 signatures.

„ 29 „ „ From certain Residents of Hillgrove; 11 signatures.

„ 29 „ „ From certain Residents of Hillgrove; 37 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS IN AND AROUND THE TOWN OF KIAMA IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 *December*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Residents in and around the Town of Kiama,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That, in view of the many and serious evils connected with the Liquor Traffic, the Licensing Acts be so amended as to, firstly, cause such a reduction in the hours of sale in Public-houses and places held by wine licensees that they may be brought into harmony with those for ordinary shops; and, secondly, to ensure more effective Sunday-closing. That to bring about this better Sunday-closing, your Petitioners pray for provisions in the law that will make it thoroughly efficient, and that will especially include the recommendations of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, which, if adopted, would cast upon persons found in Public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

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

[*Here follow* 52 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received:—

On 4 December, 1900—From certain Residents in and around the town of Gerringong; 68 signatures.
On 4 December, 1900—From certain Residents of Port Macquarie; 3 signatures.
On 4 December, 1900—From certain Residents of the Hastings River; 35 signatures.
On 4 December, 1900—From certain Residents of Ennis and Rawden Island and Wauchope; 30 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN PRODUCERS OF MUSWELLBROOK AND DISTRICT, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO OMIT CLAUSE 109 OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 *October*, 1900.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Producers,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That if Clause 109 of the Municipalities Act, 1900, is carried, it will do a vast amount of injury to us as producers, and cause us much extra expense in marketing our products. The general purchasing public will also be very much inconvenienced, annoyance and trouble will be the result, and, as far as country municipalities are concerned, we fail to see the necessity of introducing the clause.

We therefore pray your Honorable House to strike out or amend it, so that the above views may be embodied in the Bill.

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

[*Here follow* 131 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

(PETITION FROM J. M. CREED, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN SYDNEY, FOR REFORM OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 *June*, 1900.

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

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at a Public Meeting held in the City of Sydney, on the 15th May last, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is urgently necessary that such action be immediately taken by the Government and Parliament as will ensure the prompt cessation of the existing mismanagement of municipal affairs in Sydney. That no measure of municipal reform will be satisfactory that does not provide for the creation of a Greater Sydney, for which the franchise shall be similar to the franchise for Parliamentary elections; the Council to be elected annually; the Mayor to be elected directly by the people; the Council to have power to demolish insanitary buildings, and to build dwellings for the people, fitted with all modern conveniences, to be let at rentals covering cost of construction and maintenance; and to have power to establish and operate any industry which the people may decide is advisable.

2. That in view of the menace to public health, the discredit to the metropolitan city, and the pecuniary loss entailed by the existing long-continued mismanagement of civic affairs, this meeting hereby authorises its Chairman to immediately present the foregoing Resolution to the Prime Minister, and to embody the same in Petitions to both Houses of Parliament for presentation at the earliest opportunity, and further authorises him to sign the Petitions on behalf of this meeting.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will give consideration to the above Resolutions, and will afford such relief as in your wisdom you may deem fitting.

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

JNO. M. CREED,
Chairman.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

29 *November*, 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

397—A [1*s.* 3*d.*]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 39. THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

33. PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT:—Mr. Hawthorne moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon all matters affecting the interests of property-owners on the west side of Flood-street, Leichhardt, by the proposed Government alignment of the said street.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Millard, Mr. Archer, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Holman, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Ferris, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 65. TUESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1900.

6. PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT:—Mr. Hawthorne (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Proposed Government Alignment of Flood-street, Leichhardt," have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 84. THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1900.

26. PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT:—Mr. Hawthorne, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 6th September, 1900; together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

CONTENTS.

1900.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 6th September, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon all matters affecting the interests of property-owners on the west side of Flood-street, Leichhardt, by the proposed Government alignment of the said street,*" and to whom was granted on 30th October, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sittings of the House,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find:— * See List, page 4.

1. That, judging by the evidence of the witnesses examined by your Committee, the owners of the so-called Flood Estate, which is on the east side of the street in question, have sold land which for over fifty years was outside the boundary of their fence, and up to the time of the sale of the Flood Estate was used as a public road, and kept in repair by the Municipal Council of Leichhardt.

2. That Messrs. E. J. H. Knapp and J. G. Griffin, two well-known and reliable surveyors, surveyed the allotments which are alleged to encroach on Flood-street, and the evidence of witnesses examined by your Committee proved beyond doubt that both surveyors coincided. Mr. Knapp prepared the plan of the estate, and his name is attached to the lithograph produced by one of the witnesses, who procured it at the time of the first sale from the auctioneers, Messrs. Withers and Callaghan, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

Your Committee, in view of the foregoing evidence, are of opinion that, while the street should be made a uniform width of 66 feet, any reasonable claim by the owners of the property in dispute, whose aggregate frontage only amounts to about 200 feet, should receive the favourable consideration of the Government.

J. STUART HAWTHORNE,
Chairman.

No. 1 *Committee Room,*
Legislative Assembly,
29*th November*, 1900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 20 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Ferris,
Mr. Hawthorne, | Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Nobbs.

Mr. Hawthorne called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hawthorne in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Millard,
Mr. Nobbs.

Arthur James Stopps (*Chief Draftsman, Roads Branch, Department of Lands*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* petition from certain landowners against the proposed alignment of Flood-street. [*Appendix A.*]

Witness withdrew.

James Powell Treadgold (*Mayor of Leichhardt*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Samuel Darnley called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* original plan of the estate. [*Appendix B.*]

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Rose Morford called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 24 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hawthorne in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Millard,
Mr. Nobbs.

William Montgomery called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Edward Colebrook (*an Alderman of the Borough of Leichhardt*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Callaghan (*Property Agent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Montgomery called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* plan of the land as sold. [*Appendix C.*]

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 28 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Millard, | Mr. Nobbs.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 29 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hawthorne in the Chair.

Mr. Millard, | Mr. Nobbs.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Same read, amended, and agreed to.
Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT.

WEDNESDAY, 26 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. FERRIS, MR. NOBBS, MR. E. M. CLARK, MR. MILLARD, MR. NIELSEN.

J. S. HAWTHORNE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur James Stopps called in, sworn, and examined:—

A. J. Stopps. 26 Sept., 1900.

1. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am Chief Draughtsman in the Roads Branch, Department of Lands.
2. You have been in that position for some time? Nearly twenty years.
3. Were you in your present position at the time the Flood-street alignment was brought under the notice of your Department? Yes.
4. How many years ago would that be? The alignment, I see from the plans, was under consideration in 1887.
5. Was any protest made at the time the alignment was thought to be interfered with? Yes; there was a petition against it.
6. From whom? The petition was signed by a number of residents in the street. There are ten signatures altogether, and I see that they call themselves landowners.
7. What is the substance of the petition? It is in the form of a protest against the alignment, seeing that it interferes with their properties under the metes and bounds of their holdings. That is the gist of the petition. I will hand it in. [*Appendix* A.]
8. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Notwithstanding that petition, the alignment was made? Yes.
9. Are you aware of any other petition against the alignment? No.
10. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Brunker, when Secretary for Lands, deal with this matter? He had the matter brought under his notice, and, I understand from the papers, that he visited the *locus in quo*, but I am not aware that anything was done at that time.
11. Was his report favourable to the petitioners? I do not think he made any report. I have among the papers a report of the deputation which waited upon Mr. Brunker.
12. When was that? On the 14th November, 1889.
13. Who introduced the deputation? It was introduced, I see, by Mr. Garrard, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Clubb, the Members for Balmain and Leichhardt; there were also representatives of the Council.
14. What was the substance of the Minister's reply? The Minister, in reply, said that he was desirous of assisting the Council to the utmost of his ability in the matter. He said he would accept their invitation personally to inspect the locality, and he fixed the following Wednesday, I see, for his visit. He also desired me to prepare him a full statement of the case.

A. J. Stopps. 26 Sept., 1900.

15. You prepared that statement? Yes; it was as follows:—

In 1794, 100 acres of land on the Parramatta Road were granted to Prentice.

In 1810, 38 acres adjoining Prentice on the west were granted to Thomas. Within Thomas's grant, and along Prentice's western boundary, a road 1 chain wide was reserved in Thomas's deed. This road is now known as Flood-street, and it was reserved evidently to afford access to lands beyond.

Nearly fifty years after Thomas's land had been alienated from the Crown, namely, in 1859, a person named Ramsay, the owner of land at the back of Prentice's and Thomas's lands, which was approachable from the Parramatta Road by the reserved road in question, asserted his right to use it, and was resisted by one Dishington, who owned part of Thomas's grant. Legal proceedings were taken by the contending parties, and further action threatened, when the Crown was asked to define the position of the road, which was done, the survey adopting the general direction of a fenced line—that is, a right line between the extremeties, as the eastern boundary of the road. This fenced line appeared to be the accepted boundary between Prentice's and Thomas's grants. The road as laid out was proclaimed and confirmed, and no objection was lodged within the time required by law. Subsequent to confirmation, however, an objection on behalf of Dishington was lodged, but the objection did not question the position adopted for the boundary of the grant, but the action of the Crown in opening the road through his land.

The more recent action of survey and alignment is merely the re-establishment of the road laid out and proclaimed thirty years ago, and the correctness of the alignment survey is not questioned.

Under these circumstances it appears inexpedient for the Department to accept any responsibility with the object of shifting the road further to the eastward at the cost of the Crown, for nothing has been adduced, and it is believed that nothing can be brought forward to prove the road to have been incorrectly located.

It is clearly to the advantage of those who have buildings and other improvements upon the street to endeavour to get it shifted to the east, and provided they can arrange to acquire a strip of land for the purpose, and the Borough Council will accept all responsibility in the matter, this Department might assist the object by surveying and proclaiming a road in lieu of the present Flood-street.

It should, however, be understood that the alignment of a street can be set aside only by an Act of Parliament.

I should explain that since that minute was written a new Roads Act has been passed—I refer to the Act of 1897. In that Act there is a provision under which we can alter the alignment of streets without a special Act of Parliament.

16. That being the case, what do you think about allowing these persons to retain the properties they have purchased on the west side of Flood-street, making a 50-foot street instead of a 66-foot street, instead of compelling the landowners, all of whom are comparatively poor men, to surrender the property in front of their respective holdings? That is a question that would require a great deal of consideration. In the first place I might mention that a street a chain in width was reserved in Thomas's grant. Consequently it is Crown land, and the Registrar-General might demur to giving a certificate of title to persons who, according to departmental representations, are encroaching on Crown land dedicated as a road.

17. How do you account for these persons purchasing their properties according to a plan, and getting their titles through the Land Titles Office for the area which they possess at the present time? It does seem at first sight an odd thing, but you must consider that the Land Titles Office gives no title to land which does not exist. The Land Titles Office only gives titles to such land as does exist. Titles have been given to land which had no existence at all. It is only in cases where the land is there, and is represented by a certificate, that the title is a good one.

18. Is no survey made? No survey is made under which the Lands Titles Office is responsible.

19. Are you certain that the wealthier proprietors owning the land on the eastern side of Flood-street have not encroached upon the street, instead of the encroachment being made by the poorer classes on the opposite side? We have reason to believe that they have not done so. We have, without consideration as to who the owners of the land were, established the position of the reserved road.

20. You are aware that the late Edward Flood, who was the original owner of the land on the eastern side, as well as those to whom he bequeathed the land—the Oatley family—had their fence back a considerable distance from where the street has been aligned? There is no doubt that there was a fence, the extremities of which only were co-ordinate with the eastern boundary of the road.

21. Is it not a very unusual thing for persons to put up a fence apparently robbing themselves of some acres of land which they really possessed? I think the mistake is quite as commonly found that way as the other way. The difficulty is in the fencing of the land. I daresay that at the time the fence was put up there were trees, and perhaps a good deal of bush on the land. The only marks of the ground were at the extremities, and that being so the intermediate portion could not be readily found.

22. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Does the road shown in red upon the plan you have produced indicate the boundaries of the land which you say has never been alienated? That is the reserved road on the eastern boundary of Thomas's land, and the eastern boundary of Thomas's land is the western boundary of Prentice's land. The reservation of the road was contained in the grant to Thomas.

23. Was the reservation shown upon the plan, or was there merely the usual reservation of a road? There was the specific reservation of a road along the eastern boundary of Thomas's grant.

24. *Chairman.*] Both sides of the reserved road were grants? Yes.

25. *Mr. Nobbs.*] What is the date of the grants? The date of Prentice's grant is 1,794, and of Thomas's 1,810.

26. In bringing the land under the Real Property Act they would have to lodge a surveyor's plan? I believe so.

27. Do you know whether the road was shown upon the plan lodged at the Lands Titles Office? I cannot say. I have not a copy of the plan. I think there could be no question in the matter, because the subdivision of Thomas's grant shows the road. It is only a question of location.

28. Can you produce the original grant and plan? I cannot produce any plans of the Lands Titles Office.

29. Was any minute written upon your report, which was made at the request of Mr. Brunker in November of 1889? Yes; it was written by the Under Secretary. He says, "The position of the Crown in this matter is very clear. There is no ground whatever for entertaining the proposal to interfere with the alignment of the street through Thomas's Grant, this alignment being, as a matter of fact, no more than a re-survey of the street as proclaimed in 1859. The Council might, however, be informed in the terms of the marked paragraph of Mr. Stopps's memorandum of the 15th instant." That was approved by Mr. Brunker, and the council clerk at Leichhardt was informed on the 21st December, 1889.

30. Did the Municipal Council of Leichhardt make any representations on the subject? Yes; it was in response to their application that the letter was written to them.

31. Did the Council protest against what was done? They wrote on behalf of the landowners, and interviewed the Minister to see if anything could be done to mitigate the injury which certain persons appeared to sustain.

32.

A. J. Stopps. 26 Sept., 1900.

32. *Chairman.*] If a caveat had been lodged by the Municipal Council as a body, or by the Mayor against the proposed alignment of Flood's Estate, which is really Thomas's grant, would it have stopped them from encroaching on the roadway in any way;—in other words, would it have stopped the Oatley family from selling up to the frontage beyond where their fence originally stood? I think it might have led to investigation, perhaps, and representations to the Department, but I cannot say at this moment.
33. You did not hear of any caveat? No. After the alignment was made the Council were, and are to this day, bound by it.
34. There is no means of getting away from it? No.
35. Whatever hardship may be inflicted upon the owners of property, it is simply forced upon the Council of Leichhardt by the alignment of the Government officials? Yes.
36. *Mr. Nobbs.*] The whole of the action you mentioned just now was taken as the result of a deputation, but some time before that occurred a petition was sent in? Yes.
37. What action was taken upon that petition? We declined to do anything in the direction of altering the alignment, because we considered we were justified in effecting the alignment as surveyed.
38. *Chairman.*] Suppose the Oatley family had made up their minds to take half of the street, and these unfortunate persons on the other side, through their ignorance of the law, and their inability to pay for a defence of their rights, had got the Lands Titles Office to give them titles to the land taken, would it have been possible for the Oatley family to take it? That is a question I do not feel that I ought to answer. It might imply that a proper investigation into the survey was not made, and that is not what I wish to convey.
39. Would it be likely that the sale of land in so many allotments on the western side of Flood-street could take place, and the whole of the titles pass through the Lands Titles Office, if these persons had actually bought the land in the original street? It is quite possible that it might be so, because they would not know from the location under a private survey where the land was. Suppose there was a length of 120 feet between one point and another, they might start the measurement of the 120 feet some feet to the eastward, and measure and sell the allotments accordingly. When the matter came to be investigated it might be discovered that they had overlapped the existing road. That is what was done in this case. They had not located the proper position of Flood-street before they subdivided the land.

James Powell Treadgold called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. P. Treadgold. 26 Sept., 1900.

40. *Chairman.*] You are Mayor of Leichhardt? Yes.
41. You are also a Justice of the Peace? Yes.
42. You know Flood-street, the alignment of which has been the cause of so much annoyance to the residents there? Yes, I know the place very well.
43. What action has your Council taken recently in connection with that matter? The action we took was to take down some of the fences that were encroaching upon the street.
44. By whose authority did you do that? It was done by the authority of the Council. We had the alignment as given us by the Government.
45. In other words, you did not act upon your own initiative; you acted after being supplied with the alignment by the Government Survey Branch? Yes. Persons erected fences on to the street, and we had of necessity to take action.
46. Who, in your opinion, have encroached upon the proper alignment of Flood-street—the owners on the western side or the owners of the property on the eastern side, known as Flood's Estate? I should say, from the information I have, that the landowners on the eastern side are the real encroachers upon the street.
47. Did your Council, as far as you can gather from the records, take any steps when the owners of Flood's Estate were subdividing their land to provide against what was considered locally an encroachment upon the proper alignment of the thoroughfare? I could not answer that question directly, because what was done occurred before I was in the Council. I know that the Council had several surveys made by their own surveyor—Mr. Harris—who is also a Government licensed surveyor. I presume, from the fact that instructions were given to make plans and effect a survey, that there was some reason for it; and I take it that the reason was that the encroachment was shown from the western side, and the Council wished to see which party was right.
48. Did Mr. Harris furnish a report? Yes; I will hand it to the Committee. From conversation I had with the present overseer—Mr. Newland—I gather that he is of opinion that the alignment of George-street is the key of the position. The whole of the deeds issued in connection with the land show so much frontage to George-street, with a depth of so many feet from that thoroughfare; and if that is absolutely the fact, then those on the western side are really the owners of all the land within their fences, notwithstanding that the Government appear to have made a mistake.
49. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Who was the original surveyor of the subdivision showing the encroachment? I could not say; but I have plans prepared by Mr. Harris, in which he shows the present alignment of the Government, also the alignment which he would suggest himself, and blue-dotted lines showing nearly the whole of the post-holes which originally constituted the fence on the eastern side of the street. You will see from the dotted blue line that it bulges from a certain point, and takes a circular form. The Government appear to me to have tried to straighten the road, instead of following the bend, and by doing so they have taken certain land from persons on the western side of Flood-street, and have given extra land to Flood's Estate on the eastern side.
50. *Chairman.*] Your information is gathered more from reports than from actual observation? Yes. I know nothing of the original state of the road.
51. The dispute started before you were in the Council? Quite so.
52. You are not in any way responsible for any apparent neglect which may have occurred with the alignment on one side of the street or the other? No.
53. Your own opinion, after reading the various reports, and making yourself conversant so far as you can with the whole facts, is that the encroachment has been on the part of the owners of Flood's Estate? That is my firm opinion from my observation, and from what I have heard from people all round. I have conversed with people who have lived there for almost fifty years. They are acquainted with the old lines of the fences, and it is apparent, from these lines, that the owners of Flood's Estate are the real encroachers.

J. P. Treadgold. 26 Sept., 1900.

54. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Your own conclusion bears out the conclusions arrived at by your surveyor, who is a competent man? Yes.
55. *Chairman.*] You feel that in carrying out your instructions in making the alignment of this street, and in taking a portion of the property belonging to persons on the western side, you are doing an injustice to them? I think it is doing them an injustice.
56. You are actually taking land from these persons, most of whom are poor, which they have really purchased? Yes.
57. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You think that the Government in forming the alignment were wrong? Yes.
58. *Chairman.*] Your opinion is shared by the aldermen in the Council for the time being? Certainly. I have heard them say so. The whole Council are of opinion that the persons on the western side have been injured by the alignment. I am not an interested party at all. The persons affected are not constituents of mine, and I have always upheld the right of the Council, so that I am expressing an unbiassed opinion.
59. What is the opinion of the old residents generally? The old residents to whom I have spoken have on every occasion favoured the blue dotted line represented on the plan I have exhibited as the line of fencing. Some of the residents, who have been there for forty or fifty years, hold that opinion. I should like to say that the Council would think it unfair for the Government to so align the street as to make it narrower in any part. Persons on the opposite side would have rights in respect to damage, having bought to a street of 66 feet in width, if the width were subsequently reduced. A narrower street would also be detrimental to the borough. It has already too many narrow streets; and the Council strongly object to any more streets of less than the proper width being foisted on to the Municipality.
60. What would you suggest as the best way out of the difficulty? I think the only possible way would be for the Government to pay for the mistake, and compensate the persons injured.
61. You mean the persons on the western side? Yes.
62. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You think that, as a matter of fairness, they should receive compensation? Yes.
63. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Are there any extensive properties on the western side? No.
64. Are there many houses there? There are only one or two of any importance at all. There is one good two-storied house; the others are all small dwellings.
65. Any alteration of the alignment would result in the resumption of property on one side of the road? Yes. I think the better way would be to resume on the western side, and leave the eastern side as it is.
66. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether the owners of the property are prepared to treat generously with the Government? The Council have always advised them to be reasonable in their demands and expectations, and, if possible, to come to an arrangement with the Government. So far as I can gather, I think the owners of the properties will be reasonable in their expectations.

Samuel Darnley called in, sworn, and examined:—

S. Darnley. 26 Sept., 1900.

67. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Leichhardt? Yes.
68. You are living in Flood-street? Yes.
69. You were a purchaser of allotments on the western side of that street? Yes.
70. From whom did you purchase the land? From Withers, Callaghan, and Brown, the auctioneers. Mr. Brickwood was the owner.
71. Who was the surveyor? Mr. E. J. H. Knapp.
72. You produce the original plan of the estate? Yes. [*Appendix* B.]
73. Which allotments do you own? Nos. 15, 16, and 17.
74. The allotments you purchased had a frontage to George-street, and ran back to Flood-street, as shown on the plan produced, having a depth of 124 feet? Yes.
75. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You put up your fence in accordance with the alignment shown upon the plan you produce? Yes.
76. How long ago would that be? I bought allotment No. 17 sixteen years ago, and allotments Nos. 15 and 16 I bought two years and three months ago.
77. Allotments Nos. 15 and 16 were not fenced? No.
78. From whom did you purchase them? From the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
79. Is any of the land under the Real Property Act? Not that I know of.
80. How long were you in possession of the land before you received a notification that your alignment, according to the original plan from which you bought, was wrong? The only notice I had in regard to the alignment concerned allotments Nos. 15 and 16. I received no notice whatever in regard to allotment No. 17.
81. It was about two years ago, then, that you had information that you were encroaching upon the street? Yes.
82. According to the alignment to which your attention was then directed, how much did you encroach? A little over 14 feet.
83. Is it garden land? Yes.
84. What would be the distance between the alignment and the commencement of your house property? The alignment comes up to within a foot of the house.
85. I suppose that the same thing will apply to the other properties there? The alignment takes the front rooms off two cottages.
86. The owners of these properties are all persons in comparatively humble positions? Yes; so far as the two cottages which I mentioned are concerned, I know the man who built them. I do not know whether he owns them still.
87. If you were to give up the land necessary to make the street 66 feet in width, it would reduce considerably the value of your property? Yes; it would bring the bedroom right on to the footpath; that is one objection to it.
88. How long is it since the subdivision upon which you purchased was made? The date of the sale was 15th November, 1884.
89. Was Flood-street a new road when the subdivision was made? I believe so.
90. *Chairman.*] What was the reason given for not selling the frontages to Flood-street instead of to George-street? I could not say, except that George-street was the old street. The depth of the allotments was originally 190 feet from George-street.

S. Darnley. 26 Sept., 1900.

91. *Mr. Millard.*] When the 66 feet was taken off it still left you the area you purchased—124 feet? Yes.
92. *Chairman.*] You always understood, I suppose, that Mr. Knapp was a very careful surveyor? Yes.
93. You never heard any doubt expressed as to the correctness of his lithographs? I never heard any doubt expressed.
94. The owners of the property, generally speaking, have not at any time had any difficulty raised by surveyors when they have gone to complete their purchase and obtain their titles? Not that I am aware of; I know that in one case a man borrowed money with which to build two cottages.
95. The society advanced him money to build upon land which turned out to be part of the street? Yes, according to present survey.
96. It is natural to suppose that the building society from which he borrowed would have a survey made to ascertain whether the land existed as represented to them? I should think that would be done, but I do not know.
97. How, in your opinion, has this difficulty arisen? In my opinion, it has arisen from the owners of Flood's Estate coming on to the street on the other side.
98. You think the mistake has been made on the eastern side? Yes; I believe the encroachment has been made there.
99. Did the owners of property on your side take any action when they saw the proposed encroachment on the part of the owners of Flood's Estate? I believe the Council took some action. The owners of properties, as far as I am aware, did not.
100. The action of the Council was taken at the instance of the property owners in the street? Yes.
101. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] At what would you value your property, supposing the Government were about to resume it? I have not valued it at all; I do not want the Government to resume it; I want the land. The resumption would bring my house right on to the footpath.
102. You would prefer the Government to resume on the other side of the road? Yes.
103. You are not making this complaint then with any desire to induce the Government to purchase your land? No; I want the land myself.
104. In common with other owners of property on your side of the street, you think you have been injured by a faulty survey on the part of wealthy owners on the other side? Yes.
105. And you are of opinion that if any land is taken it should be taken from the other side of the street and not from your side? Yes.
106. Are there many houses on the other side of the street? About seven or eight, I think.
107. Do they stand any distance back from the road? Some of them stand a little way back.
108. *Mr. Millard.*] Would it be less expensive to resume on the opposite side of the street to your side? I cannot say. I do not know how far back the houses stand from the road.
109. *Chairman.*] Your fencing, and the fencing of other property owners on your side, has been chopped down at the instance of the Municipal Council of Leichhardt? Yes.
110. Consequently your property has really been taken from you? Yes.
111. Your land, for the past two years and three months, has practically been open to use by the general public, owing to the action of the Council? Yes. The fence in front of my house remains, but the fence of the two adjoining allotments has been removed.
112. And you are unable to use that land? Yes.
113. The land is common property, although you purchased and paid for it? Yes.
114. You obtained a certificate of title? Yes, and a surveyor's certificate.
115. The survey for allotments 15 and 16 was made by Mr. J. G. Griffin? Yes.
116. His survey and that of Mr. Knapp coincided? Yes.
117. Mr. Griffin did not intimate to you that you had purchased land to which you had no right? No.

Mrs. Rose Morford called in, sworn, and examined:—

Rose Morford. 26 Sept., 1900.

118. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Flood-street, Leichhardt? Yes.
119. You have lived there how long? I bought the property upon which we are living in Flood-street nearly twenty-two years ago.
120. Has your alignment been affected? Yes. They took 66 feet off the property.
121. Then were you supposed to have purchased the road as well as the property you now hold? Yes; I have my deeds.
122. The present alignment affects you in common with other owners of property in Flood-street? Yes; it will take away some of our property.
123. You say you bought originally the land which is now known as Flood-street? Yes.
124. When that land was taken it reduced your depth to 124 feet? Yes.
125. And since then an alignment has been made which has taken away a portion of the building which you have erected upon your property? Yes.
126. If the proposed alignment is carried out, you will, I understand, lose the verandah of your house? Yes.
127. So that this will be practically the second time you will have been deprived of property for which you have paid money? Yes.
128. In what way do you think the difficulty has arisen;—what is the cause of it? I think it is due to the owners of Flood's Estate. I know that they have shifted their fence three times since I have been there. Mr. Knapp surveyed the property we purchased, and took it right up to the fence.
129. He never expressed any doubt as to the accuracy of the survey? No.
130. You were a widow—Mrs. McLaughlin—when you married Mr. Morford? Yes.
131. Your husband, I suppose, purchased the land? Yes.
132. Who is the oldest resident in the street? Mr. Stafford.
133. How long has he lived there? Between forty and fifty years.
134. Were you at the sale of land at which Mr. Darnley and others purchased? No; when we bought there was no house there at all.
135. Your frontage was to George-street? Yes; we bought from George-street to Flood's fence.
136. And then the road was taken off your depth? Yes.
137. Did you raise any objection to it? No; we never bothered about it.
138. I suppose that 66 feet has been taken out of your property since your husband's death? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 24 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. MILLARD,
MR. NOBBS.

J. S. HAWTHORNE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Montgomery called in, sworn, and examined:—

W. Montgomery. 24 Oct., 1900.

139. *Chairman.*] You live at Leichhardt? Yes.
140. In Flood-street? Yes.
141. You own property there? Yes. I have a photograph of it, if you would like to see it.
142. It is not necessary to show the photograph;—about how long is it since you purchased the property? About 1887.
143. About twelve years ago? Yes, about that.
144. What was the depth and frontage of the property? I bought 20 feet frontage by 124 feet from George-street.
145. Through to Flood-street? Yes.
146. The alteration in the alignment of Flood-street deprives you of how much land? Nineteen feet 2 inches. That is about what will be taken from me?
147. It is the land you purchased from Callaghan and Withers? Yes.
148. *Mr. Clark.*] It is 19 feet 2 inches in depth? Yes.
149. *Chairman.*] The effect of taking this land of yours means what? It means that it depreciates the property to a certain extent.
150. You have a garden in front now? Yes.
151. It means taking the whole of the surface right up to the verandah? It leaves about 4 feet from the roadway.
152. Now that the alteration in the alignment is made, it will, practically speaking—several houses having been built on properties purchased about the same time—bring the road right to your front rooms? Exactly so.
153. Who do you think is right—the proprietors of the Oatley Estate? In my opinion, they are wrong; because this alteration will take 19 feet away from me.
154. Was there ever any question raised as to your boundary encroaching on the street? No; or I should not have bought the land.
155. Did you or any other property-owners in the street take any steps to protest against the new alignment or the encroachment of the Oatley people when they were laying out the place? Not to my knowledge.
156. Was the Council approached in the matter? Yes.
157. The Council of Leichhardt? They were asked to lodge a caveat at the time of the sale of the Oatley Estate. In my opinion it was not done.
158. What action has the Council of Leichhardt taken with regard to the matter recently? They took down two people's fences. For instance, my brother's and Mr. Darnley's.
159. Did they take them down or chop them down? They chopped them down.
160. Did they give any reason why they chopped them down? They notified the matter publicly. No; I am not sure about that.
161. Did you enter a protest against it? The people objected to it. I am not quite sure, because I did not get any notification.
162. *Mr. Clark.*] You say that you purchased your land in 1887? I did not purchase at the sale.
163. When was the Government alignment made on the road? Oh, it was in 1889 or 1890.
164. In 1889 or 1890? Somewhere about that.
165. You say that the alteration in the road means a depreciation in your property;—have you any idea what is considered the value of the depreciation? I brought the photograph to let the Committee see the property. There would be no harm in seeing it. You will see the property that was on the street. [*Photograph produced.*] That is the photograph, and you will see that it takes 19 feet.
166. Nineteen feet in depth? Yes.
167. What frontage have you? Twenty feet.
168. They take 20 feet by 19 feet 2 inches in depth? Yes.
169. I see they do not encroach on your house at all? It leaves 4 feet clear. There should be 24 feet.
170. And you really could not say at present what the value of the depreciation would be;—what would be your value of the depreciation of the property if they had taken it? Of course, I prefer having the land. If I could not get the land I should have to come to some terms.
171. You think, I take it from the evidence, that really you are not encroaching on the side of the road at all? No.
172. You think it is rather on the eastern than on the western side? Yes.
173. And you would sooner that your side of the road should not be touched at all;—you would sooner it was taken from the western than from the eastern side? For myself, I prefer having the land.
174. You prefer that the house and land should remain intact? Quite so.
175. Would it cost any more money to widen the road on the western than on the eastern side? In the way they have aligned the street, of course our side has projected.
176. Are there any houses on the eastern side? Three cottages and two large houses.
177. Built back from the road? No.
178. Built right fronting the road, I suppose;—they are the large properties, I presume? Yes; there are two of them.
179. On the western side there are a considerable number of houses? Down to the Parramatta Road there are a few; I should say about nine.
180. That is, nine houses in the western side? Nine or ten.
181. You did not enter any caveat with regard to the alignment at all? I did not know anything about it.
182. You relied on the Council itself to do the work? We did not know anything about it. When we purchased the land I thought that we had it all right.

183.

W. Montgomery. 24 Oct., 1900.

183. And you do not read *Gazette* notices, and so on, I suppose? No, I do not.
184. You rather trusted to the Municipal Council to look after your interests? Yes.
185. But had you known anything of this, you would have lodged an objection? Yes. If you could see the street for yourself, you would see how the alignment was. I think it would be much better if the Committee could see it.

Thomas Edward Colebrook called in, sworn, and examined:—

T. E. Colebrook. 24 Oct., 1900.

186. *Chairman.*] You are an alderman of Leichhardt? Yes.
187. You are one of three aldermen who represent the ward in which this Flood-street is situated? Yes.
188. You have taken considerable interest in this question for some little time past, both as an alderman of the Council and as a resident of the district? Yes.
189. Do you remember if your Council took any action when the Oatley Estate people were getting their estate ready for sale—having it surveyed, and all that? There was a resolution in the Council's books by which the Mayor was instructed to lodge a caveat on the alignment made by the Oatleys on the eastern side of the road.
190. On the eastern side of Flood-street? Yes.
191. Was the caveat lodged? No. The Mayor (Alderman Neal) says he did not lodge it, through having received some communication from the then Minister for Lands.
192. Who was the Minister at the time? Mr Brunker.
193. Can any trace be found of that letter? None that I know.
194. *Mr. Clark.*] You cannot find any trace of the letter from the Lands Department? No; we cannot find any official letter from the Department.
195. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion with regard to this property;—who do you think has made the mistake, the proprietors on the west side of the street—that is, the people who sought the creation of this Select Committee—or the Oatley people, who sold the property on the eastern side? The people on the eastern side. I should just like to say this—that up to a certain time I went against these people who are now seeking to get this matter altered, and I was one of the strongest in support of taking down what was then termed an obstruction.
196. By these people you mean, I suppose, the property-owners who are now appearing before the Select Committee? Yes. Perhaps no one supported the other side as strongly in the Council as I did. After that I went through the whole business, as far as the records of the Council disclosed it; and I also made inquiries from the residents of the district, with the result that I was convinced that my vote was unjust to the people who purchased from Callaghan & Co.—I forget precisely who the auctioneers were—from the George-street frontage.
197. So that now, instead of being an opponent of the claims of these people, who are appearing before the Select Committee, you are a strong advocate of them? Decidedly. I think if they do not get the 124 feet, they are being deprived of land honestly belonging to them. Quite recently one of them obtained deeds from the Lands Department which gave him about 24 feet off Flood-street.
198. Twenty-four feet off Flood-street? Yes; that is what the deeds show.
199. Who was the purchaser? Mr. Darnley.
200. So that he purchased the land only recently from George-street to Flood-street, and got a good title from the Registrar-General's Office? They gave him 124 feet depth right through, which means that if the Oatley people are right in their survey these people get 19 feet on to the roadway.
201. Your Council gave instructions to cut down the fence on the front of all these people's properties, treating them as trespassers? Two notices were given that the fences should be removed, and they were cut down.
202. What do you think would be a just solution of the difficulty? It would be a difficult matter to say. Some people would be satisfied with compensation; other people want their land. My idea is that if the street was re-aligned and made a 45-foot street, it would be a fairer way.
203. So that the street at one end would be 66 feet, and at the other, 45 feet;—that would be by way of a compromise? Yes.
204. *Mr. Millard.*] Would that give them all the land they purchased? Nearly all.
205. Is there a heavy traffic on the street? Originally there used to be; but the traffic is now more concentrated up at the other end.
206. How many property-owners would have to be compensated for encroachment on the street;—how many properties are affected, so that the owners would be justly entitled to compensation for the street being made 66 feet from end to end? About twenty property-owners. I could not say exactly.
207. So that there are only two alternatives to the solution of the question, one to make a street 45 feet in front of the properties affected by the survey of the Oatley Estate, and the other to compensate all owners? It may be done by altering the alignment, and taking a little off the eastern and a little off the western side.
208. Do you think that any compensation ought to be given on the eastern side for encroachment? The present owners have not encroached—that is, the people who purchased have not.
209. The Oatley people have now sold the properties? Yes.
210. So the people who bought the Oatley property would suffer from being deprived of their land? Yes.
211. They are not the aggressors? No.
212. *Mr. Nobbs.*] When was the road made? The fence on the eastern side of the road was recognised as the boundary between the two estates for years. The old post-holes show now where the fence was removed from the eastern side to the west.
213. *Chairman.*] As long as the oldest resident can recollect, the Flood-street people had their fence along the land considerably back from the newly-surveyed line from the estate? Up to twelve or thirteen years ago.
214. In 1810, Mr. Stopps, of the Lands Office, says that the street was laid down in Thomas's grant—that is the land which these people have purchased? I do not know about that.
215. Mr. Stopps, in his evidence, says:—"In 1810, 38 acres adjoining Prentice on the west were granted to Thomas, within Thomas's grant, and along Prentice's western boundary; a road 1 chain wide was reserved in Thomas's deed. This road is now known as Flood-street, and it was reserved evidently to afford

T. E. Colebrook. 24 Oct., 1900.

afford access to lands beyond";—so that all the allotments affected by the proposed new alignment are in Thomas's grant, according to Mr. Stopps' evidence? Yes.
216. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Would the alignment and the narrowing of the road be generally acceptable to the owners of property in the subdivision of which the properties form part? I am not one of the property-owners. I am merely an alderman representing the ward. Some of the owners want compensation, and some want the land. It is a difficult matter to say which would be more generally satisfactory.
217. Would you propose a realignment of the road? That would get over the difficulty.
218. And be acceptable to the municipality? Some of them would accept it.
219. Had the Council or the aldermen known of the case what they know now, the fences would never have been removed? I do not think so.
220. *Chairman.*] You think it was a mistake on the part of the Leichhardt Council to order the cutting down of the fences? They had nothing else to do, because the Government had aligned them from the street.
221. *Mr. Clark.*] Did you find any correspondence from the Oatley people with regard to this estate at the time the alignment was going on? No.
222. *Chairman.*] Did not one of your officers some years ago, who was known as the Borough Engineer and Surveyor—named Harris, I think—make the report on this street? Yes; the intention was to find against these people. The report was in their favour.
223. The appendix here shows that Harris's contention, many years ago, was altogether in favour of the present property-owners as against the Oatley family? The report shows that the post-holes could still be seen. You will find that in the report, I think. He decided that it was the Oatley people who had encroached.
224. The opinion of Mr. Sullivan, the surveyor of Leichhardt, twelve years ago, was certainly against the claims of the Oatley people? It was against the claim of those people.
225. If it is in favour of the people who sought this Select Committee, then it must be against the new survey made on behalf of the Oatley family? Yes.
226. Because the new survey of Flood-street went considerably to the west of the old alignment or the old posts that indicated the boundary of the Flood Estate? Oh, yes; they encroached. It is quite clear that they got the distance that they encroached.

John Callaghan called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. Callaghan. 24 Oct., 1900.

227. *Chairman.*] You reside where? 126, Pitt-street, Sydney.
228. You are in business there, are you not? Yes.
229. As what? As a financial agent, and a land agent.
230. As a property agent generally? Yes.
231. You are a partner in the firm of Withers and Callaghan? I was a partner in the late firm of Withers and Callaghan.
232. Your firm sold the property facing Flood-street, the property now in dispute? Yes.
233. Who was the surveyor of the land? Mr. Knapp.
234 Have you the plan of the estate with you? No, I have not. It is so long ago that I have not got it.
235. *Mr. Clark.*] You mean E. J. H. Knapp, do you not;—he is dead, is he not? No; I do not think he is dead.
236. E. J. H. Knapp died some time ago? Well, it was E. J. H. Knapp.
237. He was a most careful surveyor? One of the best in the Colony.
238. He was very conscientious at his work? Very.
239. *Chairman.*] That is the plan of the estate [*plan produced*]? Yes.
240. It contains forty-two allotments? Yes.
241. It was on the 15th November;—you do not remember what year? It was about sixteen years ago.
242. You are the Mr. Callaghan mentioned in the plan of the estate? Yes.
243. The alignment is facing George and Flood Streets;—you never had any doubt as to the accuracy of the alignment? No. I recollect distinctly speaking to Mr. Knapp about this matter. I said to him, "What about this Flood-street?" he said, "I am perfectly satisfied that it is quite correct."
244. *Mr. Nobbs.*] That was some time after the sale? Some time after.
245. Some years after? Yes.
246. *Chairman.*] You spoke to Mr. Knapp, and he had not the slightest doubt about the accuracy of the survey? No; he had not the slightest doubt about it. He said that he was prepared at any time, if it was necessary, to go before a Select Committee, and give evidence to that effect.
247. What is your opinion in regard to this matter;—how do you think that mistake has arisen to enable the Flood Estate people to go 18 feet or 19 feet to the west of the boundary as defined by this fence? My idea is that the other side is an old grant. It must be over 100 years old. When I talked to Mr. Knapp we had a general discussion about it. He said that they were quite satisfied with the boundary line between the properties for over 100 years.
248. They were satisfied that the fence defined the boundary correctly for nearly 100 years? Yes;—and they never took any exception to it, when the plans were got out.
249. *Mr. Clark.*] The plans were never submitted to the Floods? They were publicly advertised.
250. *Chairman.*] You conclude naturally that the estate having been sold, the people on the other side would see your alleged encroachments on the land as per plan? Exactly. And they would naturally take exception to it.
251. And although the land was sold some years before the sale or the survey for the sale of the Flood Estate, the family that owned the land, known as the Oatley family, never raised any protest against the survey according to this plan? Never, in the least. As far as I know, no question was ever raised about it.
252. And on the day of the sale, or subsequently, there was never any exception taken to the plan by which all this property was sold? They never, till some years after, when this matter cropped up.
253. Did your surveyor mark the street simply putting the tape down at the fence from Flood-street? From Flood's fence to the frontage of the allotments was 66 feet.
254. So that your surveyor took it for granted that the Flood Estate people had their fence put on the correct alignment? It has been so for years and years.
255. Would it not be a reckless way of laying out an estate to take an erected fence for a guide? They took the old land-marks. It would also be be surveyed as a whole, and subdivided afterwards.
256. What was the reason that the land was sold to George-street instead of to the Flood-street frontage on that occasion? Because George-street was a made street; George-street was not wider. 257.

J. Callaghan. 24 Oct., 1900.

257. That was the reason you sold to George-street? Well this was an old made road. I suppose that was the reason.
258. And George-street was, at time of the sale, a macadamised road? And a number of buildings were on it.
259. And Flood-street, being in a primitive state, this land was likely to realise higher prices through being sold to a formed, instead of to an unformed, street? Yes.
260. So that you sold the land further along, still taking George-street frontage in each case? When we were selling the land there, George-street was supposed to be the same width all along. They came a little before the sale and objected to something about taking over the street. We agreed then to make a 66-foot street all along.
261. What do you think would be the correct solution of the difficulty? I was just going to remark that there would be no difficulty about the matter, assuming that Flood-street was the boundary. It has been so all along, and the fact was never disputed till the Government made some alignment. Then I believe instructions were given that a caveat should be lodged. The old ground and roads have been used for seventy or eighty years.
262. That is Flood-street? Yes. Flood could not possibly have got the ground; it was alienated from him. If a man allows a road to run through land for thirty or forty years he cannot close it.
263. So that your argument is this: that although the Flood's Estate people may not have put the fence on the western limit of the land, yet, having allowed it to be used for seventy or eighty years as a street, they could not after that encroach on it for building purposes? If it was alienated from them they would not have the power.
264. The whole difficulty has arisen through the caveat not having been lodged? If the caveat had been lodged, the whole width of the street would have been put as it is.
265. You believe that your firm was quite within bounds in selling the land according to the plan produced by one of the owners of the property? No exception to it was ever taken.
266. Had any exception been taken previously to the property being sold? No.
267. Mr. Knapp surveyed most of the property that you had to do with? He surveyed a great deal of MacIntosh's land. We always found him most accurate.
268. You never knew him to make a mistake? No.
269. Your opinion is that an injustice would be done to the people on the western side of Flood-street in the Government taking the land entirely from their side of the street, when you believed that the fault was attributable to the owners of the Flood Estate? Yes. Their boundary starts from where the road is 66 feet. It has been used for many years.
270. How many years? For sixteen or seventeen years. The old posts down there must have been down about sixteen or seventeen years to my knowledge; but the old posts must have been down for twenty or thirty years.
271. So that the alignment must have been there fifty years? It must have been there thirty years. I recollect it for seventeen years. I think I can go even farther back. It has always been used as a road. The Government make a fresh alignment and alter the boundary. Through no caveat having been lodged these people get this land.
272. *Mr. Clark.*] Had the Government road been previously aligned? No; it was not an aligned road.
273. *Chairman.*] There was a dedicated 66-feet street as between the Prentice and Thomas grants given in 1810;—then the inference is that the Flood Estate people put their fence according to the surveyor's mark originally, and having allowed this fence to exist there for fifty or sixty years, it becomes practically a front street for all this land? The boundary fence was recognised between the parties for seventy or eighty years.
274. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Even by Flood's representatives? Yes. This 66 feet comes right from off Flood's property to the point which we sold, carrying out the original intention for a 66-feet street.
275. And to take any of the property from the west side of the street—most of it in workmen's allotments—the Government or the Council would be doing an injustice? Oh, yes; there is no doubt about that. No exception, as I have said, was taken at the time of the sale.
276. And your firm did not sell land which it was not entitled to sell? Oh, no. The surveyor was, as I have said, prepared to prove what was the proper boundary of the estate. The Government seems to have been moved to act in this matter.
277. You never had any communication with the Oatley family at all? No; there was never any exception taken by them.
278. Never any exception taken to the plan of the estate, or its correctness? No.

Robert Montgomery called in, sworn, and examined:—

R. Montgomery. 24 Oct., 1900.

279. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Leichhardt? Yes, sir.
280. You reside in Flood-street? In Flood-street.
281. You purchased some property there? Yes, sir.
282. Some years ago? Yes, sir.
283. Here is a plan which has been produced; the auctioneers were Withers, Callaghan, and Brown, the surveyor was Mr. Knapp? Yes, sir.
284. What is the size of your allotment? It is 124 feet deep by 20 feet.
285. Twenty feet frontage to Flood-street by 124 feet frontage to George-street? Yes, sir.
286. You purchased from the George-street frontage? Yes, sir.
287. What was the object in selling with the frontage to George-street? It was the original street.
288. And it was made a street while Flood-street was in its primitive state? Yes.
289. You have never had any question as to the encroachment on Flood-street previous to Oatley family subdividing their estate? No, sir.
290. When did you first get information of the property encroaching on the west side of Flood-street? A little over four years ago. When I put my fence up.
291. You erected a fence in front of your property? Yes.
292. At a later date, some two years ago, the Leichhardt Council gave instructions for it to be cut down;—did you enter a protest? I was not here at the time.
293. You were absent from the Colony? Yes.
294. But during your absence the property was broken into by the Council of Leichhardt? Yes.

R. Montgomery. 24 Oct., 1900.

295. The reason given was that you were encroaching on the street? Yes, sir.
296. According to the Government alignment? Yes.
297. Your contention was that you were simply occupying the land that you purchased, and of which you were the rightful owner? Yes.
298. You never had any objection raised to your boundary by the owners of the property on the other side of the street? No.
299. And till recently you considered your boundary properly defined? Yes; and do so still.
300. You consider now that the Flood Estate people are encroaching on the east side of the street, rather than that the property owners on the west side of the street are encroaching? I am sure of it.
301. Supposing that Flood-street was made a full 66-feet street, how would that affect your property? It will bring the fence within 4 feet of my verandah.
302. Within 4 feet of your verandah? Yes.
303. Reducing your garden front? Twenty feet.
304. How many feet would be taken off you? Twenty feet. More would be taken off me than off anybody else.
305. So that your verandah is now 24 feet back from the front alignment? Yes, sir.
306. In other words, it takes away the whole of your garden space, and gives you a limited area of 4 feet by 20 feet? Yes.
307. That naturally reduces the letting value of your property considerably? I should think so. Oh, yes.
308. Is yours a cottage or a two-storey house? A cottage.
309. Your neighbour's is a two-storey? Yes, sir.
310. Is yours built of brick or weatherboard? Of brick.
311. Your property, then, for the last two years has been open to the public? Yes; it has been open to the public.
312. Did you make any representations to the Council when the action was taken? Mr. McQuade, a lodger at my house, entered a protest against the taking down of the fence from the original alignment.
313. Did the Leichhardt Council make any reply? No; but the matter has been taken up since.
314. You mean, in inducing the Member for the district to endeavour to obtain some redress from the Government? That is right.
315. You consider that the whole of the property-owners, of whom you are one, are being unjustly dealt with as compared with the owners of the property on the other side? Yes.
316. And you consider that if there is any error in the alignment the land should be taken from the property opposite rather than from your side? Yes; from the east side.
317. What did you pay for your land? £2 10s. a foot.
318. The land has gone up in value since? I could not say as to that.
319. It has not depreciated? No; it has not depreciated.
320. The district has improved in many ways since you purchased your property? Yes, sir.
321. *Mr. Clark.*] Supposing, Mr. Montgomery, there is any difficulty in altering the alignment as you and those connected with you now ask, would you be content to have the alignment 45 feet or so, or such a width in fact as would enable you to get the full benefit of your land? Yes, sir.
322. If you can get nothing better would you be content to have the road narrowed to 45 feet or 50 feet? Yes; rather than any compensation the Government could give me.
323. *Chairman.*] You have a plan in your possession now by which you bought the property? Yes.
324. Would you have any objection to leaving the plan in the possession of the Committee? No, sir; but I should not like to lose it, as it does not belong to me. [*Appendix* C.]
325. *Mr. Nobbs.*] What is the title? A freehold.
326. *Chairman.*] Your plan is the plan by which the estate was sold? Yes.
327. You have a title for your property, giving the full extent of the land as shown in the plan through the Registrar-General's Office? Yes.
328. No question at all was raised about the title? No question at all.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ALIGNMENT OF FLOOD-STREET, LEICHHARDT.

APPENDIX.

A.

[*To Evidence of A. J. Stopps, Esq.*]

IN the matter of an alignment of a road or street known as Flood-street, Leichhardt, situate in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland.

To the Honourable the Minister for Lands, Department of Lands, Sydney.

The 8th day of June, 1887.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned landowners in Flood-street, Leichhardt, in the parish of Petersham,—

SHEWETH as follows :—

1. That your Petitioners are landowners who are now, and have been for many years past, possessed of land and hereditaments situate, lying, and being on the western side of Flood-street, Leichhardt, aforesaid.

2. That at the time of the several conveyances to your Petitioners of their several lands in Flood-street aforesaid the land described in such conveyances stood within the dimensions therein described, and neither encroached upon nor were encroached upon by any other land, tenement, road, or way whatsoever, but were bounded in every case on the east by Flood-street, aforesaid.

3. That your Petitioners are informed and believe that the subdivision road known as Flood-street aforesaid was originally made through certain land known as Thompson's Grant, in the said parish of Petersham.

That the said road was preliminarily notified on the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and was confirmed on the fifth day of October in the same year.

That the road so notified and confirmed as aforesaid bounded lands owned by your Petitioners as aforesaid, and the parcels comprised in and described by the several conveyances to your Petitioners do not comprise any land which formed part of such road.

4. That a portion of the said original subdivision road notified and confirmed as aforesaid, being part of the eastern side thereof, has been encroached upon and wrongfully enclosed by a fence, which has been erected so as to enclose such portion of the said road with a piece or parcel of land known as Flood's Grant, situate on the eastern side of the said road, and the eastern alignment line of the said original subdivision road is visible at a distance of many feet west of the said fence.

5. That the Government surveyor has recently aligned Flood-street aforesaid, and has caused the newly-aligned road to encroach upon your Petitioners' land to a very serious extent, such encroachment extending, in the case of the lands owned by your Petitioner William Hall, to a distance of 20 feet from the eastern boundary line of the land belonging to your Petitioner William Hall, so that a great portion of the road so aligned will cut through his private property and actually interfere with the buildings erected thereon ; and in the case of your Petitioner Patrick Burke, whose land consists of many acres covering a large area of land lying and being on the west side of Flood-street aforesaid, the said recent alignment will carry the road right through the centre of the said lands of your Petitioner Patrick Burke from south to north, causing great loss and deterioration in value to the said lands in consequence.

6. That the estimated value or your Petitioners' several properties which are affected as aforesaid by the recent alignment of Flood-street amounts to several thousand pounds, and that they are threatened with a serious pecuniary loss owing to the deterioration in the value of their lands if the recent alignment of Flood-street aforesaid is carried into effect.

7. That in many cases your Petitioners have erected tenements and houses on their lands, and the recent alignment of Flood-street will cause the road to pass through their said tenements and houses—that is, if the new alignment is finally determined on, will have the effect of compelling them to remove their tenements and houses.

8. That your Petitioners are informed and believe that a reference to the said subdivision road as preliminarily notified and confirmed is to be found on Roll 61–1603, Papers 75–1757, R.S.B., in the Surveyer-General's Department ; and further, that your Petitioners are prepared to furnish evidence, if required, in support of the allegations herein contained.

And your Petitioners therefore pray—

1. That the recent alignment of Flood-street, Leichhardt, be altered from the present course so as to avoid any encroachment on the respective lands of your Petitioners or any of them.
2. That in the event of any encroachment being occasioned to your Petitioners' lands, or any of them, compensation may be granted to such of your Petitioners whose lands shall be so encroached upon.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Patrick Burke, Orange.
William H. Hall, Flood-street, Leichhardt.
Samuel Darnley, Flood-street, Leichhardt.
Laurence Sharkey, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.
James Brown, Parramatta-road, Petersham.
Mrs. T. Morford, George-street, Leichhardt.
Anna Myers, Bostrevor Cottage, Flood-street, Leichhardt.
Donald Kell, Parkway, Petersham.
Newton Bungay, Moore-street, Leichhardt.

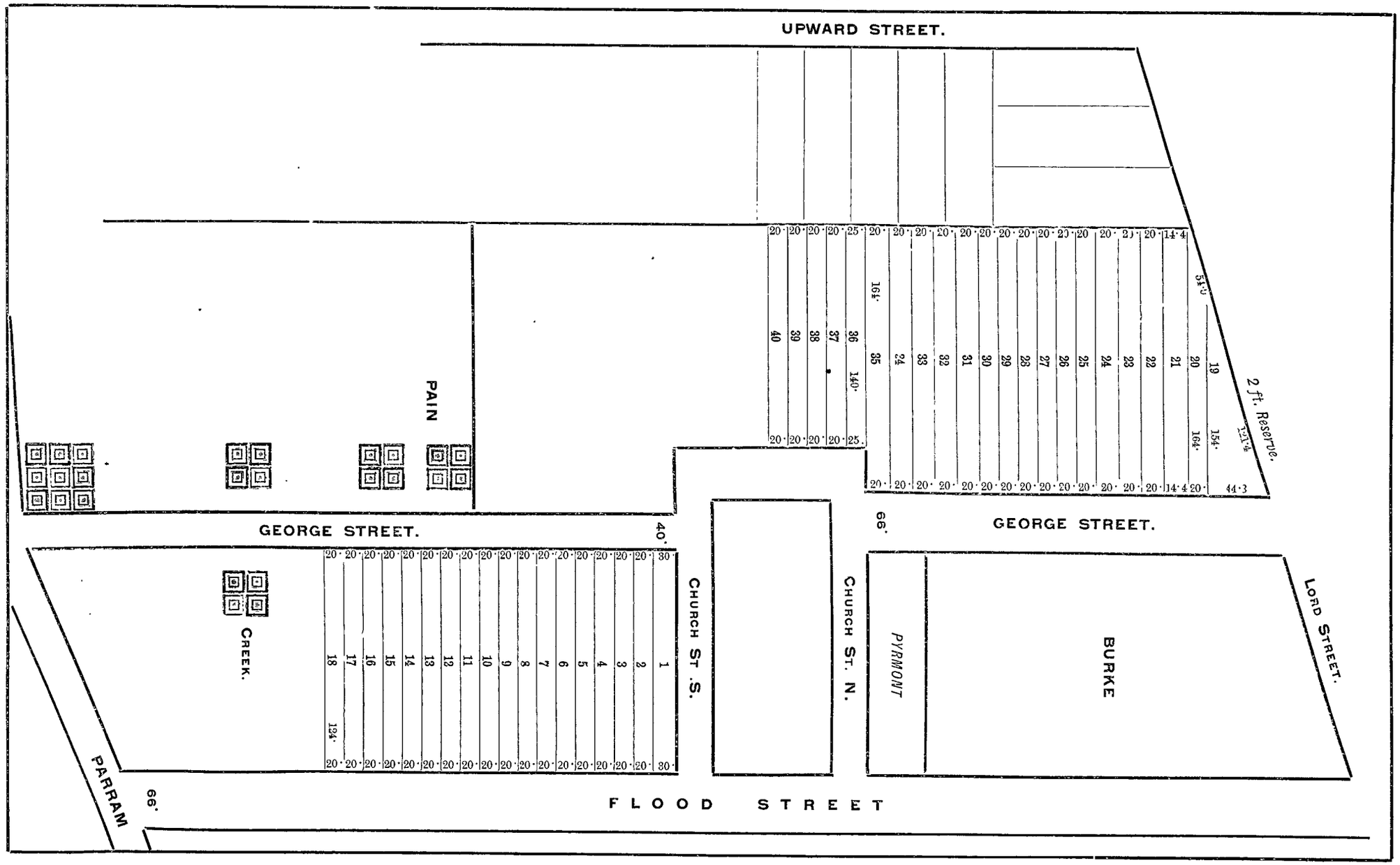
[Two Plans.]

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[*To*

B.

[*To Evidence of Mr. Samuel Darnley.*]



C.

[*To evidence of Mr. Robert Montgomery.*]

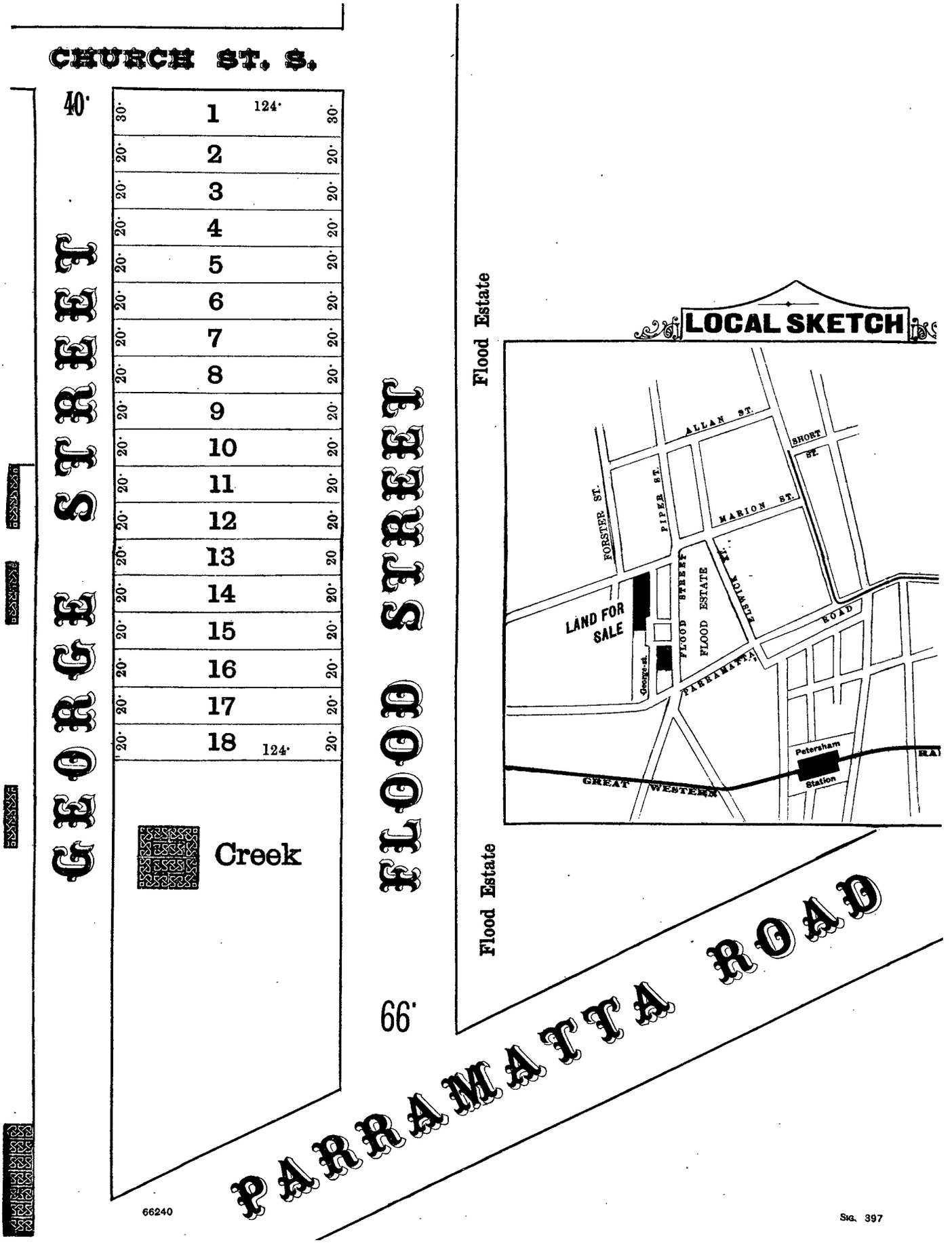


Photo-lithographed by W. A. Gullich, Government Printer, Sydney, N.S.W.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC IN GEORGE-STREET AND OTHER THOROUGHFARES.

(POLICE REPORTS RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

Congestion of Traffic in George-street and other Thoroughfares.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 6 June, 1900.

I BEG to submit reports from Superintendent Larkins and Inspector Potter on the above subject, for the Chief Secretary's information.

The chief difficulty is, of course, the necessity for an increased number of constables. I have applied for forty-two additional men on the Estimates for next financial year, but that number will not efficiently provide for new stations, increases in country towns, as well as the demands in the metropolis; but, if granted, it will enable me to make considerable improvements in the arrangements.

The number of police withdrawn for quarantine duties of course made the traffic for the time more congested.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

The Principal Under Secretary.

Memo.:— Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 6 June, 1900.

I herewith forward Inspector Potter's report *re* condition of vehicular traffic in George-street. There is, in my opinion, good grounds for Mr. Wilks complaining of the regulation of vehicular traffic in congested portions of George-street and other places in the city; but with the present police strength it would be impossible to give the matter anything like the attention it requires. I attach a communication on same subject, dated 30th November, 1899, showing that there are thirteen points where police could be stationed to advantage for the greater portion of the twenty-four hours, regulating the traffic and attending to other matters that might occur in the vicinity of each post. For some time police were stationed at the points marked *; but, owing to the outbreak of plague and other pressing matters, they had to be discontinued. In fact, the regular beats could not be covered, notwithstanding complaints from the public regarding insufficient protection to life and property. However, the greater portion of the men have now returned to their ordinary duty, and I will try and cover a few of the most important points in the most congested parts of George-street; but I cannot hope to have the work performed in a satisfactory manner without an increase of about thirty men.

N. LARKINS,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Re Tram Traffic in George-street.

Sir, No. 1 Police Station, 3 June, 1900.

I respectfully beg to inform you that the absence of constables from the tram-line in George-street arises from the paucity of men available for preventive duty at this station.

Of the 118 of all ranks on the roll, after provision has been made for special posts, there are only forty-four left of all ranks (including two officers) for patrol, day and night reliefs, to take the places of the men sick, to do duty at the Criminal Court and Quarter Sessions, the races, conveyance of children to reformatories, attendance at band performances, together with numerous other emergencies constantly cropping up.

No one regrets the absence of the men from the tramway more than I do, being a firm believer in the point system of duty.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED POTTER,
Inspector.

N. Larkins, Esq., J.P.,
Superintendent of Police.

List of fixed points for Police Duty in the City.

George and Market Streets.*
George and Park Streets.*
George and Hunter Streets.*
Pitt and King Streets.*
Pitt and Hunter Streets.*
Pitt and Market Streets.*

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CENSUS OF AUSTRALASIA, 1901.

(CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS.)

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee*, 26 *June*, 1900.

Sydney, 3 March, 1900.

To The Honorable W. J. Lyne,
Premier and Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales,—

Sir,

The meeting of Premiers held in Sydney on the 25th January last having decided that a Conference of Statisticians should be held to arrange for the collection and compilation of the Census of 1901 upon a uniform principle, representatives were appointed by each of the Australasian Colonies to attend such Conference. We, the representatives thus appointed, have the honor to present the enclosed Report, signed by Mr. T. A. Coghlan as President, giving a resume of the proceedings of the Conference, and stating the conclusions arrived at.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

T. A. COGHLAN, President.
JAS. J. FENTON,
J. HUGHES,
L. H. SHOLL,
MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,
R. M. JOHNSTON,
E. J. VON DADELSZEN.

REPORT.

To The Honorable W. J. Lyne,
Premier and Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales,—

Sir,

The Statisticians representing the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand, having desired me to draw up a formal account of their proceedings at the Conference held in Sydney to arrange for the collection and compilation of the Census of 1901 upon a uniform principle, I have the honor to report :—

That the Conference was attended by a representative from each Colony, and four morning and two afternoon sittings were held. The minutes of proceedings are attached hereto.

In order to facilitate the business of the Conference, three sub-committees were appointed. To the first sub-committee was entrusted the task of drawing up a uniform householder's schedule, to the second the revision of the classification of occupations, and to the third was given the duty of drawing up the reasons which led the Conference to recommend the 28th April as the day for taking the Census.

The question of the inquiries to be made at the Census was very fully discussed, and the Conference was of opinion that there should be only one addition to the inquiries made at the Census of 1891, viz., when the person enumerated is not born in the colony, he should be asked the length of time he has resided therein.

There were several suggestions for increasing the number of questions to be asked of the people, but the majority of the members of the Conference were of opinion that it would be unwise to extend the inquiries beyond the class of subjects usually prescribed in countries where the Census is taken upon schedules. If, as in some countries, the plan were adopted of appointing enumerators whose business it would be to make personal inquiry from house to house, and fill up their books from the particulars thus obtained, much more elaborate inquiries might be ventured upon.

The representatives of several of the colonies desired to incorporate with the householder's schedule a return relating to land and crops, particulars in respect of which are obtained annually in the majority of the colonies. The Conference, however, thought that the making of such inquiries should be left optional with the colonies concerned, but all were agreed that the occasion of a population Census was not the most opportune time for pursuing investigations relating to land and industries.

In order to ensure uniformity both in making the inquiries at the Census and in presenting the results arrived at, the Conference agreed, with slight amendments, to certain resolutions which I placed before it. These resolutions, which are set out in the Appendix "B" hereto, form the basis of the model schedule attached in Appendix "C,"* and, if strictly adhered to, will ensure the possibility of exact comparison being drawn between the conditions of the various colonies. The members of the Conference have pledged themselves to adhere, so far as it may be in their power, to these resolutions. They consider that uniformity is especially desirable at the present time, when five of the colonies are about to enter upon a federation, as there is every probability that the figures obtained in the coming Census will form the first population statistics of the Commonwealth, and be the basis of many important arrangements in regard to finance and electoral representation. The less deviation there is, therefore, from the accepted system of enumeration and compilation, the less trouble will there be hereafter in dealing with the population statistics of the States.

In view of the difficulties which arose at some previous enumerations, owing to the model schedule being attached to the Census Act, the Conference unanimously resolved to recommend that the heads of inquiry only, and not the Census schedule, be embodied in the Census Act in those colonies where such an Act is necessary.

The

* This Appendix not with the Report when laid upon the Table.

The Conference decided again to adopt the classification of occupations (Appendix "D") drawn up for the Census Conference of 1891 by Mr. R. M. Johnston and myself. The experience of ten years has suggested a few changes, but these are all of a minor character, such as may be looked for in the development of the population and industries of a young community.

According to the rule hitherto adopted for fixing the date, viz., the first Sunday following the first day of April, it would be necessary to take the next Census on the 7th April, 1901. This will be Easter Sunday. The Conference was of opinion that it would be unwise to adopt that date, owing to the great disturbance of population which always occurs at Easter time; and, after examining the circumstances of each colony, it was thought that the 28th April was the day most suitable. The Conference accordingly recommend that the day mentioned be that on which the Census should be taken. As the matter of date is very important, I have thought it desirable to insert the reasons drawn up by a sub-committee of the Conference for adopting the date now proposed. To the reasons given, I may add that at the last Census of New South Wales, taken on the Sunday following Easter, 1891, there were 26,000 heads of families, as well as a large number of single men, away from their homes, and it is probable that a large proportion of these would have been found at home had the Census been taken a fortnight prior to, or a week after, the day actually selected. In all the colonies there is a similar disturbance of population, and the Conference was strongly of opinion that the day appointed for the Census should be arranged so as to occur when there is the least movement of population. The reasons drawn up by the sub-committee, and concurred in by the Conference, were as follows:—

"The time of taking the Census being usually fixed for the night of the first Sunday in April is considered to be inappropriate and inconvenient for the forthcoming enumeration for the reason that it will be Easter Sunday, and it is well known that large numbers of persons leave their homes at that time to take advantage of the Easter holidays.

"To allow of the complete re-settlement or normal redistribution of the population in its usual place of abode after dispersion for such holidays, it appears to be certainly undesirable that any date in the immediate vicinity of Easter should be fixed upon.

"The climatic conditions of Queensland, especially of the northern portion, render travelling during March very doubtful of accomplishment, and on this account it is undesirable that any departure from the 7th April should be previous to that date.

"The advantages of fixing upon the 28th April as a date for enumeration are that the Easter vacation for school children will then be over, and scholars will have returned.

"Persons who have taken furnished houses or lodgings at a distance, for an extended Easter period, will also have returned to their homes.

"Volunteer encampments, and parties of excursionists living in tents, will have broken up by the time proposed.

"There are parts of New Zealand, too, where harvesters, who have left home, have not finished their work earlier than the latter part of April.

"The effect of taking a Census at a time of general migration like Easter would be to enumerate the population in places in which they do not usually reside, and to increase unduly the population of some localities at the expense of others.

"The result would be utterly misleading so far as localising the population, and would also affect the number of males resident in given areas."

The Conference desired me to record its sense of the excellent service rendered to it by the Secretary, Mr. H. A. Smith, an officer of the Statistical Department of New South Wales, appointed for this special duty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. COGHLAN,

Statistician of New South Wales,

President.

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES of Conference of Statisticians of the seven Colonies of Australasia, called for the purpose of making arrangements for the taking of a Census in each Colony during 1901, held at Sydney, on Monday, 26th February, 1900, at 10 a.m.

There were present:—Mr. T. A. Coghlan, representing New South Wales; Mr. J. J. Fenton, Victoria; Mr. J. Hughes, Queensland; Mr. L. H. Sholl, South Australia; Mr. M. A. C. Fraser, West Australia, and Mr. R. M. Johnston, Tasmania.

Mr. Coghlan announced that he had received word from Mr. von Dadelszen, that owing to illness he would not be able to attend that day.

On the motion of Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Sholl, Mr. Coghlan was elected President.

Mr. Coghlan explained the occasion of the Conference, and read the resolution convening the Meeting, passed by the Conference of Premiers, at Sydney, on 25th January, 1900: "That it is desirable that a Census be taken in each Colony during the year 1901, and that a Conference of Statists be held at an early date, not later than the 20th proximo, to make all arrangements for carrying out the same."

Mr. H. A. Smith was introduced as the officer appointed to act as Secretary.

Mr. Coghlan moved: "That Mr. W. Ridley, Deputy Registrar-General of New South Wales, be invited to attend the Conference as advising Member, subject to the consent of the Registrar-General."

Mr. Johnston seconded.

Motion was carried.

Mr. Ridley, later on, entered the room, and was present during the deliberations of the Conference.

The President laid on the table a series of recommendations as to the day on which the Census should be taken, the subjects of inquiry, and the method of compilation.

The proposals which were considered and dealt with *seriatim* were as follows:—

1. That as the Sunday next following the 1st April, 1901, is Easter Sunday, and large numbers of persons are away from home on that day, the Census be taken as for another day.—Carried.

Subjects of Inquiry.

2. That the subjects respecting which it is desired that inquiry be made at the Census be named in "The Census Act," but that the Schedule containing those inquiries be not attached thereto.—Carried.

3. That the subjects of inquiry be as follow:—Name, Sex, Birthplace, Age, Religion, Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Education, Sickness and Infirmity, Materials of Houses, Number of Rooms, Length of Residence in the Colony.—Postponed.

4. That the Return of Religion be not compulsory, and that it be optional to insert the word "object" instead, by anyone having an objection to stating his religious belief.—Carried.

5. That the inquiry be made as to whether the person returned is an employer, a worker on his own account, or an employee, or whether he is unemployed.—Carried.

6. That with reference to Conjugal Condition, inquiry be made as to the year of marriage, and the total number of children (living and dead) born to each couple.—Postponed.

7. That with reference to Education, an inquiry be made as to those able to read and write, able to read only and not write, and unable to read; also, as to those who may be graduates of any University, together with the designations of their respective degrees, and of the Universities at which such degrees were conferred.—Postponed.

8. That with reference to Sickness and Infirmity, an inquiry be made as to the numbers laid up or unable to pursue their usual occupation on account of illness or the effects of an accident, or who may be deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paralytic, leprous, or who may have lost a limb or the sight of an eye.—Postponed.

9. That in the Return of Houses, those inhabited, uninhabited, and in course of erection, be separately distinguished.—Carried.

10. That the Householder's Schedule should specify that persons travelling or out at work during the night of the Census (and not elsewhere returned), and who return home on the day after the Census, are to be included as if they were present in the house on the night of the Census.—Postponed.

11. That in accordance with the foregoing resolution, the Householder's Schedule, drawn up by this Conference, be the basis of the inquiries to be made under "The Census Act."—Carried.

Compilation.

12. That, as far as possible, the Chinese, Kanakas, and other coloured races, as well as the Aborigines (including half-castes), be tabulated apart from the general population under every head of inquiry, so that it may be possible to combine their numbers therewith, or separate them therefrom, as may be desired.—Postponed.

13. That in working out proportions under any head of inquiry to show the ratio of the numbers in each line to the total, the items in the line for the unspecified be altogether excluded from the computation.—Carried.

14. That persons whose birthplace is stated to be "Australia, if under 12 years of age, be tabulated as born in the Colony to which the Census relates, and if 12 years of age, in the column for "Australia undefined."—Carried.

15. That children respecting whom the return of religion is unspecified be tabulated as of the religion of their parents, if the father and mother are stated to be of the same religion; or if the religion of only one parent is specified, as of the religion of that parent; but that if the parents are of different denominations, no assumption be made as to the religion of the children, who are to be classed as unspecified—Carried.

16. That the ages of the people of either sex be tabulated in single ages up to 21, then in quinquennial periods of age up to 85, and after that in single ages; also, that a table be prepared showing the numbers of either sex in the whole population at each year of age.—Carried.

17. (A) That in tabulating the Occupations of the people, the numbers of either sex under 5 years of age; between 5 and 15; 15 and 20; 20 and 25; 25 and 45; 45 and 65; and over 65; be distinguished.—Carried.

(B.) That the Occupations be tabulated according to the system of classification adopted by this Conference.—Carried.

Also that subsidiary tables be compiled showing—

(1) The ordinary Occupations of the unemployed of either sex, a person to be considered as unemployed if out of work for more than a week prior to the Census.—Postponed.

(2) Employers of labour and persons in business for themselves, relatives assisting, and wage-earners; no person to be considered as belonging to one of the foregoing divisions who is not actually employed.—Postponed.

(3) The ordinary or former occupations of inmates of either sex of (*a*) hospitals, (*b*) benevolent asylums, (*c*) hospitals for the insane, (*d*) other charitable institutions, (*e*) gaols and penal establishments.—Postponed.

(C) That in the main tabulation, in the case of a person returned as following more than one occupation, he be tabulated, as a rule, under the head of the first mentioned,—the exception being a Government officer following some other calling—as, for instance, "deputy-registrar and storekeeper," in which case he is to be classified as a storekeeper; also, a person residing where one of his occupations is carried on which would warrant its being considered as the more important,—as, for instance, "farmer and publican," living at the public-house, is to be classed as a publican, although that calling may be stated second; also, that a subsidiary table be prepared showing the persons who follow two or more occupations.—Carried.

The remaining proposals, Nos. 18 to 22 inclusive, were not considered.

18. (A) That in the table of Education the people be grouped in single ages up to 21 years of age, and after that in quinquennial periods to 85 years of age; those of either sex able to read and write, able to read only, and unable to read, being distinguished.

(B) That no child under 3 years of age be set down as able to read, and no child under 5 years of age as able to write; also, that no person be set down as illiterate who can read or write any foreign language.

(C) That a table also be prepared showing the degree of primary instruction possessed by children between 5 and 15 years of age of each religious denomination; and,

(D) That a further table be prepared showing the education of natives of the Colony.

19. (A) That in the tables of Conjugal Condition the people be grouped in single ages from 14 to 21 years of age—those of either sex never married, married, widowed, or divorced being distinguished; that Chinese be set down as never married, unless they have or have had wives in Australasia.

(B) That tables be prepared of the divorced persons of either sex, showing their birthplaces, ages, religions, and occupations; and also

(C) A table showing the relative ages of husbands and wives; also the number of wives whose husbands were absent, and of husbands whose wives were absent, on the Census night.

20. That a table be prepared in which the number of families with domestic servants be separately shown, in groups, distinguishing families with one servant, two servants, three, four, five, over five and under ten, ten and over.

21. That tables be prepared showing the numbers of either sex suffering from each description of sickness or infirmity, grouped in single years of age up to 21, and afterwards in quinquennial periods up to 85 years of age; that tables be prepared showing the occupations of those suffering from each description of sickness.

22. That houses, shops, stores, &c., occupied only by caretakers be separately shown.

The Conference adjourned at 12·50 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Tuesday.

T. A. COGHLAN,
President.

27 February, 1900.

TUESDAY, 27 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

The Conference met at 10 a.m.

Present:—Mr. Coghlan (President), Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sholl, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Johnston, Mr. E. J. von Dadelszen (representing New Zealand), and Mr. Ridley.

The Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Conference resumed consideration of the President's recommendations of the preceding day.

Proposition 18, sections (A), (B), and (C), were carried as moved.

Section (D) was amended to read as follows:—"That a further table be prepared, in age groups, showing the education of persons born in the Colony (exclusive of aborigines)," and was carried as amended.

Proposition 19, section (A), was carried as moved.

Section (B) was, on the motion of Mr. von Dadelszen, omitted.

Section (C) was carried as moved.

Proposition 20 was amended to read as follows:—"That a table be prepared showing the number of private families with domestic servants, distinguishing families with one servant, two servants, three, four, five, over five and under ten, ten and over; and also similar particulars in respect of hotels, boarding-houses, &c.," and was carried as amended.

Proposition 21 was postponed till No. 8 should have been dealt with.

Proposition 22, as moved, was negatived.

Mr. von Dadelszen moved: That the following be a new resolution to stand in place of No. 22:—"That in the case of houses, public offices, banks, stores, &c., in which a person or family resides in order to take care of the premises, the number of rooms occupied by such person or family only is to be given, and not the whole number in the building. Where a shop is attached to a dwelling, the former is not to be considered a room without someone sleeps therein."

Mr. Johnston seconded.—The motion was carried.

The Conference then considered the postponed recommendations.

Mr.

Mr. Fenton moved: That proposition 3 be amended by inserting the words "Federated Australia" in place of "the Colony" in the last line.—The amendment was negatived.

The proposition was carried as originally moved.

The Conference adjourned at 12·45 p.m., and resumed at 2 p.m.

Proposition 6 was further postponed.

Proposition 7 was carried as moved.

Mr. Fraser moved: That proposition 8 be amended by altering the word "numbers" in line 1 to "persons," by inserting the word "or" between "dumb" and "blind" in line 3, and by omitting all words after "blind."

Mr. Fenton moved as a further amendment: That the words "or who may have lost a limb," be retained.—Mr. Fenton's amendment was negatived

Mr. Fraser's amendment was put and carried, and the proposal as amended: "That with reference to sickness and infirmity, an inquiry be made as to the persons laid up or unable to pursue their usual occupation on account of illness or the effect of an accident, or who may be deaf and dumb, or blind," was carried.

Proposition 10 was carried as moved.

Mr. Hughes moved, and it was carried: That proposition 12 be amended to read as follows:—"That, as far as possible, the Chinese, Pacific Islanders, and other coloured races, as well as the Aborigines (including half-castes), be tabulated with the general population under every head of inquiry, and separate tables be prepared, so that it may be possible to separate them therefrom, as may be desired."

Proposition 17 section (B), sub-sections (1), (2), and (3), were carried as moved.

Proposition 21 was carried as moved.

The Conference adjourned at 4 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

T. A. COGHLAN,
President.

28 February, 1900.

WEDNESDAY, 28 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

The Conference met at 10 a.m.

Present:—Mr. Coghlan (President), Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sholl, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. von Dadelszen.

The Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Proposition 6 of the President's recommendations of 26th February was considered, and amended to read as follows:—"That, with reference to conjugal condition, it shall be optional with each Colony to make inquiry as to the year of marriage, and the total number of children (living and dead) born to each couple,"—and was carried as amended.

Mr. von Dadelszen moved: "That the Census be taken as for the night of Sunday, 28th April, 1901."—Carried.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That Mr. Hughes, Mr. von Dadelszen, and Mr. Fraser be appointed a sub-committee to draw up a memorandum giving reasons for changing the date of taking Census."—Carried.

The President moved, from the chair: (1) "That Messrs. Johnston, Ridley, Sholl, Fenton, and von Dadelszen be appointed a sub-committee to draw up a uniform Census Schedule."—Carried.

And (2),—"That Messrs. Johnston, Fenton, and the mover be a sub-committee to revise the classification of occupations."—Carried.

Mr. Hughes was appointed convener of the Committee to draw up the memorandum; Mr. Johnston, of the Schedule Committee; and the President, of the Committee to revise the classification of occupations.

The Conference adjourned at 11·30 a.m. until the sub-committees should be ready to report.

T. A. COGHLAN,
President.

3 March, 1900.

FRIDAY, 2 *MARCH*, 1900.

The Conference met at 3 p.m.

There were present:—Mr. Coghlan (President), Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sholl, Mr. Fraser Mr. Johnston, Mr. von Dadelszen, and Mr. Ridley.

Mr. Johnston reported as to conclusions arrived at by the Committee appointed to draw up a uniform schedule, and presented a model schedule, giving the various heads of inquiry, with the directions thereunder, on the one side, and the General Instructions, and the instructions for filling up the Schedule in the column headed "Profession or Occupation," on the other side.—The Schedule was adopted.

In connection therewith, Mr. Johnston moved: That a new head of inquiry be included in the Schedule, to follow column headed "Country where born" with "Length of Residence" for title, and "If not born in the Colony state length of residence therein, in years. If less than one year insert a cross (X)" for direction thereunder.—The motion was carried.

Mr. Fenton moved: "That in addition to length of residence in the Colony, inquiry be made as to length of residence in federated Australia, and in the other Australasian colonies."—The motion was negatived.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That it be optional for any Colony to add a new column under the heading 'Religious Denomination' stating, 'If teacher at Sunday School write "T," if scholar at such school write 'S'"—Carried.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That all particulars necessary for purposes of tabulation to locate the position of dwelling as to County, Electoral District, &c., be not considered part of model Schedule, but be added by each Colony to suit its own convenience."—The motion was carried.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That it be optional for any Colony to obtain particulars regarding assessed annual value of dwelling, and as to 'how occupied,' in addition to the information regarding materials of which it is built, and the number of rooms."—Carried.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That the Caution at head of Schedule be signed by Superintendent of Census."—Negatived.

Mr. Fraser moved: "That the columns of Schedule be numbered in sequence."—Carried.

Mr.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That the instructions to miners for filling-up Schedule in the column 'Profession or Occupation' be amplified or amended to suit the requirements of each Colony."—Carried.

Mr. Hughes presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a memorandum giving the reasons for changing the date of taking Census, which was read by the President.

Mr. Fenton moved: "That the resolution of 28th February, fixing 28th day of April, 1901, as the date of the Census, be rescinded, and that the Census be taken as for the night of Sunday, 21st April, 1901."—Negatived.

Mr. Johnston moved:—That the Report be adopted.—Carried.

The President brought under the consideration of the Conference the classification of Occupations, and after deliberation it was resolved:—"That the systematic classification of Occupations drawn up for the Census of 1891, be adopted with the modifications suggested by the President, with the proviso that they should be submitted to all the Statisticians for their opinion, and that if they should make any further suggestions these should be referred by the President to each Statistician for his approval."

Mr. Sholl moved: "That the Shipping Schedule be the same as the Householder's, with the amendments necessary to refer to ships, and that in lieu of column headed 'Relation to head of family,' a column headed 'Rank or Quality' be introduced."—The motion was carried.

Mr. Johnston moved: "That the President draw up a Report of the proceedings of the Conference, and the conclusions arrived at, such Report to be presented to the Premier of New South Wales."—Carried.

Mr. Sholl moved, Mr. Fenton seconded: That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Coghlan for his valuable services as President. It was supported by all the members and carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith was also thanked for his services as Secretary.

The Conference adjourned at 5·15 p.m. until 11 a.m. on Saturday.

T. A. COGHLAN,
President.

3 March, 1900.

SATURDAY, 3 *MARCH*, 1900.

The Conference met at 11 a.m.

Present:—Mr. Coghlan (President), Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Sholl, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. von Dadelszen.

The Minutes of previous meeting, and of meeting held 28th February, were read and confirmed.

The Conference further considered the model Schedule, which was amended, and finally adopted.

Under the heading "Education," sub-heading "At present receiving instruction,"—

Mr. Hughes moved: That the first direction be amended to read as follows:—"Write 'C' if at College, Grammar, or High School."—The motion was carried.

Mr Fenton moved: That "'C' if at College, Grammar, or High School" be struck out.—Negatived.

The President moved, That the third direction, "'P' if at Private or Denominational School" be amended, to read, "'P' if at Private School, 'D' if at Denominational School."—Carried.

The directions as amended—"Write 'C' if at College, Grammar, or High School, 'S' if at State School, 'P' if at Private School, 'D' if at Denominational School, 'H' if at home,"—were carried.

Under the heading "Country where born" the President moved that the words "Chinese or" be inserted between "add" and "C" in the second line of third direction.—Carried.

The direction, as amended—"In the case of persons of the Chinese race, no matter where born, add 'Chinese' or 'C' after the birthplace; for half-caste Chinese add 'H.C.'"—was carried.

The President moved that a new direction be added under the heading "Country where born," to read as follows:—"Where Australian aboriginals are included in the Schedule, they are to be entered as such immediately after the birthplace, with 'H.C.' added for half-castes."—Carried.

The Conference, having concluded its business, adjourned *sine die*.

T. A. COGHLAN,
President,
3 March, 1900.

H. A. SMITH,
Secretary.
3 March, 1900.

APPENDIX B.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. That as the Sunday next following the 1st April, 1901, is Easter Sunday, and large numbers of persons are away from home on that day, the Census be taken as for another day.

Subjects of inquiry.

2. That the subjects respecting which it is desired that inquiry be made at the Census be named in "The Census Act," but that the Schedule containing those inquiries be not attached thereto.

3. That the subjects of inquiry be as follow:—Name, Sex, Birthplace, Age, Religion, Occupation, Conjugal Condition, Education, Sickness and Infirmity, Materials of Houses, Number of Rooms, Length of Residence in the Colony.

4. That the Return of Religion be not compulsory, and that it be optional to insert the word "object" instead, by any one having an objection to stating his religious belief.

5. That the inquiry be made as to whether the person returned is an employer, a worker on his own account, or an employee, or whether he is unemployed.

6. That with reference to Conjugal Condition, it be optional with each Colony to make inquiry as to the year of marriage, and the total number of children (living and dead) born to each couple.

7. That with reference to Education, an inquiry be made as to those able to read and write, able to read only and not write, and unable to read; also, as to those who may be graduates of any University, together with the designations of their respective degrees, and of the Universities at which such degrees were conferred.

8. That with reference to Sickness and Infirmity, an inquiry be made as to the persons laid up or unable to pursue their usual occupation on account of illness or the effects of an accident, or who may be deaf and dumb, or blind.

9. That in the Return of Houses, those inhabited, uninhabited, and in course of erection, be separately distinguished.

10. That the Householder's Schedule should specify that persons travelling or out at work during the night of the Census (and not elsewhere returned), and who return home on the day after the Census, are to be included as if they were present in the house on the night of the Census.

11. That in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the Householder's Schedule drawn up by this Conference be the basis of the inquiries to be made under "The Census Act."

Compilation.

12. That, as far as possible, the Chinese, Pacific Islanders, and other coloured races, as well as the Aborigines (including half-castes), be tabulated with the general population under every head of inquiry, and separate tables be prepared, so that it may be possible to separate them therefrom, as may be desired.

13. That in working out proportions under any head of inquiry to show the ratio of the numbers in each line to the total, the items in the line for the unspecified be altogether excluded from the computation.

14. That persons whose birthplace is stated to be "Australia", if under 12 years of age, be tabulated as born in the Colony to which the Census relates, and if 12 years of age or over in the column for "Australia undefined."

15. That children respecting whom the return of religion is unspecified be tabulated as of the religion of their parents, if the father and mother are stated to be of the same religion; or if the religion of only one parent is specified, as of the religion of that parent; but that if the parents are of different denominations, no assumption be made as to the religion of the children, who are to be classed as unspecified.

16. That the ages of the people of either sex be tabulated in single ages up to 21, then in quinquennial periods of age up to 85, and after that in single ages; also, that a table be prepared showing the numbers of either sex in the whole population at each year of age.

17. (A) That in tabulating the Occupations of the people, the numbers of either sex under 5 years of age; between 5 and 15; 15 and 20; 20 and 25; 25 and 45; 45 and 65; and over 65 be distinguished.

(B) That the Occupations be tabulated according to the system of classification adopted by this Conference; also, that subsidiary tables be compiled showing:—

(1) The ordinary Occupations of the unemployed of either sex, a person to be considered as unemployed if out of work for more than a week prior to the Census.

(2) Employers of labour and persons in business for themselves, relatives assisting, and wage-earners; no person to be considered as belonging to one of the foregoing divisions who is not actually employed.

(3) The ordinary or former occupations of inmates of either sex of (*a*) hospitals (*b*) benevolent asylums, (*c*) hospitals for the insane, (*d*) other charitable institutions, (*e*) gaols and penal establishments.

(C) That in the main tabulation, in the case of a person returned as following more than one occupation, he be tabulated, as a rule, under the head of the first mentioned,—the exception being a Government officer following some other calling,—as, for instance, "deputy-registrar and storekeeper," in which case he is to be classified as a storekeeper; also, a person residing where one of his occupations is carried on which would warrant its being considered as the more important, as, for instance, "farmer and publican," living at the public-house, is to be classed as a publican, although that calling may be stated second; also, that a subsidiary table be prepared showing the persons who follow two or more occupations.

18. (A) That in the table of Education the people be grouped in single ages up to 21 years, and after that in quinquennial periods to 85 years of age; those of either sex able to read and write, able to read only, and unable to read, being distinguished.

(B) That no child under 3 years of age be set down as able to read, and no child under 5 years of age as able to write; also, that no person be set down as illiterate who can read or write any foreign language.

(C) That a table also be prepared showing the degree of primary instruction possessed by children between 5 and 15 years of age of each religious denomination; and

(D) That a further table be prepared in age groups showing the education of persons born in the Colony (exclusive of aborigines).

19. (A) That in the tables of Conjugal Condition the people be grouped in single ages from 14 to 21 years of age, those of either sex never married, married, widowed, or divorced, being distinguished; that Chinese be set down as never married unless they have or have had wives in Australasia.

(B) That a table be prepared showing the relative ages of husbands and wives; also the number of wives whose husbands were absent, and of husbands whose wives were absent, on the Census night.

20. That a table be prepared showing the number of private families with domestic servants, distinguishing families with one servant, two servants, three, four, five, over five and under ten, ten and over; and also similar particulars in respect of hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

21. That tables be prepared showing the numbers of either sex suffering from each description of sickness or infirmity, grouped in single years of age up to 21, and afterwards in quinquennial periods up to 85 years of age; that tables be also prepared showing the occupations of those suffering from each description of illness.

22. That in the case of houses, public offices, banks, stores, &c., in which a person or family resides in order to take care of the premises, the number of rooms occupied by such person or family is to be given, and not the whole number in the building. Where a shop is attached to a dwelling the former is not to be considered a room without someone sleeps therein.

APPENDIX D.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

DEFINITION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES.

Section A.—Breadwinners.

Classes.

I. PROFESSIONAL—
Embracing all persons, not otherwise classed, mainly engaged in the government and defence of the country, and in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants.

II. DOMESTIC—
Embracing all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is usually paid.

III. COMMERCIAL—
Embracing all persons directly connected with the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials.

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—
Embracing all persons engaged in the transport of persons or goods, or in effecting communication.

V. INDUSTRIAL—
Embracing all persons, not otherwise classed, who are principally engaged in various works of utility, or in specialities connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials so as to render them more available for the various uses of man, but excluding, as far as possible, all who are mainly or solely engaged in the service of commercial interchange.

VI. AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS—
Embracing all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources.

VII. INDEFINITE—
Embracing all persons who derive incomes from services rendered, but the direction of which services cannot be exactly determined.

Section B.—Dependents: Non-Breadwinners.

VIII. DEPENDENTS—
Embracing all persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians, including wives, children, and others not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration is paid; and all persons depending upon private charity, or whose support is a burthen on the public revenue.

SYSTEMATIC TABULATION OF OCCUPATIONS UNDER CLASSES, ORDERS, AND SUB-ORDERS.

Classification.			Occupations.
Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	
			Class I.—Professional.
			ORDER 1.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE, LAW, AND PROTECTION, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.
			Sub-order 1.—General Government.
1	1	1	The Governor.
		2	Officer of Government Department (exclusive of officers specially classified).
		3	Others (including persons holding ministerial or political office, whose ordinary occupation is not stated).
			Sub-order 2.—Local Government.
	2	1	Officer of Local Body or Municipal Council.
		2	Others (including Mayors or members of local bodies, whose ordinary occupation is not stated).
			CLASS I—ORDER 1—*continued.*
			Sub-order 3.—Defence.
1	3	1	Officer of Defence Department.
		2	Army officer in actual service.
		3	Army non-commissioned, warrant officer, private.
		4	Naval officer in actual service.
		5	Naval, petty, warrant officer, sailor, marine.
		6	Others (including volunteer, whose ordinary occupation is not stated).
			Sub-order 4.—Law and Order.
	4	1	Officer of Law Department.
		2	Judge.
		3	Law Court officer, bailiff.
		4	Magistrate.
		5	Barrister.
		6	Solicitor.
		7	Law clerk (not articled).
		8	Law student, articled clerk.
		9	Others connected with the law.
		10	Police, principal officer.
		11	,, subordinate officer, policeman, detective.
		12	Penal, principal officer.
		13	,, subordinate officer, warder.
		14	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS I—*continued.*
			ORDER 2.—PERSONS MINISTERING TO RELIGION, CHARITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ART, AND SCIENCE.
			Sub-order 1.—*Religion.*
2	1	1	Clergyman.
		2	Irregular clergy, Salvation Army officer.*
		3	Theological student.
		4	Church officer, verger.*
		5	Member of religious order, not classified as ministering to charity or education.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 2—*Charity, exclusive of Hospitals.*
	2	1	Officer of Department of Charity.
		2	Officer of charitable or benevolent institution.*
		3	Subordinate officer or servant, charitable or benevolent institution.*
		4	Sister of Charity.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 3—*Health.*
	3	1	Officer of Health Department.
		2	Sanitary inspector.
		3	Medical practitioner.
		4	Medical student.
		5	Irregular medical practitioner.
		6	Dentist.
		7	Pharmaceutical chemist, druggist.
		8	Hospital or asylum nurse.
		9	Hospital or asylum officer or attendant, not elsewhere described.
		10	Midwife, monthly nurse.
		11	Sick nurse.
		12	Veterinary surgeon.
		13	Others.
			Sub-order 4—*Literature.*
	4	1	Author, editor, journalist.
		2	Reporter.
		3	Literary amanuensis, short-hand writer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 5—*Science.*
	5	1	Officer of Scientific Department of State.
		2	Analytical chemist.
		3	Assayer, metallurgist.
		4	Geologist, mineralogist.
		5	Naturalist, biologist, botanist.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 6—*Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying.*
	6	1	Civil Engineer.
		2	Directing or consulting engineer.
		3	Electrician (not connected with telegraph or telephone service, or electric light).
		4	Surveyor.
		5	Architect.
		6	Draftsman (not otherwise described).
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 7.—*Education.*
	7	1	Officer of Education Department.
		2	University professor, demonstrator, lecturer, &c.
		3	Professor, lecturer, teacher, college, grammar, high school.
		4	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher, public school.
		5	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher, denominational school.
		6	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher, private school.
		7	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher, undefined.
		8	Tutor, governess.
		9	Teacher of languages, or other accomplishment, not art or music.
		10	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS I—ORDER 2—*continued.*
			Sub-order 8.—*Fine Arts.*
2	8	1	Artist, painter, art student.
		2	Sculptor.
		3	Engraver (art only).
		4	Photographer, retoucher.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 9.—*Music.*
	9	1	Composer of music.
		2	Musician, vocalist, student of music.
		3	Music teacher.
		4	Music hall proprietor, manager, &c.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 10.—*Amusements.*
	10	1	Actor, Actress, circus performer.
		2	Theatre, hall proprietor, lessee, manager, doorkeeper, ticket-taker.
		3	Racecourse ranger, caretaker, secretary.
		4	Jockey.
		5	Cricket-ground, bowling-green, caretaker, professional player.
		6	Billiard-table proprietor, keeper, marker.
		7	Zoological gardens, menagerie, keeper, attendant, &c.
		8	Others.
			Class II.—Domestic.
			ORDER 3.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE SUPPLY OF BOARD AND LODGING, AND IN RENDERING PERSONAL SERVICE FOR WHICH REMUNERATION IS USUALLY PAID.
			Sub-order 1.—*Board and Lodging.*
3	1	1	Hotelkeeper, innkeeper, relative assisting, &c.
		2	Coffee palace, restaurant, eating-house keeper.
		3	Board and lodging-house keeper, relative assisting, &c.
		4	Manager, secretary, steward of club-house.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—*Attendance.*
	2	1	Servants registry office keeper.
		2	Housekeeper.
		3	Butler.
		4	Porter, gatekeeper.
		5	Footman, page.
		6	Coachman.
		7	Groom.
		8	Cook.
		9	Housemaid, kitchenmaid, general servant.
		10	Domestic nurse.
		11	Lady's maid, companion, valet.
		12	Office-keeper, attendant.
		13	Charwoman, cleaner.
		14	Hairdresser, barber.
		15	Mangler, laundry-keeper, laundryman, washerwoman.
		16	Shoeblack.
		17	Others.
			CLASS III.—Commercial.
			Sub-class A.—Property and Finance.
			ORDER 4.—PERSONS WHO PERFORM OFFICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXCHANGE, VALUATION, INSURANCE, LEASE, LOAN, OR CUSTODY OF MONEY, HOUSES, LAND, OR PROPERTY RIGHTS.
			Sub-order 1.—*Banking and Finance.*
4	1	1	Bank director,* banker.
		2	Bank manager, officer, clerk.*
		3	Building society, savings institute director,* manager, officer, clerk.
		4	Share and stock broker, dealer, jobber, speculator.
		5	Money broker, financier, capitalist.
		6	Pawnbroker, loan office keeper.
		7	Others.

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS III (Sub-Class A)—ORDER 4—*continued.*
			Sub-order 2.—Insurance and Valuation.
4	2	1	Manager, director,* agent of insurance company.
		2	Actuary, average stater.
		3	Underwriter, marine surveyor.
		4	Auctioneer, appraiser, valuator.
		5	Friendly, benefit society officer.
		6	Official assignee.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Land and Household Property.
	3	1	Land proprietor,* speculator.*
		2	Land and estate agent, broker.
		3	Others connected with dealings in land.
		4	House proprietor.*
		5	House agent, rent collector.
		6	Market lessee.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 4.—Property Rights not otherwise classed.
	4	1	Officer of Patents, Trade-marks Department.
		2	Patentee, owner of trade mark, &c.
		3	Patent, trade-mark agent.
		4	Others connected with various property rights and transfers.
			Sub-Class B.—Trade.
			ORDER 5.—PERSONS DEALING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS, IN WHICH MATTERS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE EMPLOYED IN COMBINATION.
			Sub-order 1.—Books, Publications, and Advertising.
5	1	1	Bookseller, book canvasser.
		2	Circulating library proprietor, librarian.
		3	Advertising agent, bill-poster, bill-distributor.
		4	News-agent, newspaper vendor.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Musical Instruments.
	2	1	Musical instrument importer, seller.
		2	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.
	3	1	Picture dealer.
		2	Map and print dealer.
		3	Art, photographic requisites importer, dealer.
		4	Picture-frame dealer.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 4.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.
	4	1	Carving, figures dealer.
		2	Basketware, wickerware dealer.
		3	Artificial flowers dealer.
		4	Fancy goods dealer.
		5	Stuffed birds, animals dealer.
		6	Toys and minor arts products dealer.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 5.—Equipment for Sports and Games.
	5	1	Billiard, bagatelle table, and appliances dealer.
		2	Fishing-rod, tackle dealer.
		3	Cricket, football, tennis, &c., requisites dealer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 6.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.
	6	1	Designs, patterns, medals, type, and dies dealer.
		2	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS III (Sub-class B)—ORDER 5—*continued.*
			Sub-order 7.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.
5	7	1	Watch, clock, jewellery importer, dealer.
		2	Scientific instruments importer, dealer.
		3	Electro-plate wares importer, dealer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 8.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
	8	1	Surgical instruments and appliances dealer.
		2	Others.
			Sub-order 9.—Arms and Explosives.
	9	1	Arms, explosives dealer.
		2	Pyrotechnic, fireworks dealer.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 10.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.
	10	1	Agricultural machinery, implements dealer.
		2	Sewing machines importer, dealer.
		3	Other machines, tools, implements dealer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 11.—Carriages and Vehicles.
	11	1	Carriage, waggon, cart dealer.
		2	Bicycle, perambulator importer, dealer.
		3	Coachmakers' sundries dealer.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 12.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.
	12	1	Saddlery, harness importer, dealer.
		2	Saddlers' ironmonger.
		3	Leather and grindery merchant, dealer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 13.—Ships, Boats, and their Equipment, and Marine Stores.
	13	1	Ships and boats dealer.
		2	Tackle and equipment for ships and boats dealer.
		3	Ship-chandler.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 14.—Building Materials and House Fittings.
	14	1	Materials for houses and buildings dealer.
		2	House fittings dealer.
		3	Oil and colourman, glass, paperhangings dealer.
		4	Timber merchant.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 15.—Furniture.
	15	1	Furniture dealer.
		2	Second-hand furniture dealer, broker.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 16.—Chemicals and By-products.
	16	1	Chemical materials (not drugs) dealer.
		2	Chemical by-products dealer.
		3	Wholesale druggist.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 17.—Paper, Papermakers' Materials.
	17	1	Paper merchant, importer.
		2	Stationer.
		3	Rag, waste paper dealer.
		4	Others.

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS III—(Sub-Class B)—*continued.*
			ORDER 6.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE SALE, HIRE, OR EXCHANGE OF TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS, AND OF FIBROUS MATERIALS.
			Sub-order 1.—Textile Fabrics.
6	1	1	Manchester warehouseman, wholesale draper.
		2	Draper, linen woollen draper.
		3	Silk-mercer, dealer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Dress.
	2	1	Clothier, outfitter, slop seller.
		2	Men's mercer, hatter, hosier, haberdasher.
		3	Millinery, bonnet, hat dealer.
		4	Shoe, boot, dealer.
		5	Umbrella, parasol, stick dealer.
		6	Fur, rug dealer.
		7	Second-hand clothes dealer.
		8	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Fibrous Materials.
	3	1	Mat, matting dealer.
		2	Rope, cord dealer.
		3	Canvas, sailcloth dealer.
		4	Tent, tarpaulin dealer.
		5	Bag, sack importer, dealer.
		6	Others.
			ORDER 7.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN DEALING IN FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.*
			Sub-order 1.—Animal Food.
7	1	1	Milkseller.
		2	Cheesemonger, dairy produce dealer.
		3	Butcher.
		4	Provision merchant, dealer.
		5	Poulterer, game dealer.
		6	Fishmonger, oyster dealer.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Vegetable Food.
	2	1	Flour, grain, merchant, dealer.
		2	Bread, biscuit dealer.
		3	Confectioner, pastry dealer.
		4	Greengrocer, fruiterer, potato dealer.
		5	Other.
			Sub-order 3.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.
	3	1	Wine and spirit merchant, Australian wine seller.
		2	Cordial, aerated waters seller.
		3	Cocoa, coffee, chicory, agent, dealer.
		4	Grocer, tea dealer.
		5	Tobacconist.
		6	Opium dealer.
		7	Others.
			ORDER 8.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN DEALING IN AND TREATING ANIMALS, AND DEALING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, EXCLUDING DEALERS IN FOOD.*
			Sub-order 1.—Living Animals.
8	1	1	Live stock dealer.
		2	Animal trainer, horse-breaker.
		3	Bird fancier.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Manures and Animal Waste Products.
	2	1	Manure, guano dealer.
		2	Bone-dust dealer.
		3	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS III—(Sub-Class B)—ORDER 8—*continued.*
			Sub-order 3—Leather, Raw Materials, and Manufactures.
8	3	1	Hide, skin dealer.
		2	Prepared skins, leather dealer.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 4—Wool and other Animal Matters.
	4	1	Wool-broker, merchant.
		2	Tallow merchant, dealer.
		3	Bone, horn, hoof, hair merchant, dealer.
		4	Feather dealer.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 5.—Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Vegetable Products for Fodder and Gardening Purposes.
	5	1	Seed merchant.
		2	Florist, flower and plant seller.
		3	Produce, hay and corn merchant, dealer.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 6.—Other Vegetable Matters not included elsewhere.
	6	1	Bark merchant, dealer.
		2	India-rubber wares dealer.
		3	Others.
			ORDER 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN DEALING IN MINERALS OR OTHER SUBSTANCES MAINLY USED FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.
			Sub-order 1.—Coal and other Substances mainly used for Fuel and Light.
9	1	1	Coal, coke merchant, dealer.
		2	Lignite, shale, peat, charcoal dealer.
		3	Firewood, fuel merchant, dealer.
		4	Petroleum, kerosene, paraffine importer, dealer.
		5	Others.
			ORDER 10.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN DEALING IN MINERALS OTHER THAN FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.
			Sub-order 1.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.
10	1	1	Stone, gravel, sand dealer.
		2	Lime merchant, dealer.
		3	Cement, plaster dealer.
		4	Brick, tile dealer.
		5	Potteryware, earthenware dealer.
		6	Glassware dealer.
		7	China, crockeryware dealer.
		8	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
	2	1	Gold, silver buyer.
		2	Precious stones dealer.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.
	3	1	Tin, zinc merchants, dealer.
		2	Antimony, lead dealer.
		3	Copper, brass dealer.
		4	Iron ore, pig iron, scrap iron, dealer.
		5	Iron, galvanized iron, wire importer, dealer.
		6	Ironmonger, hardware dealer.
		7	Others.

* Except in each case Primary Producers grouped under Class VI.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS III—(Sub-Class B)—*continued.*
			ORDER 11.—PERSONS ENGAGED AS GENERAL DEALERS, OR IN MERCANTILE PURSUITS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSED.
			Sub-order 1.—Merchants, Dealers (undefined).
11	1	1	Merchant, importer, undefined.
		2	Storekeeper, shopkeeper,
		3	Dealer, trader.
		4	Hawker, pedlar.
		5	Broker, agent.
		6	Commission agent.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Other Mercantile Persons.
	2	1	Officer of public company, society.
		2	Clerk, cashier, accountant, commercial or other undefined.
		3	Commercial traveller, canvasser, salesman, undefined.
		4	Others.
			ORDER 12.—PERSONS ENGAGED AS SPECULATORS ON CHANCE EVENTS.
			Sub-order 1.—Chance Events.
12	1	1	Lottery keeper, agent.
		2	Turf commission agent, sweep promoter.
		3	Bookmaker.
		4	Others.
			Sub-Class C.—Storage.
			ORDER 13.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN STORAGE.
			Sub-order 1.—Storage.
13	1	1	Bonded, free store, proprietor, manager, clerk.
		2	" " storeman, worker.
		3	Others engaged in storage.
			Class IV.—Transport and Communication.
			ORDER 14.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS, GOODS, OR IN EFFECTING COMMUNICATIONS.
			Sub-order 1.—On Railways and Tramways (not construction).
14	1	1	Railway or tramway officer, station-master, clerk.
		2	" " engine-driver, fireman.
		3	" " guard, porter, servant.
		4	" " ganger, fettler.
		5	" " employé, labourer.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—On Roads.
	2	1	Coach, omnibus, cab proprietor.
		2	" " " driver, conductor.
		3	Drayman, carrier, carter (not elsewhere classified).
		4	Livery stable keeper.
		5	Horse tramway owner, officer.
		6	" driver, conductor, servant.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—On Seas and Rivers, and the regulation thereof.
	3	1	Harbours and Rivers Department, Marine Board, ferry service, officer.
		2	Pilot.
		3	Lighthouse-keeper, superintendent.
		4	Shipowner,* shipping agent, manager, clerk.
		5	Shipmaster, officer, seaman (merchant service).
		6	Engineer, stoker, coal-trimmer of steamer (merchant service).
		7	Steward, stewardess, ship-servant.
		8	Canal proprietor, agent, manager.
		9	Bargemaster, lighterman.
		10	Stevedore, lumper, wharf labourer.
		11	Boat proprietor,* boatman, waterman.
		12	Ferry, punt lessee, worker.
		13	Wharf owner*, lessee, wharfinger.
		14	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS IV.—ORDER 14—*continued.*
			Sub-order 4.—On Postal Service.
14	4	1	Postal officer, postmaster, clerk, sorter.
		2	Letter-carrier.
		3	Mail contractor.
		4	Mailman, mailguard.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 5.—On Telegraph and Telephone Service.
	5	1	Telegraph officer, stationmaster, operator, clerk.
		2	Electrician, lineman.
		3	Telephone officer.
		4	Messenger.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 6.—Delivery of Documents, Parcels, and Messages.
	6	1	Messenger, porter.
		2	Errand boy, girl.
		3	Parcels delivery agent, driver, clerk.
		4	Others.
			Class V.—Industrial.
			ORDER 15.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANUFACTURE, OR IN OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS IN WHICH MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE EMPLOYED IN COMBINATION.
			Sub-order 1.—Books and Publication.
15	1	1	Publisher, newspaper proprietor.
		2	Printer, printer's manager, clerk.
		3	Compositor.
		4	Machinist, stereotyper, and others engaged in printing.
		5	Bookbinder, manufacturing stationer (all branches).
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Musical Instruments.
	2	1	Musical instrument maker.
		2	" tuner, repairer.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.
	3	1	Lithographer, lithographic, zincographic printer.
		2	Picture-frame maker, picture restorer, cleaner.
		3	Artists' materials manufacturer, artists' colourman.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 4.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.
	4	1	Carver (all branches), carver and gilder.
		2	Image maker, modeller.
		3	Taxidermist.
		4	Toy maker.
		5	Basket-maker, wicker-worker.
		6	Artificial-flower maker, art needle-worker.
		7	Paper bag, box maker.
		8	Brush, broom maker.
		9	Others.
			Sub-order 5.—Equipment for Sports and Games.
	5	1	Billiard, bagatelle table manufacturer.
		2	Cricket, lawn tennis equipment maker.
		3	Gymnasium equipment maker.
		4	Fishing-tackle maker.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 6.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.
	6	1	Type founder, maker.
		2	Die-sinker.
		3	Engraver (not art), pattern designer.
		4	Rubber-stamp maker.
		5	Others.

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS V—ORDER 15—*continued.*
			Sub-order 7.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.
15	7	1	Watch, clock, chronometer maker.
		2	Scientific instrument maker.
		3	Optician.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 8.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
	8	1	Surgical instrument maker.
		2	Surgical appliances, truss, bandage maker.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 9.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.
	9	1	Gunsmith.
		2	Torpedo maker.
		3	Explosives manufacturer.
		4	Fuse, cartridge maker.
		5	Shot maker.
		6	Fireworks maker.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 10.—Engines, Machines, Tools, and Implements.
	10	1	Engine-maker, fitter, mechanical engineer.
		2	Millwright.
		3	Boiler-maker.
		4	Agricultural machinery and implement maker.
		5	Sewing-machine maker, repairer.
		6	Cutlery, tool-maker, saw-setter.
		7	Gas, water meter maker.
		8	Scale, weighing machine maker, adjuster.
		9	Others.
			Sub-order 11.—Carriages and Vehicles.
	11	1	Railway carriage, waggon, tram-car builder.
		2	Coach, carriage, waggon, cart builder.
		3	Bicycle, perambulator, wheel-chair maker.
		4	Wheelwright.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 12.—Harness, Saddlery, Leather, and Leatherware.
	12	1	Saddlery and harness maker.
		2	Leather belting, whip maker.
		3	Leather cutter, designer.
		4	Portmanteau maker.
		5	Tanner, currier (all branches).
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 13.—Ships, Bo ts, and their Equipment.
	13	1	Shipbuilder, shipwright, boatbuilder.
		2	Ship-rigger.
		3	Block, oar, mast maker.
		4	Sail-maker.
		5	Graving dock, patent slip proprietor, manager.
		6	Dock engine-driver, labourer.
		7	Others.
			Sub-order 14.—Furniture.
	14	1	Furniture manufacturer, cabinet-maker, bedstead maker.
		2	Bed, mattress maker, upholsterer.
		3	Others.
			Sub-order 15.—Chemicals and By-Products.
	15	1	Manufacturing chemist (not elsewhere classified).
		2	Ink, blacking manufacturer.
		3	Salt, soda, alkali, starch, blue maker.
		4	Chemical manure maker.
		5	Eucalyptus oil maker.
		6	Paint manufacturer.
		7	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS V—*continued.*
			ORDER 16.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANUFACTURE, OR IN REPAIRS, CLEANSING, OR IN OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.
			Sub-order 1.—Textile Fabrics.
16	1	1	Cotton manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches).
		2	Woollen manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches).
		3	Silk manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches).
		4	Dyer, scourer.
		5	Flock manufacturer.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Dress.
	2	1	Clothing manufacturer, tailor, dressmaker.
		2	Hat, cap, bonnet maker.
		3	Shirtmaker, sockmaker, knitter.
		4	Milliner, staymaker, glovemaker.
		5	Furrier, rugmaker.
		6	Bootmaker, shoemaker (all branches).
		7	Umbrella, parasol maker.
		8	Feather-dresser, glove-cleaner.
		9	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Fibrous Materials.
	3	1	Mat maker.
		2	Rope, cord maker.
		3	Canvas, sailcloth maker.
		4	Tent, tarpaulin maker.
		5	Bag, sack maker.
		6	Others.
			ORDER 17.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANUFACTURE, OR IN OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.
			Sub-order 1.—Animal Food.
17	1	1	Slaughterman, abattoir worker.
		2	Meat, bacon, ham curer, preserver.
		3	Fish curer.
		4	Butter, cheese maker, factory worker.
		5	Animal food refrigerator.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Vegetable Food.
	2	1	Miller, maizena manufacturer.
		2	Baker; biscuit, pastry maker.
		3	Fruit preserver, jam maker.
		4	Confectionery maker.
		5	Sugar-mill owner, sugar refiner.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.
	3	1	Brewer, bottler and others engaged in brewing.
		2	Maltster.
		3	Distiller and rectifier of spirits, bottler.
		4	Wine manufacturer (not grower).
		5	Cordial, aerated water manufacturer (all branches).
		6	Coffee-roaster.
		7	Tea mixer, taster.
		8	Tobacco, cigar, cigarette manufacturer.
		9	Ice manufacturer.
		10	Spice manufacturer.
		11	Condiment maker (all branches).
		12	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS V—*continued.*
			ORDER 18.—PERSONS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED, ENGAGED IN CONNECTION WITH MANUFACTURES OR OTHER PROCESSES CONNECTED WITH ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.
			Sub-order 1.—*Animal Matters (not otherwise classed).*
18	1	1	Soap, candle manufacturer.
		2	Tallow-melter, boiling-down worker.
		3	Fellmonger, woolwasher.
		4	Bone-dust, manure manufacturer.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—*Working in Wood (not elsewhere classed).*
	2	1	Firewood cutter, chopper.
		2	Fencer, hurdle maker.
		3	Bark-mill owner, worker.
		4	Cooper.
		5	Saw-mill proprietor, worker.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—*Workers in Vegetable Produce for Fodder.*
	3	1	Chaffcutter.
		2	Corncrusher.
		3	Oil and seed-cake maker.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 4.—*Paper Manufacture.*
	4	1	Paper manufacturer (all branches).
		2	Others.
			ORDER 19.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE ALTERATION, MODIFICATION, OR MANUFACTURE, OR IN OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO METALS OR MINERAL MATTERS.
			Sub-order 1.—*Manufactures and Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.*
19	1	1	Monumental, marble mason, stone cutter, dresser.
		2	Limeburner.
		3	Plaster-maker, cement manufacturer.
		4	Brickmaker, tile manufacturer.
		5	Pottery maker.
		6	Glass manufacturer, worker.
		7	Crockery, earthenware repairer, maker.
		8	Asphalt maker.
		9	Asbestos manufacturer.
		10	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—*Precious Metals and Precious Stones.*
	2	1	Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller.
		2	Lapidary, precious stones worker.
		3	Electro-plater, plater.
		4	Persons engaged in minting gold.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—*Metals other than Gold and Silver.*
	3	1	Coppersmith worker.
		2	Tin, zinc worker.
		8	Lead, antimony worker.
		4	Malleable, wrought iron worker (all branches).
		5	Iron founder, moulder, worker.
		6	Blacksmith, farrier, whitesmith.
		7	Brass founder, finisher, brazier.
		8	Galvanised iron worker (all branches).
		9	Wire-worker.
		10	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			CLASS V—*continued.*
			ORDER 20.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVERSION OF COAL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES TO PURPOSES OF HEAT, LIGHT, OR FORMS OF ENERGY NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.
			Sub-order 1—*Working in fuel, light, and other forms of energy.*
20	1	1	Gas manufacture and supply officer, worker.
		2	Coke manufacturer, burner.
		3	Electric light or energy producer, worker.
		4	Charcoal burner.
		5	Kerosene oil manufacturer.
		6	Others.
			ORDER 21.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF BUILDINGS, ROADS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, DOCKS, EARTHWORKS, &C., OR IN OPERATIONS THE NATURE OF WHICH IS UNDEFINED.
			Sub-order 1.—*Houses and Buildings.*
21	1	1	Builder, contractor, manager, foreman, clerk.
		2	Stonemason, hodman, labourer.
		3	Bricklayer, hodman, labourer.
		4	Carpenter, joiner, turner, labourer.
		5	Slater, shingler.
		6	Plasterer, modeller.
		7	House-painter, paperhanger, glazier.
		8	Plumber, gasfitter.
		9	Locksmith, bellhanger.
		10	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—*Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c., or Undefined.*
	2	1	Road, railway, bridge, telegraph, wharf contractor.
		2	Skilled assistant, foreman, inspector, manager.
		3	Carter, teamster.
		4	Engine-driver, fireman.
		5	Navvy, labourer, platelayer.
		6	Stone-breaker, contractor road metal.
		7	Dredge-worker, diver.
		8	Drainer, pavior, asphalt worker.
		9	Others.
			ORDER 22.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD, OF DEAD MATTER, SILT, OR REFUSE.
			Sub-order 1.—*Disposal of the Dead, of Dead Matter or Refuse.*
22	1	1	Undertaker.
		2	Cemetery keeper, grave-digger.
		3	Scavenger, street-cleaner.
		4	Chimney sweep.
		5	Sanitary contractor, nightman.
		6	Others.
			ORDER 23.—INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IMPERFECTLY DEFINED.
			Sub-order 1.—*Imperfectly Defined.*
23	1	1	Mechanic, manufacturer (so defined).
		2	Factory worker, manager ,,
		3	Engineer, engine-driver, stoker ,,
		4	Machinist, machine hand ,,
		5	Contractor, manager, foreman ,,
		6	Carter, teamster, horse-driver ,,
		7	Labourer, undefined.
		8	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			Class VI.—Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary Producers.
			ORDER 24.—PERSONS DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN THE CULTIVATION OF LAND, IN BREEDING AND REARING ANIMALS, OR IN OBTAINING RAW PRODUCTS FROM NATURAL SOURCES.
			Sub-order 1.—Agricultural Pursuits.
24	1	1	Farmer, and relative assisting.
		2	Farm manager, overseer.
		3	Farm servant, agricultural labourer.
		4	Market gardener.
		5	Fruit-grower, orchardist.
		6	Hop, cotton, tea, coffee, grower.
		7	Tobacco-grower.
		8	Wine-grower, vigneron.
		9	Sugar-planter.
		10	Horticulturist, gardener.
		11	Agricultural Department officer.
		12	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Pastoral Pursuits.
	2	1	Grazier, pastoralist, stock-breeder, and relative assisting.
		2	Station manager, overseer, clerk.
		3	Stock-rider, drover, shearer, shepherd, pastoral labourer.
		4	Dairy farmer, and relative assisting.
		5	Dairy assistant, milker.
		6	Poultry farmer.
		7	Stock and Brands Department officer.
		8	Others.
			Sub-order 3.—Fisheries, the capture, preservation, or destruction of Wild Animals, or the acquisition of Products yielded by Wild Animals.
	3	1	Fisheries Department inspector, officer.
		2	Fisherman.
		3	Oyster-bed lessee, worker, shell-fish catcher.
		4	Engaged in whale, seal fishery.
		5	Kangaroo hunter, rabbiter, bee-keeper.
		6	Others.
			Sub-order 4.—Forestry, or the acquisition of Raw Products yielded by Natural Vegetation.
	4	1	Forest Department ranger, officer.
		2	Axeman, woodman, timber-getter, splitter.
		3	Bark stripper.
		4	Collector of pith and fibre-yielding plants.
		5	Others.
			Sub-order 5.—Engaged in the Conservation of Water in all its forms, and in Water Supply from Natural Sources.
	5	1	Conservation of Water Department officer.
		2	do do do caretaker, worker
		3	Water supply (private), officer, worker, wellsinker.
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 6.—Mines, Quarries, or the acquisition of Natural Mineral Products.
	6	1	Mines Department officer.
		2	Mine, gold (quartz), proprietor, manager, worker.
		3	„ „ (alluvial), „ „ „
		4	„ „ (undefined), „ „ „
		5	„ tin (lode), miner, worker.
		6	„ „ (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker.
		7	„ silver, proprietor, manager, worker.
		8	„ coal, „ „ „
		9	„ iron, worker.
		10	„ copper, manager, officer, miner, worker.
		11	„ shale, „ „ „ „
		12	„ precious stones, manager, worker.
		13	„ others and undefined, manager, worker.
		14	Quarry proprietor, manager, clerk.
		15	Quarryman, worker.
		16	Others.

Classification. Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Occupations.
			Class VII—Indefinite.
			ORDER 25.—PERSONS WHOSE OCCUPATIONS ARE UNDEFINED OR UNKNOWN, EMBRACING THOSE WHO DERIVE INCOMES FROM SOURCES WHICH CANNOT BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO ANY OTHER CLASS.
			Sub-order 1.—Persons of independent means, having no specific occupation, or undefined.
25	1	1	Pensioner.
		2	Annuitant.
		3	Independent means, lady, gentleman (so returned).
		4	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Others undefined, both as regards means and particular occupation.
	2	1	Manager, apprentice, foreman, &c. (so returned).
		2	Others.
			Class VIII.—Dependents.
			ORDER 26.—PERSONS DEPENDENT UPON NATURAL GUARDIANS.
			Sub-order 1.—Domestic duties for which remuneration is not paid.
26	1	1	Wife, mother, widow.
		2	Son, daughter, relative.
		3	Visitor.
		4	Boarder, lodger.
			Sub-order 2.—Dependent Scholars and Students.
	2	1	Son, daughter, relative, and others supported at University.††
		2	Son, daughter, relative, and others at school.
		3	Son, daughter, relative, and others taught at home.
			Sub-order 3.—Dependent Relatives and others not stated to be performing domestic duties.
	3	1	Father, mother (dependent upon children).
		2	Son, daughter, relative.
		3	Visitor.
		4	Others.
			ORDER 27.—PERSONS DEPENDENT UPON THE STATE, OR UPON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SUPPORT.
			Sub-order 1.—Supported by Voluntary and State Contributions.
27	1	1	Inmate of hospital.
		2	„ benevolent institution.
		3	„ lunatic asylum.
		4	„ orphan asylum.
		5	State child.
		6	Inmate of night refuge.
		7	„ refuge.
		8	Pauper, beggar.
		9	Others.
			Sub-order 2.—Criminal Class (under legal detention).
	2	1	Inmate of gaol, penal establishment.
		2	„ lock-up, watch-house.
		3	„ reformatory, industrial school.
		4	Others.

†† Excluding those following speci professional pursuits grouped under Class I.

NOTE 1.—In all cases under Classes II, III, V, VI, VII, those engaged as Agents or Assistants are included within the sub-group to which they are related.

NOTE 2.—All persons who are both producers and dealers or sellers are classed as producers only, under Class VI. All persons who are both manufacturers and dealers are grouped as Industrial, under Class V.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[1s.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CENSUS OF AUSTRALASIA, 1901.

(HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.)

(To form part of the Report of the Conference of Statisticians respecting the collection and compilation of the Census of Australasia, 1901, which was laid upon the Table of this House on the 21st June, 1900.)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THIS Schedule is to be filled up in accordance with the headings to the columns on the other side, BY THE OCCUPIER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE DWELLING, with particulars respecting all the persons who slept or abode therein on the night of SUNDAY, the 28TH APRIL, 1901, together with those travelling or out at work during that night (and not included elsewhere), and who return home on MONDAY, 29TH APRIL. If the house is occupied by different families in separate stories or apartments, each such story or apartment must be treated as a separate DWELLING, and the OCCUPIER OR PERSON IN CHARGE of each must make a Return upon a separate Schedule. In the case of large Pastoral and other similar Establishments the Proprietor or Superintendent may fill in the Returns of his complete establishment, *but a separate Schedule must in such case be filled for each of the Out-station Dwelling-houses or Huts in which a distinct family or person resides*, in addition to that for the Home Station; and if any Out-station is in a different Collector's district from that of the Home Station, the Schedule for it is to be delivered to the Collectors of the sub-district in which such dwelling is situated.

This paper will be called for by the Collector on Monday, the 29th day of April, or as soon after as practicable. By that date the answers should be written in the proper columns and the document duly signed by the Occupier or Person in Charge. It is the Collector's duty to verify the facts; and, if the form from any cause should not have been filled up, or should have been insufficiently or erroneously filled up, to record the necessary particulars or make the necessary corrections, from inquiries which he is authorised to make for that purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMN HEADED "PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION."

ARMY AND NAVY.—If on actual service, state so. If retired, state present occupation.

PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT to state occupation, position, department; and if engaged in any other occupation, to specify its nature.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ALDERMEN, TOWN COUNCILLORS, &c., and other important public officers, to state their ordinary profession or occupation.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION to state Denomination. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "*Clerk.*" Local or occasional preachers to return their ordinary occupations.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION to state whether in actual practice; if not practising, to state present occupation. Persons employed in Solicitors' Offices to distinguish whether they are articled or other Clerks.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, and return themselves as *practising or not practising;* if not practising, to state present occupation.

TEACHERS, AUTHORS, PUBLIC WRITERS, AND ARTISTS to state the particular branch of science, literature, or art in which they are engaged.

ENGINEERS to state whether civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, marine, &c., also the nature of work on which engaged. Surveyors to state whether land, mining, marine, &c.

ENGINE-DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN, &c., to state the nature of the business in connection with which they are occupied, thus—"*Engine-driver at Sawmill,*" "*Stoker at Foundry,*" "*Fireman on Railway,*" &c. "*Engine-drivers*" are not to be entered as "*Engineers.*"

MINERS to specify the nature of the mineral on which they work, and in respect of metallic ores to add whether *lode* or *alluvial.* A Miner working for another should return himself as "*Miner,*" not as labourer.

ARTISANS AND MECHANICS should always mention the particular branch of their trade, thus—"*Ship Carpenter,*" "*House Carpenter,*" "*Shingler,*" "*Coachsmith,*" "*Locksmith,*" "*Horse-shoer.*"

CARTERS, CARRIERS, LABOURERS, SERVANTS, &c., to be described in connection with their usual employment, "*Carter to Grocer,*" "*Bullock Driver on Station,*" "*Labourer making Roads,*" "*Omnibus Driver,*" "*Cabman,*" "*Railway Porter,*" "*Telegraph Messenger,*" "*Domestic Servant.*"

PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE OR COMMERCE, as Merchants, Manufacturers, Storekeepers, Retailers, Brokers, Agents, Auctioneers, &c., to state the particular business in which they are engaged, or the principal commodity in which they deal, thus—"*Grain Merchant,*" "*Hat Manufacturer,*" &c.

CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, SALESWOMEN, SHOPMEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, &c., to be described according to the business with which they are connected—"*Bank Clerk,*" "*Railway Clerk,*" "*Salesman in Soft Goods Warehouse,*" "*Shopman to Grocer,*" "*Traveller to Wine Merchant,*" &c.

The term "Farmer" or "Market Gardener" to be applied to all persons actually in occupation of land and tilling, whether proprietors or tenants; the term "Landowner" is too vague. "Market Gardeners" must not omit the word "*Market.*" The term "Farmer" is understood to mean "Agricultural Farmer;" if "Dairy" or "Poultry" Farmer, &c., it should be so stated.

PERSONS NOT FOLLOWING ANY PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves "*Proprietor of Land,*" "*Proprietor of Houses,*" "*Capitalist,*" "*Annuitant,*" as the case may be. The word "*Householder*" should not be used in place of "*Proprietor of Houses,*" nor the word "*Gentleman*" or "*Lady*" in place of "*No Occupation.*"

WIVES, SONS, DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS, OR OTHER RELATIVES habitually helping on farms and stations, or engaged in hotels, shops, or any other industrial pursuits, should be returned as "*Wife assisting,*" "*Son assisting,*" "*Daughter assisting,*" &c., as the case may be.

WOMEN.—The occupations of women who are employed in any but domestic duties should be distinctly recorded; but they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their Husbands or Fathers, &c., unless they habitually assist them. When only in the capacity of Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, &c., write "*Domestic Duties.*"

CHILDREN being educated to be designated "*Scholar,*" if not engaged as well in any industrial pursuit; but, if following any such pursuit during portion of their time, as, for instance, delivering or selling newspapers, minding cows, &c., before or after school hours, to be set down as of that pursuit, the entry in the special column under the head "*Education,*" sufficiently showing that they are also receiving instruction.

PERSONS IN HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, &C.—The position of Officers in the Institution, as "*Warder,*" "*Nurse,*" &c., is to be given; and in the case of Inmates, "*Prisoner,*" "*Patient,*" their calling (if any) before they entered the Institution is to be inserted in the "Occupation" column.

N.B.—Great care must be taken in writing the name of an Occupation which is *common to many kinds of business, to add the name of the Employer's trade or business.* The following names are of this type, and require the additional information suggested within brackets, thus:—

Assistant (to Draper);	Clerk (to Brewer);
Accountant (to Ironmonger);	Carter (to Miller);
Apprentice (to Baker);	Engine-driver (on Railway);
Agent (for Shipping Company);	Labourer (on Wharf, on Roads, &c.);
Cashier (in Bank);	and such like.

*** **Every answer should be written in full.** **The use of dots (,,) or ditto (do.) leads to numerous mistakes, and is not to be accepted by the Collectors.**

EXAMPLE OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

[MODEL SCHEDULE TO BE INSERTED HERE.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900

No. of Schedule .....

CENSUS OF , 1901.—HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

Census District .....

Sub-District .....

Town, Village, or Locality .....

Street, and Name or Number of Dwelling .....

CAUTION as to Penalties, &c., should be inserted here.

BEFORE WRITING ON THIS PAPER, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD, OR FAMILY, VISITORS, SERVANTS, AND OTHERS, WHO SLEPT OR ABODE IN THIS DWELLING ON THE NIGHT OF SUNDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL, 1901.

	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age last Birthday.	Condition as to Marriage.	Relation to Head of Household.	Profession or Occupation.		Sickness and Infirmity.	Country where Born.	Length of Residence.	Religious Denomination.	Education.		Description of Dwelling.
	No person absent on the night of Sunday, 28th April, 1901, is to be entered here; except such as may be travelling or out at work during that night (and not elsewhere returned) and who returns home on Monday, April 29th. The name of the Head of the Household present to be inserted on the first line; Wife, Children, other Relatives, Visitors, Lodgers, and Servants following in their respective order.	Write **M** against Males, and **F** against Females.	Enter the age of Persons One year and over in *years only*. If the age be less than One year insert a cross (×).	Write— **M** for Married; **W** for Widow or Widower; **D** for Divorced; **N.M.** against all *never married* persons, except young children. [*Chinese are to be set down as never married, unless they have or have had wives in Australasia.*]	State whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Lodger, or Servant, and in the case of Public or Charitable Institutions, whether Officer, Prisoner, Patient, Inmate, Nurse, &c.	Nature or Name. [*Before filling in this Column you are requested to read the instructions regarding Occupations on the other side.*] The occupation which each person is following and deriving support from at the time of the Census should in all cases be stated; if unemployed at that time the usual occupation should be entered. A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in order of their pecuniary importance to himself.	Grade, &c. Write— **E** if employer of labour **O** if in business on one's own account but not employing others for salary or wages **A** if relative assisting head of household in his business, but not receiving salary or wages **W** if earning salary or wages and add,— **N** (*except in cases of leave of absence*) if not at work for more than a week prior to Census	If laid up or unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, write "Sick" or "Accident" (assigning cause); or if "Deaf and Dumb" or "Blind," state so.	Enter the Country or Colony (not Town, or any other subdivision); if in Australasia, give the name of the Colony or State. If born in Foreign parts, or at sea, and a British subject, add **P** if by Parentage, and add **N** if by Naturalisation. In the case of persons of the Chinese race, no matter where born, add "Chinese" or **C** after the birthplace; for half caste Chinese add **H.C.** Where Australian aborignals are included in the Schedule they are to be entered as such immediately after the birthplace, with **H.C.** added for half-castes.	If not born in the Colony, state length of residence therein *in years*. If less than one year insert a cross (×).	Do not use general terms that represent more than one Religious Body, such as "*Protestant*" instead of "*Church of England*," &c., "*Catholic*" instead of "*Roman Catholic*," "*Methodist*" instead of "*Wesleyan, Primitive*, or other *Methodists*," &c. If a Freethinker, or of no Denomination or Religion, state so. Write against the names of children, however young, the Religion in which it is intended they are to be brought up. [If any person objects to state the Religious Denomination to which he adheres, the word "*Object*" to be entered.]	Degree. Write— **C.R.** for Cannot Read; **R.** for Read Only; **R.W.** for Read and Write. Add **F** if only able to Read, or Read and Write in a Foreign Language. If a University Graduate, state Degree and University.	At present receiving Instruction. Write **C** if at College, Grammar, or High School; **S** if at State School; **P** if at Private School; **D** if at Denominational School; **H** if receiving instruction at Home.	State whether the outer walls are built of Stone, Brick, Wood, Concrete, Iron, Canvas, or what other materials; also state number of rooms, including Kitchen, and exclusive of Shop, Office, Store, Bathroom, Pantry.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
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12														
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17														
18														
19														
20														

Principal Materials of which outer walls are built .....

Number of Rooms. (See Instructions at top of Column.) .....

I certify that the above Return is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Witness my hand .....

Signature of Occupier or Person in charge, or of a Collector.

61397—B

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT

(60 VICTORIA No. 37)

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT

(No. 3 1899)

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

DURING THE

YEAR 1899.

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee,* 26 *June,* 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

* 34—*a* [1*s.* 6*d.*]

[860 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £38 15s. 4d.]

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

The Clerk-in-charge of the Department of Labour and Industry to The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry.

Sir, Department of Labour and Industry, 31st January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Department of Labour and Industry for the year 1899, inclusive of the third Annual Report, furnished in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the Factories and Shops Act, 1896, for submission to Parliament.

I have, &c.,
T. B. CLEGG,
Clerk in Charge.

The Hon. J. Perry, Minister.

Administration.

The enlarged duties of the office by the passage of recent legislation have made it advisable to extend the scope of this Report, to include references to matters other than those coming within the limits of the Factories and Shops Act.

The Labour and Industry Branch now includes the administration of the following Acts of Parliament:—

The Agreements Validating Act.
The Trades Hall and Literary Institute Act of 1893.
The Apprentices Act of 1894.
The Factories and Shops Act of 1896.
The Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1899.
The Early Closing Act, 1899.

The Minister also controls the Labour Bureau, the Pitt Town Casual Labour Farm, and the Bogan Scrub Works, references to which are included in the Annual Report in connection with the Bureau with whose operations these works are associated.

Number of Factories on Register.

Year.	Number registered.	Hands employed.
1897	1,673	29,595
1898	1,812	31,617
1899	1,909	34,235

These figures show, so far as the registrations under our Act are concerned, an increase of 4,640 men, women, and children employed in factories since the close of the year 1897. This increase has been relatively larger in the number of women employed than of men, thus apparently pointing to conditions in factory labour which tend to attract women to this class of employment. The figures also show that for every five to six adult employees in factories one lad or girl under the age of 18 years is employed. This proportion is naturally affected by the general prosperity of the community. In less prosperous days the young life of the household is earlier impressed into bread-winning service, whereas under better conditions children are, as a rule, left longer at school. It may, therefore be regarded as a sign of increased prosperity that the proportion of boys and girls under 16 years of age to adult males and females employed in factories shows a decrease in 1899 as compared with the year 1897.

The number of factories employing each from 100 persons upwards shows an increase of five during the past year.

Of the 1,909 factories registered on our books—

3	employ over	500	persons each.	
1	employs between	400	and 500	persons.
3	employ „	300	„ 400	„
11	„ „	200	„ 300	„
8	„ „	150	„ 200	„
22	„ „	100	„ 150	„
26	„ „	80	„ 100	„
38	„ „	60	„ 80	„
65	„ „	40	„ 60	„
59	„ „	30	„ 40	„
157	„ „	20	„ 30	„
376	„ „	10	„ 20	„
756	„ „	4	„ 10	„
384	„ under	4	persons.	

During the year 3,041 factory cards were served by the Inspectors on occupiers, the distribution being as follows:—

Inspector Burkitt	778	(Newcastle).
Inspector Miss Duncan	773	(Metropolis and Newcastle).
Inspector Armitage	752	(Metropolis).
Inspector Taylor	738	„
	3,041	

This does not, however, represent the total number of visits paid, as in some cases repeated inspections were required to secure the carrying out of the instructions conveyed by the cards; also, owing to the unsatisfactory registration sections of the Act, many fruitless visits were paid to factory premises which, when visited, were found to be vacant.

Extension

Extension of the Factories and Shops Act to Newcastle.

On the 6th February the Act was, by proclamation, extended to Newcastle East and West, Wickham, Waratah, Kahibah, Wallsend, West and East Maitland. An office was established in the London Bank Chambers, Scott-street, Newcastle, and Mr. W. M. H. Burkitt, appointed an Inspector under the Act.

The district covers an area of about 500 square miles. It is, therefore, in extent about equal to the Metropolitan District.

In January and February advertisements were inserted in the local Press calling upon occupiers of factories to give notice of registration within twenty-eight days of the date of proclamation, and at the close of the year certificates had been issued to 355 factories; of this number, 17 have since been cancelled on account of removals, &c., leaving 338 as the number of registered factories in occupation on the 31st December.

Many of these did not give the required notice within the time allowed, the majority pleading ignorance of the provisions of the Act. One firm owning a large engineering establishment declined to register on the ground that, as they manufactured nothing for sale, their workshops did not constitute a factory within the meaning of the Act, ignoring the fact that in section 2 a factory is defined as a place "in which four or more persons are engaged directly or indirectly in working at any handicraft, &c."

Legal proceedings were taken to enforce compliance with the law, but before reaching the point at issue the solicitor representing the firm drew attention to section 5, which directs all occupiers of factories to give notice to register within twenty-eight days of the commencement of the Act, which is defined in section 1 as the 1st day of January, 1897. He argued that as this district was not affected by the Act at that time it was impossible to apply that particular section to any other than the Metropolitan District. The result was that the case was dismissed, the magistrate holding that no offence was disclosed in the information. Subsequently pressure under other sections was brought to bear upon this firm, and the required notice was then given.

The defect disclosed by the police court proceedings was the consequent result of an amendment by which the annual registration contemplated when the Bill was introduced was done away with and registration once and for all substituted. It has been a frequent source of trouble in administration, and will need to be corrected in any future amendment of the Act.

The number of women employed in factories in this district did not necessitate the appointment of an additional female inspector, and arrangements were made by which Miss Duncan paid periodical visits of inspection.

In accordance with instructions the Inspectors took immediate steps to improve the sanitary conditions of the factories under their charge, and attention may be directed to Mr. Burkitt's remarks on the deplorable state of neglect into which these matters so essential to the health of the community have been allowed to fall in some of the outlying municipalities. It is not within the power of this Department to remedy the conditions pointed out beyond the four walls of a factory, but it considers it to be its duty to direct attention to the fact of their existence.

Of the 338 factories registered in Newcastle—

1	employed over	500 persons
1	„ between	300 and 400 persons
1	„ „	80 „ 100 „
5	employed „	40 „ 60 „
5	„ „	30 „ 40 „
15	„ „	20 „ 30 „
40	„ „	10 „ 20 „
143	„ „	4 „ 10 „
117	„ under	4 persons.

Hours of Labour for Lads and Women.

Each year of administration of the Factories and Shops Act shows more emphatically the necessity for amendment being made in the present ineffectual provisions with regard to the hours of labour for women.

As the Act now stands the limitation is so vague and the opportunities for evasion, as well as the temptation to evade, so great that time after time the Department is put in the unfair position of being morally certain that the Act is being evaded, and yet, by the tacit collusion of the employer and employed, unable to secure a case that will stand the test of police court proceedings. As I have stated before, and now reiterate, it is unjust to place any woman in such a position that she must make an election between telling the whole truth frankly and being dismissed from the factory—thus becoming more or less marked in the eyes of other employers—or evading the truth in order to retain her means of livelihood. Yet that is what in plain language it means. Time after time letters are written to the Department signed by the familiar "Lover of Justice" or "One of the Victims" about women being worked for excessive hours in certain factories. Inspectors are sent at all hours of the day and night to detect these reported abuses. In some cases they are successful and prosecute, with the result that the unfortunate person whose interests the Act is supposed to guard is put in the witness-box to swear away her means of livelihood. The employer probably escapes with such a penalty as magistrates appear to regard as adequate punishment for this class of offence, and thus the matter ends.

To anyone who has at heart the real interests of those who are intended to be benefited by factory and shop legislation, nothing can be more discouraging than the present state of the law. What is needed is to bring it into conformity with the English and New Zealand practice. The principle in both these cases is similar to that incorporated in our Early Closing Act with regard to a fixed closing hour. The weakest and least operative part in the last-named Act is the limitation of hours with regard to schedule shops, and it is this element of weakness that permeates the whole of that portion of the Factory Act which deals with the hours of labour of lads and women.

In England, instead of saying vaguely to the factory owner "You may not work any woman in your employment more than forty-eight hours a week," the Act in effect says definitely and decisively "No woman shall work in your factory after a fixed hour in the evening or before a fixed hour in the morning, and if any woman is found there after or before those hours you shall be punished."

In New South Wales it is possible for a woman to be worked continuously for forty-eight hours with breaks only for meals. Our Factory Act contains nothing to prevent it.

It

It may be instructive to set the New Zealand and New South Wales provisions side by side:—

New Zealand.—No person shall employ in any factory or workroom any women or girl for more than forty-eight hours in any one week *nor between the hours of* 6 *o'clock in the afternoon and a quarter to* 8 *in the morning.*

New South Wales.—No female shall be employed in a factory for more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

From the administrative point of view the superiority of the former over the latter as a piece of machinery is incomparable.

In New Zealand the Inspector enters the factory before the commencing or after the closing hour, and, finding women at work there, his case is practically complete. In New South Wales an Inspector enters a factory and each woman has to be cross-examined as to her hours of work. She naturally parries his questions, for if she admits that she has under pressure worked beyond the limit allowed, her next appearance may be in the witness-box with probably her position forfeited. The temptation to deceive the Inspector and evade the truth is very great to many a poor creature who has, perhaps, children dependent on her. "If she sticks by the firm perhaps the firm will stick by her"; it means so much. The present system is a piece of refined cruelty, and just as ineffective as it is cruel.

I might direct attention to the remarks of the lady Inspector on this subject in the report appended.

Overtime.

The following extensions of overtime were granted by the Minister during the year:—

Class of Factory.	No. of extension granted.	No. of exemptions under Section 40.	No. of cases declined.
Biscuit	1	.....	.....
Printing	1	.....	.....
Bakers and Pastrycooks	1	.....	1
Tobacco	1	.....	.....
Engineering	.....	1	.....
Jam	3	.....	.....
Dressmaking, Clothing, &c.	5	.....	.....
Totals	12	1	1

Wages and Employment.

The standard rates of wage show generally no marked variation on last year's rates. In two directions, however, the average indicates an upward tendency. One is the class of trades associated with the treatment of raw material and the product of pastoral pursuits. Wool sorters, pullers, washers, packers, &c., have been earning better rates, the result probably of the high prices secured for wool at the close of the year. The number of hands employed in these classes of factories shows a material increase, whilst the number of factories themselves remains almost stationary. The other direction in which the tendency to higher rates of wages is seen is the building trade; bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, plumbers, and stonemasons seem to be now having a more prosperous time than for years past. The number of persons registered as being employed in the various trades in connection with building:—

In 1899, was	2,311; and
In 1898	1,678
Showing an increase of	633

On the other hand, there are some trades which show a falling off in numbers. If this may be taken as an index of the decline in trades, then ship-building appears to be suffering severely in this Colony:—

Number of employees registered in 1897 ...	1,498
" " 1898 ...	1,201
" " 1899 ...	1,141

DANGEROUS TRADES.

During the year the attention of the Department was directed to the conditions of employment in connection with the frozen meat trade. It was pointed out that the occupation was one attended by unusual risks to health. The men employed are continuously passing from the dry freezing-chamber, where they are subject to the penetrating blast of the fan, into the outside warm and humid air, and *vice versa*. The work is not carried out by any specially skilled class of men, but by ordinary wharf labour. No provision whatever, so far as this Department is aware, is made by those in charge of the work to protect the men from the consequences of violent changes of temperature. It is said that if the men were properly clad in woollen clothing the risks of their employment would be greatly reduced. As a matter of fact, this dangerous calling is but indifferently remunerated, and it is stated that the men receive only about half the rate of wages paid to labourers in the old country occupied in similar work.

Inspector Armitage, to whom the duty of making this inquiry was entrusted, reported as a result of his investigation that every wharf labourer interviewed who had been employed at this class of work complained of the nature of the work and its conditions. This work consists of bringing the frozen carcases to the ship's side from the freezing-works and lowering them into the hold by slings. The men below then take the meat from the slings and stack them in the hold, continuing at this work from four to six hours at a stretch.

Whilst the work of packing is being carried on a blast of cold air is forced through the hold. "Whilst this blast is going on," the Inspector reports, "the air in a state of vapour is breathed by the men, and complaints are made as to the different injurious effects it has. In certain cases it has affected the hearing of the workmen; the commonest evil results, however, are pleurisy, pneumonia, and other lung diseases. Some men have been frost-bitten, owing to the length of time they were compelled to work. Young men whom I have met in the course of my inquiries have been stricken down with rheumatics, and

and made physical wrecks before reaching their prime. I may state that on interviewing the chief engineer on one of the mail boats I was informed that the men were never allowed to work whilst the blast is going on; but while this is practicable in the better class of steamers, owing to their excess of horse-power—for by this they can make up lost ground—in the ordinary frozen-meat carriers this cannot be done, as they have only sufficient horse-power to keep their cargoes at freezing point. The men are given bags to protect the cargo, but are compelled to work in their ordinary clothes, being, as a rule, too poor to provide themselves with suitable and necessary woollen underclothing. These causes of complaint arise more frequently when the stevedores or middle men carry out the work. When the shipping owners directly employ the men the conditions of work are much better, and the complaints consequently fewer."

The average pay is stated to be 1s. per hour and 1s. 6d. per hour for overtime. Overtime starts after 4·30 p.m. in the summer and 5 p.m. in the winter. The rate paid is about 25 per cent. more than the men are paid for working in some of the large cold storage depôts. There is no restriction to the hours worked by the men, and once a ship is started they work on till she is finished if meat be available.

The following suggestions are made with a view to remedying the principal causes of complaint:—

(1.) The shortening of the hours of labour in freezing-chambers.
(2.) Where practicable, that the blast be shut off while the men are at work.
(3.) Suitable clothing to be provided, or at the least some notice to be given before requiring men to work in the freezing-chamber, in order that they may put on warmer clothing.

The following extracts are taken from statutory declarations made by some of the men examined in the course of the inquiry:—

"I worked on the ——— in March, 1899; I started at 7 p.m. one day and worked on till 11·30 p.m. next day, being twenty-eight and a half hours, with one hour break for meals; during this shift I received a chill in the stomach; I have had over ten years' experience in the meat trade, and now refuse to work in a freezing-ship, and am liable to be boycotted for refusing to work in the freezing-chamber, twenty men having been boycotted from the ——— for refusing to work at the meat."

Another states: "I worked on the ——— loading frozen meat in April, 1899; I started work at 6 p.m. on Thursday, and worked till 8 a.m. on Friday; I started again on Friday at 6 p.m., and was taken bad at 11 p.m., and treated at the Sydney Hospital for pleurisy and pneumonia; I have worked on the ——— from 6 a.m. on Thursday till 11·30 p.m. on Saturday, being sixty-five and a half hours continuous work, excepting short breaks for refreshments."

Another declares: "Whilst loading meat on one of the ——— boats through the blast being on whilst at work I was frost-bitten in the eyes and deprived of my sight for eight weeks; I now refuse to go into a ship to load frozen meat." For this and any sickness that takes place while working in the freezing-room the men are not recompensed.

In connection with this matter, I communicated with the Department of Labour in New Zealand, and was informed that there was no provision made in the Factories Act, nor in any of the Public Health Acts in that colony whereby warm clothing had to be provided in the case of men handling meat cargoes in freezing ships and depôts, nor any provision as to the limitation of hours to be worked under these conditions. Freezing works were registered under the Factories Act, but unless they employed youths under 18 years of age the Inspectors had no control over the hours worked. A similar communication to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Melbourne, elicited the reply that there also no supervision was exercised over the conditions of work in this trade.

The Chief Medical Officer under the N.S.W. Board of Health is of opinion that this occupation is one attended by unusual risks to health, and that the persons engaged in it should be protected by warm woollen clothing, but the Board has no power to enforce such a condition.

The N.S.W. Factories and Shops Act also contains no power which would enable the Department of Labour and Industry to deal with such a trade.

Another dangerous trade in which young people are employed in certain departments is the manufacture of ærated waters, to which a reference will be found in the Inspector's report. In England special regulations are made for masks and mittens being worn, not only by the men engaged in bottling, but for lads and girls who "sight" the bottles. In every case our Inspectors make representations to the proprietors as to the advisableness of providing these articles and insisting on the employees using them, but the Department has no power to enforce these means of safeguarding from accident.

The establishment of chemical works in the Colony is also a matter which will call for increased powers being given to the Inspectors.

What is needed to enable the Department to deal with trades of an exceptionally dangerous nature is a provision inserted in our factory legislation similar to that contained in the English Act of 1891, providing that the Secretary of State, in whose Department the administration of the Act falls, may make special rules, and enforce special requirements in the case of dangerous and unhealthy trades.

Accidents.

Metropolitan District.—The number of accidents reported to the Department in the Metropolitan District during the year 1899 was 116, and of this number five proved fatal to the victims.

	Injury to Hands.	Injury to Arms.	Injury to Legs.	Injury to Feet.	Miscellaneous.	Fatal.	Total.
Light, fuel, heat	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Engineering	11	3	5	4	13	1	36
Metal works, &c.	8	1	1	.....	1	1	11
Printing	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	7
Saw-mills	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	13
Clothing	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Brickworks	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Boots and shoes, &c,	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Food, drink, &c.	12	2	.....	1	1	1	16
Laundries	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	9	3	.....	2	3	1	18
	65	13	7	10	21	5	116

Newcastle District.—The number of accidents reported to the Inspector at Newcastle during the year was seven. Happily none of them proved fatal.

Factory.	Cause of Accident.	Injury sustained.
Joinery works	Breaking of a worn-out belt	Fractured rib and cut.
Smelting works	Climbing on to lift while in motion	Broken thigh and injury to groin.
Biscuit factory	Hand caught under biscuit-cutting dies	Amputated finger.
Do do	Fall from top of press while endeavouring to remove basket from lift in motion.	Broken wrist.
Do do	Hand caught in belting	Abrasion of skin of hand.
Aerated water factory	Bursting of lemonade bottle while filling	Arm cut.
Do do do	Bursting of soda bottle while "sighting"	Injury to eye.

I would like to direct attention to the pertinent remarks in Miss Duncan's report with regard to the position of girls and women who are the victims of accidents in laundries and other factories.

Certificates of Fitness and Permits to Work.

Metropolitan District.—During the year, 807 medical certificates of fitness were issued in the Metropolitan District to young persons working at factories included in Schedule IX to the Regulations.

Glass and bottle factories	29	Biscuit factories	22
Engineering, metal works, foundries	92	Brewery	34
Laundries	6	Broom	11
Confectionery	50	Tanneries	5
Tobacco factories	38	Furniture	18
Jam factories	120	Box	7
Meat-preserving works	18	Coopers	7
Printing works	100	Miscellaneous	205
Potteries	25		
Soap works	10	Total	807

Newcastle District.—In the Newcastle District 160 medical certificates were issued, distributed as follows:—

Engineering, metal works, &c.	36	Soap works	1
Aerated water factories	13	Meat-preserving works	1
Saw-mills, joinery, &c.	10	Condiment factories	2
Biscuit factory	56	Ship-building	4
Printing works	14	All classes	13
Bone-mill	1		
Brickworks and potteries	6	Total	160
Chaff cutting	3		

During the year permits to children between 13 and 14 years of age, to work in factories, were granted in the Metropolitan District in 66 cases, of which 58 were those of males, and in the Newcastle District in 8 cases, making a total of 74.

Chinese and other Laundries.

In the last Report of the New Zealand Labour Department it is remarked, "Legislation is required at some near date to counteract, if possible, some unnecessary hardships to colonists employed in industrial work. One of these hardships is, that Chinese men are allowed to carry on laundry work without any restriction of time, whilst European women are prevented by the Factory Act from working beyond certain hours in laundries. This is an unfair handicap to an industrious and poorly-paid class of women."

The position in New South Wales is similar to that in the Colony whose Report is quoted, and during the year the Minister's attention was directed to it by a deputation. In consequence of statements made by some of the speakers at this deputation, special inquiry was made into the question of the growth of Chinese laundries in the metropolis. Less than six years ago there was only one Chinese laundry in Sydney. It was worked by one man, who carried on business for some years with very little opposition from his fellow-countrymen. At present, it is reported to me, there are twenty or more Chinese laundries, of which fully one-half have been started within the last two years. Many of those engaged in the trade have come from Melbourne and New York. The buildings in which the work is carried on are, as a rule, small, with very little yard-room and much in need of repair. The patrons of the Chinese are chiefly their own countrymen and labouring men who live in lodgings. The work is almost wholly in connection with men's clothing. Their trade seems to be done almost entirely over the counter, the parcels, as a rule, being so small and the work so uncertain that the steam laundries will not call for it. The hours of work are long and the wages poor. As the greater number of Chinese work on a sort of co-operative basis, it is difficult to clearly differentiate employer from employed, but clubbing them together there appear to be between forty and fifty Chinese and other aliens at present employed in this trade.

There are also numerous small laundries conducted by Europeans, employing fewer than four persons, and thus exempt from the operation of the Act.

"Most of the places," writes the Secretary of the Sydney Laundrymen's Association, "are small houses situated in small streets, lanes, and back slums, with filthy surroundings, and the sanitary appliances are often abominable. There is no space or accommodation to do laundry work in, and often a large family occupy the same house. Patrons might see their linen washed (or partly) in filthy utensils, dried in a small back yard steaming with all abominable smells, ironed or mangled in the living-rooms, and laid out (before packing up) on filthy beds or couches which, not unlikely, might have been occupied by diseased inmates. In Sydney, a family suffering from sore eyes has done mangling for the public for years."

The lady Inspector, under whose supervision the laundries are placed, reports to me: "There is a great deal of truth in the statements made as to the large amount of work done in small laundries which are not under supervision, and in which the sanitary conditions are bad. I am very much of opinion that all laundries, where even one person is employed, should be brought within the operation of the Factories and Shops Act, if only for the enforcement of cleanliness."

In

In Victoria the Chinese question is dealt with on special lines. There, if any Chinese factory owner either works himself or employs any person to work for him before 7 a.m. or after 5 p.m., or on Saturday after 2 p.m., or on Sunday at any time whatever, he is liable to the following heavy penalties :—

First offence.—A fine of not more than £10.

Second offence.—A fine of not less than £5 or more than £25.

Third offence.—Cancellation of his certificate, which practically means the closing up of his business.

At present, all our Department can do in administering the Factories Act, with regard to Chinese laundry proprietors, is to see that certain sanitary precautions are carried out. It has no power whatever to limit the hours of adult Chinese, or interfere with rates of payment to them by their employers, or the rates charged for work done.

Amendments in the Factories and Shops Act.

The Department has now had sufficient experience in the working of this Act to enable it to put its finger on the weak parts, and suggest amendments urgently needed to enable it to cope with the abuses that legislation of this class is intended to remedy.

In the first place the system of registration of factories should be brought into conformity with that in force in all other places where factory legislation is in operation. The tendency of the existing system where a factory is registered once for all is to stuff the roll with "dead" factories—that is to say, premises vacated and whose late occupiers have neglected to notify the fact to the Department. Time is consequently wasted in purging our books of vacated factories. In England and the sister colonies this difficulty is got over by a system of annual registration and a scale of registration fees.

Another defect in our Act is that no compulsion is placed on persons about to build factories to submit the plans to the Department for approval. Frequently this is done as a matter of foresight on the architect's part, but it is simply a voluntary act. In New Zealand and Victoria, before any such building is erected, a complete plan of it has to be submitted, with particulars and an estimate of the number of persons of each sex to be employed, and such place cannot be registered as a factory or workroom until it has been approved by an Inspector as suitable.

No provision is made in our Act for days to be observed as public holidays, consequently it has happened with some classes of employers that where a public holiday was observed during the week, the lads and women were called on to remain beyond the usual working hours on the other days of the week to make up the forty-eight hours. As the law stands there is no effectual way of dealing with employers of this class.

In England, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and every Bank holiday are required to be observed as public holidays in factories.

In New Zealand the occupiers of factories are required to allow every woman and every male person under the age of 18 years employed therein the following holidays :—

(1.) Christmas Day, New Years Day, Good Friday, and Easter Monday, and the anniversary of the Sovereign's Birthday.

(2.) Every Saturday afternoon or such other day as may be appointed from 1 p.m.

As pointed out elsewhere, it is also very desirable if the law is to be thoroughly enforced to have a fixed hour in the afternoon beyond which lads and women shall not be permitted to work except on overtime.

In our Colony it is usual for the Saturday half-holiday to be given, but it is not compulsory on the occupier of the factory, and in many cases brought under the notice of the Department it is not given.

The provisions in the Act relating to sanitation are defective and urgently require amendment, so as to make compulsory many desirable requirements with regard to health which find a place in the factory legislation of other countries but are absent from ours. Some of these, it is true, have by the representation of the Inspectors been secured, but as a matter of grace only.

Pending the passing of a comprehensive Land Boilers Bill, some provisions should be made to limit the employment, in connection with boilers and engines in factories, to qualified persons; and also to secure some thorough inspection of the boilers themselves. During last year in one case the extreme step was taken of prohibiting the use of a boiler till a further examination could he held. This was done under the power conferred on the Minister by Section 30 of the Act, but, as a condition precedent to his exercise of it, he must be satisfied that the machinery is in such condition that it cannot be used without danger to life or limb. As a matter of fact, however, defects that may be most serious are not always patent to the eye and cannot be detected without close and systematic inspection.

It would also I think be expedient to give the Department power to limit the employment of lads and women in connection with machinery of certain classes. The number of cases in which fingers are nipped off where lads are employed at power-presses and the difficulty of effectually guarding these machines without seriously impairing their usefulness suggests the alternative of prohibiting their use by lads under 16 years of age at least. Other machinery also such as circular saws should not be used by lads.

In England a child, young person, or woman is prohibited from being employed on Sunday in a factory or workshop. There is, I am sorry to say, no such restriction contained in our Act, and the Department is aware of cases in which young people are frequently employed on Sunday. This also is an amendment which might well be made.

Apprentices.

The Apprentices Act, 1894, consolidated and amended the law relating to apprentices. Its provisions, however, relate only to young persons legally bound by indenture, the number of whom does not advance in anything like relative proportion to the increase in the trades and manufactures of the Colony. On the other hand, the number of apprentices so called who are not legally indentured and whose chance of getting anything like a comprehensive knowledge of their trade is very remote, daily increases. At the same time it must not be overlooked that special opportunities for learning the *technique* of trades is now afforded by such institutions as the Technical College. These aids should, however, be regarded as supplementary to, and not in substitution for, a proper system of apprenticeship.

The attitude of the master craftsman towards apprentices has of recent years become somewhat exclusive. There has been a decided movement among the Unions in other colonies in the direction of limiting the number of apprentices to represent a fixed proportion to the number of master craftsmen employed. This movement has been strengthened by the consequential effects of certain legislation dealing with labour matters.

Under

Under the minimum wage clauses in the Victorian Factories Act, special boards were constituted to fix the minimum wage and rates to be paid in certain trades, and these boards were not only empowered to fix such wage but also to determine the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers to the hands employed.

In New Zealand the operation of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts has had a somewhat similar effect, the question of the number or proportion of apprentices to be employed being a question referred for settlement as frequently almost as that of the wage to be paid.

One feature in connection with apprenticeship, both by indenture and in the looser sense, which has frequently been brought under the notice of the Department, is its very low remuneration or even the absence of any remuneration.

By ingeniously contrived systems of apprentices and improvers, it is possible for an unprincipled employer to carry on a business absolutely dependent on the labour of young people and children at a nominal cost. This evil has been met in New Zealand by the "Employment of boys or girls without payment Prevention Act of 1899," passed last October. This Act provides that

> "Every boy or girl under the age of 18 years who is employed in any capacity to do any work in a factory or workroom shall be entitled to receive from the employer payment for the work at such rate as is agreed on, being in no case less than 4s. per week for girls and 5s. per week for boys, irrespective of overtime. . . . If the employer makes default for 14 days in the full and punctual payment of any money payable by him as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5s. for every day thereafter during which such default continues." It is further enacted that "No premium shall be paid by any such boy or girl to, or be accepted by, any factory-occupier for employment in any factory or workroom, whether such premium is paid by the boy or girl employed or by some other person; and if any factory-occupier is guilty of any breach of the provisions of this section he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10."

Another evil that will require to be met in connection with the employment of apprentices and juvenile labour generally is that of continuity of labour. From time to time hard and cruel cases of employers taking advantage of the helplessness of this class of labour are brought under the notice of the Department. The Apprentices Act, 1894, gives a scheduled form of Indenture to which the parties entering into the agreement must adhere as closely as possible. This form contains the words "the master . . . shall also make payment to the said apprentice at the following rate of wages per . . during which he shall diligently and faithfully labour in said trade, art, business or occupation."

During the year a case was brought under my notice in which the master paid a weekly wage, and it was his custom when business was a little slack to inform the apprentice that her services would not be required for the following week or two or more weeks, and as the Indenture expressed the payment to be "per week during which she shall diligently and faithfully labour," he claims that in doing this he was within his rights. So long, he contended, as he duly taught and instructed her in the trade and did his utmost to make her skilled and expert therein he had done all he was required to, and was not bound to find her in employment and pay her when her services were not required.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the Act contemplated something like continuity of employment during the whole period of apprenticeship, and this example shows how a certain class of employer will take advantage of the least loophole to escape from a duty imposed upon him where it is to his pecuniary advantage to do so.

Minimum Wage.

During the year I made some inquiry with regard to the working of the minimum-wage principle in the neighbouring colony of Victoria.

This principle may be considered in regard to—

(*a*) Government contracts.
(*b*) Private employment.

Government Contracts.—With regard to public works the principle is already recognised in this Colony; but it has not yet, as in Victoria, been applied to Government contracts generally.

Some two years ago this Department, in reporting on sweating in the clothing trade with regard to Government contracts, urged—

(1.) That in the case of every tender for making Government clothing the wages and piece rates to be paid to the hands employed on the various articles enumerated therein should be set out in a schedule or log to be attached thereto.
(2.) That where the work to be done was in its nature indefinite, and a description not capable of being included in a schedule or log, a minimum remuneration per week should be stated—such minimum remuneration to be given whether the work done were to be paid for by the piece or by weekly wage.
(3.) That the Board to whom such tenders were referred should take this schedule or log into consideration when determining the acceptance of any tender.
(4.) That other things being equal, the acceptance of any tender should be determined by the factors of price and the wage paid.
(5.) That in the case of every accepted tender the contractor with two approved sureties should be required to enter into a bond—
  (*a*) To pay the schedule or log rates to all hands employed by him on the contract work.
  (*b*) To make all and every portion of the articles enumerated in the contract on the premises of the contractor. Provided that it should be in the power of the Minister, for whose department the contract was taken, to grant permission on such terms as he might think fit to the Contractor, to give out work from his factory to be done by specified individual outworkers whose names and addresses should be supplied, who should be paid at schedule or log rates, and who should not sublet any portion of the work.

The effect of the above suggestions was to make the question of the wage paid by the contractor an element in the bargaining between the ultimate parties to the contract.

I find that in Victoria, in addition to the schedule of minimum rates of wages to be paid in connection with the various trades engaged on public works, the Government has extended the principle to all Government contracts, not in the way just suggested by taking the contractor's own rates into consideration when dealing with tenders, but by arbitrarily fixing a wage and making the undertaking to pay at such fixed rates a condition precedent to the acceptance of any contract. In like manner the hours of labour are fixed. For example the special conditions attached to the contract for, say, the supply of "candles" run thus: "No subletting will be allowed, all work must be carried out by the contractor; the hours of employment of any person engaged in the preparation or manufacture of the candles tendered for shall not exceed 48 hours per week, and every such person shall be paid at a minimum wage of not less than £2 5s. per week." Similarly with contracts for meat and milk; in the latter case the hours being fixed at 66 per week, and the minimum wage at £1 15s. per week, or £1 per week with board and lodging. In bread contracts the hours are fixed at 48 per week, and the wages are based on the "determination of the special board appointed under the Factories and Shops Acts to determine the lowest price or rate of payment for bread making or baking." In connection with the clothing contracts "No subletting will be allowed. All work must be carried out in the factory of the contractor, and the hours of employment of any person engaged in the manufacture of the articles tendered for shall not exceed 48 per week at a minimum wage for a man of £2 5s., and for a woman of a £1 per week respectively."

In each instance infringement of these conditions renders the contractor liable to a penalty of £50.

The principle applied in the cases quoted appears to be extended in all directions to which such extension is possible.

The system is, of course, open to the charge that the inclusion of these terms necessarily means that the State itself ultimately pays any difference there may be between the rates of wages fixed by it and the rates that would be paid under a system of unrestricted competition. In answer to that, it may be contended that the State is under a moral obligation to see that those who do its work receive fair remuneration, and to set the just standard of a living wage.

It may be of interest to note that, since 1891, when the House of Commons passed what is known as the "fair wages resolutions," the principle of payment of the current wage in each trade for competent workmen has been recognised in English Government contracts, and in France last year three decrees on this subject were published; one principle enunciated with regard to Government contracts being that all such contracts should contain provisions binding the contractor to pay all his employees the rate of wages current in the district in which the work would be carried out.

These instances are useful as illustrations of the recognition of the principle that the wage to be given is a factor to be considered in the acceptance of tenders for Government work.

Private Employment.—In his last report, the Chief Inspector of Factories in Victoria estimated that the minimum-wage provisions contained in that colony's factory legislation had increased the wage earnings of 10,135 employees by £100,644 1s., assuming them to have worked full time. He further declares that "With a full knowledge of the significance of the statement, I say I believe the system has been successful" He goes on to explain that whilst he does not claim that the system is perfect, he contends that it has, to a large extent, prevented the worst evils of free competition.

The minimum wage is determined by means of representative boards, and of these, five were in full operation during the year covered by this report, viz.:—

1. The bread making and baking Board.
2. Articles of men's and boys' clothing Board.
3. Boots and shoes Board.
4. Shirts, cuffs, and collars Board (females only).
5. Furniture Board (European males).

The Chief Inspector frankly admits that, in the boot trade, with the minimum fixed by the Board, the result was that only the best and quickest men were employed. The old and slow workers had no chance at all. Some of these cases were met by the Department allowing the old and slow men to work at less than the minimum wage. The statement is made "It is notorious that some of the men who are quite able to earn the minimum wage, and are, no doubt, actually earning more than that sum for their employers, sign on for the minimum wage and take less." Broadly speaking, the success of the Victorian system appears, even from the official report, which naturally would not view it from the least sanguine point of view, to depend ultimately upon the workers themselves.

The Chief Inspector complains "The men are not true to themselves." How far men under the pressure of keen competition in their own ranks, having to secure the daily necessaries of life under the penalty of suffering in their own person and the persons of those dependent upon them, can be expected to play the high part they are called on to play if a minimum wage is to be upheld in its integrity is a question that may be left to our knowledge of human nature for its answer,

The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures claims that the experiment made in the Factories Act has been largely a failure on the Department's own showing, and declares that the effects of the extension of the present system will be—

1. The attraction to manufacturing centres of numbers of working country people, drawn thither, firstly, by the extension of manufacturing industries likely to follow the advent of federation; secondly, by the nominally increased rates of wages which it is to be assumed will be made statutory.
2. Consequent glut and disorganisation of the labour market, augmentation of the unemployed, and general distress amongst operatives.
3. The necessitous sacrifice of the slower worker to the quicker worker, even though the degree of difference be very slight; consequently, a diminution of hands employed, in proportion to work done.
4. An injurious bearing upon country interests, by creating an aristocracy of labour in towns, by drawing population thither, and by raising the cost of commodities to the country worker, without giving him a share in the increased purchasing power granted to the city worker.

An important Trade Association in Sydney last year wrote to members of a similar association in Melbourne, asking for their experience of the working of the minimum wage. One correspondent wrote, "I was, and am now, one of its staunchest advocates as a principle," and then goes on to point out that the

the failure (as he regards it) of the principle is due, not to the fact that it is unsound, but because it is evaded. "Unfortunately," he says, "there is no means of enforcing it; it rests entirely with the employee, and if he likes to work for less, how can you stop him? I believe it handicaps the good employer in the trade more than ever, because he knows it is the law, and he pays it. The other sort of employer knows it is the law, but he does not pay it. That is just the difference. So you see it is largely a matter of character after all."

Another correspondent wrote, "I understand you are troubled with undersellers, and you want our opinion on the working of the Minimum Wage Act. I may state that we are also troubled with undersellers, and have tried all sorts of ways to cope with the evil, including legislation and moral suasion, and we are in a worse fix than ever."

Against these statements must be set the apparent appreciation by those whom it immediately affects, of the working of the system, and the recently expressed desire to extend its principle. By these it is contended that broadly speaking the operation of the minimum-wage clauses has been beneficial.

Prevention and Settlement of Trade Disputes.

On the 1st May last year the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1899 came into force.

This Act, where a difference exists, or is apprehended, between an employer or any class of employers, and his or their employees, or between different classes of employees, enables the Minister, if he think fit, to exercise all or any of the following powers:—

(*a*) Direct inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the difference.

(*b*) Take such steps as to him may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon, or, in the event of their failing to agree, nominated by the Minister, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference.

(*c*) Failing such amicable settlement direct a public inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the difference on the application of either party. All such public inquiries shall be conducted by a Judge of the Supreme or District Courts, or the President of the Land Court.

(*d*) On the application of either the employers, the employees, or both, and after taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation.

(*e*) On the application of both parties to the difference appoint an arbitrator.

The first case brought under the provisions of the Act was the strike among the coal-miners at Lithgow. In this strike seven collieries were interested. Both employers and employees were welded into strong associations, the mine owners under the name of the Lithgow Coal Association, and the miners under that of the Lithgow Miners' Association. The principle at issue was the fixing of a higher minimum hewing rate for the whole of the collieries in the district. For some time previous there appeared to have been dissatisfaction in the district with regard to the rates of payment, and this feeling was brought to a head by the reductions made by the owners, consequent, they affirmed, upon the operation of the weighing clause in the Coal-mines Regulation Act. This Act provides that where the men are paid by the weight of the mineral gotten, all such mineral shall be weighed before being passed over the screens, or, in other words, that the miners shall, in the case provided for, be paid for all the coal got by them whether large or small.

On the 3rd of June, a ballot of the miners was taken, with the result that fourteen days' notice was given to the owners of the intention to go out unless the hewing rate was increased to 1s. 10d. per ton for clean forked coal, everything weighed. The demand was not acceded to, and the men went out. Attempts to arrange a conference with the owners failed, and, on the 5th July, the Minister, under the powers conferred on him, invited the parties to the difference to a conference. Both parties accepted this invitation, and the demands of the men having been formulated, the representatives of owners' and miners' associations met in the Board Room, Lands Department, on 24th July, the Minister (the Hon. J. A. Hogue) presiding. Unfortunately the meeting, though it served to clearly formulate the issues between the parties, and allowed an opportunity for the expression of the views on either side, did not result in a settlement of the dispute. It was not till after a battle of about four months' duration, and after the introduction of "free labour," that the miners returned to work.

On 25th July, the Minister, in accordance with a request made to him on behalf of the miners then on strike at the Pacific Co-operative Colliery, Teralba, invited the parties to meet each other with a view to coming to an amicable settlement of their difference, as contemplated by section 2 (6) of the Act. This invitation being declined by the company through its secretary, inquiry was made as to the probability of an amicable settlement, and a reply being received from the company to the effect that there was no likelihood of that end being attained, an application was then made by the mine employees for a public inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the difference between them and their employers.

To this application the Minister acceded and appointed Alex. Oliver, Esq., President of the Land Appeal Court, to conduct such Public Inquiry. The inquiry was accordingly initiated on August 24th, in the Land Appeal Court, Darlinghurst. Mr. J. W. Johnson, as Chairman of Directors, appeared to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Company, and Mr. J. Curley represented the interests of the miners. The grievance complained of was—That the price offered by the manager of the Company, namely, 1s. 9d. per ton for getting and filling round and small coal weighed all together, was too low.

The miners claimed that the price should be 2s. per ton.

After an exhaustive inquiry extending over six days, during which twenty-nine witnesses were examined, the proceedings closed, and on the 14th September the President reported to the Minister.

After fully reviewing the evidence the following conclusions were set forth in the Report:—

(1.) The claimants have failed to establish their claim for a hewing rate of 2s. per ton of large and small coal.

(2.) The claimants have failed to prove that the hewing rate in existence at the colliery immediately before the strike, or that the offer made by the Company shortly after the strike, was disproportionate to the selling price of their coal.

(3.) The claimants have not succeeded in their attempts to show that the percentage of small coal was so much less than 20 per cent. as to justify a hewing rate of 2s. as claimed, and the Parliamentary return of sales of this colliery's coal for the period which it covers is not to be taken as an accurate return of the entire output for that period.

(4.) The respondents under the circumstances referred to did not exhaust every reasonable possible *modus vivendi* before giving their ultimatum, and might with propriety have acceded to the request of the local directors for further consideration of the difficulty that had arisen in the working of the colliery.

(5.) The dispute is one that might be quickly settled.

The inquiry had not the immediate result of settling this difference, as was hoped might be the effect. The miners, whilst not receiving the report with approval, signified their willingness to return on the Company's terms of 1s. 9d. per ton for "shandy gaff," provided they were not called on to sign individual agreements, but that the whole body of strikers were received back. The Company, however, insisted on the right to employ whom it would, and declined to employ certain of the men who had taken a prominent part in the conflict. Demonstrations were made against men who accepted employment on the terms of the Company, but the pressure of circumstances on the families of the miners who held out at last compelled a surrender, and the miners returned on practically the terms offered to them before the strike was declared. Nine of the strikers were refused employment, and the remainder agreed to sign the Company's agreement.

In the early part of July the manager of the Bulli Colliery notified that after the 15th of that month only ten pairs of men would be required till further plant was available which would enable each skip of coal to be weighed in accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The miners regarded this action as in the nature of a lock-out. Early in August, at a meeting of the miners, they stated that they were prepared to go to work on certain terms, and that failing acceptance of this offer they were willing to submit the whole case to arbitration under the Act. The manager, after further correspondence, acquiesced in the proposal to submit the dispute to arbitration. The Minister, at the request of representatives of both parties, appointed Alex. Kethel, Esq., to preside over the proceedings. Mr. Kethel, proceeding to Bulli on the 29th August, met the following gentlemen, who, with himself, were to constitute the Board of Arbitration:—Messrs. C. Morton, Thos. Farrell, and John Wynn, representing the colliery proprietor; and Messrs. A. Black, W. Settle, and Jacob Glass, representing the miners. It was determined that both parties should enter into an agreement to submit to the finding of the Board. On the following day the proceedings were opened at the local Court-house, and after an exhaustive hearing, extending over seven days, the following award was delivered:—

1. That for four months dating from the reopening of the mine all coal gotten therein be filled with the shovel, and be paid for at the following rates; that is to say—
   (*a*) at the rate of 1s. 5d. per ton (weighed in the gross) for coal taken from all sections of the big seam for a standard height of 5 feet; and
   (*b*) at the rate of 1s. 11d. per ton (weighed in the gross) for coal taken from the 4-foot seam.
2. Provided that should it at any time appear to the proprietor desirable to substitute in lieu of the above the system of payment for clean round coal at the rate of 2s. per ton when gotten in the 5-foot seam, and 2s. 6d. per ton when gotten in the 4-foot seam, with 10d. per ton for small coal filled in keeping with existing wage and a nominal price for screen smalls, pillar differences and all existing usages being recognised, he shall have power to do so, assuming that such system may be carried out in accordance with the Coal-mines Regulation Act, 1896.
3. That the mine be reopened within one week from the publication of this award.

Subsequently reference was made to the Chairman for his opinion as to the true construction to be placed on certain provisions in the award. This was given, and ultimately the mine was reopened on the terms of the award.

There are records in the Department of seven mining strikes during the past year, as well as disputes settled without resort to extreme action; also of strikes and disputes in the coal-lumpers', shearers', engineering, upholstery, and carpenters' trades and callings, but probably this does not by any means exhaust the list of industrial troubles during the year.

As some doubt had been expressed to me with regard to the powers of the Court under the New Zealand Arbitration and Conciliation Act, I wrote during the year to the Department of Labour, Wellington, and received the following replies to my questions, which I now append, as showing the very full powers vested in this tribunal for the settlement of trade disputes:—

Question: Can the Court enforce its award against an employer who has not registered under the Act, and who is not a willing party to the arbitration, but is brought before the Court at the instance of his employees?

Answer: Yes. Indeed, except in the case of an incorporated or registered company, an individual employer cannot register under the Act. He is subject to the jurisdiction of the Board and Court, and may be a party to an industrial agreement, dispute, or award, but he cannot register himself individually. For the purposes of registration, he must form a society of not less than five members, and this society may be registered as a union of employers. The only effect of registration in the case of employers is to give the registered union a voice in the election of half the members of the Board, and in the appointment of one member of the Court.

Sec. 17, Act 1894. "42." Sec. 3, Act 1894. Sec. 2, Act 1895. Sec. 32, Act 1894. Sec. 48, Act 1894.

Question: If such an employer refuse to attend, can the case be heard *ex parte*, and judgment go in default of appearance, and can such judgment be then enforced?

Sec. 65, Act 1894.

Answer: Yes.

Question: Where associations of both employers and employees are registered under the provisions of the Act, and a dispute arises between an individual member of the Masters' Association and his employees, is such a dispute referred to the Court—

(1) As a dispute between the two associations; or

(2) As between an individual master and his men; and, if the latter be the case, would the award bind him and his men only, or affect also the masters and men of the two associations?

(3.) What would be the position, in the case of a judgment binding the Associations of employers and employees respectively, of a master employing non-union labour—would he be effected in any way?

Answer:

Answer: 1 and 2. The question speaks of "Associations," but as a registered "Association" under the Act is in effect merely a registered society of councils representing registered industrial unions, it will perhaps be simpler to treat the question as referring to "Unions" instead of "Associations."

If an industrial agreement existed between the two unions, and the dispute consisted of an alleged breach of this agreement, then the matter would be dealt with as a dispute between the two unions.

In any other case neither the individual employer nor his union nor the individual workers could move the Board or the Court, but the union of workers could do so, and the matter would then be dealt with as a dispute between the union of workers and the individual employer.

If the union of employers desired to take up its member's quarrel, it could do so by being joined as a party to the dispute.

The award specifies the unions and persons to be bound thereby, and may mention generally the members of a union as being bound, and in the latter case all future members of the union during the currency of the award will be subject to it. Sec. 14, Act 1894.

3. The position would not be affected in any way by the fact that an employer employs non-union labour or does not employ union labour.

Question: Does the employment of—(1) Men in a trade union not registered under the Act, (2) men who are not members of any trade union, and therefore not registered under the Act, relieve an employer from the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration?

Answer: No.

Question: Case:—"A" is a master baker in a town where a number of other master bakers compete. The masters are not united in an association, but the journeyman bakers are united, and their union is registered under the Act. A dispute arises between "A" and his employees. It is referred to the Court of Arbitration, and the award is given against him. Its terms may be such as to subject "A" to disability in competing against his fellow bakers who are not, presumably, affected by it. Has any remedy been provided against this? Sec. 4, of 1896.

Answer: In the case stated "A" should protect himself by seeing that the other master bakers are joined as parties to the dispute before the award is made. Sec. 11, of 1898.

It has, however, been suggested that when the Act is next amended provision should be made for bringing employers and unions under the operation of an award at any time during its currency.

Alien Shopkeepers and Hawkers.

The extent to which the retail fruit trade has in this city passed into the hands of Italians and Greeks in recent years has been the subject of special inquiry by this Department. The result, as a whole, has proved more satisfactory than at first it was anticipated would be the case, and shows that outside the city limits the English fruitsellers more than hold their own.

A house to house canvass of 528 fruit-shops in the city and suburbs was made. In the city the Italians were found to be in a majority, but in the suburbs the English shopkeeper far outnumbered his continental competitor.

The figures show:—

English—City	72	Total	403
Suburbs	331		
Italian—City	81	Total	125
Suburbs	44		
Grand Total			528

Agreements Validating Act.

The Agreements Validating Act (39 Victoria, No. 39) was originally passed to provide against doubts which had arisen as to the validity in the Colony of agreements for hiring and service made or entered into by persons elsewhere than in the Colony, but intended to take effect within its boundaries. Contracts for service made out of the Colony were declared to be valid within it provided that they were subscribed in the presence of some officer duly authorised by the Executive, were attested by him, and bore his certificate in the authorised form.

The Act also serves the purpose of protecting persons outside the Colony entering into agreements to work in it, by providing that the Validating Officer shall fully inform the person entering into the contract of service of the current rate of wages for persons of his trade or calling, and of the current prices within the Colony for house rent, food, and clothing, according to the latest advices received by him.

During the year Mr. Robert Blackwood Sibley was appointed Agreements Validating Officer at Bendigo, in the Colony of Victoria.

Early Closing Act.

On 22nd December the Early Closing Act was assented to. The date fixed for it coming into force was the 1st of January, 1900. As the Act stands, it is probably the most comprehensive measure of its kind in operation in any part of the world. How far it will fulfil the expectations of its framers remains to be seen when its provisions are actively enforced.

Prosecutions.

During the year a number of prosecutions under the Factories and Shops Act were instituted, and with few exceptions resulted in the imposition of penalties. The majority of the cases were brought under section 37 of the Act, relating to the employment of lads and women. It must, however, be remembered that the number of prosecutions does not represent the number of cases of differences between the Department and the occupiers of factories. Where, for example, such matters as the non-payment of overtime can be settled by the Department without recourse to the Police Court, and the with-held money is duly paid, such a course is preferable to placing employees in the witness-box to convict their employer.

BREACHES of certain clauses of the Factories and Shops Act in connection with which legal proceedings have been instituted.

Date.	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 14	Section 18	Section 19	Section 23	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38	Section 39	Section 40	Section 43	Totals.
January	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	6
March	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	5
July	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	9
August	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	7
December	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	3	14	3	1	1	5	41

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

Mr. Taylor reports :—

Sanitation.—Much less trouble was experienced during last year than in the two former years in enforcing the lime-washing clauses of the Act. Most of the owners of the larger factories, recognising the fact that they are compelled to lime-wash their work-rooms, &c., every fourteen months, have fixed dates for this operation, and on several occasions on visiting these places I found that some of them had been lime-washed without waiting for my instructions to do so. It is in the smaller places that difficulties are still met with. In some cases it may be that the occupier is having a hard fight to keep his business going, and cannot well afford to bear the extra expense of lime-washing and repairs ; or, perhaps, it is that the structural condition of the building is such that a coat of lime-wash makes very little improvement, and in a few weeks the place is in as bad state as ever ; or, perhaps, it is that the trade carried on is of such a nature that the walls, &c., always appear to be in a dirty condition.

In one of the large bakehouses in the city the whole of one wall was damp and, if not attended to, the dampness would be permanent. I gave instructions to the occupier to have the wall seen to at once. He informed me that he held the under-lease, and according to his lease the matter should be attended to by the landlord. I informed him that the occupier was the person I looked to, but at his request I interviewed the landlord, and pointed out that the matter was a serious one and would be pressed by the Department. To do the job properly necessitated a heavy expenditure, and the landlord tried to shift this expense on to the owner of the neighbouring property, from whence he alleged the water drained and caused the grievance. After a full and reasonable time had been allowed, and as the wall was in just the same state as at first, the Department took firm steps, and prosecution was only withheld on an assurance from the landlord that he would immediately have the grievance attended to and, as far as possible, remedied. The foundations were bared and drained and the inside wall heavily coated with cement. On visiting recently, I found the wall quite sound and dry, and the occupier personally thanked me for the steps taken in this matter.

In a suburb adjacent to the city is a very large building, which for a number of years was occupied, and in which business was carried on, by an old man and his son. In former years a fairly large staff of from twenty to forty hands were in regular employment in this building, but trade having died away from various causes, the business dwindled down so low that during the last few years the old man and son could barely make a living. On visiting about two years ago, I found that the building (a two-storeyed one) was very much out of repair, the flooring-boards in some cases being quite rotten and falling away. The machinery, through disuse and want of attention, had become rusty and was apparently unfit for use. In fact, the old man told me that for some time past he had only used two machines out of the whole lot. The boiler was in fair condition. The alterations and repairs, &c., necessary to put the premises and engine and machinery in a satisfactory condition would entail a heavy expenditure, which the Department, after taking all the circumstances into consideration, did not feel justified in enforcing, and the occupier was allowed to continue after a few minor details had been attended to. In the early part of last year however the man died and the premises found new occupiers. On hearing of this fresh occupancy, I visited and explained to the incoming tenants that before they put men to work it would be necessary to see that the building in which they were to be employed was in proper repair and safe condition.

I am pleased to say that they agreed to my suggestions ; the building and machinery were thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and renovated, and the employees thus were enabled to start work in a building as safe as it was capacious, and with a plant as good as new, thoroughly guarded and fenced.

Accidents.—Amongst the many peculiar incidents that happen may be mentioned the following :—In the course of my usual round of inspection I had occasion to visit a factory of four storeys high ; in each storey machines of different kinds are in use. The manager accompanied me over the premises, and, amongst other things, I called his attention to the condition of the railings of the lift-well on the lower floors ; on the top floor, however, there was no railing whatever. I asked him to see that new railings were fixed on this floor, also that those on the other floors were properly adjusted. He questioned the necessity of this railing, and in doing so said, "Why, I am the only person that comes near here" (pointing to the well). I replied, "Well, you, perhaps, may meet with an accident, and are not your limbs and life worth protecting as well as those of any one else." He, however, promised to have the railing adjusted. Within a few weeks I had to call at this factory to inquire into an accident to the manager, who had fallen down the lift-well, fracturing his skull and receiving such injury that his life was despaired of. I am pleased to report that although he was confined to his room for months he has now completely recovered.

Some time ago on visiting a large jam factory I pointed out to the occupier that the existing steam-vent over the boiling pans was not sufficiently effective and could be much improved upon, also that the main shaft of the machinery was too low and in a very awkward position, and therefore, to a certain extent, dangerous. The manager informed me that the proprietor contemplated making additions to the premises, as business had shown good increase, and when these additions were being considered the matters mentioned would receive attention. As all my other requests were well carried out, and the management had shown an earnest desire to comply with the Act, these items were allowed to stand in abeyance. I am pleased to report that during last year the promise was in a large measure fulfilled. Extensive alterations were made, and a new and very satisfactory boiling-room has been erected with high and efficient steam-vents. It is also intended to raise the roof of the old building and erect additional filling and soldering rooms, so that when complete this factory will be one of the largest as well as one of the most convenient of its kind in the Colony.

Brick-works and Potteries.—An industry that received a great impetus during the latter half of last year was that of brick-making. Almost the whole of the yards were in full swing, and working full time. Some of the managers told me that the demand was so great that they did not know whether they would be able to complete the orders then on hand. Previous to this demand the yards had been very slack, and the price of bricks very low, but with the demand came also a rise in price, with the result that all the yards could be said to be doing well.

On going my rounds at this time I was pleased to find that, with few exceptions, my instructions (*re* the fencing and guarding), given at previous visits, had been fairly well carried out, and any further instructions given were complied wit without any demur.

Potteries

Potteries.—The potteries also may be said to have had an increase of trade, and the various branches of this business have been extended, and new lines opened up. One in particular is worthy of mention, viz., that of earthenware.

The proprietors of one of the large works have made a specialty of this branch, and have seen their way clear to expend a large sum of money in erecting new buildings and a complete plant for this branch alone. A very large and varied assortment of articles is turned out at this factory, the goods ranging up to a high-class quality. For the sake of the employment such works give, it is to be hoped that the management will find that their enterprise receives the encouragement it deserves. A number of lads are engaged at this work, the rates of payment being very encouraging. Formerly these boys were paid a weekly wage; they are now paid in a different manner. For example, a "task" of so many dozen articles is given a boy to do in a week; for this task he is paid, say, 12s. When this task is completed, which may be in four and a half days, the boy keeps on at his work, and is then paid so much per dozen for the quantity made during the week over and above the task, thus he is enabled to earn, perhaps, as much as 16s. or 17s. This method, the manager informs me, pays both employer and employee much better, and is more satisfactory in every way. Where formerly the boys received 12s. per week, the employers would, perhaps, not receive value, through breakages, waste, &c. Now that the boys have an interest, as well as an incentive, for their work, they find their pay materially increased, and become much better workmen, whilst the employer obtains much greater value for his money in less breakages, less waste, and better quality of work. This branch has also opened up a new avenue for female labour in this Colony, and on going through the workroom I was pleased to find a very respectable and intelligent class of girls engaged in this work. The girls are employed in varnishing, painting, and decorating the articles after they come from the kiln or oven, and as the work calls for the exercise of taste and requires neatness and care in its execution, it is not to be wondered at that girls so employed appear to be above the ordinary class of factory hand. I may mention here that when erecting these workrooms the management had in view the employment of girls, and every convenience has been furnished for their accommodation.

Guards to Machinery.—I had occasion to visit one of our largest engineering factories for the purpose of inquiring into an accident which had happened to a lad employed in the workshop. It appears that a lad was standing near a lathe, and was waiting to use the emery stone. He unconsciously put his hand out to rest himself against the lathe; his finger was caught in some of the small gear, and was badly bruised and cut, the flesh being torn away, but fortunately no bones were broken. The foreman had only recently taken over charge of the workshop, and he expressed his sorrow that the accident had occurred. I asked him to give practical expression by guarding, as far as practicable, all the dangerous parts of the lathes and drills. He promised he would give the matter serious attention. I was indeed agreeably surprised, when, on visiting a couple of months later, to find that the majority of drills had been guarded, and also that a number of the lathes were ingeniously covered with wire netting guards, which had the effect of preventing accident without in any way detracting from the look or the proper handling of the machine. I spoke to some of the men who were working these lathes, and asked if the guards were suitable, also if the working of the machine was in any way interfered with. I received the answer that only for the first few days was there any difficulty, and now that the men had become accustomed to the guards, they knew the benefit of them, and added that if these or similar guards had been adopted years ago many an accident would have been averted. The foreman is rightly proud, not only of the manner of construction of the guards, but also of the manner in which they have been affixed. I may mention that the principal, after seeing how satisfactorily these guards have answered, has taken a great interest in the protecting of all machines and gearing, and, being a practical man, has given his personal attention and supervision to the guarding and fencing, as the case may be, of all machines and gearing that may have been overlooked in the past.

This is indeed a strong and illustrative answer to the numerous objections Inspectors have to listen to when occupiers are asked to guard these machines not nearly to the extent that has been done in the instance mentioned. There is an old proverb, "Where there's a will there's always a way," and if factory owners, instead of raising all kinds of frivolous objections, to the instructions of the Inspector with a view, perhaps, to saving a small outlay, were to set themselves the task of finding out how to prevent accident, then not only would the work of the Inspectors be much pleasanter and friction avoided, but the occupier would feel contented in his mind that if an accident did then occur, that he had done his utmost to prevent it.

The following will, on the other hand, serve as an example of how accidents will occur, although the occupier has apparently done all that was required to make his machinery comparatively safe.

In a boot factory there are several machines running side by side, The driving and other exposed gear of each one is guarded and fenced in a satisfactory manner. One of these machines is a power-press. Near this press a lad was employed sorting soles that had been cut during the day. The knocking-off time of the factory is 5·30 p.m. At about 5·25, this lad, preparatory to knocking off, was stooping down and cleaning his boots with a piece of cotton waste. He heard the foreman coming, and, not caring to be found rubbing his boots, he put his hand under the table of the press, and pretended to be cleaning the under-table gear. The machine was running at the time, and as he had the waste near the cogs, it caught and dragged his hand in. Fortunately, at that moment the engineer turned off steam, and the boy's hands acting as a clog to the gear, the machine stopped, otherwise he must have lost his arm, if not his life. He had been repeatedly warned not to attempt to clean any part of the machine while it was running. His indiscretion and disobedience cost him three fingers and more than half of his right hand.

Mr. Armitage reports:—

Sanitation.—The good effects of the last two years are now felt and appreciated by employers quite as much as by the employed.

With occupiers of factories lime-washing annually is now the rule, except in a few factories where strict inspection is still necessary. In flock-mills, owing to the dirty nature of their trade, the occupiers have been made to lime-wash their mills still more frequently. In one large mill, from which the occupier had to remove owing to the action of the Department, over fifty men were using one water-closet; in the new premises they are provided with six.

A further great improvement has been made in the sanitary arrangements of a few factories in the city. In one large factory there were upwards of 100 men who had practically no accommodation; this place is now satisfactory.

Marked improvements in ventilation and sanitation have been effected in many factories. In one case two floors have been added to the factory, and the whole of the water-closets have been removed outside the factory, each floor having distinct accommodation for both sexes. All the machines have been rearranged, the ventilation and light improved, and an outside fire-escape provided from the top floor to the ground. In my district, also, a large clothing manufacturer, after persistent pressure from the Department, has removed from his old factory, which could not be described as other than an insanitary den, to a new factory, where the occupants have ample room and light, with lavatories and water-closets outside, and a fire-escape from each workroom. This new factory is as good as the old one was bad.

In one large factory where medicines, &c., are compounded, the workroom is on the top floor, and on this flat a number of females are employed; the heat and gases from the steam-jackets, besides being at times offensive, make the room very hot. In compliance with section 23 of the Act, the occupier has now provided a 24-inch fan with a flue through the roof, the fan being worked off the shafting of the machinery.

Recently superphosphate works have been started in this district, and complaints have been made by the men working in the "dens." As this kind of work is new to the Colony, the following rough description may be of service:—The works are situated on the Iron Cove side of Balmain, on a steep, rocky piece of ground. At the top of the building the raw material, consisting of Florida or phosphatic rock, is received in bulk.

It is put into hoppers which discharge into a mill, where it is broken down to the required size and transferred by carriers and elevators to another large hopper; from this second hopper the crushed rock is drawn into a measuring box, from which it falls through valves into a mechanical mixer and into this the necessary proportion of sulphuric acid is admitted from a large supply tank. While this mixing is carried on, a very large quantity of gas (hydrofluoric and hydrochloric) is evolved, so that on opening the mixer, after it has been used for some time, the gas is very pungent. From the mixer the mass is run into two hot dens, 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 7 feet high, with four openings each.

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The first of these admits a shute, 6 in. x 6 in., leading from the mixer; the second and third, each 3 ft. x 1 ft., are for taking away the gases and fumes evolved, whilst the super-phosphates are cooling or being removed; the fourth measures 4 ft. x 6 ft. in the clear, and is closed (whilst the chamber is being filled) by a wooden door, which aperture serves for the removal of the material.

After the mass in the hot dens has set and cooled sufficiently, it is dug out by the workmen. The contents of each den amounts to 40 tons, and are removed in fourteen working hours, three men at a time, and for two hours only each day. The temperature in the hot dens, which were being emptied, was 73° F., of the material being removed 150° F., and of the material in the second den (opened out only two hours before) 210° F.

On being removed from the dens the material is taken by elevators to disintegrators, and is then mixed to bring to the strength demanded in the local market. The output amounts to about 200 tons per week, and twenty-five men are constantly employed.

The sulphuric acid used is manufactured by the firm from New Zealand sulphur (no arsenical fumes are evolved).

It is whilst extracting the mass from the dens that the men suffer, and since my first visit the occupier has erected a 3 ft. 6 in. fan in the flue of the dens, which is an improvement.

Machinery and Accidents.—There has been a decrease in the number of accidents in my district reported during the year. Four were fatal. One of these happened at a foundry where the man went into the furnace before the gas had escaped and was suffocated. Another occurred at the coke elevator of the Gas Co., it was part of the man's duty to oil the bearings on the top platform (he was paid extra to do this during the meal hours) but on the day of the accident he went up ten minutes after the work had started; the cup of the bearings is in the middle between two 15-inch sprocket wheels, which by means of link chains raise the coke buckets. It was in one of these wheels that his arm was crushed.

The third happened at Mort's Dock, Balmain. The deceased with others was working near a drilling machine. A segment of cast-iron, for the Sewerage Construction Works, was being raised to the table of the drilling machine, and when the casting was some feet from the ground the pin came out of the block, and the segment falling crushed the man.

The other accident happened at the Dock, near the forge of the fifty-ton steam-hammer, where the men were welding a steel ingot to part of a tail shaft. This ingot was held in a staff weighing about 3 tons, and was slung in the middle by a chain sling from the block of the same crane. In the lifting of the staff deceased was assisting to balance it, and put his whole weight on the staff, his arms were resting on it while his knees were underneath when the chain broke, his legs were caught under it and fractured; the chain had a working test of 3 tons, and the breaking strain was 6 tons.

A bad accident happened at a tin-plate factory to a young man who had been working for ten years in this factory; he was putting a 2½-inch belt on to a pulley while it was in motion. The shafting is about 10 feet from the floor, and to get up to the belt, he had to climb with one foot on top of a machine, and the other spread about 3 feet away, against the ledge of a door (only ½ inch); his foot slipped, and in trying to balance himself his right arm was caught between the belt and the pulley, and torn off at the elbow.

There have been two lift accidents in my district, one of a minor nature, in the other the man fractured his leg. He was lowering a goods lift with a case in it about 4 feet high, the man was sitting on the case, the edge of which was hanging about 4 inches over the floor of the lift, this caught on the side of the lift-well and tilted the case, jamming his leg between the cross-beam of the lift and the top of the case, and breaking his limb above the knee.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a large decrease in the number, and no serious accidents at machines that it is possible to guard, and occupiers are taking more care to have their machines guarded, this due partly to their risk under the Employer's Liability Act, and to the pressure of this office. In several cases also for which the Act at present does not provide, the occupiers have all that is necessary to protect their employees. For example, in one large aerated water factory the manager has provided each "bottler" and "sighter" with a mask and woollen mittens. He has improved on the ordinary mask, which weighs about 3 lb., is similar to a fencing mask, and is so uncomfortable that the lads prefer to run the risk of a cut throat to wearing it. The mask in question is composed of very light gauze, edged with thin leather, and the weight of it is only 4 ounces; the woollen mittens too are a great improvement on the India-rubber for suppleness and coolness, but even when provided by employers great difficulty is experienced in compelling the employees to wear the masks and mittens.

A large printing factory which was responsible for a great number of accidents last year has been less unfortunate to the extent of about 75 per cent. this year. The fact is attributable to increased space, and the rearrangement of machinery, and better provision in the way of light.

Hours of Labour.—There was one prosecution this year in my district for working lads more than 48 hours, and longer than 5 hours without an interval for a meal; these lads were working 54½ hours per week for a wage of 5s., and their pay was stopped for all sickness, holidays, and loss of time. Some were making butter boxes, and another tailing out at a circular saw. One lad informed me that he had his breakfast at 5·30 a.m. and his lunch at 12·30 p.m.

In a fruit shop I found a man whose working hours were 5·30 a.m. till midnight on seven days a week, his only time off being a Sunday afternoon in the month; and in another fruit shop, owned by a Greek, I found a lad fourteen years of age working the above hours, they being the usual working hours of the Italian fruit shops of this city.

Fire Escapes.—During the year, in company with Mr. Superintendent Webb, I have made 133 inspections. Several of these were fairly satisfactory, and in a number of cases little expense was required to provide an alternate means of escape.

In one case, where the occupier objected to provide an escape, there were about eighty females at work, and the only means of communication between the ground floor and the work-rooms was a narrow, winding wooden staircase (2 ft. 4 in. wide) situated in a corner at the back of the building. The structure containing these stairs was nothing better than a brick shaft, extending from the basement below the street level to the roof, and in the event of a fire occurring in any portion of the premises would virtually act as a flue, in which case all means of communication between the various floors would be cut off.

In an almost new factory, six storeys high, there are 360 hands, the majority being females. They have only one staircase down to the ground floor, but this occupier has promised to make provision for an alternate means of escape.

In several cases occupiers have erected outside ladders and stairs, some of these being the result of submitting plans to the Department before building.

Where men only are employed, a cheap escape is made by bolting a ladder to the wall, made of 4 in. x 2 in., and kept about 6 in. from the wall; this is much better and safer, and almost as cheap as a rope ladder.

Miss Duncan reports:—

Hours of work.—More than one incident in this year's work has led me to believe that it is impossible to fully enforce the law, as it at present stands, in hand laundries, and that throughout the summer breaches are of frequent occurrence.

If these could be detected and checked by vigilance, I should be ashamed to make such a confession; but I have long seen that, in the case of piece-workers especially, the interests of employer and employed are identical, and the Inspector has therefore to contend with a stolid but effective opposition difficult if not impossible to overcome.

The elasticity of the law, and the determination on the part of workers to give no evidence likely to have the effect of curtailing earnings, leads to the Inspector being met by the employees with a bland smile and a cheerful assurance that little or no overtime is worked; and the explanation on the part of the employer that the long hours during which the laundry is alight is accounted for by the fact that Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. came in late this morning, or that the holiday this week, or the Monday (on which day ironers often do not work) are being made up, statements obviously impossible to disprove without the evidence of the persons concerned—evidence not to be obtained.

There are several reasons for the unwillingness to give evidence on the part of a class of women whose skill makes them almost independent of their employer:—

The desire to earn as much as possible during the summer which is their time of harvest.

The fear of ill-will on the part of their fellow-workers, and the dislike to moving from a laundry where they are fairly comfortable, and can command a plentiful supply of work.

Good shirt, collar, and dress ironers are much sought after, and the demand is greater than the supply in the summer season. A large proportion of them are married women and the bread-winners of the family, and they are willing to work long hours for the sake of earning from £1 10s. to £2 per week.

If it were not for this, united action on the part of such an independent body of women could compel employers to observe the law; but for one or all of the reasons stated above, they neither desire nor assist in the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

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Of the numerous complaints which reach the Department, few, if any, come from piece-workers in laundries; they are usually received from competitors in the business, or from employees who, having had a difference with their employer, fall back upon the Inspector to help them out of their difficulties, and then fully and ingenuously relate how they have tacitly, if not actively, joined in deceiving her.

A flagrant instance of this kind occurred during the year. Numerous complaints having been received of long hours and under-payment of overtime, the matter was at length, after some trouble, sifted out, and the employer was required to make good the shortage in overtime payment, and to furnish the Department with the written receipts of the women. In due time receipts were forwarded to the Department, bearing the signatures of the women, who, when questioned, averred that they had received the money, and the matter was considered to be closed. Months after information reached the Department that the women, in collusion with their employer, had signed the receipts without receiving the money, and although the employer professed ignorance of the matter, there was ground for believing that deception had been practised.

I have tried to establish the custom in hand laundries of keeping a time-book showing the length of time worked every day by each piece-worker, but I am not satisfied with the result, as it is easily seen that like all other records which an employer is required to keep, an Inspector has really no means of testing its accuracy after a lapse of a few days. A few workers—very few—will take the trouble to keep a record of their time, but this record is seldom or never available to the Inspector and only comes to light after a disagreement with the employer; I have before me a copy made from a worker's time book kept by a worker showing overtime worked on as many as six consecutive days, and for more than three hours in a day, a record which by no means tallied with the record kept by the employer, yet this information came too late to be made use of, and serves no purpose but to show how easy is the concealment of flagrant breaches of the Act, so long as the workers connive at it.

Such are some of the difficulties experienced in trying to enforce a Legislative enactment which limits the period of employment to a certain number of hours in a week, without specifying the hour at which the ordinary working day shall cease, or without specifying the maximum length of a day's work, with or without overtime, or the number of days contained in a week.

Complaints are often made to the office that certain laundries "work all hours," and while it may or may not be true that individual workers are so employed, it is not surprising that those who loyally adhere to the law are discontented at a system which allows of so much evasion.

Sanitation.—In the matter of sanitation in factories there is little to add to the reports of last year; there are now fewer flagrant cases of insufficient or unsuitable conveniences, but the need of more stringent regulations as to position and construction is as pronounced as ever.

I have already pointed out that the powers of the Department do not extend far enough in this particular; that the powers of the Water and Sewerage Board are defective in that they do not control the lighting and ventilation of the room in which the convenience is placed, and that the very definite restrictions which the English authorities place upon the erection of these conveniences are altogether lacking here.

I desire to draw attention to this matter once more because in a rapidly growing city such as ours, the need of similar by-laws becomes daily greater; and if in the near future a considerable expansion of manufacturing industries should take place, the change cannot too soon come into force. The longer the reform is postponed the greater will be the difficulty and the hardship involved in its inauguration.

I would also draw attention to the great need that exists for a systematic inspection of all offices, warehouses, and indenting houses and school of typewriting, &c., where women are engaged in clerical work, with a view to seeing that proper provision of sanitary conveniences, suitably situated, is made for their use. It is within my knowledge that numerous places exist in this city where, either separate conveniences for women are absolutely lacking, or are so placed that the want of privacy makes them practically useless, or where the provision is so inadequate that the condition of things should not be tolerated. Unfortunately the long suffering endurance of women in this connection brings about a continuance of a very bad system.

I am occasionally appealed to in the matter, but it is only by straining my powers as an Inspector that I am able to make any inquiry, and even then the matter cannot, as a rule, be dealt with, except by the co-operation of the Municipal Authority.

As women sanitary Inspectors have not as yet been appointed by municipalities in Australia, I would suggest that in any future amendment of the Factories and Shops Act, this matter should be placed within the control of this Department, so that this very necessary matter should receive systematic attention. The Department should be vested with powers sufficiently extensive to allow of its requiring the landlord to provide separate and suitable conveniences in a position approved by the Inspector, in every place where women are employed. I would urge that the principle is the same, whether the number employed be large or small, and that the presence of even one woman entitles her to consideration.

I quote the testimony of two medical practitioners in Sydney whose opinion on this matter I sought. A says: "The absence of proper sanitary conveniences for women in offices is productive of far more serious evils to health than those arising from long standing; the latter it is true affects a larger number of women, but the former involves much greater suffering and entails in the future more disastrous consequences."

I can assure you that from my own experience I know of the existing deficiencies in this respect, and I trust immediate steps will be taken to apply a remedy.

B says: "Considering that constipation (so general among our working women) is so great a factor in causing female ailments, it is nothing short of astounding that no steps have been taken ere this to cope with the evil of want of sanitary conveniences." This correspondent mentions "two very ordinary cases which have come under my notice lately, viz., a typist suffering from fistula brought on by habitual constipation due to the absence of sanitary conveniences at the office; and a case of anæmia with ovarian congestion, a result of habitual constipation from the same cause," and says, "I could multiply instances."

Defective Walls.—Throughout the long wet winter there has been occasion to comment upon the number of brick walls, generally of a southern aspect, which have become saturated with damp from the driving rain. In all cases the attention of occupiers has been called to this, and they have been requested to paint the walls on the outside with two or three good coats of paint, which has been done with very satisfactory results. In some cases this request, though obviously a reasonable one, since mildewed and damp walls offer serious dangers to health, is disregarded by occupiers, because of the outlay involved. It is unfortunate that the injury to health from damp surroundings is not as easily perceived and traced to its right source as is the damage done to "stock" placed against a damp wall.

In the town of Newcastle this defect was especially noticeable, and will probably continue to be a cause of comment in the future, as the position of the town exposes it to the full force of the tremendous gales by which it is visited periodically. In more than one factory I noted large portions of walls on the eastern side thick with mildew and saturated with moisture. Bad building and guttering may be partly accountable for the mischief. Probably paint would not fully withstand the fury of the gales, and cement or "rough-casting" on exposed walls would be more efficacious.

Meal-times.—Section 43 of the Factories and Shops Act provides that "No male under 18 years of age and no female shall be employed continuously in a shop for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal." Infractions of this section of the Act have been found in shops where one or two shop assistants only are employed, and it is probable that many more exist. The formality of giving an interval of half an hour for a meal does not seem to be apprehended as a necessity by a shopkeeper when the work done is not very arduous, and he is satisfied that he is fulfilling all the requirements of the law by allowing his female shop-assistants or boys to snatch a meal behind a counter in the intervals of serving customers, because on some days their services may not be required at that time. They are, however, given to understand that they are expected not to leave the shop during the whole day. There are many shops in which the current of customers is intermittent, and the work of serving may therefore on some days be very light, while on others the rush may be incessant. But whatever the state of trade, the assistants must remain in the shop ready to jump up if required at any moment. This appears to me to be a direct infraction of the spirit and letter of the section quoted above, which is apparently intended to ensure one-half hour's freedom at the end of five hours of service. The immediate effect of this system is that women are kept from 8·30 or 9 in the morning till 6, 7, or even 11 at night in a shop which quite possibly is dark and badly ventilated. I have always contended that liberty to go out of doors and get a breath of fresh air in the time allotted for meals is contained in this clause, and that any other interpretation of it robs it of more than half its value from a hygienic point of view.

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In a typical case which occurred in the early part of the year an occupier, who expressed his opinion that he fully complied with the law, and averred that neither Minister nor law would induce him to alter his ways, was prosecuted and fined. Within a very few weeks he was again prosecuted for a second offence, but the case was lost owing to a change of attitude on the part of the witnesses and to the fact that, although no alteration was made during the dinner-hour, a quarter of an hour was given in the course of the afternoon to break up the five hours between dinner and closing time. Thus the essential principle of a full half-hour's freedom, for which the Department was contending, was not upheld.

Accidents.—Three accidents to girls have been reported during the year, and in addition the occurrence of two serious accidents, involving the absence of the injured girl for some time from her work, was discovered. These latter were not reported by the occupiers in accordance with section 33 of the Factories and Shops Act, which requires that in the event of an accident of a certain class taking place, which prevents the employee from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours, written notice shall forthwith be sent to the Inspector. There is reason to think that this omission was not the result of an oversight.

Two out of the three accidents happened in steam-laundries, and were traceable to some inattention or carelessness on the part of the injured person in the working of machinery moved by power; the most serious of them was the direct result of deliberate disregard of a warning. Certain steam-mangles require that the heated steel roller shall be rubbed with wax before using. In order to do this it is necessary to remove the guard, and in the case quoted the engineer having stopped the machine, warned the girl not to wax it while revolving. No sooner was his back turned than she proceeded to set the machine in motion, with the result that in a few seconds her hand and arm were crushed and burnt. She was four months under treatment, lost two fingers, the third being saved with difficulty.

This shows that while much can be done to minimise danger by fixing guards, it is impossible to prevent the occurrence of accidents. No dangerous machine can be made absolutely safe, and experience teaches that the care and constant attention on the part of the operator, which are necessary factors in the case, are not to be expected from the young girls who work at calendars in laundries.

I venture to think that when they suffer bodily injury some measure of compensation is due to those unorganised women workers, whose services are indispensable, because of the low rate of their wages, and who are placed in the way of danger in order to increase the output of the factory. In the present state of the law the employer can practically escape any penalty resulting from an accident, while the worker takes the risk of suffering, mutilation, loss of time and wages. Of what value is the Employers' Liability Act to a girl whose 6s. to 10s. a week, temporarily if not permanently stopped, make it impossible for her to institute any proceedings involving the outlay of money, especially as it can nearly always be shown that the accident was due in part, at all events, to "her own fault." I cannot but think that where an employer takes advantage of dangerous machinery (and all machinery is more or less dangerous) for his own profit, he should bear a fair proportion of the risk to life and limb attaching to its use. It is futile to argue that the worker has herself to blame, inasmuch as she willingly continues to work, knowing full well the risk she runs. The overcrowded ranks of women workers are "between the devil and the deep sea"—starvation on one hand, and low wages with bodily risk on the other.

It is fair to say that some employers, recognising their moral responsibility in the matter, insure themselves against accident, and pay expenses and the wages of their employees during their absence; but in other cases the girl is perhaps taken in a cab to the hospital when the accident occurs, is afterwards given a few tram tickets, and receives no more wages until she is able to go back to work; or, alternatively, is brought back to the factory long before she is fit to work, and made to do odd jobs—and keep out of the Inspector's sight.

The accidents which happened were as follows:—

1. In a box-making factory a girl pinched a piece off the top of her finger in a press moved by foot-lever.
2. In a steam-laundry a girl had her hand and arm crushed and burned from a hot steam-roller (the case quoted above).
3. In a steam-laundry, a girl feeding a steam-mangle put her hand on the indrawing steel cylinder, and had two fingers of her right hand crushed. In this case the roller was not hot, so that the injury was not complicated by burning.
4. In a clothing factory, a girl working a button-hole machine moved by power, attempted to clear the cogwheels with her fingers; the machine was not at first in motion, but she inadvertently put her foot on the treadle and started it, with the result that her fingers were seriously crushed. Having occasion to visit this factory soon afterwards, I was informed of the accident by the sub-contractor who employed the girl, and who expressed the intention of paying her half her wages during the time she was disabled; the promise was, however, not fulfilled, and the girl was out of work for some weeks. It transpired that some months previously the same girl had a serious accident when employed by the actual occupier of the factory, and was paid by him during her absence; the accident, however, was not reported to the Department, though it is difficult to believe that such a well-known and important provision of the Act was overlooked by the responsible person.
5. In a boot factory, a young apprentice had a portion of her hair torn cut and her hand seriously injured through attempting to mend the belting of her machine while in motion. For several weeks she was treated at the Sydney Hospital as an out-patient, during which time she was not able to go back to her proper work as a machinist, but was employed on light work of some sort in the factory within a few days of the accident. This accident was not reported to the Department, and it was a significant fact that the girl was taken from her machine and employed in an inconspicuous portion of the factory on the occasion of my visit some time after; she consequently escaped my notice, and it was not for some time that we became aware of the occurrence. I have little doubt that there was a deliberate attempt made to conceal the fact of this accident from the Department.

Undoubtedly the firm merited a sharp rebuke, as the accident was, in my opinion, due to the fact that there was no prohibition of the very dangerous custom of mending broken beltings without first disconnecting the machine from the main shafting. In commenting upon this incident, I would point out that I have year by year drawn attention to the danger run by girls who are allowed to wear their hair hanging down in factories where they work at machines running by power. I have repeatedly urged employers to make a hard and fast rule on the subject, and have again and again pointed out the danger to the girls, but with little success. I think this point might well be made the subject of a regulation, since it appears that employers will not take the matter seriously in hand. The girl above referred to escaped serious injury to her scalp, but the next sufferer may not be so fortunate. It is matter of common knowledge that several terrible accidents of this kind happened in Sydney before the Factories and Shops Act came into operation, by which a large portion of the scalp was torn away.

Recovery of Wages.—Repeated applications have been made to the Inspectors to assist in the recovery of unpaid wages; there is, of course, no power under the Act to intervene in this matter between employer and employed, except in the case of overtime pay, but the complaints bring into strong light the practical inability of women and girls to recover wages due, and it would seem as if some measure of protection should be afforded them other than that provided by the Small Debts Court.

Engagements appear to be made in a very loose manner and without any understanding as to length of notice on either side, which results in indignation on the part of the employer if his employee leaves him without notice, and possibly to his stopping her pay for the two days previous to her departure, or, on the other hand, to the dismissal of an employee at a minute's notice. It is not unusual to hear of an employer keeping so many days' wages in hand as a check on his employee, but it is very unusual indeed to hear of a week's pay being given in lieu of a week's notice. As usual in all such cases, the burden is borne by the party to the contract who is financially weak.

I would not have it thought that in thus pointing out the existence of abuses I wish it to be inferred that these are the rule; on the contrary, I believe them to be the exception, and to belong to a system which is discouraged by the best class of employers. I could name firms in Sydney whose treatment of their employees is beyond all praise, and I am well aware that the employer does not always receive the consideration which is his due, but one, probably, of the most important functions of an Inspector is to discover and note abuses, with a view to their being dealt with in the future.

Newcastle.—During the year I have made seven visits to the Newcastle District for the purpose of inspecting the workrooms in which women are employed. The attitude of employers has been in most instances extremely satisfactory, and I have been met by a ready willingness to carry out suggestions, which has been very encouraging.

The majority of the very necessary reforms in all sanitary matters have, however, been carried out at the instance and under the direct supervision of the Inspector for the district, Mr. Burkitt, whose list of improvements for the year is a long and important one.

The

The sanitary arrangements existing in the Newcastle District are very inefficient, and in some of the adjoining municipalities, notably Lambton, it would be impossible to imagine anything more primitive and insanitary. In some low-lying parts of Maitland the pits are sometimes flooded after heavy rain to the level of the ground.

Most tailors' workrooms were found to be much overcrowded, to require attention from painter or paper-hanger, and to be much in need of systematic and thorough sweeping and scrubbing.

The provision of separate and suitable sanitary conveniences also was a matter in which immediate reforms were necessary, and there is now a marked improvement throughout the town of Newcastle in these points.

I was favourably impressed with the rate of wages paid to tailoresses, and I think it will be found that the average compares advantageously with that prevailing in Sydney. There does not appear to be a large amount of overtime worked. At present no clothing factory exists in or about Newcastle, and only one small boot factory, so that the manufacture of these articles is chiefly confined to the order trade.

Some of the workrooms are defective in light, owing partly to the very wide balconies, which are a feature of the country towns in the district; these balconies, however, are not without their advantages, as they are sometimes utilised as workplaces during pleasant weather, a practice quite unobjectionable from the point of view of an Inspector, as no workroom can be more healthy than that which is open to the breath of heaven, if shelter be duly provided for.

The very large number of unpaid apprentices is the most conspicuous feature in the dressmaking industry in this district, and the number of small dressmaking workrooms, often owned by mere girls, would seem to point to the fact that as soon as a girl has passed through the stage of tutelage, she sets up as a dressmaker on her own account, and, with the aid of two or three still younger girls, endeavours to carry on a small business of her own. The system known as "Scientific Dressmaking," which claims to reduce the art of fitting to a science by means of cardboard charts and measurements, seems to have many adherents among this class of dressmakers. Very good relations appear to prevail between employer and employed in these small workrooms; the hours are, as a rule, short, the weekly half-holiday being observed. In some of the country places girls are frequently to be found sitting out in the garden or verandah at their work. The cottage is often small and low-pitched, but situated in a garden in such healthy surroundings that one hesitates to insist upon compliance with the strict letter of the law in the matter of cubic space.

A few fairly large dressmakers' workrooms exist in connection with the shops in Newcastle, and although one or two were found to be overcrowded, the rooms are for the most part good. The system of excessive overtime, which calls for comment in Sydney, does not seem to exist to any great extent in Newcastle and its suburbs.

The hours worked in drapers' shops by millinery workroom hands were found to reach from fifty to fifty and a half on alternate weeks, an arrangement arising out of the old-established custom of keeping shops open late on "Pay Friday" night, when the services of the milliners were said to be required for the purpose of making alterations for customers, the wives and daughters of miners, who flock into town to do their shopping on the night when wages are paid.

In the early part of the year provision of seats for shop assistants received attention, and the employers for the most part fell in willingly with the requirements of the inspectors.

Mr. Burkitt reports:—

The number of factories in the Newcastle District is small compared with that in the Metropolitan, but owing to their being scattered over so large an area, my time has been fully occupied in paying the necessary visits. During the year 871 factory cards were served—93 by Miss Duncan, and 778 by myself.

Many of the factories, principally saw-mills and wine cellars, are situated from 10 to 18 miles from the nearest railway station, and in the early part of the year I found it impossible to visit these places except at an enormous sacrifice of time. In August, however, I was provided by the Department with a bicycle, which has proved an unqualified success, much valuable time and a good deal of expense in tram, 'bus, and coach fares having been saved thereby.

During this, the first year of the Newcastle Factories District, I have followed the example of the Metropolitan Inspectors, and have spent much time in instructing occupiers of factories in the requirements of the Act, many of them being absoutely ignorant of the fact that they were in any way affected thereby. The carrying out of the health clauses I insisted on from the beginning, and have but little cause to complain of the manner in which my instructions have been carried out. At a large number of factories it has been found necessary to order additional closets to be erected, as hitherto it had not been considered requisite to provide separate accommodation for the different sexes. This was the case with nearly the whole of the tailoring establishments. At many other places these conveniences were found to be in a dirty condition and out of repair. At one, the accommodation for male employees consisted of a long trough without either seats or partitions, while the 200 females were provided with only four old-fashioned pan-closets. Acting on my instructions, steps were taken to remedy this undesirable state of affairs, with the result that, after having overcome some difficulties with the municipal authorities, the trough was abolished, twenty new water-closets were erected, and the four old ones converted and brought up to date. Another bad case was that of a small factory employing some eight or ten hands, where the so-called closet consisted of an old packing-case (the lid of which had previously been lost) placed on end and furnished with a seat and pan. It was kept in an indescribable state of filth in spite of my frequent remonstrances, and finally it became necessary to take legal proceedings against the occupier, who was fined. I may add that the old packing-case has given place to a substantial weatherboard structure. Another case may be mentioned, viz., that of a pastrycook, whose bakehouse was nothing but a small back yard roofed in, the w.c., which was alongside the oven, opened directly into it, and in another corner was a copper, used for laundry purposes. On my pointing out to the occupier the provisions of the Act, he immediately made such temporary improvements as were possible, and set about looking for more suitable premises. Subsequently, he purchased a large building, which he has converted into an excellent bakehouse, packing rooms, &c., of which he is justly proud; moreover, I understand his business has greatly increased, as he is now able to employ more hands and take more contracts than formerly. One more instance should not be omitted from this report, as it proves that the benefits of the Act are not confined to persons actually working in establishments controlled thereby. It is that of a factory situated in the bush, wherein between thirty and forty persons are engaged, and which, until it was brought within the operation of the Act, was totally unprovided with closet accommodation. In compliance with my instructions, two were erected immediately. On visiting this place later, I found that the employees was subjected to an intolerable nuisance caused by the closets, used by some fifty surface hands at an adjoining colliery, being periodically emptied into a creek which flows through the premises occupied by the factory in question. Having experienced both ocular and olfactory evidence of this, I drew the manager's attention to section 18, subsection 1, which reads, "Every factory and shop shall be kept in a cleanly state, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, earth or water closet, urinal or other nuisance," and requested him to take steps to have it abated. At the same time I wrote drawing the attention of both the Health Officer and the local Inspector of Nuisances to the matter, with the result that the closets at this colliery are now provided with proper pans, which are emptied by the municipal authorities fortnightly.

With regard to sanitary matters in general, I feel that I cannot express myself too strongly in condemnation of the slovenly arrangements, and even criminal neglect, which obtains in some important portions of this district, and it is difficult to believe that the health of the community is not seriously imperilled thereby. The municipal authorities in most of the suburbs of Newcastle have adopted probably the best system of disposing of night-soil which is possible for small communities acting independently, viz., the use of duplicate pans, hermetically sealed, which are changed weekly or fortnightly, in the daytime, without causing offence to public health or decency. They are removed to the outskirts of the various municipalities, emptied, cleansed, and retarred, and the contents buried in trenches. In the city of Newcastle itself, however, of which the inhabitants are never tired of speaking as the second city in the Colony, the privies attached to a large number of factories, shops, and private houses are provided with the old-fashioned pans, which (except in the case of a few of the larger places, where the service is paid for in advance) are only emptied at the request of the occupiers, and on receipt of the somewhat large fee of 9d. In many cases these places are not used by the employers themselves, and, consequently, until their attention is drawn to it, they plead ignorance of their condition; but since the Act was extended here I have endeavoured, and frequently with success, to induce them to pay quarterly or half-yearly in advance, and so relieve themselves, in a measure, of the responsibility. In some portions of the city where a water service is in existence the sewers discharge into the harbour, which is a far from satisfactory state of things.

But if the sanitary arrangements in Newcastle are bad, what can be said of the municipalities of Merewether and Lambton, where no arrangements whatever exist? Some thirty or forty centuries ago Moses commanded the Israelites to bury their refuse *outside* the camp, but the responsible authorities in these benighted places have not yet reached even that degree of sanitary excellence, and though the streets of the latter of these places were lighted with electric light fo-

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some years, the receptacles in the privies attached to the factories, shops, and private houses consist, in many cases, of kerosene tins, wooden boxes, &c., and each householder has to dispose of the contents as best he or she may, by burial in the few available square feet of back yard or garden. It is hardly conceivable that the aboriginal inhabitants of the district would have countenanced the practice in such close proximity to their gunyahs.

In East and West Maitland, Morpeth, and the many small townships in the district, the old fashioned cesspit is generally in vogue. In West Maitland the municipal council owns a suitable cart which, I understand, is lent free of charge to a man who makes his own arrangements with those requiring his services for the emptying of their pits or pans. As there is so much more space in these places than in the more thickly populated areas in and around Newcastle, this system appears to act fairly well, though, of course, I have sometimes had occasion to complain.

With the exception of some of the tailoring establishments, the question of overcrowding has not proved a very serious one in this district, and I am glad to be able to report that those who were found to be offending in this respect have spared neither expense, nor trouble, in providing the requisite space for their employees. In several cases the occupiers have removed to more suitable premises, and in one instance, where I found eighteen persons working in a room large enough for only ten, their employer leased a similar room in the adjoining premises, and opened archways in the party wall, thus providing ample space and adding considerably to their comfort and convenience. In many of these workrooms I found gas ironheaters, which were the means of vitiating the air to a large extent. These have now all been provided with hoods and flues to carry off the fumes.

Section 19, which deals with the painting or lime-washing of factories and approaches, has been rigidly enforced where necessary. In the case of one extensive building wherein about twenty-five persons are employed, I pointed out that, owing to the way in which the lining boards were ant-eaten, it would be waste of time and money to either lime-wash or paint them, and, on the matter being referred to the owners, I was invited to revisit the place with their architect, who was easily convinced of the necessity of relining the whole of the partitions, and this was eventually done, to the great satisfaction of the occupier, who had vainly endeavoured to persuade them to do it for a long time.

A very large majority of the bakehouses in the district are now in good order and kept spotlessly clean, many of the occupiers lime-washing the walls and ceilings five or six times a year. In several instances, where the walls are composed of slabs of rough timber to which the lime would not adhere satisfactorily, the occupiers were induced to line them on the inside with pine match-boarding, and they are as much pleased with the result as I am.

A difficulty has arisen with regard to a bakehouse situated in one of the outlying townships. The Act directs that every "bakehouse situate within a municipality" shall be lime-washed once in every period of six months. A number of these townships, however, are not incorporated, though that in which this particular bakehouse is situated contains some three thousand inhabitants. However, I requested the occupier to scrape and clean the floor and lime-wash the walls and ceiling of his bakehouse, which was in a disgraceful state of dirt and festooned with cobwebs, and from which a pig and a number of fowls emerged as I entered. This he declined to do, on the ground that the provisions of the Act were not applicable to his case. I subsequently drew the attention of the Health Officer to the matter, with which I believe he dealt. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the two other bakehouses in the township are in excellent order.

Before the Act was extended to this district the fencing of machinery had been almost entirely neglected; and though, as I am informed, accidents were of very frequent occurrence, I have found great difficulty in convincing men who have been brought up amongst it of the risks they run daily; those working in engineers' shops, for instance, appear to look upon the loss of a finger or two almost with indifference, willingly admitting that such accidents are due to their own carelessness.

As was the case in the Metropolitan District, all kinds of objections have been made, on the ground that occupiers did not see the necessity, interference with the workmen, want of space, &c., many even stating that the risks would be considerably increased if certain fencing was insisted on. It has been insisted on, however, and though much yet remains to be done, the flywheels, pulleys, belting, cogwheels, &c., are now for the most part substantially guarded. The machines used for cutting and stamping biscuits are a fruitful source of accident; they are attended to by a large number of lads, and it is the duty of one at each machine to see that the dough does not adhere to the dies, or if it does to remove it with a small stick. They are instructed to have the machine stopped when this becomes necessary; but, loath to cause trouble and delay, one lad recently, having mislaid his stick, attempted the operation with his hand, and had the misfortune to lose a finger in consequence of his rashness. I know of no effective guard for these machines. The bursting of bottles in ærated water factories has caused two accidents during the year—one lad being severely cut in the arm, and another sustaining an injury to one of his eyes, which I fear will prove permanent. It is unfortunate that the wearing of gauntlets and masks is not compulsory. In each of the cases mentioned they were provided but were allowed to hang on a nail.

A serious accident happened early in the year to a lad who, in contravention of the rules of the factory in which he was employed, endeavoured to scramble on to a lift intended for the hoisting of trucks of ore. It was in motion when he made the attempt, and he was badly crushed between it and the framework of the well. There are several similar lifts at this factory, and, in accordance with my instructions, carpenters were engaged in the erection of fences and automatically-closing gates at the time.

In the early part of the year much grumbling was indulged in at the limitation of the working hours of females and lads under 16 to forty-eight per week, as in some trades the hours had previously been greatly in excess of that number. This was not entirely confined to employers, as at one factory where a large number of young women are engaged on piece-work their weekly pay amounts to considerably less than heretofore, though many of them admit that their health has benefited since the change and they would be very unwilling to return to the old order of things. The guardian of one of these girls informed me that previous to the Act coming in force she and others frequently worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day, standing the whole day, and even taking their meals while working, and on returning home at night were unable to remove their boots without assistance on account of the swelling of their ankles. Apart from this particular factory, the dressmakers and tailors were the principal offenders. In the case of the former trade, it is quite the exception in this district to pay the assistants any wage whatever, the usual practice being to take young girls on at nothing a week for two years, nominally to learn the trade, and at the end of that term to replace them with others at the same rate. In spite of this one-sided arrangement, however, the employees did not hesitate to keep their "apprentices" at work for as much as sixty hours per week on some occasions, generously rewarding them with a pair of cheap gloves at Christmas time. I am glad, however, to report that there are a few honorable exceptions to this rule, who have always paid their hands a minimum wage of 2s. 6d. weekly after the first three months, and something extra for overtime. The Act fixes the payment for overtime at the rate of time and a half, but as this rate cannot be applied to those without wages, I have requested all dressmakers to pay at least 1d. per hour for such work. Many of them have, however, overcome the difficulty by employing former "apprentices" at a small wage for a few weeks during the busy seasons, and by this means doing away with the necessity for overtime at all.

No difficulty has arisen with regard to shop hours in this district, as for upwards of thirty years a weekly half-holiday, from 1 o'clock in the afternoon, has been observed in both Newcastle and Maitland, so that the ordinary working hours have not exceeded those allowed by the Act.

Suitable sitting accommodation has now been provided in all shops where females are employed; but I fear it is not availed of to any great extent. Customers are supposed to form a bad opinion of a shop wherein the assistants are seen "loafing," *i.e.*, taking rest, which is a physical necessity, and so the practice is discouraged, if not actually forbidden.

The Chinese factory is conspicuous by its almost total absence in this district. Only two appear on the register, viz., one cabinet-maker, who employs a fellow countryman to assist in polishing, and one laundryman who, having been previously registered in the Metropolitan District, thought it better to be on the safe side when he removed here, as he hopes to employ an assistant shortly.

APPENDICES.

METROPOLITAN RETURNS.

Table I.

Classification of Factories and Employees.

Year.	Number of Factories on Register.	Hands employed.								
		Under 16 years.		Over 16 years and under 18 years.		Over 18 years.		Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1897	1,673	1,143	586	2,275	1,493	19,168	4,930	22,586	7,009	29,595
1898	1,812	1,062	525	2,714	1,709	20,010	5,597	23,786	7,831	31,617
1899	1,909	1,224	613	2,722	1,923	21,685	6,068	25,631	8,604	34,235

Table II.

Machinery used in Factories.

Year.	Steam.		Gas.		Total.	
	No. of Factories.	Horse-power.	No. of Factories.	Horse-power.	No. of Factories.	Horse-power.
1897	422	10,544¼	231	938½	653	11,482¾
1898	479	13,108½	244	1,221½	723	14,330
1899	513	13,485½	254	941¾	767	14,427¼

Table III.

Factories registered, in numerical order.

Class of Factory.	Number of Factories in which the number of hands employed are—														Total.
	Under 4.	4 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and under 100.	100 and under 150.	150 and under 200.	200 and under 300.	300 and under 400.	400 and under 500.	500 and over.	
I. Treating Raw Material, the product of Pastoral Pursuits	19	31	16	7	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	83
II. Connected with Food and Drink, or preparation thereof	72	116	61	17	12	8	5	3	6	...	2	1	1	..	304
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics	61	182	82	34	18	16	9	6	10	5	4	1	...	...	428
IV. Building Materials	24	45	23	20	5	9	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	132
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c.	40	88	46	17	6	6	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	218
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.	8	9	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c.	17	37	25	15	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	101
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c.	21	33	25	8	7	10	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	114
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.	30	50	29	8	2	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	121
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat	20	16	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	41
XI. Miscellaneous	72	149	60	26	5	11	7	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	336
Total	384	756	376	157	59	65	38	26	22	8	11	3	1	3	1,909

Table IV.

Hours of Work.

Class of Factory.	Hours of working per week in Factories													All Factories.	
	40	44	48	50	51	52	53	54	56	60	63	66	72	No.	Average hours of working.
I. Treating Raw Material (the product of pastoral pursuits)—															
Glue, oil, and grease	...	.	3			.	.		1	.	..	.	.	4	50
Manures	...	.	1	1	.	.	..	1	.	4	...	.		7	55
Tallow refineries	...	...	1	.	.	..	.	.	1		...	.	..	2	52
Tanneries	..	...	18	13	3	4	1		1	1	...	..		41	50
Woolwashing, scouring, &c.	...	...	..	2	2	2	.	3	1	1	...	...	...	11	55
II. Connected with Food and Drink (or preparation thereof)—															
Aerated waters	...	..	8	1	1	.		3	2	11	1		.	27	55
Bacon and meat curing, &c.			1		.	.	...			...	.	.	..	1	48
Biscuits	..	..	2		.	..		1	.	...	.	.		3	50
Bread and pastry	..	1	11	9	1	3	1	20	8	9	3	3	1	70	55
Breweries	.	...	4	3	.	.	..	..		.		...	.	7	49
Butterine and margarine	...	.				..				.	.	.			.
Condiments	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	.	.	..	2		...	10	51
Confectionery	...	.	13	1	.	..	..	..	..	...	..			14	48
Corn-flour	..	..	1	..	.				.	..	...	.	..	1	48
Flour-mills and self-raising flour	...	.	6	2		2	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	11	50
Ice and refrigerating	...	..	1	.	.	2	..		1	2	1	..	..	7	56
Jam and fruit canning	..	.	3	3			.	.		..		.	.	6	49
Meat-preserving	...	.	1			..	1	...	2	...	.	..	..	4	53
Sugar-mills and refineries	...		.	.	.	1	..	.	...	.	...	...	.	1	52
Small goods—butchers'	..	..	1	1	.	...		1	1	7	.	.	1	12	58
Tea blending and packing	...	5	3	1	.	.	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	9	46
Vinegar	...	.	1		..	...	.	...		...	..	.	.	1	48
Wines, spirits, beer—bottling	...	2	..			..	.		.	.	...	.	...	2	44
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics—															
Boots and shoes	...		22	33	..	.	1	.			...	..	...	56	49
Clothing, slops	.	...	12		.						..	...	.	12	48
,, orders, tailoring	...	5	31	8	1	3	..	.						48	48
Dressmaking and millinery	..	.	.		.			.	.				..	..	..
Furriers	.			.	..	...		.						.	..
Hats and caps	.	...			..			.			...	..	...	.	.
Oilskin and water-proof clothing	..		...		..	..			.	.	...		...	..	..
Shirtmaking	.	.	...				.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
White-work, underclothing, and sewing	..							.			..	...	..	...	...
Woollen cloth	..	.	.	..			..				..	.	..	..	...
IV. Building Materials—															
Asphalt	..		1		.	.	..	.				..	.	1	48
Bricks	..		6	2	..			2	7	2	.	...	...	19	53
Joinery and carpentry	...	...	18		1	1	..	1	...		...		..	21	48
Monumental masonry	...	.	6	.		..	.			...	.			6	48
Marble and plaster works	...	..	5			..			..	..	.		...	5	48
Pottery and earthenware	..		5	2	...	..		1			...	..	.	8	49
Saw-mills	...		5	2	..	1	1	1	..	...			.	10	50
Stone-crushing	..	...	.		..		...		.	.	.	.	..	.	.
Stone dressing and polishing	..	.	2			.				...	..	.	...	2	48
Timber merchants and builders	..		4	..	.	..	...	1	.	..	.		..	5	49
Wood turning and carving	..	...	5	2	.		...			...	..	...	.	7	48
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c.—															
Agricultural implements, &c.	..	...	2	1	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	3	49
Blacksmithing, farriers, &c.	..	.	11	1	..	.	.	..	1		...	.		13	49
Blacksmithing	..	.	1	.		...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	1	48
Boiler-making	...	..	2		..	.		..		..			...	2	48
Brass works	.		8		.					..	...	...	...	8	48
Copper-smithing	.	..	2		.	.		..	..	...	..	..	.	2	48
Engineering		...	40			.			..	..	.		...	40	48
Galvanised iron works	.	..	7	.		.	..	..	.	...	..	...	..	7	48
Gas and water meters	..	...	4		.	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	.	4	48
Iron works and foundries	...	...	18	.	..	..		.	..	...	.	..		18	48
Lead mills and works		.	1	1			..	.	.	.	..		...	2	49
Ore-treating works, smelting, &c.	.	..	1	1	.	..	.	...	1	..	..		..	3	51
Plumbers, gasfitters, &c.	...		24	.	..	..	..	...	...	.	..	.		24	48
Railway springs	..	...	1	...	.	..	..	..	..		...	..	...	1	48
Scale-makers and adjusters		1		..			..	.	.	.	...	.	..	1	45
Stoves, ovens, &c.	..	...	7	1	.	.			..	.	..		..	8	48
Tinsmithing	...	...	8	3	.	1		1	..				...	13	49
Wire-working	...	..	2	1	..		1	..	.	.		.	.	4	50
Zinc—ornamental	...	.	3	..			...		..		.	..	...	3	48

Class of Factory.	Hours of working per week in Factories.													All Factories.	
	40	44	48	50	51	52	53	54	56	60	63	66	72	No.	Average Hours of working.
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.—															
Docks and slips	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	47
Sails, tarpaulins, tents, &c.	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	48
Ship and boat building and repairing	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	48
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c.—															
Bamboo and wicker-work	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	49
Bedding, flock, upholstery, &c.	...	...	9	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	49
Carpet-sewing, &c.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Furniture	..	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	48
Furniture—Chinese	...	1	7	1	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	18	53
Hair-curling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron bedsteads	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48
Picture frames	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51
Window blinds, venetians, &c.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	49
Wire mattresses	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	51
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c.—															
Electrotyping and stereotyping, &c.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Paper	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	53
Paper bags, boxes, &c., &c.	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48
Printing and bookbinding	...	4	68	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	48
Printing materials, &c.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	49
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, and Harness—															
Coaches and waggons	...	...	39	5	3	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	55	49
Cycle building and repairing	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	47
Saddlery, saddle-trees, whips, &c.	...	...	5	7	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	50
Wheelwrights' material	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat—															
Electric lighting	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	11	51
Gas	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	51
Wood and coal	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	6	54
XI. Miscellaneous—															
Baskets, wickerware, mats, &c.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50
Billiard tables	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Boxes and packing-cases	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	48
Brooms and brushes	...	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	48
Chaff-cutting—produce, &c.	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	..	3	...	...	...	7	55
Chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, &c.	...	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	46
Cooperage	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	48
Cutlery	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Die-sinking, engraving, &c.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	48
Dye-works and cleaning	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
Electrical appliances, &c.	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Electro-plating and silver-smithing	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48
Explosives	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48
Florists	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48
Glass (including bottles)	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	48
Glass—ornamental	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	50
Hydraulic power	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48
Incubators	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Jewellery	...	4	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	47
Lamps and incandescent mantles	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44
Laundries—steam and hand	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	54
Laundries—Chinese	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	51
Leather belting and rubber goods	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	51½
Paint and varnish	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Painting and signwriting	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	48
Perambulators	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	49
Photo.-engraving, photographers, and photo. material	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	45
Portmanteaus, bags, and trunks	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	50
Poultry foods	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46
Rope and fishing lines	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	51
Sewing machines, pianos, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	47
Show cases, revolving shutters, and beehives	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	48
Soap, soda, soap extract, candles, &c.	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	50
Spectacles, lenses, and surgical instruments	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Ticket writing and paper patterns	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	48
Tobacco pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Wig and hair work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50

TABLE V.

Classification of Factories and Employees.

Class of Factory.	Number of Factories on Register.	Hands employed.								
		Under 16 years.		Over 16 years and under 18 years.		Over 18 years.		Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Treating Raw Material, the product of Pastoral Pursuits	83	30	.....	71	.....	1,429	2	1,530	2	1,532
II. Connected with Food and Drink, or preparation thereof	304	301	43	529	166	3,865	419	4,695	628	5,323
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics	428	250	473	374	1,343	2,814	3,803	3,438	5,619	9,057
IV. Building Materials	132	75	4	175	4	2,061	4	2,311	12	2,323
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c.	218	153	7	539	5	3,619	.....	4,311	12	4,323
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.	31	22	.....	113	8	975	26	1,110	34	1,144
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c.	101	46	16	104	43	1,170	114	1,320	173	1,493
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c.	114	135	29	253	124	1,588	401	1,976	554	2,530
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.	121	37	2	134	.....	901	5	1,072	7	1,079
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat	41	4	.....	20	.....	1,047	.....	1,071	.....	1,071
XI. Miscellaneous	336	171	39	410	230	2,216	1,294	2,797	1,563	4,360
Total	1,909	1,224	613	2,722	1,923	21,685	6,068	25,631	8,604	34,235
I. Treating Raw Material the Product of Pastoral Pursuits—										
Glue, oil, and grease	6	2	.....	1	.....	106	1	109	1	110
Manures	8	1	.....	1	.....	63	.....	65	.....	65
Tallow refineries	4	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	19	.....	19
Tanneries	50	14	.....	42	.....	400	1	456	1	457
Wool washing and scouring	15	13	.....	27	.....	841	.....	881	.....	881
Total	83	30	.....	71	.....	1,429	2	1,530	2	1,532
II. Connected with Food and Drink or preparation thereof—										
Aerated waters	33	9	1	44	1	307	18	360	20	380
Bacon and meat curing, &c.	5	2	.....	2	.....	21	.....	25	.....	25
Biscuits	6	10	.....	43	24	91	57	144	81	225
Bread and pastry	128	11	.....	41	3	864	21	916	24	940
Breweries	9	18	1	33	.....	461	.....	512	1	513
Butterine and margarine	1	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Condiments	19	56	8	51	63	224	151	331	222	553
Confectionery	19	60	22	78	57	157	73	295	152	447
Corn flour	2	...	.....	...	.....	11	15	11	15	26
Flour-mills and self-raising flour	13	8	.....	14	5	153	7	175	12	187
Ice and refrigerating	9	1	.....	...	.....	308	.....	309	.....	309
Jam and fruit canning	9	50	2	100	7	174	37	324	46	370
Meat preserving	7	36	.....	53	.....	447	7	536	7	543
Sugar mills and refineries	1	...	.....	26	.....	420	.....	446	.....	446
Small goods—butchers'	27	2	.....	3	.....	120	2	125	2	127
Tea blending and packing	11	38	9	38	6	81	29	157	44	201
Vinegar	2	...	.....	3	.....	9	1	12	1	13
Wines, Spirits, Beer—Bottling	3	...	.....	...	.....	15	1	15	1	16
Total	304	301	43	529	166	3,865	419	4,695	628	5,323
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics—										
Boots and shoes	80	181	131	244	241	1,694	482	2,119	854	2,973
Clothing—slops	31	11	104	43	350	345	761	399	1,215	1,614
,, orders, tailoring	120	27	40	58	114	630	697	715	851	1,566
Dressmaking and millinery	160	11	173	2	511	10	1,350	23	2,034	2,057
Furriers	2	1	.....	1	.....	11	9	13	9	22
Hats and caps	7	5	8	15	37	34	80	54	125	179
Oilskin and waterproof clothing	3	...	1	2	35	36	75	38	111	149
Shirtmaking	6	1	4	1	5	5	37	7	46	53
White work—underclothing and sewing	17	2	12	3	46	11	281	16	339	355
Woollen cloth	2	11	.....	5	4	38	31	54	35	89
Total	428	250	473	374	1,343	2,814	3,803	3,438	5,619	9,057
IV. Building Materials—										
Asphalt	1	...	.....	...	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11
Bricks	25	2	.....	25	.....	692	.....	719	.....	719
Joinery, &c.	37	7	.....	47	.....	584	.....	638	.....	638
Monumental masonry	10	2	.....	2	.....	55	.....	59	.....	59
Marble and plaster works	8	9	.....	13	.....	100	.....	122	.....	122
Pottery and earthenware	9	29	4	54	4	214	4	297	12	309
Saw-mills	18	14	.....	20	.....	273	.....	307	.....	307
Stone-crushing	2	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22
Stone-dressing and polishing	2	...	.....	4	.....	28	.....	32	.....	32
Timber merchants, builders, &c.	5	3	.....	2	.....	44	.....	49	.....	49
Wood-turning and carving	15	9	.....	8	.....	38	.....	55	.....	55
Total	132	75	4	175	4	2,061	4	2,311	12	2,323

Class of Factory.	Number of Factories on Register.	Hands Employed.								
		Under 16 years.		Over 16 years and under 18 years.		Over 18 years.		Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c.—										
Agricultural implements	4	3	.....	8	.....	65	.....	76	.....	76
Blacksmithing-farriers, &c.	22	2	.....	12	.....	81	.....	95	.....	95
,,	7	4	.....	48	.....	275	.....	327	.....	327
Boilermaking	5	...	.....	9	.....	67	.....	76	.....	76
Brass works	13	10	.....	30	.....	83	.....	123	.....	123
Copper-smithing	2	2	.....	...	.....	14	.....	16	.....	16
Engineering	53	73	.....	186	.....	1,696	.....	1,955	.....	1,955
Galvanised iron works	9	3	.....	25	.....	149	.....	177	.....	177
Gas and water meters	5	3	.....	15	.....	53	.....	71	.....	71
Iron works and foundries	20	9	.....	42	.....	405	.....	456	.....	456
Lead mills and works	2	10	.....	16	.....	47	.....	73	.....	73
Ore-treating works, smelting, &c.	3	...	.....	1	.....	32	.....	33	.....	33
Plumbers, gas-fitters, &c.	38	15	.....	64	.....	232	.....	311	.....	311
Railway springs	1	1	.....	2	.....	16	.....	19	.....	19
Scale-makers and adjusters	1	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6
Stoves, ovens, &c.	10	1	.....	10	.....	68	.....	79	.....	79
Tin-smithing	16	14	7	37	5	127	.....	178	12	190
Wire-working	4	1	.....	29	.....	147	.....	177	.....	177
Zinc—Ornamental	3	2	.....	5	.....	56	.....	63	.....	63
Total	218	153	7	539	5	3,619	.....	4,311	12	4,323
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.—										
Docks and slips	4	20	.....	89	.....	788	.....	897	.....	897
Sails, tarpaulins, tents, &c.	12	...	.....	14	8	61	26	75	34	109
Ship and boat building and repairing	15	2	.....	10	.....	126	.....	138	.....	138
Total	31	22	.....	113	8	975	26	1,110	34	1,144
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c.—										
Bamboo and wicker work	8	12	.....	21	.....	47	.....	80	.....	80
Bedding, flock, upholstery, &c.	18	9	10	25	16	144	52	178	78	256
Carpet-sewing, &c.	2	...	.....	1	9	11	37	12	46	58
Furniture	14	11	6	26	16	364	8	401	30	431
Furniture (Chinese)	45	...	.....	2	.....	455	.....	457	.....	457
Hair curling	1	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Iron bedsteads	1	2	.....	5	.....	54	.....	61	.....	61
Picture frames	4	3	.....	7	1	32	13	42	14	56
Window blinds, venetians, &c.	4	...	.....	5	.....	20	1	25	1	26
Wire mattresses	4	9	.....	12	1	40	3	61	4	65
Total	101	46	16	104	43	1,170	114	1,320	173	1,493
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c.—										
Electrotyping and Stereotyping, &c.	2	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	8	.....	8
Paper	2	...	.....	9	3	52	10	61	13	74
Paper bags, boxes, &c., &c.	7	15	5	10	32	13	65	38	102	140
Printing and Bookbinding	101	116	20	220	85	1,495	324	1,831	429	2,260
Printing materials, &c.	2	3	4	13	4	22	2	38	10	48
Total	114	135	29	253	124	1,588	401	1,976	554	2,530
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, and Harness—										
Coaches and Waggons	78	13	.....	74	.....	555	.....	642	.....	642
Cycle building and repairing	11	6	1	10	.....	66	.....	82	1	83
Saddlery, saddle-trees, whips, &c.	27	18	1	43	.....	252	5	313	6	319
Wheelwrights' material	5	...	.....	7	.....	28	.....	35	.....	35
Total	121	37	2	134	.....	901	5	1,072	7	1,079
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat—										
Electric lighting	21	2	.....	11	.....	81	.....	94	.....	94
Gas	4	2	.....	6	.....	904	.....	912	.....	912
Wood and coal	16	...	.....	3	.....	62	.....	65	.....	65
Total	41	4	.....	20	.....	1,047	.....	1,071	.....	1,071
XI. Miscellaneous—										
Baskets, wickerware, mats, &c.	5	1	.....	7	.....	23	.....	31	.....	31
Billiard tables	2	1	.....	2	1	14	.....	17	1	18
Boxes and packing cases	7	...	.....	34	.....	131	.....	165	.....	165
Brooms and brushes	7	7	.....	9	.....	58	6	74	6	80
Chaff cutting—produce, &c.	14	1	.....	4	.....	56	.....	61	.....	61
Chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, &c.	20	14	5	35	34	231	102	280	141	421
Cooperage	13	6	.....	9	.....	114	.....	129	.....	129
Cutlery	4	...	.....	1	.....	12	.....	13	.....	13
Die sinking, engraving, &c.	3	...	.....	2	.....	9	.....	11	.....	11
Dye-works and cleaning	2	...	.....	...	3	6	9	6	12	18
Electrical appliances, &c.	5	...	.....	13	.....	37	.....	50	.....	50
Electro-plating and silver-smithing	5	1	.....	7	1	36	3	44	4	48
Explosives	2	...	.....	1	.....	9	2	10	2	12
Florists	5	...	3	3	7	8	15	11	25	36

Class of Factory.	Number of Factories on Register.	Hands employed. Under 16 years. Males.	Under 16 years. Females.	Over 16 years and under 18 years. Males.	Over 16 years and under 18 years. Females.	Over 18 years. Males.	Over 18 years. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total. Total.
XI. Miscellaneous (*continued*)—										
Glass (including bottles)	7	19	.....	68	.....	128	.....	215	.....	215
Glass—ornamental	6	2	.....	9	1	62	1	73	2	75
Hydraulic power	1	...	.....	1	.....	23	.....	24	.....	24
Incubators	2	...	.....	2	.....	6	.....	8	.....	8
Jewellery	21	18	.....	12	1	117	1	147	2	149
Lamps and incandescent mantles	1	1	.....	...	9	3	26	4	35	39
Laundries—steam and hand	85	3	2	12	66	88	803	103	871	974
Laundries—Chinese	13	...	.....	...	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27
Leather belting and rubber goods	4	...	.....	...	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40
Paint and varnish	2	...	.....	1	.....	10	.....	11	.....	11
Painting and sign-writing	13	4	.....	18	.....	107	2	129	2	131
Perambulators	2	1	.....	6	2	11	2	18	4	22
Photo-engraving, photographers, and photo material	20	10	4	21	24	114	124	145	152	297
Portmanteaus, bags, and trunks	4	6	.....	4	.....	35	3	45	3	48
Poultry foods	2	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	10	.....	10
Rope and fishing lines	5	6	1	39	.....	85	1	130	2	132
Sewing machines, pianos, &c.	7	13	.....	13	1	117	4	143	5	148
Show cases, revolving shutters, and beehives	5	...	.....	3	.....	24	.....	27	.....	27
Soap, soda, soap extract, candles, &c.	14	7	.....	10	.....	65	3	82	3	85
Spectacles, lenses, and surgical instruments	6	6	.....	5	4	23	3	34	7	41
Ticket writing and paper patterns	3	2	1	1	1	2	7	5	9	14
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	10	29	22	42	74	337	160	408	256	664
Tobacco pipes	1	...	.....	4	.....	10	.....	14	.....	14
Umbrellas	1	3	1	...	1	...	13	3	15	18
Wigs and hair work	2	...	.....	1	.....	10	4	11	4	15
Other	5	5	.....	9	.....	25	.....	39	.....	39
Total	336	171	39	410	230	2,216	1,294	2,797	1,563	4,360

Table VI.

Wages paid in Various Trades.

I. Persons engaged in treating Raw Material, the product of pastoral pursuits.

	From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Boiling Down—		
Foremen	2 0 0	3 10 0
Offal and bonemen	1 5 0	2 5 0
Bone-dust makers	1 10 0	2 0 0
Tallowmen	1 15 0	2 0 0
Oil and grease makers	1 10 0	3 0 0
Glue makers	1 5 0	2 10 0
Tanneries—		
Foremen	2 10 0	4 10 0
Fleshers	1 10 0	2 5 0
Curriers	1 10 0	2 15 0
Picklers	1 10 0	2 5 0
Beamsmen	1 10 0	2 15 0
Rollermen	1 10 0	2 10 0
Limemen	1 10 0	2 5 0
Yardmen	1 0 0	2 0 0
Wool-washing—		
Foremen	2 10 0	5 0 0
Wool-sorters	1 10 0	2 10 0
Wool-pullers	1 10 0	2 10 0
Wool-washers	1 10 0	2 15 0
Wool-packers	1 15 0	3 0 0
Wool-driers	1 10 0	2 5 0
Wool-soakers	1 10 0	2 5 0
Skinmen	1 5 0	2 5 0
Sparers and drivers	1 5 0	2 5 0

II. Persons engaged in Trades connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.

	From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Aerated Waters—		
Foremen	2 0 0	6 0 0
Makers	2 0 0	4 0 0
Packers	1 7 6	2 5 0
Bottlers	1 0 0	2 10 0
Washers	0 15 0	1 15 0
Wirers and Corkers	0 15 0	1 15 0
Labellers	0 6 0	1 0 0
Carters	1 5 0	2 10 0
Cart-boys	0 5 0	0 15 0
General hands ....Males	0 17 6	2 0 0
,, ,, ...Females	0 12 0	0 15 0
Boys	0 5 0	0 15 0

II.—Persons engaged in Trades connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof (*continued*).

	From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Bread, Biscuits, and Pastry—		
Foremen	2 10 0	4 0 0
Bakers (bread)	1 7 6	3 2 6
,, assistants	0 15 0	1 15 0
,, apprentices	0 7 6	1 5 0
Jobbers	1/3 to 1/6 per hour.	
Biscuit baker	1 5 0	3 0 0
Brakesmen	0 18 0	2 0 0
General hands	0 10 0	2 0 0
Machine hands	0 15 0	1 5 0
,, boys	0 7 0	0 10 0
Pastry cooks	1 0 0	3 5 0
,, apprentices	0 5 0	1 0 0
Packers ....Males	0 8 0	0 13 0
Carters	1 5 0	2 10 0
Forewomen	0 15 0	1 0 0
Packers ....Females	0 6 0	0 15 0
Labelling and cleaning tins	0 7 0	0 12 0
Breweries—		
Foremen	2 10 0	5 0 0
Topmen	1 10 0	2 10 0
Cellarmen	1 10 0	2 10 0
Cask-washers	1 0 0	2 10 0
General hands	1 0 0	2 10 0
Bottlers	1 0 0	2 0 0
Coopers	1 15 0	3 5 0
,, boys	0 10 0	1 0 0
Packers	1 0 0	2 10 0
Storemen	1 1 0	2 15 0
Draymen	1 12 6	2 15 0
Boys	0 7 6	0 18 0
Coffee, Cocoa, Rice, Spices, &c.—		
Foremen	2 10 0	4 10 0
Millers	1 10 0	3 5 0
Coffee and cocoa hands	1 17 6	3 0 0
Jelly-makers	1 17 6	3 0 0
Boys	0 6 0	0 18 0
Packers	0 15 0	2 10 0
,, boys	0 8 0	0 15 0
Labellers	0 12 0	1 10 0
Storemen	2 0 0	3 0 0
Forewomen ....Females	0 15 0	1 0 0
Packers .... ,,	0 5 0	0 15 0

II.—Persons engaged in trades connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof (*continued*).

		From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Condiments—			
Foremen		2 10 0	4 0 0
Mill hands and journeymen		1 10 0	3 0 0
Packers		1 0 0	2 5 0
,, (boys)		0 4 0	0 8 0
Bottle-washers (boys)		0 6 0	0 10 0
General hands (girls and women)		0 6 0	0 14 0
Confectionery—			
Foremen		3 0 0	4 0 0
Sugar boilers and pan men		1 0 0	2 7 0
,, improvers		0 10 0	1 10 0
,, boys		0 7 0	0 11 0
Packers		1 0 0	2 18 6
,, boys		0 6 0	0 15 0
General confectioners		1 10 0	3 0 0
Assistants and improvers		0 7 0	1 10 0
Storemen		1 10 0	2 0 0
Forewomen	Females	0 17 6	1 7 6
Confectioners		0 15 0	1 10 0
,, assistants	Females	0 7 0	0 12 0
Packers and wrappers	,,	0 5 0	0 15 0
Flour—			
Foremen		3 0 0	6 0 0
Millers		1 10 0	4 10 0
,, juniors		0 15 0	2 5 0
Samplers		2 0 0	2 5 0
Sleevemen		1 16 0	2 0 0
Stackers		1 16 0	2 0 0
Smutters and oilmen		1 16 0	2 0 0
Packers		1 10 0	2 0 0
,, boys		0 16 0	1 5 0
Purifier men		1 10 0	2 0 0
Mixers		1 5 0	2 0 0
General hands, yardmen, &c.		1 0 0	1 16 0
Boys		0 10 0	0 15 0
Ice and Refrigerating—			
Foremen		2 5 0	5 0 0
Journeymen		2 0 0	3 0 0
Boys		0 10 0	0 18 0
Engineers		2 5 0	4 0 0
Jam and Fruit-canning—			
Foremen		2 0 0	4 10 0
Jam-boilers		1 0 0	2 10 0
Tinsmiths and solderers		1 5 0	2 8 0
Tinsmiths' boys		0 5 0	0 15 0
Labellers		0 5 0	0 15 0
Packers		0 10 0	1 10 0
Case-makers		1 5 0	2 0 0
Engineers		1 12 6	2 5 0
Boys		0 6 0	0 12 0
Fruit-preparers		0 6 0	0 12 0
Packers	Females	0 5 0	0 16 0
Labellers	,,	0 5 0	0 12 6
Meat Preserving and Small Goods—			
Foremen		3 0 0	6 0 0
Preserver and extract-maker		2 10 0	3 10 0
Tallow-maker		2 0 0	2 15 0
Salter		2 0 0	2 15 0
Slaughtermen		2 0 0	3 0 0
,, boys		1 0 0	1 10 0
Boners		1 0 0	2 10 0
Filler		1 0 0	1 15 0
Labourers		1 0 0	2 0 0
,, boys		0 9 0	0 18 0
Tinsmiths		1 2 6	3 0 0
,, boys		0 10 0	0 16 0
Coopers		2 0 0	2 14 0
Small goodsmen		1 10 0	2 10 0
Oatmeal, self-raising flour, and Baking Powder—			
Foremen		2 5 0	3 5 0
Mixers and packers		1 0 0	2 0 0
Boys		0 7 0	0 10 0
Forewomen		1 0 0	2 0 0
Packers, weighers, and labellers,	Females	0 7 0	1 3 0
Girls	,,	0 7 0	0 10 0
Paper bag makers	,,	0 10 0	0 16 0
Sugar Mills—			
Foreman mechanics		3 6 0	3 12 0
Engineers and fitters		3 0 0	3 6 0
Mechanics		2 8 0	2 17 0
Tinsmiths		1 10 0	2 10 0
Mechanics' apprentices		0 5 0	1 10 0
Pan-boilers		2 5 0	4 0 0
,, apprentices		0 5 0	1 10 0
Foreman bag-maker		.....	3 0 0
Bag-sewers (boys)		0 10 0	0 19 0
Sack-repairers		1 15 0	2 10 0
Labourers		2 2 0	2 8 0

II.—Persons engaged in trades connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof (*continued*).

		From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Tea Packing and Blending—			
Foremen		2 5 0	3 10 0
Blenders		1 7 6	3 12 0
Packers		0 10 0	2 10 0
Labellers		0 5 0	0 15 0
Case-makers		1 16 0	2 5 0
Forewomen	Females	1 0 0	2 0 0
Packers	,,	0 5 0	1 0 0
Labellers	,,	0 5 0	0 15 0
Bag-makers and blockers		0 7 0	0 12 0
Vinegar Works—			
Manufacturers		2 0 0	3 0 0
Bottlers and labellers		0 10 0	1 10 0

III.—Persons engaged in the Manufacture of Clothing and Textile Fabrics.

Boots and Shoes—			
Foremen	Males	2 0 0	4 5 0
Machine operators	,,	1 12 6	3 0 0
,, improvers & assistants	,,	0 5 0	1 10 0
,, learners	,,	0 5 0	0 7 6
Clickers	,,	1 5 0	3 0 0
,, improvers & assistants	,,	0 7 0	1 2 6
,, apprentices	,,	0 9 6	0 17 6
Makers	,,	1 0 0	3 10 0
,, improvers	,,	0 5 0	1 5 0
,, apprentices	,,	0 5 0	0 15 0
Finishers	,,	1 0 0	2 10 0
,, improvers & assistants	,,	0 10 0	0 15 0
,, apprentices	,,	0 11 0	0 15 0
Rough-stuff cutters	,,	0 17 6	2 10 0
,, improvers	,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Trimmers	,,	1 10 0	2 10 0
Pressmen	,,	1 5 0	2 10 0
Heelers and Sluggers	,,	1 0 0	2 12 6
Lasters	,,	1 5 0	2 0 0
Edge-setters, featherers, and breasters	,,	0 16 0	2 0 0
Channel-closers	,,	0 14 0	2 0 0
Skivers	,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Eyeletters	,,	0 17 6	1 5 0
Brushers, sockers, dressers, scourers, &c.	,,	0 14 0	1 10 0
Repairers	,,	1 15 0	2 14 0
Sole-sewers	,,	1 10 0	2 15 0
Packers	,,	0 15 0	2 5 0
Boys	,,	0 4 0	0 12 0
Forewomen	Females	1 2 6	2 5 0
Machinists	,,	0 10 0	1 10 0
,, apprentices	,,	0 4 0	0 12 0
Fitters	,,	0 7 6	1 3 6
,, apprentices	,,	0 4 0	0 7 0
Tiers-off and bench hands	,,	0 3 0	0 9 0
Trimmers, sockers, &c.	,,	0 5 0	0 15 0
Clothing Factories—Slops—			
Foremen	Males	2 10 0	6 0 0
Cutters	,,	1 5 0	5 0 0
,, assistants and improvers	,,	0 7 6	1 10 0
Pressers	,,	1 15 0	3 10 0
,, apprentices and assistants	,,	0 6 0	1 10 0
Seam pressers	,,	0 5 0	1 10 0
Trimmers	,,	0 10 0	3 0 0
Examiners	,,	0 14 0	2 17 6
Folders and brushers	,,	1 0 0	3 0 0
Engineers and mechanics, &c.	,,	1 2 6	3 0 0
Errand boys and messengers	,,	0 3 6	0 17 6
Machinists	,,	2 0 0	3 10 0
Coat hands	,,	1 10 0	3 10 0
,,	Females	0 7 6	1 15 0
Trousers hands	,,	0 10 0	1 7 6
Vest hands	Males	1 1 0	2 4 0
,,	Females	0 5 0	1 7 6
Apprentices		0 2 6	0 10 0
Forewomen	Females	1 10 0	3 0 0
Slop trousers machinists	,,	0 6 0	1 4 0
,, finishers	,,	0 3 0	1 0 0
Button-hole machinists	,,	0 10 0	1 5 0
,, finishers	,,	0 10 0	1 2 6
Coat machinists	,,	0 10 0	1 5 0
,, finishers	,,	0 4 0	1 2 6
Vest machinists	,,	0 6 0	1 7 6
,, finishers	,,	0 5 0	0 5 0
Apprentices	,,	0 2 6	0 10 0

III.—Persons engaged in the Manufacture of Clothing and Textile Fabrics (*continued*).

		From— £	s.	d.	To— £	s.	d.
Clothing Factories—Order Tailoring—							
Foremen	Males	3	0	0	6	0	0
Cutters	,,	2	10	0	9	0	0
Coat hands	,,	2	0	0	3	10	0
,, improvers	,,	0	10	0	1	7	6
,, apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	10	0
Vest-makers	,,	1	5	0	2	6	0
Trousers-makers	,,	1	5	0	2	15	0
Pressers	,,	1	0	0	3	5	0
Trimmers	,,	0	17	6	2	5	0
Coat hands	Females	0	15	0	1	10	0
,, improvers	,,	0	6	0	0	12	6
,, apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	7	6
Vest hands	,,	0	7	6	1	10	0
,, improvers	,,	0	5	0	0	17	0
,, apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	7	6
Trousers-makers	,,	0	15	0	1	10	0
,, improvers	,,	0	10	0	0	15	0
,, apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	10	0
Machinists	,,	0	17	6	1	10	0
,, apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	10	0
Shirt-makers	,,	0	12	6	1	0	0
,, improvers and apprentices		0	2	6	0	7	6
Embroideresses		1	0	0	1	10	0
,, improvers		0	10	0	0	12	0
,, apprentices		0	2	6	0	5	0
Dressmaking and Millinery—							
Forewomen		2	5	0	6	0	0
Cutters and fitters		2	0	0	2	10	0
Bodice hands		0	7	6	1	10	0
,, improvers		0	2	6	0	10	0
,, apprentices†		.....			0	2	6
Skirt hands		0	6	0	1	15	0
,, improvers		0	3	0	0	7	6
,, apprentices†		.....			0	2	6
Sleeve hands		0	6	0	1	2	6
,,		0	2	6	0	6	0
General dressmakers		0	8	6	1	10	0
Machinists		0	12	6	1	2	6
Head mantle-makers		3	0	0	4	0	0
Mantle-makers		0	9	6	2	0	0
,, improvers		0	2	6	0	5	6
Blouse-maker		0	12	6	1	0	0
Milliners		0	7	6	1	10	0
,, improvers		0	2	6	0	12	6
,, apprentices*		.....			0	2	6
Furriers—							
Furriers		1	7	6	2	7	6
Boys		0	7	0	0	13	0
Fur sewers		0	10	0	1	5	0
Hats and Caps—							
Journeymen	Males	0	17	6	3	15	0
Assistants	,,	0	7	6	0	12	6
Apprentices	,,	0	7	6	0	12	6
Foremen	,,	2	15	0	3	15	0
Forewomen	Females	1	0	0	1	15	0
Machinists	,,	0	10	0	1	15	0
Finishers	,,	0	6	0	0	15	0
Trimmers	,,	0	5	0	1	2	6
Improvers, &c.	,,	0	4	6	0	10	6
Apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	3	6
Shirtmaking (Females)—							
Shirt-cutter		2	0	0	3	0	0
Shirt-makers		0	9	0	1	5	0
Apprentices		0	5	0	0	7	0
Machinists		0	10	0	1	0	0
Finishers		0	13	0	0	16	0
Buttonhole workers		0	7	6	0	16	0
Waterproof Clothing—							
Forewomen		2	10	0	3	0	0
Machinists		0	10	0	1	10	0
,, improvers		0	3	0	0	10	0
Finishers		0	12	0	0	15	0
,, improvers		0	5	0	0	7	6
Table hands		0	10	0	1	5	0
,, improvers		0	2	6	0	7	6
White Work and Ladies' and Children's Clothing Factory—							
Forewomen, designers, and cutter	Females	1	10	0	2	5	0
Machinists	,,	0	10	0	1	5	0
,, improvers	,,	0	7	0	0	10	0
,, apprentices	,,	0	2	6	0	4	0
Finishers	,,	0	6	0	1	0	0
Learners	,,	0	2	6	0	7	0
Pressers	,,	0	7	6	1	0	0
Sorters	,,	0	6	6	1	0	0
Cutters	Males	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pressers	,,	0	10	0	2	5	0
Woollen Mills—							
Foremen		4	0	0	5	0	0
Carders		2	0	0	3	0	0
Woolsorters		2	0	0	2	5	0

* Receive no pay for the first six or twelve months.

III.—Persons engaged in the Manufacture of Clothing and Textile Fabrics (*continued*).

		From— £	s.	d.	To— £	s.	d.
Woollen Mills (*continued*).							
Finishers		2	0	0	2	5	0
Dyers		2	0	0	3	0	0
,, assistants		0	15	0	1	10	0
Spinners		1	2	6	2	15	0
Warpers		1	0	0	1	10	0
Woolscourers		1	15	0	2	0	0
Pressmen		1	10	0	2	0	0
Weavers		1	16	0	2	10	0
Twisters		0	10	0	0	15	0
Boys		0	4	6	0	10	0
Weavers	Females	0	18	0	1	11	0
Finishers	,,	0	8	0	0	12	0
Burlers	,,	0	12	0	0	17	6
Girls	,,	0	8	0	0	12	0

IV.—Persons engaged in connection with Building Materials, &c.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Asphalting and Tar-paving—						
Asphalt-makers	1	15	0	2	8	0
Wood-block makers	1	5	0	2	2	0
Brickworks—						
Foremen	2	8	0	5	0	0
Clay-diggers and pitmen	1	16	0	2	16	0
Panmen and grinders	1	15	0	2	10	0
Setters	1	16	0	2	15	0
Brickmakers and moulders	1	16	0	2	15	0
Pressers	1	15	0	2	15	0
Burners	2	0	0	3	10	0
Loaders-out	1	16	0	2	10	0
Stackers	1	16	0	2	8	0
Carters	1	10	0	2	5	0
Building—						
Bricklayers	2	14	0	3	0	0
Carpenters	2	8	0	3	0	0
Painters	2	8	0	2	14	0
Plasterers	2	8	0	2	14	0
Plumbers	2	14	0	3	3	0
Stonemasons	3	0	0	3	6	0
Cement—						
Millers	3	0	0	3	10	0
Burners	2	0	0	3	0	0
Kiln-fillers	1	16	0	2	5	0
Labourers	1	10	0	2	2	0
Joinery, Wood-turning, and Carving—						
Foremen	3	0	0	4	0	0
Joiners	2	0	0	3	6	0
Turners	1	16	0	3	0	0
Carvers	1	18	0	3	3	0
Apprentices	0	7	0	0	15	0
Limeworks—						
Foremen	3	0	0	3	10	0
Quarrymen	1	16	0	2	5	0
Crane-drivers	1	16	0	2	0	0
Lime-drawers	2	0	0	2	8	0
Burners	2	0	0	2	8	0
Marble and Monumental Masons—						
Foremen	2	10	0	3	0	0
Letter-cutters and carvers	2	0	0	3	0	0
Marble and stone masons	1	10	0	3	0	0
,, ,, improvers	0	15	0	1	10	0
Polishers	1	10	0	2	5	0
,, improvers	0	12	0	1	0	0
Fixers	1	5	0	2	5	0
Boys	0	5	0	0	15	0
Modelling, Cement and Plaster Decorations—						
Modellers	2	0	0	3	0	0
Pressers	1	10	0	2	5	0
Casters	0	10	0	1	10	0
Paint and Varnish—						
Manufacturers	2	10	0	5	0	0
Labourers	0	16	0	1	15	0
Potteries—						
Foremen	2	8	0	4	0	0
Throwers	2	0	0	3	0	0
Pipe-makers	2	0	0	3	0	0
Burners	2	0	0	3	0	0
Clay-getters	1	10	0	2	8	0
Quarrying and Stone-crushing—						
Foremen	2	0	0	3	0	0
Quarrymen	2	0	0	2	8	0
Masons	2	0	0	3	0	0
Stonebreakers	1	10	0	2	2	0
Stonefeeders	1	16	0	2	2	0
Saw-mills—						
Foremen	2	8	0	41	0	0
Saw-sharpeners	1	10	0	2	8	0
Benchers	1	10	0	2	10	0
Benchers' assistants	1	0	0	2	0	0

† Unpaid for the first three or six months

IV.—Persons engaged in connection with building materiala, &c., (*continued*).

	From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Sawyers	1 10 0	2 14 0
Sawyers' assistants	0 12 6	1 10 0
Measurers	1 16 0	2 5 0
Tailers-out	0 15 0	1 0 0
Labourers	1 10 0	2 2 0
Machinists	2 0 0	3 3 0
Machinists' assistants	0 10 0	1 10 0

V.—Persons engaged in Engineering, Metal Works, &c.

Foremen	3 0 0	5 0 0
Engineers	1 14 0	3 5 0
Machinists	1 18 0	3 0 0
Turners and fitters	2 5 0	5 0 0
Blacksmiths	1 10 0	3 0 0
Strikers	1 5 0	2 0 0
Iron-founders	1 15 0	2 10 0
Iron-moulders	1 16 0	3 10 0
,, assistants	0 5 0	0 18 0
Iron-dressers	1 12 0	2 8 0
Furnace-men	1 10 0	2 6 0
Pattern-makers	1 12 0	2 14 0
Boiler-makers	1 16 0	3 0 0
Coppersmiths	2 10 0	3 3 0
Brass-moulders	1 10 0	3 0 0
Brass-finishers	1 16 0	3 3 0
Tinsmiths	1 10 0	3 0 0
,, assistants	0 6 0	1 5 0
Smelters	2 10 0	3 0 0
Plumbers and gasfitters	1 10 0	3 0 0
Plumbers' boys	0 5 0	0 15 0
Meter-makers	1 19 0	3 3 0
Painters	1 10 0	3 0 0
Stove-fitters	1 5 0	3 0 0
Galvanisers	1 5 0	3 10 0
Wireworkers	1 6 0	3 3 0
Japanners	1 3 0	2 10 0
Engine-drivers and firemen	1 10 0	3 0 0
Bricklayers	2 2 0	3 0 0
Carpenters	1 10 0	3 0 0
Labourers	1 10 0	2 2 0
Carters	1 10 0	2 9 0
Storekeepers	1 10 0	2 10 0
Drillers	0 8 0	1 16 0
Trunk-makers	1 5 0	2 5 0
Canister-makers	1 10 0	3 0 0
Lead-millers	.....	3 6 0
Apprentices	0 4 0	1 10 0
Boys	0 5 0	0 15 0

VI.—Persons engaged in Ship-building, Repairing, &c.

Ship-building, Docks, &c.—		
Foremen	3 0 0	7 0 0
Shipwrights	2 8 0	3 12 0
Boiler-makers and riveters	2 10 0	3 8 0
Pattern-makers	2 5 0	3 0 0
Bolt-screwers	2 0 0	2 8 0
Ship joiners	2 8 0	3 0 0
Marine opticians	2 0 0	3 0 0
Ships' compasses, sextants, and barometer repairers	2 0 0	3 0 0
Sails and Tarpaulins—		
Sailmakers	1 5 0	3 0 0
Tent and tarpaulin makers	0 15 0	2 7 0
Apprentices and boys	0 5 0	0 18 0
Forewomen	1 0 0	1 10 0
Women and girls	0 6 0	0 19 0

VII.—Persons engaged in the manufacture of Furniture, Bedding, &c.

Foremen	2 10 0	4 10 0
Machinists	1 7 6	2 14 0
,, apprentices	0 10 0	0 15 0
Cabinet-makers	1 10 0	3 0 0
,, apprentices	0 2 6	1 6 0
Polishers	1 10 0	3 0 0
,, apprentices	0 7 6	1 7 6
Chair-makers	1 10 0	2 16 0
Chair-fitters	1 5 0	2 12 0
Frame-makers	1 10 0	2 5 0
Wood-carvers	2 0 0	3 0 0
Wood-turners	1 16 0	2 10 0
Upholsterers	2 0 0	3 5 0
,, apprentices	0 5 0	1 10 0
Carpet hands	1 15 0	3 5 0
Drapery-cutters	2 2 0	4 5 0
Forewomen ..... Females	1 5 0	1 15 0
Upholsteresses ..... ,,	0 12 6	2 0 0
Girls ..... ,,	0 5 0	0 12 0
Drapery hands ..... ,,	0 16 0	2 0 0
Machinists ..... ,,	0 10 0	1 2 6

VII.—Persons engaged in the manufacture of Furniture, Bedding, &c. (*continued*).

	From— £ s. d.	To— £ s. d.
Seamstresses ..... Females	0 9 0	1 2 6
Carpet-sewers ..... ,,	0 10 0	1 5 0
Girls ..... ,,	0 5 0	0 10 0
Window-blind makers and fixers	1 10 0	2 10 0
Boys	0 5 0	0 17 6
Venetian blind makers	1 10 0	2 10 0
,, painters	1 5 0	2 5 0
Revolving shutter makers	1 10 0	2 14 0
Mattress-makers	1 10 0	2 18 0
Picture-frame makers	1 15 0	4 0 0
Mount-cutters	1 15 0	2 18 0
Apprentices	0 6 0	1 5 0
Fitters	1 0 0	1 10 0
Girls	0 5 0	1 0 0
Hair and Flock Hands—		
Packers	1 10 0	2 14 0
Machinists	0 15 0	1 16 0
Rag sorters ..... Females	0 17 0	1 0 0
Cloth-cutters ..... ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Billiard-table makers	2 0 0	3 0 0
Apprentices	0 7 6	0 12 0
Ivory turners	2 0 0	3 0 0
Chinese cabinet-makers	0 15 0	2 10 0
,, polishers	0 14 0	1 15 0
,, carvers	1 0 0	2 0 0
,, wood-turners	0 14 0	1 15 0
,, sand-paperers	0 10 0	1 10 0

VIII.—Persons engaged in Printing, Lithographing Establishments, &c.

Readers	2 0 0	3 0 0
Readers' assistants	0 15 0	2 0 0
Compositors, Jobbing Offices—		
Journeymen	1 5 0	3 10 0
Improvers	0 17 6	2 0 0
Apprentices	0 5 0	1 0 0
Compositors, Newspaper Offices—		
Foremen	3 0 0	7 0 0
Machine compositors	4½ to 5d. per 1,000 ens.	
Compositors	9d. to 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ens.	
Linotype operators	3d. per 1,000 ens.	
Female type distributors	1¼d. with allowances. per 1,000 ens.	
Machinists' boys	0 6 6	0 15 0
Apprentices	0 10 0	1 5 0
Letterpress Machinists—		
Foremen	2 10 0	6 0 0
Journeymen	1 10 0	4 0 0
Improvers	0 14 0	1 10 0
Apprentices	0 8 0	0 15 0
Stereotypers—		
Foremen	3 10 0	6 0 0
Journeymen	1 15 0	3 0 0
Electrotypers—		
Journeymen	1 15 0	3 15 0
Engravers	2 0 0	4 0 0
Lithographers—		
Journeymen	2 0 0	4 0 0
Improvers	1 0 0	1 10 0
Apprentices	0 6 0	1 0 0
Stone polishers and cleaners	0 15 0	1 12 6
Artists, illuminators, and photographers	1 15 0	6 10 0
,, apprentices	0 7 6	0 17 6
Cutters	2 12 0	2 16 0
Varnishers, transferrors, &c.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Feed and fly boys	0 5 0	1 0 0
Bookbinders—		
Foremen	2 0 0	5 0 0
Rulers	1 0 0	4 0 0
Binders	1 0 0	4 0 0
Finishers	1 0 0	3 10 0
Forewomen ..... Female	0 17 6	1 10 0
Booksewers ..... ,,	0 10 0	1 10 0
Bookfolders ..... ,,	0 5 0	1 5 0
Embossers ..... ,,	0 8 0	1 0 0
Numberers, pagers, wire-stitchers, packers, &c. ..... Female	0 5 0	1 0 0
Apprentices ..... Male	0 7 0	1 0 0
,, ... Female	0 2 6	0 7 6
Boys, messengers, &c.	0 5 0	0 13 6
Paper Boxes and Bags—		
Foremen	2 10 0	2 15 0
Forewomen	0 17 6	1 10 0
Cutters	0 17 0	2 0 0
Boys	0 7 6	0 14 0
Girls (box and bag makers)	0 5 0	1 10 0
Apprentices	0 2 6	0 4 0
General hands	1 2 6	2 5 0

IX.—Persons engaged in the manufacture of Vehicles, Saddlery, and Harness, and Bicycles.

	From— £	s.	d.	To— £	s.	d.
Coachbuilding—						
Foremen	2	10	0	4	0	0
Body-makers	1	15	0	3	0	0
Wheelwrights	1	15	0	3	0	0
Blacksmiths	1	10	0	3	0	0
Strikers	0	10	0	1	10	0
Vicemen	1	5	0	2	8	0
Trimmers	1	15	0	3	0	0
Painters	1	0	0	3	0	0
Nave turners	1	16	0	2	5	0
Spoke turners	1	16	0	2	5	0
Improvers	0	15	0	1	10	0
Apprentices	0	5	0	1	0	0
Saddlery and Harness—						
Foremen	2	10	0	4	0	0
Saddle-makers	1	10	0	2	10	0
Harness-makers	1	15	0	3	0	0
Collar-makers	1	1	0	3	0	0
Strap-hands	1	5	0	2	15	0
Machinists	1	15	0	2	0	0
Female-hands	0	7	6	1	15	0
Improvers	0	10	0	1	2	6
Apprentices	0	5	0	0	17	6
Making and Repairing Bicycles—						
Foreman	2	10	0	3	0	0
Turners	1	10	0	2	15	0
Fitters	1	10	0	2	10	0
Tyre and wheelmaker	1	5	0	2	7	6
Boys	0	6	0	0	10	0

X.—Persons engaged in the production of Light, Fuel, Heat, &c.

Electric Light Works—						
Foremen	3	0	0	5	0	0
Engineers	2	10	0	4	10	0
Electricians	2	0	0	3	10	0
Installing workmen	2	0	0	2	10	0
Gasworks—						
Foremen	3	10	0	6	0	0
Stokers and firemen	2	2	0	2	18	0
Fitters	2	8	0	3	6	0
Plumbers	2	5	0	2	15	0
Main layers	1	16	0	2	15	0
Service-layers	1	16	0	2	15	0
Lamp-lighters	1	12	0	1	12	0
Fuel—						
Sawyers and yardsmen	1	10	0	3	0	0
Carters	1	10	0	2	5	0
Boys	0	5	0	1	0	0

XI.—Persons engaged in Miscellaneous Trades.

Basket making, wicker-work, mats, and making—						
Basket-makers	1	0	0	2	0	0
Apprentices and boys	0	5	0	0	15	0
Mat and matting-makers	1	0	0	1	10	0
Boys	0	7	0	0	12	0
Box and Packing-case Making—						
Foremen	2	10	0	3	0	0
Box-makers	1	10	0	2	10	0
Sawyers	1	10	0	2	2	0
Machinists	1	10	0	2	8	0
Apprentices	0	7	6	0	10	0
Boys	0	5	0	0	13	0
Broom making—						
Broom-makers	1	10	0	2	5	0
Assistants and apprentices	0	5	0	1	0	0
Broom-sewers	1	15	3	2	0	0
Sorters	0	5	0	1	8	0
Brush-making—						
Journeymen	1	5	0	3	0	0
Female hands	0	4	0	0	15	0
Boys and apprentices	0	9	0	0	11	0
Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.—						
Foremen	2	6	0	4	0	0
Manufacturers	1	0	0	2	7	6
Chemists	1	0	0	2	10	0
,, improvers	0	7	6	1	5	0
Lead-burners and Platinum Men	1	2	0	2	14	0
Acid-makers	1	10	0	2	5	0
Bottle-washers	0	12	6	1	0	0
Packers	0	14	0	2	5	0
Forewomen ....Females	0	15	0	2	10	0
Bottlers and labellers ,,	0	4	0	0	15	0
Packers ,,	0	6	0	1	0	0
Manufacturing hands	0	6	0	0	10	0
Cooperage—						
Coopers	1	15	0	3	0	0
Apprentices	0	8	0	1	2	6
Machinists	0	16	0	2	10	0

XI.—Persons engaged in Miscellaneous Trades (*continued*).

	From— £	s.	d.	To— £	s.	d.
Dye-works—						
Dyers	1	7	6	2	10	0
Pressers (men)	1	10	0	2	5	0
,, (women)	1	1	0	1	4	0
Feather and glove-cleaners, &c.	0	2	6	1	4	0
Explosives—						
Mixers	1	5	0	2	5	0
Cartridge fillers	1	0	0	2	0	0
Packers	1	0	0	1	15	0
Labourers	1	10	0	1	18	0
Florists—						
Florists and shop assistants (female)	0	5	0	1	2	6
Glassworks—Bott'es, &c.—						
Foremen	3	0	0	4	0	0
Glass blowers	1	10	0	3	17	0
Packers	0	7	0	1	7	6
Finishers	1	10	0	3	17	0
Apprentices	0	10	0	1	15	0
Boys	0	6	0	0	15	0
Glassworks—Ornamental—						
Cutters and silverers	2	0	0	3	0	0
Bevellers	1	10	0	3	0	0
Glaziers	1	10	0	2	10	0
Carters	1	10	0	2	0	0
Stencil cutters (boys and girls)	0	5	0	0	8	0
Boys	0	5	0	1	0	0
Hair-dressing and Hair-working—						
Hairdressers and wig-makers	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hair-frame makers	0	5	0	1	10	0
,, ,, females	0	5	0	1	1	0
Laundries (steam and hand)—						
Wash-house hands ... Males	0	15	0	2	0	0
Packers ,,	0	15	0	2	2	0
Boys ,,	0	7	0	0	10	0
Carters ,,	0	10	0	2	5	0
Washers ... Females	0	10	0	1	0	0
	(2/- to 4/ per day.)					
Sorters and packers ,,	0	8	0	1	5	0
Folders ,,	0	5	0	0	15	0
Starchers ,,	0	6	0	1	2	0
Machine-ironers ,,	0	9	0	1	0	0
Callender hands ,,	0	6	0	0	10	0
*Shirt and collar-ironers ,,	0	18	0	2	0	0
*Starch-ironers ,,	0	13	0	1	6	0
*Plain ironers ,,	0	12	0	0	18	0
Hangers-out ,,	0	10	0	0	13	0
Papermaking—						
Sorters and classers	1	0	0	2	0	0
Beater-men	1	5	0	2	10	0
Rag boilers and cutter-men	0	15	0	1	18	0
Machine men	0	12	6	2	10	0
Labourers	0	18	0	1	16	0
Paper sorters (female)	0	10	0	0	15	0
Perambulator making—						
Carpenter	1	15	0	2	2	0
Blacksmiths	1	1	0	2	2	0
Fitters	1	0	0	2	5	0
Painters	0	10	0	1	0	0
Upholsterers	1	0	0	1	10	0
Boys	0	6	0	0	10	0
Machinists (female)	0	10	0	1	0	0
Photography—						
Operators	2	0	0	4	10	0
Printers	1	0	0	2	10	0
,, Assistants	0	7	6	1	0	0
Retouchers	1	10	0	3	5	0
Zinc etchers	1	10	0	2	15	0
Enlargers	2	0	0	3	0	0
Framers	0	17	6	2	5	0
Retouchers ... Females	0	12	6	1	15	0
Printers ,,	0	5	0	1	5	0
Spotters ,,	0	5	0	1	12	6
Sorters ,,	0	5	0	0	7	6
Portmanteaus and Bags—						
Bag-makers	1	10	0	3	0	0
,,	0	16	0	1	10	0
Improvers	0	7	6	1	2	6
Trunk and portmanteau makers	1	10	0	3	0	0
Blacksmiths and japanners	0	15	6	1	15	0
Machinists (female)	0	6	0	1	4	0
Rope Works—						
Foreman	4	0	0	4	10	0
Ropelayers	2	2	0	2	8	0
Reelers	1	10	0	2	0	0
Hand spinners	1	10	0	2	5	0
Machinist	0	18	0	1	10	0
Jenny-boys	0	6	0	0	15	0
Rubber Works—						
Journeymen	2	0	0	3	0	0
Boys	0	10	0	1	0	0

* Shirt and starch ironers are paid by piece-work; other branches by daily or weekly wage

XI.—Persons engaged in Miscellaneous Trades (*continued*).

	From— £	s.	d.	To— £	s.	d.
Sewing Machines, Pianos, &c.—						
Foremen	3	10	0	4	0	0
Tuners	2	0	0	5	0	0
Polishers	1	0	0	3	12	0
Repairers	1	2	6	4	0	0
Apprentices and boys	0	5	0	1	0	0
Stringers and spinners	0	10	0	1	5	0
Packers and fitters up	1	10	0	2	8	0
Soap and Candle Works—						
Stearine and candle makers	1	4	0	2	10	0
Moulders	0	15	0	1	10	0
Soap boilers	1	16	0	3	0	0
Assistants	0	5	0	1	10	0
Packers	0	10	0	1	10	0
Boys	0	5	0	0	15	0
Packers . . Females	0	6	0	1	0	0
Tobacco and Cigarettes—						
Foremen	2	15	0	5	0	0
Cutting-room hands	1	0	0	2	10	0
General hands	1	0	0	2	5	0
Box-makers	1	5	0	3	0	0
Stemmers	0	12	0	1	5	0
Twisters	1	2	0	3	5	0
Pressers	0	12	0	2	10	0
Plug-coverers	0	15	0	2	5	0
Finishers	1	10	0	2	15	0
Cigarette machinists	1	15	0	3	10	0
Boys—General work	0	5	0	0	16	0

XI.—Persons engaged in Miscellaneous Trades (*continued*).

	From— £	s.	d.	To— £	s.	d.
Tobacco and Cigarettes (*continued*)—						
Forewoman . . Females	0	15	0	1	10	0
Stemmers ,,	0	10	0	1	0	0
Coverers ,,	0	15	0	1	13	0
Cutting room hands ,,	0	10	0	1	0	0
Cigarette-making—						
Machine-hands ,,	0	7	0	0	14	0
Cigarette makers ,,	0	16	0	1	4	0
Mouth piece makers ,,	0	12	6	0	16	6
Filling and closing, &c. ,,	0	5	0	0	8	0
Packers ,,	0	7	0	0	17	0
Umbrella making—						
Males	0	12	0	2	5	0
Females	0	10	0	1	5	0
Watchmaking and Jewellery, &c.—						
Watchmakers	1	10	0	5	0	0
,, apprentices	0	5	0	0	10	0
Jewellers	1	10	0	6	0	0
,, apprentices				0	10	0
Instrument makers	1	2	6	3	0	0
Opticians	1	10	0	2	10	0
Polishers	1	5	0	2	15	0
Gem cutters	2	0	0	3	0	0
Engravers	2	0	0	5	0	0
Packers	0	17	6	1	7	6
Electroplaters	1	10	0	4	0	0
Burnishers . . . Females	1	0	0	1	10	0
Boys	0	5	0	0	17	6

Table VII.

Machinery used in Factories.

Class of Factory	Horse-power of Machinery. Steam. No.	Steam. H P	Gas. No.	Gas. H P.
I. Treating raw material—the product of pastoral pursuits	69	1,118	...	...
II. Connected with food and drink, or preparation thereof	103	3,100½	24	71
III. Clothing and textile fabrics	6	109	33	195¾
IV. Building materials	77	2,146	15	57½
V. Metal works, machinery, &c.	96	1,542	30	93½
VI. Shipbuilding, repairing, &c.	14	859	2	2½
VII. Furniture, bedding, &c.	13	124	11	54
VIII. Books, paper, printing, &c.	15	492½	89	308
IX. Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	8	67	8	21½
X. Light, fuel, and heat	35	2,988	4	31½
XI. Miscellaneous	77	939½	38	106½
Total	513	13,485½	254	941¼
I. Treating raw material (the product of pastoral pursuits)—				
Tanneries	40	361	...	...
Glue, oil, and grease	5	226	...	...
Manures	8	86	...	...
Tallow refineries	1	10	...	...
Woolwashing, scouring, &c.	15	435	...	...
Total	69	1,118	...	...
II. Connected with Food and Drink (or preparation thereof)—				
Aerated waters	13	51½	12	27½
Bacon and meat curing, &c.	1	8	...	...
Biscuits	4	50	...	...
Bread, and pastry, &c.	2	22	4	18
Breweries	9	337	...	...
Butterine and margarine	1	8	...	...
Condiments	9	289	1	2
Confectionery	5	50	1	1
Corn flour	1	35	...	...
Flour mills and self-raising flour	11	626	2	5
Ice and refrigerating	12	951	1	4
Jam and fruit canning	6	32	...	...
Meat preserving	6	148	...	...
Salt grinding	...	...	...	...
Sugar mills and refining	1	385	...	...
Small goods, butchers'	21	104	1	1
Tea blending and packing	...	...	2	12½
Vinegar	1	4	...	...
Total	103	3,100½	24	71
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics—				
Boots and shoes	3	36	24	152¾
Clothing, slops	...	...	8	42
Hats and caps	1	8	...	...
Oilskin and waterproof clothing	...	...	1	1
White-work, underclothing and sewing	...	...	...	...
Woollen cloth	2	65	...	...
Total	6	109	33	195¾

Class of Factory.	Horse-power of Machinery.			
	Steam		Gas	
	No	H P.	No.	H.P
IV. Building materials—				
Asphalt	1	35		
Bricks	25	1,099		
Joinery and carpentry	16	329	7	41½
Marble and plaster works	3	22	1	8½
Pottery and earthenware	6	123		
Saw-mills	18	448		
Stone-crushing	2	12		
Stone dressing and polishing	1	36		
Timber merchants and builders	2	24		
Wood turning and carving	3	18	7	7½
Total	77	2,146	15	57½
V. Metal works, machinery, &c.—				
Agricultural implements, &c.	2	24		
Blacksmiths	4	61		
Boiler-making	5	28		
Brass works	5	22	4	6
Copper-smithing	1	6	1	3½
Engineering	45	793	14	41
Galvanised iron works	2	16		
Gas and water meters			1	3½
Iron works and foundries	22	159		
Lead works	4	380		
Ore treating works, smelting	2	20		
Plumbers and gasfitters				
Railway springs	1	10		
Stoves and ovens	1	10	2	12
Tinsmithing	1	3	6	19
Wire-working	1	10		
Zinc—ornamental			2	8½
Total	96	1,512	30	93½
VI. Ship-building, repairing, &c.—				
Docks and slips	7	809		
Sails, tarpaulins, tents, &c.			2	2½
Ship and boat building and repairing	7	50		
Total	14	859	2	2½
VII. Furniture, bedding, &c.—				
Bedding, flock, upholstery, &c.	3	31	2	4
Furniture	4	60	4	25
Furniture—Chinese	2	6	1	2
Hair-curling	1	4½		
Iron bedsteads	1	12		
Picture frames	1	2½	1	3
Window blinds, venetians, &c.			1	1
Wire mattresses	1	8	2	19
Total	13	124	11	54
VIII. Books, paper, printing, &c.—				
Electrotyping and stereotyping, &c.			2	6
Paper	7	248		
Paper bags, boxes, &c.			2	5½
Printing and bookbinding	8	244½	83	275
Printing materials, &c.			2	21½
Total	15	492½	89	308
IX. Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.—				
Coaches and waggons	4	38	1	7
Cycle building and repairing			5	5½
Saddlery, saddle-trees, whips, &c.	1	7	2	9
Wheelwright's materials	3	22		
Total	8	67	8	21½
X. Light, fuel, and heat—				
Electric lighting	18	1,986	3	31
Gas	4	909		
Wood and coal	13	93	1	½
Total	35	2,988	4	31½
XI. Miscellaneous—				
Billiard tables			2	2½
Box and packing cases	4	190		
Brooms and brushes			3	9
Chaffcutting, &c.	14	92		
Chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, &c.	7	92	3	9½
Cooperage	8	98		
Cutlery			3	3½
Dye works and cleaning	1	4		
Electrical appliances			3	1½
Electroplating and silversmithing	2	10	4	10
Florists			1	4½
Glass (including bottles)	1	8		
Glass—ornamental	2	17	2	12
Hydraulic power	1	6		
Incubators			1	6
Jewellery			1	2
Lamps and incandescent mantles				
Laundries—steam and hand*	12	93½	1	½

Class of Factory.	Horse-power of Machinery.			
	Steam.		Gas.	
	No.	H.P.	No.	H.P.
XI.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*				
Laundries—Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather belting and rubber goods	3	19	1	16
Paint and varnish	2	42	.....	.....
Painting and sign-writing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perambulators	.....	.....	1	½
Photo. engraving, photographers, and photo. material	.....	.....	1	1
Portmanteaus, bags, and trunks	.....	.....	1	1
Poultry foods	.....	.....	1	½
Rope and fishing lines	3	89	1	1
Sewing machines, pianos, &c.	1	25	1	½
Show cases, revolving shutters, and beehives	1	12	1	7
Soap, soda, soap extract, candles, &c.	8	57	1	1½
Spectacles, lenses, and surgical instruments	.....	.....	3	1½
Ticket writing and paper patterns	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	7	85	.....	.....
Tobacco pipes	.....	.....	1	4
Umbrellas	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wigs and hair work	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....	1	12
Total	77	939½	38	106½

Table VIII.

List of Prosecutions during the year 1899.

Name and Address of Occupier.	Date.	Offence.	Penalty.	Remarks.
Nathan Jacobs, 144, Clarence-st., Sydney.	30/1/99	Neglecting to furnish notice of particulars prescribed in Schedule I.	10/-, with 7/6 costs.	
Ralf Abrahams, Strand Arcade, Sydney.	13/2/99	Employing 2 females for more than 5 hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.	10/- in each case; 7/4 costs in each case.	Defendant pleaded guilty.
Daniel Bernard, 430, George-st., Sydney.	13/2/99	Employing 3 females for more than 48 hours in one week.	5/- and costs in each case.	
Do do	13/2/99	Employing 2 females between the hours of 7 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning.	do do	
Ralf Abrahams	22/3/99	Employing a lad under 18 years of age for more than 5 hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.	.....	Withdrawn.
Do	22/3/99	Employing a male under 16 years of age for more than 52 hours in one week.	£1, with 5/6 costs.	
Do	22/3/99	Employing a female for more than 5 hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.	Dismissed.	
Nahum Rapkin, George-street, Sydney.	10/3/99	Employing a male under 16 years of age for more than 52 hours in one week.	2/6, with costs, 7/4.	
Frank F. Hoddinott, Liverpool-st., Sydney	3/99	Unlawfully obstructing an Inspector	Dismissed	Special case stated; Magistrate's decision upheld.
Joshua Ross, Bray-street, Erskineville.	12/6/99	Employing 3 males under the age of 16 years in portion of factory where process of melting and annealing glass is carried on.	30/-, with 6/8 costs, in one case; 2 other cases withdrawn.	
H. G. Kent, Lane Cove Road, Crow's Nest.	19/6/99	Non-registration of factory. Employing a male under 16 years of age, for more than 48 hours in 1 week.	5/-, with 5/6 costs, in first case; second case dismissed.	
W. J. Jewell, off Gardiner's Rd., Botany	2/7/99	Employing four males under 16 years of age for more than 48 hours in one week.	£2, with costs 7/8, in one case; other three withdrawn.	
E. E. Bennett, Australia and George Streets, Camperdown.	18/7/99	Dirty premises	£1, with 6/8 costs.	
Thomas Preston, Enmore Road, Newtown.	17/7/99	Gearing not securely fenced; gas engine not securely fenced; not painting walls; employing a lad without obtaining necessary certificate.	Ordered to securely fence engine and gear; the charge of employing lad was withdrawn.	
Rosewarne Packing Company, Ltd., Chester and Elizabeth Sts., Camperdown.	16/8/99	Not having kept factory in clean state and free from effluvia arising from certain earth closets and a urinal.	Ordered to erect two additional closets, and a urinal, within thirty days.	
Archibald Hay, Wolfe and King Streets, Newcastle.	22/8/99	Keeping dirty premises	10/-, with 4/10 costs.	
J. and A. Brown, Hexham	22/8/99	Omitting to register factory	Dismissed.	
Stephen Freeman	17/11/99	Employing three lads for more than 48 hours in one week.	£1 in each case.	
		Employing three lads for more than 5 hours without an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal.	10/-, with 5/6 costs in each case.	
Andrew McKye, baker, North Sydney.	28/12/99	Employing two males under the age of 16 years for more than 48 hours in one week.	5/-, with 5/9 costs in each case.	
		Failing to affix and maintain in a conspicuous place notice of name and address of inspector for district; failing to keep record of names of all employees in factory, together with ages of all employees under 18 years of age.	Withdrawn; defendant undertaking to comply with requirements of the Act, and to pay cost of summonses.	

NEWCASTLE RETURNS.

Table IX.

Classification of Factories and Employees.

Class of Factory	Number of Factories on Register	Hands employed								
		Under 16 years		Over 16 years and under 18 years		Over 18 years		Total		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Treating Raw Material, the product of Pastoral Pursuits	4	1		4		25	.	30	.....	30
II. Connected with Food and Drink, or preparation thereof	104	48	43	159	101	543	126	750	270	1,020
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics	79	25	94	24	150	140	179	189	423	612
IV. Building Materials	38	7	...	38	.	214		259	.. ..	259
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c	41	13	. .	65	. .	621	. .	699	.....	699
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.	3	5	.	1	.	21		27	. .	27
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c	9	11	.	9	. .	48	1	68	1	69
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c	10	13		15	.	100	.	128	. ...	128
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c	24	11	1	27		134	1	172	2	174
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat	7			1	.	70		71	.. ..	71
XI. Miscellaneous	19	4		26	7	109	25	139	32	171
Total	338	138	138	309	258	2,025	332	2,532	728	3,260

Machinery used in Factories.

Class of Factory	Horse power of Machinery			
	Steam		Gas	
	No.	H P.	No	H P.
I. Treating Raw Material, the product of Pastoral Pursuits	4	56	. .	.....
II. Connected with Food and Drink, or preparation thereof	27	217	7	22
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics	1	16	. .	.. .. ..
IV. Building Materials	27	386	1	½
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c.	17	421	5	34½
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.	3	42	. .	....
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c.	2	14	1	½
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c.	2	17	7	14¼
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.	1	8		.. ..
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat	4	345	3	22
XI. Miscellaneous	8	353½	1	6
Total	96	1,875½	25	99¾

Factories Registered, in Numerical Order.

Class of Factory	Number of Factories in which the number of hands employed are—														Total.
	Under 4	4 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80.	80 and under 100	100 and under 150.	150 and under 200	200 and under 300	300 and under 400	400 and under 500	500 and over	
I. Treating Raw Material, the product of Pastoral Pursuits	3		. .	1			.		.	...	.		.	. .	4
II. Connected with Food and Drink, or preparation thereof	64	29	6	2	2	. .	...	...		. .	.	...	. .	1	104
III. Clothing and Textile Fabrics	15	50	8	4		2	..	. .	..	..	..	.	...	..	79
IV. Building Materials	9	19	9	1	.		...	..	.	.	.	..	...	...	38
V. Metal Works, Machinery, &c.	17	12	5	2	2	2	..				. .	1	...	. .	41
VI. Ship-building, Repairing, &c.	..	2	1	..	.	.	.	.	. .		.	..	..	...	3
VII. Furniture, Bedding, &c.	1	5	3			. .	..	. .	.		.	. .	. .	. .	9
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing, &c.	3	3	1	2	.	1	..	...			. .	.	...	...	10
IX. Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.	6	12	5	1		.	.		.		.	...	...	. .	24
X. Light, Fuel, and Heat	1	4	.	1	1	...		. .	.	..			...	...	7
XI. Miscellaneous	8	7	2	1	.		.	1		.		.	.	...	19
Total	127	143	40	15	5	5	.	1	...		..	1	...	1	338

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADE UNIONS.

(REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF, FOR YEAR 1898.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to sec. 4 of Act No. 31, 1899.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies to The Chief Secretary.

THE tabulation of the returns received from Friendly Societies for the year 1897 was completed some time ago, but the preparation of the two accurate copies of so large a mass of figures, for presentation to the Houses of Parliament, has taken time. A few returns could not be obtained, owing to the loss of lodge books, either missing or alleged to be burnt whilst under the charge of a late secretary.

A large proportion of the returns received have required to be sent back, in some cases two or three times, for correction, and, in justice to the secretaries, it must be stated that in every case but one this office has been thanked for drawing attention to the errors which have been acknowledged. In that individual case indignation was expressed; but if this Department had possessed the power, as under the new Act, to examine the books, it is most likely that an error to a considerable amount could have been proved.

A large number of societies have been compelled to reduce their allowance of sick pay, owing to the alarming decrease of their funds. One society actually paid away for sickness more than twice the amount of contributions received.

Many leading members of Friendly Societies have suggested that all societies should be compelled to pay the same rate of contributions; but this is untenable.

The cost of management and medical attendance varies according to the carefulness of the officers, to the locality of the society, and to the supply of duly qualified medical men in the locality.

So far as the rates for sick and funeral benefits are concerned, these must also vary. The actuarial computation can be based, in all cases, upon the same set of tables; but it is of vital importance to take into consideration the rate of interest at which the funds are invested. The average rate earned during 1897 on all Friendly Society funds in New South Wales was only 3·37 per cent., and as the rate of interest, previously assumed for the sake of a general comparison, has been 4 per cent., evidently there must be an adjustment of the varying scales at present in existence.

Still further, to show the impossibility of the employment by all societies of the same scale of contributions to the sick and funeral fund, it may be stated that the rate of interest earned on the funds of the several orders, or groups of societies, has varied during the year 1897 from 1·07 to 4·94 per cent.

5 societies	realised	less than	2 per cent.
6 ,,	,,	between	2 and 3 per cent.
4 ,,	,,	,,	3 and 4 ,,
1 only	,,	nearly	5 per cent.

Another point may be mentioned with regard to the new Friendly Societies Act. At present some societies advertise that they will give new members the same advantages as given in sounder societies at a less rate of contribution than that charged by the latter. This is done to delude young men into bolstering up broken-down societies during the lifetime of the old members who have, by their inadequate subscriptions in the past, brought about the present deplorable condition of affairs. According to the provisions of the new Act, all rates of contributions must be certified by a competent actuary, not as a guarantee that the Government will be made responsible for the solvency of the societies, but as a sign to intending members that due care and skill has been employed. Future success must depend upon their economy and the diligence of their officers.

There

There are many societies, probably some hundreds, even now, which pretend to work on a contribution of 1s. per week, of which they set apart 6d. for a sick and funeral fund, the proper value of the benefits under that fund varying from 7½d. to 12d. The remaining 6d. is to provide doctor and medicine (the average cost per member of this item ranging in the Manchester Unity from £1 per annum in the Sydney District to £1 8s. in the Riverina District), and, in addition, out of this 6d. the expense of management is to be provided for, the lowest cost of which must be taken at 1½d. per week.

From a return for the year 1898, one branch of a society is proved to consist of twenty-nine members, all above the age of 50 years, which has only £40 of lodge funds, and last year drew the large amount of £187 10s. as funeral money from the district.

As showing the want of interest taken by trustees in regard to investments, it is proved that out of a total amount of Friendly Society funds to the extent of £596,463, only £58,000 has been invested on mortgage, while £338,145 has been left in the Savings Bank.

Trustees.

Trustees, as a rule, are not aware of the importance and responsibility of their position. They think that they are compelled to obey any instructions from the members as to the disposal of the funds under their charge, and they appear to be unaware of their personal liability to make good any deficiency in the funds caused by their wrongful or illegal investment or expenditure. It is pleasing to note, however, that on several occasions trustees have refused to advance moneys at the dictation of their society for various purposes, such, for instance, as for anniversaries, demonstrations, or balls, and in every case which has been brought under notice it has been found that their action was fully justified, and proved that they understood the responsible nature of their charge.

Affiliated Societies.

With regard to the affiliated societies, it appears from the evidence of Mr. Tompkins (then Chief Clerk of the Registry Office) before the Royal Commission, that the definition of "Society," as in section 5 of our recent Act, was originally intended to recognise in some degree their peculiarities. But the first English Registrar, Mr. Tidd Pratt, held that the definition was insufficient, and, of course, his opinion was the official guide; the question, however, does not appear to have ever received any judicial decision. In order, therefore, to settle it definitely, in the English amending Act of 1875 the necessary clauses were enacted.

The real position of members of branches is that they are members of the parent society, which allows them for convenience to meet in various places, instead of insisting on their attendance at the head office.

The Friendly Societies Act, 1899.

The effect of this Act is to repeal the Friendly Societies Act of 1873, so far as relates to Societies which have been or might have been registered under Part III of that Act. That part of the Act of 1873 could not be entirely repealed, as many of its sections are cited under the other parts relating to Building Societies and to Co-operative Trading Societies.

The Act of 1873, now partly repealed, is but a copy of the English Act then in force, without any alteration or correction of its bad wording and incongruities; and in amending it the intention is to place members of Friendly Societies in New South Wales on a similar footing to that occupied in the other portions of the British Empire.

The very unsatisfactory Act of 1873 was, in England, superseded by the Act of 1875, which was the outcome of the searching investigations made by the Royal Commission, which sat from 1870 to 1874. This Commission included, amongst others, such well-known names as Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and had the advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Local Government Board, the Secretary to the Post Office, the Assistant Controller of the National Debt Office, the Registrars and Actuaries, and numerous leading officials of Friendly Societies. It recommended certain alterations in the law, and these were embodied in the Act of 1875 (18 and 19 Vic., cap. 63), which, with a few subsequent amendments, resulted in the Consolidated Act of 1896.

This recent Act forms the basis of the present Act of this Colony, of which the principal features are the recognition in law of affiliated Societies with branches, the limitation of the amount of sick pay, the remission of fees on registration, and when required, Government assistance in audits and valuations.

One innovation only of importance has been introduced, viz., the empowering Societies to sue for six months' arrears of contributions; this has been done at the request of the Friendly Societies' Association, many members of which feel very strongly on the point, stating that on occasions members receive sick-pay for the longest period during which their Lodge retains them on the benefit funds, and that they then desert the Society, and refuse to pay up their arrears.

The importance of the measure can be estimated, seeing that at the end of 1897 there were in existence seventeen Orders of Friendly Societies in New South Wales, and twenty-seven single Societies, the total number of registered Lodges, Courts, Tents, &c., being 819, with a membership of 69,124, representing a population of considerably over 300,000 persons, including wives and families entitled to benefit, and an amount of £596,500 of invested funds.

An abstract of the annual returns received from Friendly Societies for the year ending December, 1897, is given in *Appendix* A.

Trade Unions.

Matters in connection with Trade Unions have been very quiet; they are, as a rule, unwilling to show their numerical strength, and in many cases they are only brought under notice by the appearance of banners at the Eight Hours Demonstration. A return compiled from the information available has already been supplied to the Government Statistician, and published in the "Statistical Register." The only registrations in this office during 1898 were eleven amendments of rules, of nine trustees, and of the dissolution of the Balmain Associated Labourers' Union.

A. DAVIS,
Registrar of Friendly Societies.

42, Young-street, Sydney, 20th December, 1899.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.

Numerical Synopsis of Tabulations of Friendly Societies, prepared from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Name of Society.	Number of Members beginning of year.			Admitted during the year.			Lost during the year by—						Number of Members end of year.		
	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.
Australasian Holy Catholic Guild	1,343	171	1,514	94	10	104	11	14	10	..	88	123	1,326	169	1,495
Ancient Order of Foresters, Sydney District	3,523	351	3,874	421	16	437	23	29	9	..	310	371	3,611	329	3,940
Do do New England District	168	32	200	75	5	80	2	3	1	2	26	34	211	35	246
Do do Neutral Courts	938	73	1,011	64	2	66	13	5	2	6	38	64	967	46	1,013
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	8,480	1,180	9,660	583	108	691	72	94	43	9	707	925	8,455	971	9,426
Grand United Order of Free Gardeners	1,512	143	1,655	217	29	246	2	27	6	23	139	197	1,571	133	1,704
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society	1,566	267	1,833	357	23	380	20	30	11	1	169	231	1,690	292	1,982
Irish National Foresters	222	63	285	74	4	78	3	4	2	.	70	79	235	49	284
Independent Order of Oddfellows	4,354	639	4,993	547	109	656	35	73	18	2	505	633	4,438	578	5,016
Independent Order of Rechabites	1,560	233	1,793	225	51	276	5	26	21	8	239	299	1,598	172	1,770
Loyal Protestant Benefit Society	763	109	872	65	3	68	8	6	32	20	58	124	732	84	816
Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Oddfellows	17,369	1,067	18,436	1,565	199	1,764	169	211	. . .	5	1,011	1,396	17,700	1,104	18,804
National Independent Order of Oddfellows	512	96	608	182	7	189	2	9	3	1	71	86	610	101	711
Order of Royal Foresters	1,622	126	1,748	177	40	217	12	8	5	5	112	142	1,711	112	1,823
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia	5,472	689	6,161	403	127	530	47	115	45	253	18	478	5,609	604	6,213
Sons and Daughters of Temperance	2,865	491	3,356	228	45	273	29	14	59	56	199	357	2,888	384	3,272
United Ancient Order of Druids, Sydney District	4,712	532	5,244	444	77	521	37	95	21	4	441	598	4,724	443	5,167
Do do Newcastle District	946	77	1,023	54	9	63	9	7	1	.	40	57	961	68	1,029
Australian Oddfellows' Union	708	16	724	15	.. . .	15	5	1	4	..	61	71	647	21	668
Miscellaneous Societies	3,844	335	4,179	1,866	28	1,894	32	25	2,074	8	189	2,328	3,390	355	3,745
Grand Total	62,479	6,690	69,169	7,656	892	8,548	536	796	2,367	403	4,491	8,593	63,074	6,050	69,124

Name of Society.	Ages of Members.								Number of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.								Total period of Sickness in days.	Number of Wives deceased during year.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 and under 25.	25 to 30	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45	45 to 50.	50 and over.		
Australasian Holy Catholic Guild	55	142	247	274	233	153	139	252	249	7	20	27	41	28	25	29	72	10,401	9
Ancient Order of Foresters, Sydney District	230	689	785	720	623	406	205	282	580	24	85	98	94	96	63	48	72	16,205	19
Do do New England District		....	....	....	....	..	..		21	1	3	3	6	5	2	...	1	410	1
Do do Neutral Courts	60	71	127	130	171	158	87	209	158	4	5	5	16	37	26	9	56	7,010	8
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	313	923	1,321	1,446	1,562	1,155	723	1,012	1,530	37	153	203	233	275	216	163	250	44,314	15
Grand United Order of Free Gardeners	138	245	226	332	297	248	167	51	432	19	49	43	68	91	83	57	22	12,337	11
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society		....	....	..	..	..	.	. .	308		. ..	.		.	..	.	. . .	12,079	4
Irish National Foresters	44	50	72	60	29	12	10	7	44	2	8	11	11	5	4	3	.	1,318	...
Independent Order of Oddfellows	253	590	856	1,090	890	598	393	346	838	29	78	99	163	157	119	88	105	28,460	26
Independent Order of Rechabites	.	....	....	....	....	....	....		283	.	..	.	. .	. .	.	. .	.	9,125	2
Loyal Protestant Benefit Society	40	117	118	110	133	109	85	104	125	4	15	17	15	24	14	17	19	4,708	5
Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Oddfellows	636	1,950	2,854	3,313	3,116	2,085	1,436	2,310	3,111	62	300	419	512	501	371	272	674	142,624	99
National Independent Order of Oddfellows		....	...	..	...	....	...		100	.	. .	.		. . .	.		..		. . .
Order of Royal Foresters	45	217	358	270	278	218	146	291	246	5	19	36	30	33	34	13	76	12,833	11
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia	221	608	843	1,022	1,171	981	597	770	925	10	62	72	145	164	149	107	216	40,236	22
Sons and Daughters of Temperance	.	....	. ..	....	..	....	....	. .	438	.	. . .	..		. ...	. .	. ..	. .	19,992	13
United Ancient Order of Druids, Sydney District	..	....	....	....	....	.. .	.. .		750	10	74	126	163	170	108	56	43	25,477	15
Do do Newcastle District	37	77	122	136	171	135	100	251	238	4	13	24	27	36	29	29	76	11,219	7
Australian Oddfellows' Union	45	101	99	113	107	78	50	75	148	8	17	19	15	27	14	10	38	5,960	4
Miscellaneous Societies	...	. ..	....	....	....	...	....	. ..	530	....	.	..	..	.		. .	...	11,859	7
Grand Total	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	. .	11,054	....	.. .	.. .	....	....	.. .	....	...	416,567	278

In the above table, blanks are owing to the incompleteness or incorrectness of the Returns.

APPENDIX A—(*continued*).

SYNOPSIS of Tabulations of Friendly Societies, tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Name of Society.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	District Payments.	Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australasian Holy Catholic Guild	89 14 11	4,834 10 6	336 6 9	548 5 9	5,808 17 11	1,762 4 4	1,829 17 6	417 14 10	562 15 0	1,024 6 6	5,596 18 2
Ancient Order of Foresters, Sydney District	259 8 2	11,949 6 0	833 0 7	1,163 2 0	14,204 16 9	3,195 8 6	4,096 15 3	2,063 9 4	1,102 0 3	2,644 19 5	13,102 12 9
Do do New England District	24 3 0	693 8 7	10 5 9	31 2 3	758 19 7	78 12 6	154 17 0	139 7 5	79 0 0	259 14 9	711 11 8
Do do Neutral Courts	51 9 6	2,735 0 6	262 5 5	183 14 10	3,232 10 3	912 10 7	1,107 4 9	.....	501 18 0	446 12 4	2,968 5 8
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	222 3 7	27,932 4 10	2,416 19 0	2,406 14 11	32,978 2 4	7,112 16 9	8,179 18 9	4,303 10 5	2,465 10 0	6,090 9 8	28,152 5 7
Grand United Order of Free Gardeners	40 19 2	4,656 5 2	141 15 2	223 9 4	5,062 8 10	1,731 10 7	731 16 2	997 17 8	200 0 0	952 12 5	4,613 16 10
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society	211 11 5	6,107 16 1	294 16 1	688 13 0	7,302 16 7	1,813 4 6	2,188 2 1	902 2 2	410 0 0	1,071 5 10	6,384 14 7
Irish National Foresters	27 19 0	868 15 10	11 3 0	31 15 5	939 13 3	203 5 10	279 17 2	137 14 8	30 0 0	187 6 6	838 4 2
Independent Order of Oddfellows	241 5 0	16,379 7 2	877 8 8	1,930 17 5	19,428 18 3	4,038 1 1	5,005 14 5	2,619 13 0	970 0 0	3,931 19 7	16,565 8 1
Independent Order of Rechabites	35 0 6	6,056 15 4	534 2 5	693 17 1	7,319 15 4	1,399 12 6	1,484 9 7	1,512 3 10	174 5 0	1,411 0 6	5,981 11 5
Loyal Protestant Benefit Society	8 17 6	2,103 17 6	92 14 1	102 18 10	2,308 7 11	446 4 8	754 5 1	311 7 10	185 0 0	451 14 9	2,148 12 4
Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F.	575 5 9	66,945 0 0	6,924 6 0	6,386 2 2	80,830 13 11	17,249 0 1	18,220 6 8	11,796 4 6	8,991 3 9	11,410 5 8	67,667 0 8
National Independent Order of Oddfellows	50 15 3	2,153 10 1	32 9 2	222 14 7	2,459 9 1	380 1 8	723 15 0	310 18 0	76 10 8	367 17 2	1,859 2 6
Order of Royal Foresters	33 17 9	6,312 5 4	456 19 3	981 3 6	7,784 5 10	1,504 0 5	1,906 18 3	1,090 17 7	660 0 0	1,162 17 7	6,324 13 10
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia	88 7 0	19,929 10 0	2,739 17 11	1,201 8 1	23,959 3 0	5,310 9 6	6,491 12 1	3,534 4 10	1,391 0 0	3,179 11 4	20,406 17 9
Sons and Daughters of Temperance	114 5 10	8,589 18 10	540 7 6	654 11 6	9,899 3 8	2,113 2 2	2,928 3 3	1,455 19 1	1,122 6 6	1,623 7 7	9,242 18 7
United Ancient Order of Druids, Sydney District	224 6 6	15,173 9 5	584 3 11	1,530 16 5	17,512 16 3	3,637 18 3	5,892 17 7	1,844 18 6	1,400 16 0	3,456 15 11	16,233 6 3
Do do Newcastle District	22 19 3	2,255 6 3	102 16 11	104 10 0	2,485 12 5	1,228 11 7	286 1 2	391 0 5	345 0 0	342 1 10	2,592 15 0
Australian Oddfellows' Union	5 2 6	1,268 15 1	45 6 10	17 7 6	1,336 11 11	569 9 3	94 11 6	277 6 0	.....	126 9 9	1,067 16 6
Miscellaneous Societies	153 1 0	5,827 18 11	639 4 1	94 0 3	6,714 4 3	1,875 8 3	1,622 12 1	.....	736 0 0	1,760 13 7	5,994 13 11
Worth of Total Societies £	2,480 12 7	212,773 1 5	17,876 8 6	19,197 4 10	252,327 7 4	56,561 13 0	63,979 15 4	34,106 10 1	21,903 5 2	41,902 2 8	218,453 6 3

Name of Society.	Amount of Funds beginning of year.	Amount of Funds end of year.	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks.	Cash in Bank and in Hand.	Loans on Mortgages.	Hall and other Freehold Property.	Building Societies.	Guarantee Society.	District Trustees.	Shares in Protestant Hall.	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Australasian Holy Catholic Guild	16,534 2 6	16,746 2 3	4,930 3 10	2,675 16 0	551 15 3	1,941 5 0	8,204 11 6	37 14 8	.....	.....	.....	1,595 4 0
Ancient Order of Foresters, Sydney District	23,255 5 6	24,357 9 6	16,706 10 10	1,293 10 4	2,061 14 6	1,677 11 6	1,900 0 0	952 18 10	.....	.....	.....	234 16 6
Do do New England District	525 13 11	573 1 10	350 0 5	75 0 0	145 10 11	.....	2 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do do Neutral Courts	9,021 0 3	9,285 4 10	5,203 5 10	1,700 0 0	380 15 4	489 15 3	1,243 4 5	269 16 6	.....	.....	.....	1 12 6
Grand United Order of Oddfellows	78,145 0 11	82,970 17 8	53,493 6 4	5,854 19 2	5,132 3 5	5,005 15 6	13,099 10 9	1,178 16 7	.....	.....	.....	793 14 1
Grand United Order of Free Gardeners	4,048 3 9	4,496 15 9	3,397 7 11	274 0 0	675 7 10	7 10 0	95 0 0	104 19 3	.....	.....	.....	57 9 3
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society	10,080 18 3	10,999 0 3	7,905 7 11	509 4 6	1,379 14 0	936 1 1	.....	424 9 0	.....	.....	.....	155 16 3
Irish National Foresters	995 4 3	1,096 13 4	846 18 8	.....	249 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independent Order of Oddfellows	39,020 18 1	41,884 8 3	18,918 4 8	3,140 14 6	3,248 5 4	2,491 4 2	14,698 2 4	222 12 0	.....	.....	.....	834 14 9
Independent Order of Rechabites	9,979 17 6	11,318 1 5	431 14 2	209 17 6	782 14 0	9,577 9 11	.....	.....	.....	320 0 0	.....	3 14 2
Loyal Protestant Benefit Society	3,057 9 11	3,217 5 6	2,527 15 6	282 0 9	277 16 2	100 0 0	20 0 0	30 17 8	.....	.....	.....	21 4 7
Manchester Unity, I.O.O.F.	227,714 17 8	240,878 10 11	134,087 6 11	12,174 10 2	15,105 11 11	23,099 8 5	58,808 3 2	1,631 17 5	207 0 0	.....	.....	4,235 7 1
National Independent Order of Oddfellows	1,560 7 0	2,160 13 7	1,851 11 1	.....	309 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Order of Royal Foresters	24,492 7 1	25,951 19 1	10,366 19 5	1,236 2 2	862 13 7	100 0 0	14,127 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	741 2 8
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia	48,923 17 1	52,476 2 4	32,428 17 1	8,546 14 4	2,509 18 4	7,912 10 0	.....	.....	231 0 0	.....	996 10 0	149 7 5
Sons and Daughters of Temperance	22,130 4 10	22,786 9 11	12,904 5 5	1,686 2 0	1,430 0 1	188 1 0	6,750 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	271 18 7
United Ancient Order of Druids, Sydney District	19,426 1 6	20,705 11 6	17,913 15 2	829 19 3	1,996 9 8	47 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 8 7
Do do Newcastle District	8,115 0 5	8,007 17 10	7,612 0 11	.....	143 13 0	.....	.....	262 15 2	.....	.....	.....	10 11 3
Australian Oddfellows' Union	2,206 3 11	2,474 19 4	194 8 2	.....	127 14 8	250 0 0	.....	1,902 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Societies	13,356 14 9	14,076 5 1	6,074 12 11	462 0 0	2,565 4 5	4,175 0 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 12 3
Worth of Total Societies	562,589 9 1	596,463 10 2	338,144 13 2	40,950 10 8	39,935 19 7	57,999 7 10	119,448 9 3	7,419 13 7	438 0 0	320 0 0	996 10 0	9,189 13 11

APPENDIX B (1).

Australian Holy Catholic Guild—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	Name of Branch.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year.			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
1	St. Mary's	88	3	91	6	..	6	2	.	..	..	2	4	91	2	93	2	4	6	14	15	13	20	19	12	1	.	1	3	1	.	..	6	625	2
2	St Patrick's. (No Return)																																		
3	St. Benedict's	158	12	170	1	..	1		2	..	.	..	2	163	6	169	2	16	36	26	22	10	21	36	37	..	.	3	4	8	5	10	7	1,397	2
4	Sacred Heart	72	1	73	2	1	3	3	2	..		4	9	64	3	67		2	6	1	12	2	9	35	7			.		..	2	5	642	1
5	St Augustine's, Balmain	62	7	69	2		2	1	3	..		3	7	61	5	66	5	16	3	7	13	6	5	11	10	..	2		3	1	.	.	4	321	
6	St. Joseph's, Newtown	45		45	11	1	12	2	..		..	..	2	51	4	55	2	3	9	16	8	7	4	6	9				2	2	2	1	2	143	
7	Mount Carmel, Waterloo	64	6	70	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	3	6	61	5	66	5	16	3	7	13	6	5	11	10	.	2	.	3	1	..	..	4	321	
8	St. Joseph's, Woollahra. (No Return)																																		
9	St. Facres, Leichhardt	30	7	37	4	2	6		1	..		3	4	30	9	39	2	1	7	7	9	3	2	8	3	..		.	2	..	.		1	170	.
10	St. Brigid's, Marrickville	26	8	34	1		1	.		..	.	6	6	20	9	29	1	2	1	3	3	11	6	2	6			.	2	.	1	3	.	188	
11	St. Francis, Paddington	36	2	38		2	2	.		1		3	4	35	1	36	3	2	8	9	3	6	2	3	3			2	1		.	..	.	373	1
12	Sacred Heart, Randwick	17	2	19	1		1					1	1	19		19	..	..	8	6	.	2	1	2	2			.	1	1		..	.	46	.
13	St. Charles, Waverley	27		27	5		5		2			..	2	30		30	2	4	5	5	8	2	3	1	1				1	.	..	.	.	41	.
14	St. Ignatius, North Sydney	31	3	34	3	2	5		1	.	.	1	2	37	.	37		2	8	6	8	7	1	5	7			1	1	1	2	..	2	291	
	St. Patrick's, Parramatta	122	24	146	12		12		..	..	..	10	10	105	43	148	14	24	26	27	18	6	11	22	37	5	8	4	2	.	2	1	15	1,620	.
	Immaculate Mary's, Bathurst	63	5	68	3		3	..	.	.	..	4	4	62	5	67	2	9	6	13	11	9	7	10	13	.	1	1	2	2	2	..	5	....	
	St. Peter and St. Paul, Goulburn	115	10	125	7	..	7	1	1	4	..	13	19	101	12	113	3	10	18	26	21	13	10	12	22	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	5	916	
	St. Patrick's, Mudgee	49	10	59	4		4	..	..	3	.	6	9	38	16	54	3	3	24	13	2	4	2	3	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	..	3	656	.
	St. Augustine's, Yass	32	4	36	4		4	..	..	..	.	4	4	36		36	4	4	4	7	5	5	2	5	2				.		1	..	1	258	
	St. Mary's, Grafton	29	5	34	13		13		..	.	.	1	1	44	2	46	2	10	14	12	2	1	1	4	12		4	4	2	..	..	..	2	546	.
	St. Bede's, Morpeth	30	2	32	2	1	3		..	.	..	3	3	30	2	32			7	10	12		.	3	4	..	.	.	..	..	2	..	2	153	
	St. Joseph's, East Maitland	40	3	43			..	.	.	..	.		..	40	3	43		6	12	12	4	2	3	4	3	..		1	.	1	..	1	..	120	
	St. Mary's, Armidale	44	1	45	1		1	.	.	.		4	4	40	2	42	5	5	8	11	9	3	1		5		1	2	.	2	.	..	.	121	.
	St. John's the Baptist, West Maitland	80	16	96	5	..	5	1	1	1		6	9	81	11	92	.	7	13	12	18	15	6	21	13			2	4	1	2	1	3	796	1
	St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Newcastle. (No Return.)																																		
	St. Gregory's, Queanbeyan	11	16	27		.	..	..	..	.	..		.	13	14	27		.	1	5	7	5	4	5	5			..	1	2	1	.	1	104	.
	St. Patrick's, Burrowa	3	18	21	5		5	.	..	..	..	4	4	6	16	22	1	2	2	10		2	3	2	3		1		..	.	1	1	119	
	St. Xavier, Bega	12	.	12	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	12	..	12	.			2	..	4		6	2	..	.	2	.	..	..	..	..	28	2
	St. Patrick's, Singleton	57	6	63	1	.	1	..	..	..		7	7	56	1	57	1	2	11	10	14	7	5	7	15		1	3	1	2	3	3	2	456	
	The Order, Total	1,343	171	1,514	94	10	104	11	14	10	..	88	123	1,326	169	1,495	55	142	247	274	233	153	139	252	249	7	20	27	41	28	25	29	72	10,401	9

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Ancient Order of Foresters—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	District and Court.	No. of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Sydney District.																																	
1634	Old England	246	15	261	9		9	4	1	.		17	22	243	5	248	5	16	25	28	44	44	22	64	40	..	2	.	6	3	6	8	15	2,200	3
2000	Ancient City of Lincoln	196	13	209	10		10	.	1		..	6	7	195	17	212	7	29	30	25	33	38	14	36	27	.	4	1	1	7	6	3	5	852	1
2001	Sydney	142	6	148	7		7		..	1		13	14	139	2	141	3	10	25	30	31	12	12	18	13	.	..	2	2	2	1	2	4	591	..
2223	Robin Hood	171	29	200	1	1	2	5	2	..	..	7	14	161	27	188	3	13	19	21	32	25	16	59	28	..	5	..	1	2	6	2	12	1,046	1
2487	Robin Hood	105	7	112	2	..	2	1	.	.	.	7	8	102	4	106	..	20	18	13	6	10	19	20	21		.	..	2	2	..	7	10	805	
3120	Star of the North	145	13	158	8	.	8	..	2	2	.	6	10	142	14	156	6	44	31	37	17	5	4	12	28	1	8	2	7	5	..	3	2	583	.
3126	Prince of Wales	58	8	66	2	..	2	..	1	.	..	..	1	59	8	67	1	8	7	10	17	10	7	7	8		2	2	..	2	..	..	2	131	
4584	Friendship	160	1	161	12	..	12	4	.	1	..	1	6	164	3	167	11	12	16	21	28	27	24	28	40	1	1	3	2	4	8	9	12	1,357	1
5053	Star of Liverpool	58	1	59	11	..	11		..	..	.	2	2	66	2	68	5	9	11	13	15	8	7	..	7	1	2	3		1	..	..	.	169	
5573	James Shoobert	90	1	91	7	.	7	1	1	..	..	1	3	94	1	95	4	10	13	18	19	18	8	5	25	1	3	1	7	4	4	4	1	354	.
6095	Western Pride	29	2	31	5	2	7	..	1		.	1	2	34	2	36	1	2	6	8	3	6	2	8	1	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	7	.
6096	Little John	236	15	251	11	4	15	..	1	..	..	18	19	217	30	247	17	50	69	45	33	19	11	3	41	3	11	8	8	4	2	5		971	1
6098	Pride of Leichhardt	103	2	105	7	1	8	1	2	..	..	2	5	105	3	108	.	11	20	28	30	13	4	2	15	..	1	3	4	4	1	2	..	249	.
6516	City of Armidale	82	16	98	8	..	8	.	.		..	8	8	85	13	98	8	18	18	16	16	12	4	6	23	2	5	6	1	1	3	1	4	764	3
6517	Forester's Home	120	3	123	3	3	6	1		.		2	3	119	7	126	5	13	16	21	31	19	15	6	18	..	2	3	2	4	3	1	3	618	.
6518	Star of the South	67	1	68	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	1	1	66	1	67		6	13	12	20	10	4	2	26	..	2	4	4	10	4	1	1	314	
6520	Pride of Mudgee	101	19	120	13	..	13	..	..	.	..	16	16	94	23	117	11	23	30	27	14	7	5	..	15	..	.	6	5	1	3	..	..	154	1
6702	Lord Carrington	19	2	21	.	..		..	..	..	..	2	2	17	2	19	.	.	8	5	3	2		1	2	..	..	.	1	..	1	.	.	18	..
7039	Pride of Ashfield	68	3	71	10	.	10	..	1	..	..	2	3	76	2	78	6	10	14	21	17	6	3	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	..	.	..	141	
7074	Native Rose	60	3	63	18	..	18		..		.	4	4	74	3	77	4	14	22	20	9	7	1	..	10	.	..	3	4	2	1	..	..	158	.
7613	Jubilee	46	2	48	3	..	3			.		2	2	42	7	49	..	11	8	5	18	6	1	..	5		2	..	2	..	1	..	..	255	
7614	Newtown	64	4	68	5	3	8		2		..	5	7	67	2	69	4	13	19	19	13	..	1	..	13	3	1	2	3	4	..	..		400	
7615	Unity	30	3	33		..			.	1	.	3	4	25	4	29	1	4	11	9	4		..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	.	..	.	77	
7616	Petersham	24	2	26	1		1		.	..		1	1	25	1	26	2	5	4	4	6	3	2	.	7	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	213	..
7641	Perseverance	70	17	87	5		5		2		..	18	20	66	6	72	5	17	26	15	6	1	2	..	12	1	1	4	4	2	..	..	.	202	.
7642	Redfern	114	8	122	8	1	9	1		.		10	11	113	7	120	6	25	35	32	16	5	1	..	22	2	3	7	7	2	1	..	.	477	2
7646	McNamara	28	3	31		.	.	..	2		.	5	7	22	2	24	1	5	7	3	3	3	2	..	5	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	69	1
7647	Centenary	71	5	76	4	1	5	2	1	.	.	6	9	66	6	72	6	11	21	17	10	4	3	..	4	..	..	1	.	2	1	..	..	54	
7648	General Gordon	19	2	21	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	19	.	19	..	3	2	5	2	6	1	..	4	..	..	.	2	.	2	..	.	76	
7651	Lachlan	77	21	98	19	..	19	..	3	..	..	15	18	72	27	99	9	28	21	18	12	9	2	..	15	..	2	8	1	3	1	..	.	488	2
7728	Stewart	124	29	153	97	..	97	1		..	..	33	34	204	14	216	12	115	54	20	15		..	.	18	1	8	6	1	2	..	..	.	487	..
7729	St. George	82	3	85	18		18	.	..	..	..	6	6	88	9	97	4	7	20	31	20	15		..	6	.	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	125	1
7940	Star of the Hunter	34		34				.		..	..	2	2	28	4	32		9	10	7	5	1	.		4	..	1	2		1	..	..	..	59	
7941	Ashburnham	104	14	118	52		52	1	..	.	.	16	17	141	12	153	11	34	43	33	16	13	3	.	16		2	4	4	5	1		.	425	
5200	Hearts of Oak	48	5	53	9		9	.		.	..	3	3	57	2	59		7	17	9	12	10	2	2	5	.			2	2	1	..		88	
	Cowra	39	28	67	7	.	7	1	.	1	.	14	16	43	15	58	1	13	18	5	14	7		.	7		1	3	.	1	2			108	1
	Rose of Enfield	44	15	59	15		15			.				60	14	74	4	14	10	26	9	6	3	2	6	2		1	..	1	1		1	164	
7942	Pyrmont	37		37	3		3		2			11	13	27		27	.	2	10	5	8	2	..	..	5	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	..	105	1
	Rose of Kembla	34	5	39	7	..	7					6	6	36	4	40	9	11	6	6	5	3	..	..	12		5		3	3	1	.		299	.
	Excelsior	44	6	50	12		12	.	.		..	7	7	49	6	55	2	12	16	12	2	11	.	.	4	..		2		2	.	..		165	
	Welbeck	71	18	89	7	.	7		1	1	.	18	20	61	15	76	3	25	16	20	9	3		..	7		3	2	2	.	.			254	.
	Robin Hood (Juvenile)	13		13	.	.	..			1		5	6	7	.	7	7						.	..	.	.					..			.	
	Foresters' Home do	30		30	4	.	4			1		4	5	28	1	29	29		.			..		.	2	2								98	.
	Perseverance do	12		12	.	..	..		2		.	2	4	6	2	8	8				..				3	3			.	.	..		.	.	.
	Rose of Enfield do	8	1	9		..	.			..	.	..	.	9		9	9				..	..	.		..	.			..	..	..		..	35	.
	Total	3,523	351	3,874	421	16	437	23	29	9	.	310	371	3,611	329	3,940	230	689	785	720	623	406	205	282	580	24	85	98	94	96	63	48	72	16,205	19
	New England District.																																	
	New England	60	9	69	13	1	14	1	..	1	..	6	8	69	6	75	10	19	14	16	4	8	3	1	11	.	2	1	4	2	1	.	1	168	..
	City of Walcha	17	5	22		4	4	..	..	..	1	7	8	17	1	18	5	4	3	4	2		.	.	..				.	.	..				.
	White Star	82	15	97	52	.	52	1	1	..	1	13	16	107	26	133	20	51	29	18	11	4	..	..	10	1	1	2	2	3	1	..	..	242	1
	New England (Juvenile)	9	3	12	10	..	10	..	2	.	.	..	2	18	2	20	.	.	.				..	.	.	..				.	..	..		..	
	Total	168	32	200	75	5	80	2	3	1	2	26	34	211	35	246	35	74	46	38	17	12	3	1	21	1	3	3	6	5	2	.	1	410	1
	Neutral Courts.																																	
	Morning Star	234	10	244	4	..	4	3	1	..	..	12	16	222	10	232	2	13	30	27	47	54	8	51	39	.	2	1	3	10	4	1	18	2,587	3
	Royal Oak	164	19	183	8	..	8	4	..	..	1	9	14	169	8	177	4	12	19	19	32	20	21	50	26	..	1	1	4	7	2	3	8	791	1
	Pride of Australia	229	24	253	14	..	14	3	.	2	..	11	16	233	18	251	13	16	39	37	43	39	21	43	35	.	1	2	4	7	8	2	11	1,546	1
	Waradgery	69	8	77	9	..	9		2	..	..	3	5	76	5	81	2	7	12	16	15	6	9	14	10	..	1	.	1	3	1	1	3	175	1
	Hunter	154	7	161	18	..	18	2	..	..	..	3	5	172	2	174	10	23	20	23	28	27	22	21	26		..	1	3	7	8	1	6	912	2
	Morning Star (Juvenile)	22	3	25	11	..	11	..	2	..	5	..	7	27	2	29	29	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	4	4	.	..	..	..	..		..	178	..
	Riverina	66	2	68	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	68	1	69	..	..	7	8	6	12	6	30	18	.	.	..	1	3	3	1	10	821	..
	Total	938	73	1,011	64	2	66	13	5	2	6	38	64	967	46	1,013	60	71	127	130	171	158	87	209	158	4	5	5	16	37	26	9	56	7,010	8

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Grand United Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

District and Lodge	No of Members beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						Number of Members, end of year			Ages of Financial Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Members Sick during year							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
Sydney District																																		
Travellers' Home	121	25	146	3		3	3		2		12	17	112	20	132	3	9	14	14	17	13	11	31	25	.		3	3	2	3	4	10	1,258	
Prince Albert (No Return)																																		
Loyal Mariners Rest	81	16	97	3		3	4	4	1		5	14	77	9	86		3	6	10	14	9	7	28	6		1	1				1	3	629	1
The Neptune	52	9	61	1		1					5	5	47	10	57	2	3	7	6	7	7	2	13	5	1		1	1		1		1	249	
Sons of Friendship	94	2	96	2	1	3	2	1			2	5	88	6	94		11	6	12	14	9	6	30	22				4	4	4	1	9	925	.
Loyal United Brothers	150	41	191				4	5			22	31	145	15	160	2	11	21	23	23	17	14	34	23		4	2	3		4	2	8	1,229	1
The President	107	27	134	2	1	3		2	1		10	13	107	17	124	1	5	16	22	20	15	4	24	17		1	3	1	4	1	2	5	514	
Loyal Love of Liberty	185	17	202	8	1	9	2	3	1		11	17	181	13	194	3	14	10	30	39	38	15	32	40		5	1	5	8	8	4	9	1 394	
Loyal St Leonards	83	4	87	2	1	3					4	4	82	4	86	2	6	11	11	7	12	11	22	9		1	1	1	1		1	4	342	
Loyal Victoria	182	13	195	8	4	12	1	4	1		5	11	182	14	196	10	13	26	21	37	37	17	21	35		1	4	4	8	8	5	5	795	
Sons of Independence	53	6	59	6	2	8	1				3	4	59	4	63	4	4	9	10	6	6	8	12	7				1			3	3	441	
Duke of Edinburgh	27	1	28		1	1					1	1	26	2	28			6	5	3	4	3	5	3			2			1			234	
Loyal Balmain	334	46	380	38	7	45	1	1			27	29	362	34	396	14	39	56	74	58	52	31	38	65	1	4	9	12	18	8	7	6	1,518	
Star of the East	54	5	59	3	1	4	1	3				4	56	3	59	2	5	9	16	15	2	1	6	5			1	1	1	1	1		101	
The Prosperity	64	7	71				2				5	7	60	4	64		1	6	16	11	4	7	15	9				1	2		2	4	257	
Royal Oak	240	32	272	7	8	15			1		5	6	241	40	281	2	30	41	42	54	39	20	13	48		6	6	9	14	8	3	2	1,419	1
Pride of Illawarra	172	5	177	9	2	11			1		6	7	173	8	181	4	22	30	25	26	34	17	15	50		10	7	7	3	11	6	6	1 228	
Captain Cook	106	17	123	10	1	11		2	1		10	13	112	9	121	7	8	22	21	29	10	11	4	19		1	4	3	5	1	3	2	309	
Glebe Union	312	41	353	30	31	61	3	3	3	1	30	40	349	25	374	12	38	78	65	74	39	27	16	39	1	9	7	9	5	1	4	3	1,064	1
Native Rose	70	10	80	1		1	1				8	9	58	14	72	1	3	3	7	12	9	13	10	13			1	2	3		4	3	806	
Rose of Petersham	119	6	125	3	1	4	2	5			3	10	112	7	119	3	4	11	13	25	27	18	11	24	1			2	5	7	8	1	485	
The Excelsior	126	14	140	5		5	3	2	1		9	15	114	16	130	2	8	18	25	27	22	7	5	12			1	2	4	5			591	
Prince of Wales	94	16	110	13	3	16	1	1	1		12	15	99	12	111	2	16	24	21	18	7	5	6	12		3	2	1	3	1	1	1	330	
Pride of Waterloo	118	21	139	4		4	1	2			10	13	110	20	130	9	15	18	21	22	13	9	3	30	2	4	3	4	7	3	5	2	678	
The Columbian	43	2	45	7		7		2	2		1	5	45	2	47	2	8	4	7	11	6	3	4	4							1	5	190	
Advance of Freedom	68	18	86	5		5		8			15	23	60	8	68	2	6	9	16	12	8	4	3	18			3	3	1	5	3	3	531	1
Lily of St Leonards	203	37	240	22	2	24	1	2	1		45	49	192	23	215	9	22	30	45	39	28	10	9	24	1		4	5	9	4		1	648	
Cumberland	19	1	20	6		6	1					1	24	1	25	1	3	5	7	4		3	1	2			1				1		64	
Pride of Willoughby	106	12	118	7	1	8		1			9	10	106	10	116	4	17	16	16	26	22	4	1	14		4	1	2	4	3			212	
Progress	41	6	47								6	6	40	1	41		2	8	8	18	2	1	1	4				1	2	1			33	
Hand of Friendship	63	5	68	3	8	11		1			3	4	65	10	75	1	5	8	16	21	8	4	2	7				1	3	1	2		119	
Carrington	81	3	84	1		1					2	2	77	6	83		12	14	13	11	17	5	5	15		5	1	2	1	4	1	1	609	
Minnamurra	21	3	24						1		4	5	10	3	19		3	2	6	2		3		3		1	1				1		30	
Waratah	85	12	97	15		15	1	3	1		8	13	91	8	99	2	14	18	23	17	11	4	2	7			1	1	2	2		1	238	
Federal	79	13	92	25	1	26	1	3			10	14	85	19	104	.	23	28	23	9	1	1		5		1	1	2	1				244	
Hope of Canterbury	34	2	36	2		2		1			3	4	32	2	34	2	2	7	8	11	1	1		4	1			2	1				55	
McCubbin	60	5	65	1		1	1	3			2	6	58	2	60	2	9	20	13	7	2	3	2	11		2	5	1	1		2		205	
Star of the South	153	11	164	2		2	1		1		8	10	150	6	156	16	34	35	21	20	14	4	6	38	5	8	7	6	7	3	1	1	576	
Black Diamond	102	13	115	9		9		2			19	21	90	13	103	12	20	20	20	4	11	3		35	3	7	7	8	5	4	1		842	
Trafalgar	39	7	46	11	2	13		1			4	5	46	8	54	9	9	7	7	8	4	2		2					1	1			19	
Riverstone	49	7	56	7		7					9	9	49	5	54	7	11	11	11	3	6	..		11	2	5	1	1	2				114	.
Beecroft (No Return)																																		
Loyal Ballina	13	8	21	4		4					10	10	14	1	15	1		3	2	5	3				..									
Total	4,203	546	4,749	285	79	364	38	65	20	1	363	487	4,192	434	4,626	155	468	693	772	786	569	319	430	722	18	83	92	111	137	104	80	97	21,325	
Braidwood District																																		
Loyal Friendly Brothers	40	7	47	3		3	1				3	4	42	4	46	1	1	3	4	5	6	7	15	8		1			1	1		5	194	
Rose of Australia	51	7	58								2	2	46	10	56		1	2	5	11	6	5	16	9		1	1	1	2			4	408	
United Miners	48		48	1		1							46	3	49			2	9	9	4	2	20	11				3	2	1		5	149	
Loyal Victoria	60	22	82					1			8	9	51	22	73	2	5	6	7	7	10	5	9	6			2		2	1	1		122	1
Southern Cross	31	9	40	1		1		1	1		3	5	30	6	36		1	2	4	5	4	9	5	2				1			1		155	
Prince Alfred	87	8	95	1	1	2					7	7	83	7	90	2	15	10	11	16	6	15	8	13	1	3	1		4	1	2	1	393	
Star of Milton	30	5	35		1	1							32	4	36		2	3	7	8	8	3	1	7			2	2	2	1			117	
The Perseverance	51	9	60										44	16	60		2	7	7	7	9	8	4	4		1	2	1					141	

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued*

Grand United Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897—*continued*

District and Lodge	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Financial Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Members Sick during year							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
Braidwood District—*continued*																																		
Sons of Friendship	61	5	66	7	1	8					3	3	67	4	71	2	6	13	15	9	6	4	12	12			2	4	1	1	1	3	212	..
Star of Delegate	18	23	41	3		3			1			1	21	22	43	1		4	7	4	3		2	9			1	3	2	1		2	154	
Star of Peace	28	2	30										27	3	30			6	2	11	3	3	2	6	.		2		1	2	1		164	
Pride of the West	86	15	101	21	1	22	1	2			13	16	99	8	107	12	14	14	19	12	8	5	15	17		3	2	6	1	2		3	280	
Evening Star	122	31	153	19		19	1	4	1		26	32	117	23	140	6	24	32	22	16	13		4	15		3	6	3	1	1		1	522	
Young Australian	38	15	53	2		2	1				6	7	43	5	48	1	4	11	10	11	3	2	1	6		1	2		1		1	1	37	
Star of the West	30	2	32										28	4	32		2	3	1	6	9		7	7					3	1		3	180	
Dalton Pioneer	28	6	34						1		6	7	23	4	27		2	4	4	5	3	3	2	2					1		1		46	
Nowra Waratah	58	10	68	2	1	3	1	1			4	6	49	16	65		2	10	9	12	6	6	4	9			1	3	1	2		2	175	
Comet	18	4	22										18	4	22		1	3	3	2	3	2	4	2		1	1						20	
Carrington (No Return)																																		
Morning Star (No Return)																																		
Rising Star	43	2	45	23		23					1	1	67		67	11	18	15	8	13	2			4	1		2	1					70	
Total	928	182	1,110	83	5	88	5	9	4		82	100	933	165	1,098	38	100	150	154	169	112	79	131	149	2	14	27	28	25	15	8	30	3,539	1
Manning River District																																		
Manning River Union	40	2	42	4	1	5		1			1	2	45		45	5	3	6	6	5	7	5	8	10	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	143	.
Kingston	23	2	25	1		1							24	2	26		2	4	5	7	3	3		4			1	2	1				96	
Belmore	56	12	68					2	1		5	8	55	5	60	1	3	8	8	8	11	5	11	7		1	1		2	2		1	99	
Wingham Union	48	7	55	6		6					5	5	47	9	56		3	8	17	6	5	6	2	5			2	2	1				56	
Endeavour	9		9					1				1	8		8			1	1	1	1	1	3	1								1	21	
Carrington	8	1	9						1			1	7	1	8		1		2	2		1	1	4		1		2	1				19	
Total	184	24	208	11	1	12		4	2		11	17	186	17	203	6	12	27	39	29	27	21	25	31	1	4	5	7	7	3	1	3	434	
Hunter River District																																		
Miner's Home (No Return)																																		
Honeysuckle	209	6	215	10		10	2	2			1	5	205	15	220	4	26	21	30	35	23	30	36	42		2	2	9	4	5	7	13	1,872	
Miners' Refuge	132	16	148	8		8	1				11	12	142	2	144	8	13	20	13	17	13	21	37	36	1	4	1		5	5	8	12	883	1
Prince Alfred	20	3	23	5		5							24	4	28	2	2	4	3	2	3		8	6			1	1		1		3	141	
Rose of Australia (No Return)																																		
Royal Oak	11	2	13	4		4					1	1	15	1	16		2	2	1		1		9	3								3	54	
Pioneer	25	5	30	4	1	5					3	3	25	7	32			7	2	5	2	4	5	1							1		21	
Excelsior	51	10	61					1		2	2	5	54	2	56		2	5	11	13	11	6	6	5				2	1			2	80	1
Star of Minmi	120	6	126	1		1		1			3	4	114	9	123	10	13	12	14	26	16	12	11	33	2	3	4	4	12	3	5		732	
All Nations	109	5	114	6		6	1	1			4	6	103	11	114	2	22	17	12	13	13	11	13	17		2	6	3	1	1		4	451	
Star of the Glebe	98	3	101	2		2					2	2	99	2	101	5	11	11	11	18	26	13	4	27	1	4	5	2	5	9	1		838	
Pride of Ferndale	146	3	149	2	2	4	1				2	3	146	4	150	5	16	26	24	30	23	9	13	29		3	2	6	3	4	2	9	1,119	
Rose of Hamilton	235	14	249	14	5	19	4		1		21	26	237	5	242	15	28	32	41	35	36	30	20	62	2	3	11	7	10	7	14	8	1,156	2
Pride of the Hills	36	1	37	2		2					1	1	33	5	38		1	7	7	5	2	5	6	9			2	4				3	117	
Loyal Cobar	57	5	62	10		10	3	1			6	10	54	8	62	1	5	12	14	14	6	1	1	8	1		2	2	1	1	1		289	
Island Home	33	14	47								7	7	40		40		4	8	8	12		4	4	5			2	1			1	1	96	
Pacific	30	3	33				1				1	2	30	1	31			4	5	10	5	2	4	4			1		1	1	1		54	..
Rose of Chatsworth	31	8	39						1			1	30	8	38		6	5	4	5	3	3	4	5			1		1			3	118	
Hope of Copeland	13	7	20						1		2	3	12	5	17		1	1	2	1	4	1	2											
Loyal Armidale	47	12	59	13		13					6	6	64	2	66	3	9	13	12	11	12	3	1	9		2	1	1	2	1	1		412	
United Brothers	35	6	41		1	1							35	7	42	4	2	5	6	8	4	6		7	1		2	3		1			124	
Hope of Stockton	100	12	112	3	1	4					9	9	99	8	107	2	14	12	17	20	20	12	2	24	1	3	2	3	5	8	2		698	.
Ocean View	86	2	88	4		4					3	3	85	4	89	3	5	4	6	21	27	19		25			3	3	4	9	6	..	734	
Concordia	22	5	27						3			3	24	.	24	.	1	3	4	7	6	3		7	.			1	2	3	1		88	
Pride of the Lake	41	8	49	11		11					10	10	44	6	50	6	19	7	4	4	4			14	1	7	2		2	1		1	256	
Total	1,687	156	1,843	99	10	109	13	6	6	2	95	122	1,714	116	1,830	70	202	238	251	312	260	195	186	378	10	33	50	52	58	60	52	63	10,333	4

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Grand United Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897—*continued.*

District and Lodge	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members end of year			Ages of Financial Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Members Sick during year							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
Bathurst District																																		
Star of Tambarooia	34	2	36				1				2	3	28	5	33		1	3	2	5	2		15	9			1		2			6	202	
Lily of the Valley	104	16	120	5		5		1			5	6	103	16	119	2	11	9	15	15	15	10	26	19		2		3	1	4	4	5	1,001	
Strangers' Refuge	14	3	17	1	2	3		1			3	4	12	4	16			1	1	4		2	4	3					2		1		46	
Loyal Britannia	73	12	85	2	2	4					4	4	78	7	85	2	8	12	18	14	8	4	12	15	2	1	3	3	1		2	3	296	
Loyal Wilcannia	85	28	113	10		10	1	2	3		14	20	87	16	103	4	16	20	14	13	11	3	6	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	305	1
Silver Star	103	41	144	12	1	13	2	1			31	34	75	48	123	9	5	15	14	22	9	1		6			1	1	4				321	1
Total	413	102	515	30	5	35	4	5	3		59	71	383	96	479	17	41	60	64	73	45	20	63	61	3	4	6	9	11	5	8	15	2,171	2
Goulburn District																																		
Star of the South	143	10	153	5	1	6			1		2	3	136	20	156	4	7	17	30	20	27	12	19	23	1	2	3	6	2	3	3	3	791	1
Star of Breadalbane	52	6	58		1	1	1				1	2	51	6	57		7	10	13	3	8	6	4	13		3	1	2	1	1	2	3	671	
Star of New Sheffield	42	22	64	10		10	1		1		11	13	42	19	61	1	7	9	5	10	3	3	4	10		1	3	3	3				170	
Loyal Argyle	79	13	92	2		2		1			11	12	76	6	82	1	5	16	20	15	8	4	7	15		1	5	3	4	1	1		484	
True Friendship	43	1	44	2		2	1					1	45		45		1	1	7	9	9	9	9	7			1	1	2	3			85	
Pride of Yass	32	6	38	10		10					3	3	41	4	45	1	6	5	5	6	8	5	5	2								2	12	
Pride of Joadja	46	3	49	6		6	2				2	4	49	2	51	3	7	9	8	11	9	1	1	13		1	1	2	4	4		1	258	
Prosperity	24	36	60	4		4	1				10	11	21	32	53		3	3	8	6	1			2				1	1				23	
Rose of Picton	27	9	36	1		1		1		2	3	6	22	9	31		2	4	5	5	4	2		6			1		2	2	1		225	
Golden Harvest	60		60	17		17			4		13	17	60		60	3	6	17	14	14	6													
Total	548	106	654	57	2	59	6	2	6	2	56	72	543	98	641	13	51	91	115	99	83	42	49	91	1	8	15	18	19	14	7	9	2,719	1
Williams River District																																		
Farmers' Home	46		46	1		1	1					1	46		46	2	1	5	8	10	6	3	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1		3	410	
The Commercial	69	4	73	2		2					7	7	66	2	68	2	8	9	4	17	8	8	10	16		3	2	1	4	2	2	2	569	
Star of the Williams	44	9	53	5	2	7	1				3	4	51	5	56	2	4	8	5	7	8	9	8	5		1	2			2			49	
Hope of Stroud	34	4	38		3	3	1		1		1	3	34	4	38	1	2	4	5	8	4	7	3	4	1					1	2		69	
Lady of the Lake (No return)																																		
Pride of the Hunter	36	6	42	2	1	3		3		4	1	8	35	2	37		5	8	2	11	7	2		4					3	1			107	
Total	229	23	252	10	6	16	3	3	1	4	12	23	232	13	245	7	20	34	24	53	33	29	32	38	2	5	5	2	8	7	4	5	1,204	
Newcastle District																																		
City of Newcastle	240	25	265	7		7	2		1		15	18	232	22	254	5	17	21	20	35	21	17	96	55		1	2	6	10	6	3	27	2,497	2
Federal	24	5	29				1				5	6	22	1	23		8	2	5	3	3	1		5		1	1			2		1	92	
Star of Carrington	24	11	35	1		1					9	9	18	9	27	2	4	5	2	3	2													
Total	288	41	329	8		8	3		1		29	33	272	32	304	7	29	28	27	41	26	18	96	60		2	3	6	10	8	3	28	2,589	2
Total, the Order	8,480	1,180	9,660	583	108	691	72	94	43	9	707	925	8,455	971	9,426	313	923	1,321	1,446	1,562	1,155	723	1,012	1,530	37	153	203	233	275	216	163	250	44,314	5
Sydney District	4,203	546	4,749	285	79	364	38	65	20	1	363	487	4,192	434	4 626	155	468	693	772	786	569	319	430	722	18	83	92	111	137	104	80	97	21,325	5
Braidwood	928	182	1,110	83	5	88	5	9	4		82	100	933	165	1,098	38	100	150	154	169	112	79	131	149	2	14	27	28	25	15	8	30	3,539	1
Manning River	184	24	208	11	1	12		4	2		11	17	186	17	203	6	12	27	39	29	27	21	25	31	1	4	5	7	7	3	1	3	434	
Hunter River	1,687	156	1,843	99	10	109	13	6	6	2	95	122	1,714	116	1,830	70	202	238	251	312	260	195	186	378	10	33	50	52	58	60	52	63	10,333	4
Bathurst	413	102	515	30	5	35	4	5	3		59	71	383	96	479	17	41	60	64	73	45	20	63	61	3	4	6	9	11	5	8	15	2,171	2
Goulburn	548	106	654	57	2	59	6	2	6	2	56	72	543	98	641	13	51	91	115	99	83	42	49	91	1	8	15	18	19	14	7	9	2,719	1
Williams River	229	23	252	10	6	16	3	3	1	4	12	23	232	13	245	7	20	34	24	53	33	29	32	38	2	5	5	2	8	7	4	5	1,204	
Newcastle	288	41	329	8	1	8	3		1		29	33	272	32	304	7	29	28	27	41	26	18	96	60		2	3	6	10	8	3	28	2,589	2
Total, the Order	8,480	1,180	9,660	583	108	691	72	94	43	9	707	925	8,455	971	9,426	313	923	1,321	1 446	1,562	1,155	723	1,012	1,530	37	153	203	233	275	216	163	250	44,314	15

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Grand United Order of Free Gardeners—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No	District and Lodge	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
		Financial.	Unfinancial	Total.	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears.	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Sydney District																																		
1	Sydney	105	7	112	4	7	11		2	1		13	16	100	7	107	1	7	13	22	18	17	13	16	22				1	4	6	2	9	1,542	
2	Waratah	29	1	30	1		1			1		1	2	27	2	29			3	4	10	7	3	2	1								1	49	1
3	White Rose	83	8	91	7	1	8			1		5	6	91	2	93	3	8	8	22	27	13	10	2	16				1	8	4	2	1	474	
5	Lily	35	6	41	1		1		1	1		5	7	35		35		1		8	7	5	8	6	2		1		1					47	
7	Ivy	40	3	43				1	2			7	10	32	1	33		4	5	4	2	6	7	5	11		1		1	2	1	2	4		
10	Violet	50	2	52	2	2	4					5	5	49	2	51		12	14	10	12	3			10		1	1	1	2	3	2		419	1
11	Thistle	33		33	3		3					3	3	33		33	1	3	5	8	10	6			5		1	2		1	1			170	1
14	Passion Flower	33	7	40	2		2					3	3	30	9	39		9	3	10	5	9	3		12		1		1	3	5	2		212	
29	Gaeme	157	5	162	6	1	7		2			10	12	148	9	157	14	21	32	28	27	21	12	2	46	3	7	6	6	10	9	5		1 101	1
35	Myrtle	26		26	7	4	11		1			1	2	31	4	35	1	6	3	9	9	1	5	1	8		2		3	1		2		148	
37	Blue Bell	40	5	45	16		16					6	6	53	2	55	3	13	13	11	11	4			7			1	2	4				97	
38	Native Rose	44	3	47	20		20					12	12	56	19	55	19	5	9	11	10	1			10	3	1	3		2	1			280	1
	Total	675	47	722	69	15	84	1	8	4		71	84	665	57	722	42	89	108	147	148	93	61	34	150	6	15	13	17	37	30	17	15	4 519	5
	Northern District																																		
8	Olive Leaf	86	1	87	2		2		1			2	3	86		86		10	8	20	21	12	8	7	31		3		10	7	4	4	3	1 415	2
9	Royal Oak	89	5	94	48	1	49			1		2	3	132	8	140	30	23	13	24	19	16	9	6	29	1	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	700	
12	Snowdrop	68	11	79	3		3		3			7	10	70	2	72	4	1	5	11	12	14	24	1	34	1		1	6	9	7	9	1	945	
13	Eden	40	2	42					2			2	4	31	7	38		7	2	10	6	13			8			2	1	1	4			161	
16	Thistle	41	2	43	9	1	10					3	3	49	1	50	11	6	6	5	5	10	7		21	2	2	5	1	2	4	5		522	1
17	Rose of Merewether	89	13	102					1			7	8	84	10	94		3	10	10	29	26	19		28			5	1	8	8	8		699	1
18	Forget me Not	46		46	1		1					3	3	44		44	7	8	4	8	3	9	3	2	7		2		2	1	1	1		463	
19	Violet	33	7	40	3		3				5		5	35	3	38		9	6	8	5	9	1		11		3	4	1	1	1	1		161	
20	Mignonette	31	1	32	7	3	10	1					1	37	4	41	13	12	5	5	6	.			9		4	1	2	1	1			209	.
21	Pansy (No Return)																																		
23	Rosebud	67	8	75	6	1	7		1			8	9	69	4	73	3	2	10	20	9	17	12		26	1	1	3	7	4	10			447	
24	Dewdrop	60	2	62	9		9		2			5	7	61	3	64	1	13	13	9	8	6	13	1	12	1	2	1	2	1	3	2		514	1
26	Cornstalk	54	7	61	6		6		4		4		8	45	14	59	6	18	8	15	3	7	2		22	3	5	4	3	4		3		357	
31	Daisy	32	3	35	39	6	45					2	2	70	8	78	15	22	12	14	10	4	1		14	3	2	1	5	2		1		215	
32	Christmas Bell	26	1	27	6	1	7		1	1			2	28	4	32	4	12	5	6	5				8	1	1	1	3	2				199	
	Total																																		
	Hartley District																																		
15	Primrose	49	14	63	7	1	8		1		14	7	22	45	4	49	2	9	4	11	7	10	6		13		4		1	1	4	3		325	1
33	Lily of the Vale	26	19	45	2		2		3			20	23	20	4	24		1	7	9	4	2	1		9			1	2	5	1			486	
	Total	75	33	108	9	1	10		4		14	27	45	65	8	73	2	10	11	20	11	12	7		22		4	1	3	6	5	3		811	1
	Total, the Order	1 512	143	1,655	217	29	246	2	27	6	23	139	197	1,571	133	1,704	138	245	226	332	297	248	167	51	432	19	49	43	68	91	83	57	22	12,337	11

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No	Name of Branch	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members								Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
38	St Patrick's	90	13	103	8	9	17	1	1	2		9	13	98	9	107	1	24	19	20	8	11	15	9	16		1	1		2	4	3	5	1,154	
68	St Joseph's	63	6	69	7		7	2				3	5	69	2	71	1	6	3	13	20	10	3	15	17				4	4	2	1	6	709	
80	St Benedict's	209	11	220	18	2	20	3	5	1		10	19	217	4	221	7	14	32	51	46	20	15	36	53	2	1	7	9	9	8	4	13	2,522	
97	Sacred Heart	142	12	154	16	1	17	2	2		1	2	7	140	24	164	8	23	21	19	31	31	16	15	29		1	1	4	3	7	4	9	2,022	1
98	St Patrick's	37	4	41	4		4	1		1		1	3	38	4	42	1	2	4	10	23	2			11			1	4	5	1			283	
121	St Michael's	39	5	44	30		30					4	4	64	6	70	17	13	15	11	4	5	2	3	5		1	1	1		1	1		84	1
123	St Joseph's	79	4	83	13		13	1				7	8	72	16	88	4	11	12	14	17	10	7	13	14		1	1		3		2	7	716	
132	St Thomas	70	13	83	8	4	12	1	2			4	7	69	19	88		6	11	22	25	13	7	4	12			3	2	3	2	2		248	
134	St Patrick's	98	28	126	3	1	4		1			26	27	96	7	103	1	13	19	17	13	15	8	17	28			5	4	3	7	2	4	799	
137	St Michael and St John's	57		57	12		12	1	1			2	4	55	10	65	4	13	7	15	14	5	1	6	11		3		5	2			1	186	
139	St Joseph's	36	7	43	13		13					8	8	45	3	48	1	4	9	18	10	5		1	4				2		2			78	
157	St Mary's	25	5	30					1			1	2	24	4	28			10	4	6	5	1	2	7			3	1		2		1	370	
164	Sacred Heart	52	19	71	10		10		1			10	11	53	17	70	4	13	8	16	13	11	3	2	9	1	2	1	1	2	1	1		124	
166	St Peter's (No Return)																														1		1	47	
167	St Charles	19	3	22	7		7					1	1	24	4	28	1	1	2	9	7	4	1	3	2									252	1
168	St Joseph's	88	12	100	12	1	13	2	4			4	10	93	10	103	5	5	14	18	30	24	5	1	16	2			4	6	3	1		598	
170	Mount Carmel	53	12	65	9		9	1	1			12	14	54	6	60	1	3	8	11	12	18	5	2	12				3	3	4	2		11	1
192	St Joseph's	18		18	6		6	1				4	5	19		19	1	3	5	2	4	3	1		1						1				
197	St Mary's (No Return)																																		
207	St Patrick's	5	7	12	8		8		1			9	10	9	1	10	1	2	1		4	2													
208	Sacred Heart (No Return)																																		
209	St Michael's	17	10	27	1		1		1	1			2	21	5	26	3	4	7	5	4	1	1	1	3	1			1	1				56	
219	St Mary's	13	2	15	16		16							23	8	31	6	3	9	4	4	4	1		4		2	1	1					159	
227	St Joseph's	36	2	38	15	1	16	2	1	1			4	44	6	50	4	4	10	10	9	1	4	8	4						1			10	
230	St Carthage's	10	4	14	6		6		1			1	2	16	2	18		5	2	4		3	4		1				2	2	2			48	
241	St Mary's	30	2	32	4		4							30	6	36		1	6	13	9	5	1	1	6				2	2				353	
245	St Francis Xavier's	45	13	58	21	2	23		2	2		7	11	57	13	70	8	16	12	15	15	2		2	9	1	2	2	2	2				284	
246	St Ignatius	11	2	13	6	1	7					2	2	17	1	18	2	1	3	1	3	7	1		2			1		1				154	
247	St Brigid's	33		33	11		11	1				2	3	34	7	41	2	11	13	5	9	1			6		1		4	1				201	
193	St Patrick's	32	11	43	5		5		1			10	11	28	9	37	3	5	12	5	7	2	1	2	4	1		1			2				
235	St Patrick's Hillgrove	15		13	2		2	1	2			4	7	8		8																			
288	St James Adelong				29		29							24	5	29																			
292	St Mary's Tumut				23		23							22	1	23																		147	
131	St Joseph's, Cootamundra	27	37	64	2	1	3							23	44	67									6									294	
173	St Joseph's Forbes	35	12	47	12		12		2			10	12	32	15	47									10										
	Total	1,482	256	1 738	337	23	360	20	30	8	1	153	212	1,618	268	1,886									208									11,909	4

Catholic Women's Benefit Society.

3	St Joseph's Newtown	15	3	18								6	6	10	2	12	1	3	4	1	3				1					1				12
1	St Benedict's Abercrombie street	35	4	39	8		8			5		5	8	39		39	5	26			8				4		4								168
5	Sacred Heart, Goulburn (No Return)																																		
	St Francis, Haymarket	34	4	38	12		12					5	5	23	22	45									5										
	Total	84	11	95	20		20			3		16	19	72	24	96									10									170	
	Total, the Order	1,566	267	1,833	357	23	380	20	30	11	1	169	231	1,690	292	1 982									308									12 079	4

Irish National Foresters—Numerical Statement for the year 1897

No	Name of Branch	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, beginning of year.			Ages of Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members								Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
1	William O Brien	65	29	94	25	2	27			2		23	25	78	18	96	2	7	30	34	13	8	2		20		1	5	8	3	2	1		475	
2	John Mitchell	59	18	77	4		4	2	2			15	19	49	13	62	3	14	21	11	5	3	5		15		4	3	2	2	2	2		629	
3	Robert Emmet	51	8	59	6	1	7		1			9	10	43	13	56	31	14	8	1	2				4	2	2							132	
6	Sarsfield	15	6	21	19	1	20					6	6	34	1	35	6	7	5	1	6		3	7	1		1							14	
292	Tom Moore	32	2	34	20		20	1	1			17	19	31	4	35	2	8	8	13	3	1			4			3	1					68	
	Total	222	63	285	74	4	78	3	4	2		70	79	235	49	284	44	50	72	60	29	12	10	7	44	2	8	11	11	5	4	3		1 318	

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

INDEPENDENT Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No	District and Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
1	Golden Gate	56	12	68	2	1	3	.	4	.	.	9	13	55	3	58	2	2	5	12	13	9	8	7	10	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	257	..
2	Victoria	112	27	139	1	2	3	3	3	1		6	13	110	19	129	1	5	16	21	17	17	19	33	23		.	2	1	2	2	5	11	1,418	2
3	Pride of the South	58	..	58	4	..	4	2	.			2	4	54	4	58	1	8	8	16	9	10	4	2	12		1	.	3	4	2	2		599	
4	Lambton	138	18	156	6		6	.				10	10	136	16	152	9	14	30	22	36	16	14	11	42	3	3	4	5	11	7	6	3	1,563	
5	William Gane	219	24	243	19	3	22	2	3	.	1	10	16	234	15	249	47	36	39	32	38	22	2	13	37	6	6	4	5	8	4	2	2	2,212	1
6	Harmon	121	9	130	9	2	11	1	.			7	8	124	9	133	1	6	28	18	26	20	14	20	22	.		3	4	1	5	.	9	777	.
7	Redfern	99	8	107	4	5	9	1	1	1		5	8	101	7	108		8	10	20	28	14	20	8	16		3	.	2	4		3	4	511	1
8	Miller's Point	67	11	78	1	56	57	.	1		.	6	7	112	16	128	2	12	12	28	26	18	16	14	30		2	6	8	6	2	4	2	1,203	.
9	Glebe	96	7	103	2	1	3	.		.	.	7	7	92	7	99	1	9	23	25	19	9	6	7	8	..	.	.	1	.	5	1	1	215	.
10	Surry Hills	108	6	114	5	1	6	..				6	6	107	7	114	4	5	18	36	10	11	13	17	13		1	2	2	2	1		5	329	1
12	Abon Ben Adhem	62	8	70	2	.	2	..	1	.		5	6	62	4	66	..	4	5	15	14	17	3	8	12	..		.	3	1	4	2	2	516	..
13	Murray	43	6	49	7	.	7	1	..	.	.	5	6	34	16	50	1	14	7	8	4	8	1	7	6	.	1		1	2			2	128	
14	Pyrmont	56	6	62	2	.	2	1		1	.	3	5	54	5	59	..	4	9	12	13	6	8	7	17	..	2	1	5	3	1	1	4	633	
15	Waterloo	97	8	105	11	3	14		.		.	4	4	108	7	115	.	6	9	22	26	20	17	15	17	.	.	2	3	2	2	3	5	340	1
16	Woollahra	72	6	78	3	.	3	.	3		..	4	7	70	4	74	..	5	9	12	16	16	11	5	12	..	1	3	2		2	1	3	853	.
17	Prince George	53	9	62	3		3		..			5	5	49	11	60	1	8	9	14	10	9	4	5	11			4	1	3	2	1	..	462	.
18	Stirling	67	7	74	14	..	14	1			..	4	5	78	5	83	4	13	9	9	13	17	11	7	17	1	2	..		1	4	3	6	775	.
19	Western Pioneer	58	2	60	5	.	5		1	.		.	1	62	2	64	4	9	8	11	10	11	6	5	14		3	1	3	4	2	1		283	1
20	Mount Victoria	27	7	34	5		5		2			3	5	30	4	34	2	9	3	4	5	5	4	2	8		3	..		2	2	1		184	
21	Goulburn	61	10	71	2	1	3	1	2	2		2	7	59	8	67	3	5	9	25	7	7	7	4	14	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	407	1
23	North Star. (Amalgamated with Miller's Point Lodge No. 8.)																																		
24	Western Star	44	6	50	4		4		.			5	5	47	2	49	7	9	9	6	9	5	1	3	7	2		1	1	3			.	51	.
25	Hay	94	34	128	.	1	1	1	1	1		27	30	63	36	99	1	6	18	37	17	9	6	5	15	.	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	478	
26	Ridgely	88	15	103	8	1	9	..	1	.		9	10	86	16	102	3	16	15	23	12	16	9	8	14		1	1	2	3	3	..	4	797	3
27	General Jackson	48	2	50	1	1	2	..	3			1	4	44	4	48	..	2	4	10	11	9	3	9	9					3	1	5		550	
28	Granville	64	2	66	11	1	12	.	1	1		3	5	67	6	73	.	8	8	13	17	10	9	8	13	..	..	2		3	3	3	2	431	
29	Garfield	53	..	53	5	1	6	.	1	1			2	51	6	57		6	11	18	14	4	1	3	11	..			4	1	1	4	1	423	.
30	Wildey	80	5	85	10	.	10		2			3	5	83	7	90	7	9	12	16	16	10	12	8	13	1	1	1	2	4	4		.	368	.
31	Nil Desperandum	77	5	82	3	..	3	1	.			.	1	72	12	84	1	2	9	18	10	17	8	19	28		..	1	4	4	7	3	9	701	
32	St. John's	85	17	102	9		9	1	2	1		5	9	93	9	102	1	6	19	20	22	19	11	4	23	..	2	2	7	5	2	4	1	711	.
33	Mountaineer. (Defunct.)																																		
35	Wickham	67	7	74	4		4		..			6	6	66	6	72		2	4	5	12	10	12	27	12	.	..			1	2	2	7	543	2
37	Good Intent	31	2	33	6	1	7		..	.		4	4	32	4	36	6	1	4	10	10	3		2	8	1		1	3		2		1	236	.
38	Onward Star	27	6	33				1				5	6	25	2	27	3	3	5	3	4	2	3	4	3	..	.	..	1		1	1	.	144	.
39	Pride of Burwood	65	10	75	3	1	4	..	1			5	6	60	13	73	1	6	11	17	19	12	7		9	1		2	3	2	1	.	190	1
40	Orange Blossom	22	5	27	3	2	5		..			3	3	26	3	29	1	3	3	8	3	6	1	4	6	..		1	.	.	1	2	2	161	..
41	Columbia	38	2	40	14		14	1		.	.	.	1	49	4	53	1	20	17	5	7	2	1	.	4		1	1	..		1		1	178	.
42	Golden Rule	77	10	87	2	..	2	1	1		.	9	11	74	4	78	..	7	20	30	17	3		1	12	1	7	1	..	3		.	.	285	.
43	Brotherly Love	28	3	31	5	1	6	..	1			3	4	31	2	33		3	10	11	1	2	5	1	4	..		1	1		1	1	..	115	
44	Captain Cook	106	14	120	18	..	18	..	2			13	15	113	10	123	5	25	33	29	19	5	3	4	14	2	4	1	3	2		2	..	230	1
46	Perseverance	42	4	46	3	1	4		2			5	7	33	10	43	.	14	7	9	7	3	2	1	7	.	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	304	
46	Narandera	81	17	98	19	1	20	3	3			17	23	86	9	95	6	13	18	21	17	7	10	3	13		1	2	5	3	.	2		228	..
48	Pride of Lithgow	51	1	52	.	1	1	1	1			1	3	46	4	50	2	6	9	13	10	4	4	2	10		2		3	.	4		1	102	
49	Southern Cross	93	7	100	19	1	20	1	7	1		9	18	87	15	102	14	21	15	18	17	8	9	.	5		2	2	.	.	..	1		228	..
50	Pioneer of St Leonards	39	6	45	6	1	7	.	1		.	2	3	46	3	49	..	6	7	10	15	6	1	4	4	.	.		2	.	..		2	133	..
51	Paddington United	34	7	41	6	1	7		.			5	5	40	3	43	1	3	7	14	5	8	5	.	7	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	.	231	1
53	Star of Adamstown	78		78	4	.	4		2	.		6	8	68	6	74	3	..	11	13	9	21	14	3	20	1	..	4	4	4	2	5		691	..
54	Ferndale	66	4	70	21	1	22	2	2			3	7	79	6	85	4	6	21	25	14	8	6	1	16	.	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	574	2
55	Rock Lily	45	13	58	6	.	6	1		.		13	14	46	4	50	.	6	7	9	11	12	4	1	8	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	405	..
56	Murrumbidgee	50	4	54	16	2	18	.	1		.	6	7	54	11	65	2	11	14	16	13	5	1	3	8	..	2	1	3	2	.	.	..	210	..
57	Auburn United	39	7	46	2	..	2	..		.	.	5	5	38	5	43	3	9	8	8	5	6	2	2	8	1	1	2	1	.	1	2	..	84	.
58	General Gordon	43	6	49	11	1	12	..	2	..	.	3	5	52	4	56	3	7	11	9	11	10	4	1	8	..	.	2	1	3	2	.	..	221	3
59	Enterprise	73	23	96	35	1	36	1		..		20	21	94	17	111	2	9	18	44	21	11	3	3	16	..	3	2	3	4	3	1	.	456	..
60	Star of Clifton	38	2	40	11	..	11	1	1	.		3	5	46	..	46	5	13	6	6	9	3	1	3	8	.	1	..	1	5		1	..	224	.
61	Star of Merewether	70	6	76	6	..	6	..		.		6	6	74	2	76	5	8	11	19	13	9	11	..	22	2	1	1	6	8	2	.	.	490	.
62	Star of Hope	30	1	31	3	..	3	.	1		1	.	2	31	1	32	2	3	4	7	5	9	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	122	..
63	Jerilderie	39	6	45	5		5	1	..		.	4	5	43	2	45	..	8	7	10	10	5	2	3	3	..	..	..	..		1	2	..	44	.
65	Broken Hill	150	20	170	19	3	22	..	5	1		19	25	149	18	167	18	11	45	43	29	13	5	3	25	1	3	4	7	3	2	4	1	740	1
66	Star of the South	32	3	35	7	.	7	.	1		.	2	3	29	10	39	5	8	4	9	7	4	2	.	10	2	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	174	..
67	Central Australian	46	10	56	1	..	1	..	2	4	.	11	17	28	12	40	..	6	10	9	9	5	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	145	..
68	Picton	104	26	130	24	3	27	1	2	.	.	29	32	100	25	125	4	31	40	25	18	7	..	..	22	..	1	6	8	7	..	..	..	904	..
69	Burke	59	15	74	19	4	23	2	2	..	.	14	18	67	12	79	9	11	24	23	10	1	..	1	10	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	236	.
70	Imperial	136	59	195	65	1	66	2	1	..	..	67	70	139	52	191	36	34	38	44	30	9	.	..	30	..	4	7	10	8	1	..	..	647	2
71	Pride of Minmi	32	9	41	2	..	2	..	.	.	.	8	8	34	1	35	5	5	5	10	8	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	194	..
72	Star of Hurstville. (Amalgamated with Ferndale Lodge No. 54.)																																		
74	Talbragar	57	40	97	4	..	4	.	..	1	..	39	40	43	18	61	2	8	12	17	11	7	2	2	15	1	3	2	3	4	2	.	..	326	..
75	Westward Ho	26	2	28		1	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	25	5	30	.	4	7	4	6	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	.		..	..	10	1
76	Waverley	37	5	42	17	1	18	.	.	2	..	2	4	48	8	56	2	13	12	14	10	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	80	1
	Total, the Order	4,354	639	4,993	547	109	656	35	73	18	2	505	633	4,438	578	5,016	253	590	856	1,090	890	598	393	346	838	29	78	99	163	157	119	88	105	28,460	26

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

INDEPENDENT Order of Rechabites, S.U.—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No	Name of Tent.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.								Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.																			
1	Captain Cook	104	12	116	7	3	10	1	4	3	..	4	12	101	13	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,209	..
2	Crystal Spring	176	21	197	24	5	29	..	4	1	3	12	20	197	9	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	1
3	Hope of Redfern	49	17	66	9	2	11	..	2	1	..	10	13	62	2	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368	..
4	Nil Desperandum	28	2	30	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	24	4	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..
6	Rose of Ashfield	64	11	75	7	..	7	..	1	..	..	18	19	60	3	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
8	Excelsior	80	9	89	1	16	17	..	..	..	..	21	21	77	8	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	..
9	Olive Branch	22	..	22	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	20	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	..
10	Haste to the Rescue	60	12	72	6	2	8	..	..	2	..	9	11	63	6	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	..
11	Ark of Refuge	15	2	17	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	5	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	..
13	Macleay	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
15	Murray Valley	24	4	28	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	3	4	25	3	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	728	..
17	Onward and Upward	30	5	35	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	3	5	32	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..
18	Carrington	37	13	50	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	12	14	32	8	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	..
19	Northern Star	24	8	32	8	..	8	..	..	1	..	2	3	34	3	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
20	General Gordon	19	12	31	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	3	19	12	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..
21	Royal Oak	32	4	36	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	4	30	3	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
22	Apsley	56	18	74	7	..	7	..	..	1	1	17	19	49	13	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..
24	Jubilee	31	3	34	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	3	3	34	4	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
27	General Havelock	15	5	20	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
28	Liverpool	7	3	10	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
29	Star of the Mountains	11	4	15	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	6	6	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
30	St. George	23	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	18	4	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
31	Star of Hope	14	..	14	4	4	8	..	2	..	..	2	4	13	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
32	Pride of Merewether	40	2	42	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	3	4	43	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	..
33	Pride of the Meadow	33	1	34	6	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	2	35	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..
34	Sunshine	45	4	49	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	54	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..
35	Star of the West	43	2	45	10	..	10	1	..	..	1	3	5	47	3	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	..
36	North Sydney	27	5	32	5	..	5	1	1	1	..	6	9	26	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
40	Manoah	12	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..
41	Advance	13	..	13	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
42	Press Forward	32	4	36	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	6	7	29	3	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	..
43	Amethyst	44	..	44	9	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	48	4	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	..
44	Perseverance	12	..	12	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
46	Helping Hand	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
48	Beacon Light	13	..	13	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..
49	Star of Hillgrove	34	1	35	15	..	15	..	..	..	2	10	12	35	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..
50	Star of the Barrier	214	20	234	33	5	38	..	4	3	..	37	44	207	21	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	1
51	Star of Alma	37	5	42	11	..	11	..	1	..	..	5	6	39	8	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
52	Hope of Junee	9	..	9	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
53	Hurstville Lifeboat	4	..	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
54	Pride of the Namoi	15	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
	Total, the Order	1,560	233	1,793	225	51	276		26	21	8	239	299	1,598	172	1,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	9,125	2

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Loyal Protestant Benefit Society—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	Name of Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
1	Wycliffe	45	4	49	4	.	4	1		..		2	3	44	6	50	.	1	10	10	9	10	4	6	6	.	1	2	3	..	..	.	..	320	..
2	King William	40	10	50			.	1	..	.		11	12	38		38	.	..	1	2	5	6	7	17	4	..		..	..	..		2	2	214	2
3	Bismark	54	5	59	1	.	1	1	..				1	53	6	59	.	4	5	11	6	11	2	20	13	..	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	800	1
7	Star of the South	6	3	9	.	.		.				3	3	6	.	6	..	..	.	2	1	..	..	3	2	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	2	56	..
8	Queen of the South	26		26	5	.	5	..				1	1	29	1	30	..	2	2	5	7	2	2	10	1	..	..	.		..	.	..	1	18	..
10	Duke of Edinburgh	59	4	63	1		1	1		2	.	2	5	52	7	59	..	2	5	11	16	7	5	13	6	.			1	2	..	.	3	261	..
11	Orange Lily	46	3	49	8	.	8	.	.	4		3	7	41	9	50	3	9	4	8	7	5	4	10	6	..	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	396	1*
12	McGibbon	19	2	21					.		4		4	17	..	17	1	2	4	..	3	2	3	2	6	1	1	2		.		..	2	235	..
13	Empress of India	105	23	128	16		16	2		11		9	22	109	13	122	8	40	17	12	16	18	7	4	18	..	6	1	1	3	4	1	2	548	..
14	Lily of Orange	6	2	8	4		4			.	2	.	2	10	..	10	1	1	1	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	.	.	1		.	1	..	77	..
15	Pride of Parramatta	40	10	50	3	..	3	..		2	4		6	40	7	47	..	6	9	7	4	7	9	5	9	.	.	..	1	4	1	3	..	361	..
17	John Huss	37	3	40	1	.	1	1	..			1	2	37	2	39	..	4	6	5	7	9	6	2	4	..	..		.	2	1	.	1	101	..
18	Hope to Prosper	73	12	85	8	.	8	.	2	6	10	3	21	59	13	72	4	17	16	9	13	9	2	2	11	..	4	3	1	1	2	..		310	..
19	Star of Bethlehem	30	3	33		..	..	.	3	1		4	8	25	.	25	2	5	5	2	4	3	2	2	9	2	..	3		4	..	..	..	165	..
20	No Surrender	26	2	28		.		.		..		1	1	26	1	27	..	..	5	4	4	3	8	3	7	..		2	1	..	.	4	..	267	1
21	General Gordon	16	5	21	2	.	2					2	2	18	3	21	..	3	4	4	.	3	5	2	6	..		1		.	2	2	1	82	..
22	Excelsior	11		11	..	..	.		.	.	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	2	1	..		..	.	1	..	..	..	18	..
23	Martin Luther	37	9	46	1	1	2	1	..	.		8	9	35	4	39	7	4	9	7	5	5	2	..	3	..	.	1	..	1	..	1	..	169	..
24	Moss Rose	15	5	20	2	.	2	..	..	1	.	3	4	16	2	18	..	5	3	2	4	1	2	1	5	.	1		..	3	..	1	.	93	..
27	We Strive to Win	37	..	37	7	1	8	..	1	1	..	2	4	34	7	41	6	8	5	5	5	5	7	..	4	1		.	1		2	.	..	159	..
29	Waratah	35	4	39	2	1	3	..	..	4	.	3	7	32	3	35	8	4	7	4	12	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	58	..
	Total, the Order	763	109	872	65	3	68	8	6	32	20	58	124	732	84	816	40	117	118	110	133	109	85	104	125	4	15	17	15	24	14	17	19	4,708	5

* Husband.

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

MANCHESTER Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897

No	District and Lodge	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Financial Members								No of Members Sick During year	Ages of Members Sick during Year							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	SYDNEY DISTRICT																																	
1	Stranger's Refuge	366	20	386	12	2	14	8	3			13	24	353	23	376	9	8	37	51	59	49	29	101	65		1	6	10	6	6	36	6 339	3
3	United Brothers	476	17	493	35	4	39	8	1			21	30	492	10	502	17	56	68	60	65	51	39	136	81	1	2	5	3	9	2	10	49	8 987	5
5	Fountain of Refuge	487	18	505	27	2	29	10	5			8	23	489	22	511	13	35	41	71	93	72	61	103	88	1	4	3	14	15	11	10	30	7 400	1
6	St Johns	889	18	907	39	5	44	11	5			22	38	896	17	913	31	82	100	138	178	126	111	130	163	4	12	15	22	28	24	28	30	7,093	6
7	Wandering Minstrel	314	20	334	19	1	20	5	3		1	14	23	324	7	331	7	18	36	52	55	41	25	90	58		3	4	7	3	8	5	28	5 486	2
8	Rose of Australia	552	26	578	43	4	47	8	4			27	39	550	36	586	18	69	104	99	89	55	49	67	86	2	7	20	12	13	6	9	17	5 441	4
9	Prince of Wales	144	1	145	12		12	2	3			6	11	146		146	7	14	28	27	19	18	7	26	32	1	1	4	5	6	8		7	1 688	2
11	Victoria	494	7	501	31	3	34	6	6			8	20	512	3	515	16	37	66	72	96	71	43	111	74	1	4	5	10	14	8	6	26	6,458	4
13	Albert	233	16	249	10		10	5	1			14	20	233	6	239	4	20	24	32	38	20	38	57	34		2	3	2	2	6	4	15	3 202	1
15	Balmain	482	12	494	22	3	25	4	3			9	16	495	8	503	8	37	49	59	75	67	57	143	83		5	11	11	7	9	9	31	5 085	3
18	Happy Home	35	6	41				1				2	3	31	7	38		1	2	1	5	8	4	10	4					1			3	152	
19	Sovereign	197	3	200	3		3	5	1			4	10	186	7	193	6	22	2	24	30	17	21	43	40	1	4	3	6	6	1	5	14	2 047	3
22	Faithful Friend	13		13	4		4							17		17	2	2	5	1	2			5	4			1					3	338	1
28	Golden Age	199		199	16	1	17	3	1			4	8	205	3	208	9	34	29	37	18	19	16	43	59	2	10	7	7	3	7	5	18	2 329	1
30	Rose of Denmark	187	9	196	12	4	16	1	1			11	13	194	5	199	9	11	29	37	29	17	18	44	40		1	3	6	6	3	3	18	2 818	2
31	Star of the East	232	9	241	8		8	2	5			10	17	227	5	232	8	22	31	38	46	32	24	26	36	2	4	3	4	9	5	5	4	1,045	
35	Ryde United Friends	122	3	125	10	1	11	1	2			4	7	128	1	129	4	15	18	29	25	12	9	16	16		2	1	5		3	1	4	486	
40	Prince Alfred	132	14	146	7	1	8	1	2			26	29	115	10	125	3	8	19	19	15	10	13	28	18			2	3	2	1	4	6	418	
41	Crenfell	151	13	164	10	1	11		3		1	14	18	149	8	157	4	26	28	27	20	17	7	20	22		6	5	4	3	2	1	1	460	1
44	Ashfield	370	6	376	31	6	37	3	6			8	17	387	9	396	12	40	50	58	81	54	49	43	71		7	5	9	11	16	8	15	2,612	4
48	Tumut	119	2	121	5	3	8		2			2	4	122	3	125	2	11	17	15	19	18	13	27	22		1	1	1	3	2	5	9	600	1
49	Strangers Friend	71	9	80	3		3	1	1			9	11	68	4	72		5	6	21	14	6	6	10	13		1		4	1	3	2	2	324	
50	Happy Valley	85	5	90	1		1					7	7	81	3	84		5	21	10	8	11	6	20	11			2	2	1	1		5	1,350	
51	Good Intent	147	15	162	5	5	10	1	4			7	12	137	23	160	1	7	17	26	33	27	13	14	24				3	6	4	5	6	1,665	1
53	Eureka	191	7	198	6	2	8	3	1		1	6	11	189	6	195	4	16	22	52	35	25	21	14	30		3	5	6	4	5	3	4	1 001	2
58	Rose of Richmond	72	10	82	9		9		2			2	4	80	7	87	4	9	15	11	15	6	7	13	16		2	4	2	5	1		2	247	
60	Native Rose	50	1	51	6		6		2			2	4	51	2	53	1	1	8	12	7	8	1	3	7		1	2	1	3				95	
61	Star of the West	193	47	240	20		20	1	1			46	48	169	43	212	3	28	35	36	22	21	12	12	38	1	7	7	10	6	4	1	2	1,046	.
62	Parkes	170	16	186	25	3	28	1	1			14	16	176	22	198	5	24	33	47	37	11	4	15	38		9	7	6	8	2	2	4	1,458	
63	Star of the South	51	3	54	1	1	2		1			1	2	52	2	54	1	2	5	11	17	4	4	8	7			1	1	3			2	148	3
69	Western Star	75		75	15	1	16	1	2			7	10	81		81	2	8	17	19	18	9	4	4	15		1	5	4	2	1	1	1	498	1
71	Illawarra	83	4	87	4	1	5		2			6	8	81	3	84	2	3	19	14	17	10	11	5	16	1		4	3	3		4	1	468	
73	Queen of the Valley	124	5	129	16	4	20	1	1			1	3	143	3	146	9	10	14	34	23	19	21	13	23	1	1	5	3	4	1	5	3	328	1
75	Belmore	11		11								1	1	10		10			2	2	4	1	1		2								2	66	
76	Fredericton	21		21		1	1	1					1	21		21			1	4	3	3	7	3	2							1	1	132	.
79	Castlereagh	12	5	17	11	4	15					2	2	28	2	30	2	3	6	4	3	6	2	2											
80	Moss Vale	95	12	107	6	1	7		4			13	17	94	3	97	4	15	18	16	18	16	4	3	10		1	2	2	4	1			448	
84	Pioneer	70	3	73	2	1	3					1	1	72	3	75	1	4	9	19	18	10	8	3	9				2	4	2	1		348	1
85	Richmond River	137	4	141	10	4	14	1				3	4	145	6	151	2	27	29	32	28	15	7	5	20		3	2	6	4	3	1	1	710	.
86	Captain Cook	130	5	135	3	3	6	1	4			3	8	132	1	133	2	8	17	32	40	19	8	6	25		3	1	9	6	2	1	3	648	2
87	Barwon	12	4	16	7		7		1			1	2	17	4	21		2	12		2		1		10		3	5		1		1		70	
92	Pride of the West	106	6	112	3	4	7		1			6	7	106	6	112	1	11	21	28	23	10	7	5	15			1	4	5	3	1	1	231	.
93	Petersham	128	6	134	10	6	16					6	6	142	2	144	4	12	19	25	33	27	9	13	12		1	2		3	3		3	354	
94	Star of Pyrmont	134	2	136	7	1	8	1	4			2	7	133	4	137		20	26	29	37	15	5	1	16		3	1	4	4	3		1	378	
95	Crown	92	3	95	1		1	1	3			3	7	86	3	89	1	6	11	21	17	13	9	8	9		2	1	1	2	2		1	328	1
96	Star of Hope	68	3	71	12	1	13		3			5	8	74	2	76	2	10	14	20	15	10	3		15		1	2	4	3	4	1		533	
98	Milton	23	11	34				1					1	18	15	33			1	3	6	3	2	3	3					1	1		1	67	..
101	Uloom	40	5	45	2		2					3	3	41	3	44		4	13	12	6	3	2	1	9			1	2	1	3	2		105	.
111	Hope to Rise	43	7	50	3		3		1			1	2	42	9	51	1	2	12	6	12	6	2	1	11			4	1	3	2		1	161	.

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

MANCHESTER Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897—*continued.*

No	District and Lodge	No of Members beginning of year			Admitted during the year by —			Lost during the year by —						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Financial Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Members Sick during year							Total period of Sickness in Days	No. of Wives deceased during year
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	SYDNEY DISTRICT—*continued*																																		
118	Hand of Friendship	37	3	40	1	3	4		1			2	3	35	6	41		1	8	10	8	5	3		7			1		4		2		131	
120	Cobargo (No return)																																		
123	Pride of Marrickville	65	2	67	1	1	2		1			2	3	66		66		3	3	15	23	17	2	3	13		1		3	2	5	1	1	255	
130	Prince Arthur ..	29	9	38					1			3	4	25	9	34		2	6	5		2	4	6	3						1		2	32	
133	Tumbulgum	35		35	4		4					2	2	35	2	37	1	6	2	6	8	7	5		6		1	1	2	1		1		360	
134	United Foster	18		18								1	1	17		17	1		6	3	5	2			5			1	2	2				71	
137	Lachlan (No return)																																		
138	Broadwater	43	1	44	6		6		1			2	3	47		47	4	4	9	12	10	6	2		20		2	4	5	5	3	1		209	
141	Gosford Star	53	5	58	2		2	2				6	8	51	1	52	1	7	12	16	9	3	2	1	15	1	3	4	3	4				315	
142	Tempe	24	2	26		1	1	1				1	2	25		25		1	4	7	9	3	1		5		1		1	3				62	
145	Star of the North	37	5	42	2		2	1				5	6	37	1	38	1	5	9	7	8	3	2	2	7		1	2	1	1	2			146	
147	Leichhardt	137	5	142	6	2	8	1	5			4	10	137	3	140	4	14	18	29	43	20	7	2	17		1	2	5	5		2	2	619	1
153	Wentworth	49	2	51	1		1		3			2	5	45	2	47		2	12	15	11	5			3			2	1					28	
163	Star of Willoughby	20	1	21		1	1							20	2	22	1	1	4	7	4	1	1	1	3					2			1	26	
164	Tweed	26	3	29	5	1	6					4	4	30	1	31	2	5	8	8	3	3	1		2				2					25	
166	St George	78		78	8	4	12		2				2	87	1	88	4	14	10	24	25	7	3		20		3	3	2	9	3			255	1
167	Macquarie	26		26					1				1	19	6	25		2	4	9	4				5		1	2	2					204	
180	Star of Drummoyne	40	1	41	4	2	6					3	3	43	1	44		6	7	16	6	4	4		2			1	1					33	1
184	Pambula	25	6	31	1		1					7	7	19	6	25	4	1	12	1	1				5	1		4						73	
196	Diamond Jubilee	41	2	43				1				2	3	37	3	40	8	10	9	4	6														
	Total	9,411	465	9 876	585	99	684	105	111		3	431	650	9,495	415	9 910	272	904	1 380	1 686	1 751	1,176	857	1,469	1,640	20	131	193	247	276	193	163	417	86 593	59
	CUMBERLAND DISTRICT																																		
	Fountain of Friendship	221	9	230	22	7	29	2	1			8	11	231	17	248	11	33	38	39	29	29	17	35	45	2	7	7	6	9	2	1	11	2 320	1
	Happy Moments	88	5	93	14	2	16		3			5	8	96	5	101	4	9	13	24	23	16	5	2	13			2	4	2	4	1		345	
	Pride of Auburn	23		23		1	1		1				1	23		23		5	1	2	6	6	2	1	4		1		1		1	1		147	
	Star of the Ferry	27	2	29	9	1	10		2			1	3	34	2	36	4	10	8	5	3	1	3		4	1	1		1			1		158	
	Pride of Riverstone	47	2	49	7	1	8					8	8	49		49	7	14	7	10	5	2	2	2	6		2	2				1	1	70	
	Kildare	17		17	2		2		1				1	18		18	3	8	2	1	3			1											
	Alexander	56	6	62	26	3	29	1				7	8	80	3	83	17	24	8	21	5	4		1	11	1	5	1	3	1				223	
	Wallgrove	29	5	34	16		16		1			5	6	42	2	44	4	12	12	8	6				8		3	3		2				233	
	Total	508	29	537	96	15	111	3	9			34	46	573	29	602	50	115	89	110	80	58	29	42	91	4	19	15	15	14	7	5	12	3 496	1
	HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT																																		
	Good Design	201	17	218	7	2	9	1				8	9	210	8	218	7	11	29	29	27	33	28	46	36	2	1	6	4	2	2	4	15	2,963	
	Paterson Union	33		33								1	1	32		32	1	3	3	5	6	3	4	7	7		2	1		1			3	311	
	Lodge of Fidelity	82	3	85		1	1					4	4	75	7	82		3	6	10	13	16	14	13	13		1	1		3	2	1	5	1,015	2
	Orphan's Friend	75	4	79	14	1	15	1				4	5	89		89	1	10	14	19	16	6	5	18	20		1	2	4	3	3		7	501	
	Pride of Quirindi	92	7	99	3	1	4	2				5	7	88	8	96	2	13	19	20	12	7	11	4	17		4	1	6	2	1	2	1	466	
	Stranger's Friend	67	5	72	4		4	1				1	2	64	10	74	4	8	14	16	9	11	2		12		2	1	4	2	2	1		293	1
	Muswellbrook	44	6	50					2			6	8	42		42		4	9	8	17	4			2			1	1					41	
	Total	594	42	636	28	5	33	5	2			29	36	600	33	633	15	52	94	107	100	80	64	88	107	2	11	13	19	13	10	8	31	5,670	3

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

MANCHESTER Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897—*continued.*

No	District and Lodge.	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Financial Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance.	Total.	Death	Clearance	Resignation.	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	GOULBURN DISTRICT																																		
16	Stranger's Friend	138	10	148	7	2	9	4	2	.	.	7	13	138	6	144	4	18	17	18	16	14	8	43	30	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	12	2,061	2
23	Prince of Wales' Friend	118	24	142	4		4	1		..	.	8	9	110	27	137	3	12	24	16	15	11	10	19	19	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	994	
94	Victoria	204	29	233	15	3	18	1	1			12	14	208	29	237	10	13	38	46	35	28	20	18	36	2	2	7	7	5	4	4	5	1,362	1
54	Murrumburrah	111	11	122	7	1	8	4	1		1	4	10	97	23	120	1	8	12	19	23	14	10	10	15		3		3	2	1	1	1	409	1
77	Southern Cross	53	7	60	2		2	.	1			4	5	52	5	57	2	4	7	8	10	4	8	9	11			1	2	2	2	2	2	1,006	
105	Tarago	16	1	17	1		1		3			1	4	14		14		3	1	1	5	1	2	1	1							1		2	
109	Crookwell	37	1	38	6	.	6		.			3	3	35	6	41	1	2	11	4	9	4	3	1	2			..		1	1			82	
116	Bowral Lighthouse	73	11	84	1	1	2	1				9	10	68	8	76	2	10	4	19	15	14		4	18		4	1	4	5	1	1	2	939	.
119	Monaro	35	3	38	1		1			.		3	3	34	2	36	3	6	9	5	7	1	2	1	5	2		1	1	1		.		47	
	Total	785	97	882	44	7	51	11	8		1	51	71	756	106	862	26	76	123	136	135	91	63	106	137	9	14	19	22	20	13	14	26	6,902	4
	NEWCASTLE DISTRICT																																		
	Union	203	6	209	3	7	10	3	.			7	10	198	11	209	3	8	19	40	37	36	17	38	49	.	2	5	8	7	9	4	14	2,965	2
	Junction	176	3	179	2		2	3	.			1	4	175	2	177	1	8	15	14	27	36	20	54	61		2	3	4	1	14	6	22	3,645	1
	Prince of Wales	205	6	211	6	2	8	4			.	14	18	191	10	201	6	18	29	30	25	30	30	23	46		5	7	2	7	8	7	10	2,140	1
	Thistle	68	3	71	2		2	1	1			2	4	68	1	69	2	3	9	8	16	11	10	9	16	1	.	1	2	2	1	4	5	1,261	..
	Rose of Australia	112		112				1				3	4	108		108	4	5	13	17	12	12	13	32	39	1		2	3	6	3	5	19	1,204	..
	Pride of Minmi	130	1	131	26	1	27		1			1	2	153	3	156	11	38	26	21	25	19	11	2	34		10	6	3	7	4	4		718	
	Pride of Adamstown	127	2	129	9		9					1	1	137		137	7	13	20	32	27	27	7	4	37		2	5	9	8	8	4	1	765	1
	Carrington	56	13	69	4	1	5					3	3	53	18	71	3	11	13	10	12	3	1		9		4		3	2				427	
	Pride of West Wallsend	58		58	8		8	.	1			1	2	64		64	11	18	11	13	8	3			22	2	8	3	5	2	2			356	1
	Star of Islington	9	1	10		.			..			1	1	9		9		2	3	1	2	1			1			..		1			.	7	
	Total	1,144	35	1,179	60	11	71	12	3			34	49	1,156	45	1,201	48	124	158	186	191	178	109	162	314	4	33	32	39	32	49	34	71	13,488	6
	BATHURST DISTRICT																																		
	Kincora	279	7	286	4	1	5	6	1	..		3	10	274	7	281	4	16	31	47	53	37	26	60	50	..	5	2	6	9	6	3	19	3,653	1
	Star of the West	179	12	191	4	5	9	3		.		9	12	170	18	188		9	18	29	35	26	28	29	41		1	2	5	12	5	5	11	2,045	4
	United Miners	81	7	88	1		1	1	.	.		7	8	80	1	81		6	11	8	12	8	9	26	20	.	1	3	2	2	1	3	8	1,007	.
	Star of Turon	44	2	46	1		1					2	2	41	4	45		2	7	5	6	9	7	5	10	.	1	1	2	2		2	2	208	
	Sir Hercules	124	8	132	9	1	10	1	7			10	18	117	7	124	7	12	16	27	25	14	6	10	20	1	2	2	6		8	1		422	1
	Pride of the West	100	2	102	5	11	16	2	3			6	11	105	2	107	6	10	18	34	13	11	10	3	12	1	1		6	2	1	1	.	225	1
	Belle of the West	49	2	51	6		6	.	.			1	1	50	6	56	3	4	10	17	10	3	2	1	9	1	.	2	2	1	2	1	.	320	1
	Hope of Cowra	36	14	50	4	3	7	1	3			13	17	36	4	40	1	2	3	15	6	4	5	2	7		1	.	3		1		2	323	..
	Evening Star of Eugowra	17	.	17				..	3				3	14		14		3	3		1	1	6	.	.			.						. .	..
	Prairie Flower	47	6	53	9	2	11		1			6	7	54	3	57	7	17	13	6	4	3	2	2	15	1	5	1	4	1	1	2		158	..
	Darling Pioneer	106	10	116	7	1	8	2	3	.		22	27	89	8	97	2	15	26	20	18	6	2	2	14	1	3	5	3		1		1	429	..
	Blayney Star	32	1	33	20		20	1	2	.	.		3	45	5	50	2	10	8	8	9	5	1	2	3	..		2		.	1	.		190	.
	Hand-in Hand	43	5	48	10	1	11	..		..		5	5	47	7	54	4	6	9	9	14	3	1	1	4	..		3	1				..	127	.
	Pride of Nyngan	112	5	117	20	2	22	.	7		.	5	12	115	12	127	10	19	27	31	16	9	3		18	3	4	2	3	2	4	.	.	614	..
	Silver Star	46	3	49	1	.	1	.	..			5	5	45	2	45		9	10	12	8	4			8		1	2	5	.			..	241	1
	Macquarie	48	3	51	6		6	..	..	..	..	4	4	47	6	53	1	11	9	9	11	4	2	..	5		1	3	..			1		66	1
	Peak Hill	22	2	24	5		5	.	.	..	.	2	2	15	12	27	2	1	5	3	2	2	.	.	2	..		1		1		.		42	..
	Jersey. (No Return)																																		
	Brewarrina	39	1	40	14	1	15	..	1	..	1	9	11	23	21	44	3	6	5	3	6	.	.	.	..	..		.	..		.		.	....	..
	Queen of the West	46	10	56	10		10	.	..	..	.	12	12	48	6	54	4	10	12	15	5	2	.	.	4	..	1	2		1	.	.	.	124	..
	Lucknow (No Return)																																		
	Hampden. (No Return.)																																		
	Haste to Succour	17		17	4		4	..	.	.	.	.		16	5	21	1	5	4	3	2	1	..	.	1	..		1	..			..	.	8	..
	Total.	1,467	100	1,567	140	28	168	17	31	..	1	121	170	1,429	136	1,565	57	167	245	301	256	152	108	143	243	8	27	34	48	33	31	19	43	10,232	10

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

MANCHESTER Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897—*continued.*

No	District and Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Financial Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	TAMWORTH DISTRICT.																																	
	True Friendship	246	5	251	18	2	20	1	1	..	..	6	8	258	5	263	9	42	41	49	34	24	22	37	39	1	4	4	12	4	3	6	5	1,385	
	New England Union	206	12	218	6	2	8	1	2	.	..	9	12	211	3	214	1	13	33	58	31	35	21	39	35		..	5	7	5	6	..	12	776	3
	Heart and Hand	26	5	31		.	..	2	.	..	..	3	5	25	1	26	.	..	2	2	2	2	2	15	10			.	1	1	..	8	710	
	Hand of Friendship	117	8	125	8	..	8	..	3	.	..	9	12	113	8	121	4	12	15	21	23	21	13	4	13	..	2	3	3	2	2	1	157	1
	Welcome	150	14	164	7	.	7	1	1	..	..	14	16	144	11	155	1	26	22	28	23	21	8	15	28	.	6	4	7	6	3	..	2	430	.
	Lodge of Unity	126	18	144	6	1	7	2	3	..	..	14	19	113	19	132	4	23	29	27	10	9	5	6	17	1	4	5	3	1	2	1	.	466	1
	United Brothers	108	12	120	4	1	5	..	2	..	..	16	18	98	9	107	2	11	10	18	23	17	9	8	18	.	1	1	2	4	7	1	2	454	
	Star of the North	143	6	149	4	.	4	..	1	..	..	12	13	136	4	140	7	20	29	28	22	13	8	9	35	4	3	6	6	5	2	3	549	
	Empress of India	48	2	50	1	1	2	...	2	..	..	2	4	46	2	48	1	5	8	9	8	7	7	1	14	..	2	4	2	2	3	1	..	238	1
	British Queen	49	3	52	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	7	39	6	45	.	2	9	12	8	5	2	1	6	..	1	1	2	..	2	..		384	
	Apsley	108	5	113	8	3	11	..	1	..	..	6	7	103	14	117	2	16	29	22	16	10	6	2	12	.	.	1	2	3	4	2	..	219	1
	Happy Home	38	5	43	4	.	4	..	.	..	..	5	5	36	6	42	6	6	10	4	7	3	.	..	12	1		5	1	3	2	..	..	399	.
	Welcome Brothers	147	14	161	38	2	40	..	2	..	..	23	25	164	12	176	18	29	38	45	23	9	1	1	38	1	10	11	5	7	4	.	.	775	.
	Rose of Bingara	100	10	110	14	2	16	..	..	..	..	12	12	104	10	114	7	21	23	22	19	4	6	2	11	.	1	5	2	1	1	..	1	179	.
	Queen of the North	9	3	12	4	..	4	..	.	..	..	2	2	10	4	14	1	3	1		2	1	..	2		.				..	..	..	..	.	..
	Miners' Hope	49	14	63	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	10	10	44	30	74	4	9	12	10	7	2	..	.	11	1	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	186	
	Pride of Moree		.		60	2	62	.	..	..	..	.	..	49	13	62	6	10	11	10	12	.	..		..	.	.			..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	1,670	136	1,806	202	17	219	7	20	..	..	148	175	1,693	157	1,850	73	248	322	345	270	183	110	142	299	9	34	59	57	46	45	15	34	7,307	7
	RIVERINA DISTRICT.																																	
	Albury	175	4	179	12	1	13	2	5	..	..	11	18	172	2	174	5	9	25	23	36	23	16	35	33	..		2	6	7	2	2	14	1,002	2
	Border	110	6	116	14	1	15	1	..	..	..	5	6	121	4	125	2	11	30	30	24	11	7	6	19	..	2	2	6	3	2	2	2	447	2
	Central	44	12	56	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	12	13	46	2	48	1	8	9	14	4	3	2	5	2	..	1		1		..	..	..	30	.
	Deniliquin	176	8	184	29	..	29	..	1	..	..	15	16	185	12	197	11	19	36	53	30	17	12	7	29	.	3	8	5	6	5	1	1	484	2
	Silver City	149	28	177	52	1	53	1	3	..	..	39	43	183	4	187	17	33	59	42	24	7	1	.	26	1	4	10	8	2	1	.	..	953	.
	Balranald	32	.	32	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	4	30	..	30	..		7	10	10	3	..	..	2	..		.	1	1	..	..	..	364	..
	Germanton	26	4	30	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	24	5	29	1	6	7	4	6	.	..	.	2	..	1	1	..		.	..	..	26	..
	Total	712	62	774	113	7	120	4	12	..	..	88	104	761	29	790	37	86	173	176	134	64	38	53	113	1	11	23	27	19	10	5	17	3,306	6
	BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.																																	
	St Vincent's	82	4	86	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	85	1	86	1	5	5	13	5	9	6	41	17	1		2	2	1	1	..	10	927	..
	Excelsior	89	16	105	26	..	26	1	..	..	..	2	3	111	17	128	5	15	25	27	21	11	4	3	21	..	1	8	8	2	1	1	..	383	..
	Total	171	20	191	28	..	28	1	1	..	..	3	5	196	18	214	6	20	30	40	26	20	10	44	38	1	1	10	10	3	2	1	10	1,310	..
	YOUNG DISTRICT.																																	
	Burrangong	176	24	200	7	3	10	1	1	..	..	12	14	179	17	196	1	12	29	39	26	15	24	33	31	..	1	3	7	5	2	5	8	1,220	..
	Temora	82	7	89	45	1	46	..	1	..	..	5	6	95	34	129	1	14	37	20	11	9	1	2	14		2	3	5	2	2	..	..	220	1
	Wyalong	114	21	135	79	2	81	..	5	..	..	13	18	149	49	198	10	23	45	42	24	4	..	1	17		2	4	6	5	..	..	..	376	..
	Hearts of Oak	49	5	54	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	6	7	45	7	52	3	10	7	11	11	3	..	.	9	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	260	.
	Total	421	57	478	136	6	142	1	8	..	..	36	45	468	107	575	15	59	118	112	72	31	25	36	71	1	8	12	19	14	4	5	8	2,076	1
	WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.																																	
	Southern Star	342	17	359	102	2	104	2	..	..	..	21	23	420	20	440	30	75	92	82	69	35	16	21	36	1	8	7	5	6	5	1	3	1,401	2
	Nil Desperandum	106	7	113	15	1	16	..	6	..	..	13	19	104	6	110	6	14	15	25	25	11	4	4	18	2	2		4	5	2	1	2	767	..
	Sovereign	38	..	38	16	1	17	1	..	..	..	2	3	49	3	52	1	10	15	7	7	6	3	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	76	..
	Total	486	24	510	133	4	137	3	6	..	..	36	45	573	29	602	37	99	122	114	101	52	23	25	58	3	11	9	9	11	7	3	5	2,244	2
	Total, the Order	17,369	1,067	18,436	1,565	199	1,764	169	211	..	5	1,011	1,396	17,700	1,104	18,804	636	1,950	2,854	3,313	3,116	2,085	1,436	2,310	3,111	62	300	419	512	501	371	272	674	142,624	99

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

National Independent Order of Oddfellows—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	District and Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.								Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Sydney District.																																		
	Pioneer	140	43	183	53	..	53	1	1	..	..	32	34	178	24	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696	..
	Friendship	67	6	73	20	1	21	..	1	..	..	6	7	76	11	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	..
	Progress	169	18	187	58	2	60	..	1	3	1	16	21	202	24	226	11	26	55	54	48	32	..	..	27	1	4	3	8	5	6	..	..	738	..
	Unity	50	14	64	9	..	9	1	2	..	..	6	9	49	15	64	1	13	14	14	22	..	..	..	13	..	1	2	6	4	..	..	..	239	..
	Excelsior	49	9	58	27	1	28	..	2	..	..	11	13	66	7	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	Carlton	37	6	43	15	3	18	..	2	..	..	..	2	39	20	59	2	9	12	19	11	6	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	270	..
	Total, the Order	512	96	608	182	7	189	2	9	3	1	71	86	610	101	711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..

Order of Royal Foresters—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	Name of Court.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.								Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Royal Plant	23	5	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
	Perseverance	45	..	45	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	47	..	11	2	6	6	7	9	6	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	583	1
	Harmony	50	3	53	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	5	48	2	50	1	3	6	4	13	4	3	16	9	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	4	733	..
	Eden	52	3	55	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	2	55	3	58	2	3	12	6	11	4	5	15	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	6	10	..
	Unity	131	10	141	14	5	19	2	..	1	..	8	11	136	13	149	..	15	22	19	31	12	17	33	27	..	..	2	..	4	6	..	15	2,473	..
	Fortitude	65	..	65	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	6	60	..	60	..	8	9	4	7	6	6	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	336	..
	Clarence	87	8	95	21	..	21	..	..	1	..	5	6	104	6	110	7	15	16	14	16	12	10	20	17	1	2	2	1	..	3	2	6	912	..
	Goodfellowship	109	9	118	9	..	9	1	2	..	..	7	10	112	5	117	2	9	10	15	15	14	12	40	13	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	8	709	1
	Concord	93	10	103	12	..	12	..	..	1	1	14	16	87	12	99	..	8	40	6	..	20	10	15	9	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	4	1,080	1
	Royalty. (Amalgamated with Victoria Lodge.)																																		
	Fidelity	90	..	90	8	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	97	..	97	2	9	14	13	15	16	6	22	15	..	1	4	1	3	1	2	3	1,080	..
	Woolloomooloo	38	..	38	8	..	8	..	1	..	..	3	4	38	4	42	3	4	6	4	5	8	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	314	..
	Royal Standard	106	2	108	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	2	3	108	1	109	2	12	15	23	18	15	7	17	21	..	..	4	5	..	4	3	5	1,119	1
	Victoria	72	..	72	4	29	33	1	..	..	..	1	2	103	..	103	4	7	18	19	18	11	15	11	13	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	3	701	1
	Royal Oak	120	28	148	27	..	27	1	1	..	..	28	30	114	31	145	8	28	44	22	16	12	10	5	16	..	4	2	4	2	1	1	2	359	1
	Morning Star	174	..	174	21	1	22	..	..	..	..	7	7	189	..	189	3	19	40	42	36	30	11	8	19	..	1	6	1	6	3	1	1	509	1
	Evening Star. (No Return.)																																		
	Progress	69	5	74	5	2	7	1	..	..	..	5	6	71	4	75	..	13	17	14	13	8	2	8	11	..	2	2	1	4	1	..	1	264	2
	Casino	8	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	17	..	17	..	2	1	5	2	1	2	4	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	103	1
	St. Leonards	31	..	31	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	33	..	33	..	7	4	5	9	2	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	204	..
	Darlington	26	1	27	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	26	2	28	..	6	8	3	9	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	32	1
	Newcastle	26	6	32	9	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	2	28	11	39	3	3	10	7	7	8	..	1	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	93	..
	Royal Albert	66	7	73	8	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	4	72	5	77	1	12	16	10	10	12	10	6	16	1	3	4	4	..	1	..	3	590	..
	Southern Cross	61	18	79	4	1	5	..	2	..	..	3	5	66	13	79	1	11	25	17	11	9	1	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	416	..
	Pride of Kogarah	11	..	11	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	10	..	10	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	31	..
	Robin Hood	69	..	69	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	15	15	62	..	62	6	12	22	8	6	2	3	3	10	1	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	178	..
	Total, the Order	1,622	126	1,748	177	40	217	12	8	5	5	112	142	1,711	112	1,823	45	217	358	270	278	218	146	291	246	5	19	36	30	33	34	13	76	12,833	11

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

PROTESTANT Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	Name of Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Sick Members.							Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
1	Pioneer	204	7	211	6	2	8	1	4	2	10	.	17	197	5	202	4	22	34	47	25	22	18	30	32	.	1	3	5	6	3	5	9	2,074	..
2	Royal William	100	19	119	6	3	9	2		..	7	..	9	102	17	119	8	12	19	10	22	19	4	25	21	..		..	2	4	2	1	12	1,416	1
4	Royal Alfred	169	18	187	14	.	14	1	..	4	6	..	11	174	16	190	4	21	20	25	32	29	22	37	24	.	1	2	1	3	5	3	9	1,414	1
5	Schomberg	324	36	360	4	7	11	2	11	2	14	..	29	317	25	342	3	28	37	56	79	52	47	40	65	..	3	7	9	16	5	10	15	3,101	1
6	Endeavour	103	3	106	4	5	9	2	1	.	6	.	9	102	4	106	3	7	7	16	18	16	16	23	23	..		..	3	5	4	2	9	445	..
7	City of Newcastle	183	20	203	12	3	15	3	2	1		.	6	179	33	212	5	20	27	28	34	37	29	32	29	1	1	..	3	4	4	4	12	1,341	.
8	Boyne	145	10	155	15	9	24	1	1	1	8		11	151	17	168	6	12	28	33	34	24	14	17	32	..	2	4	4	5	6	4	7	1,610	..
9	Prince of Wales	118	13	131	6	1	7	1	4		6	..	11	114	13	127	2	7	18	26	24	18	13	19	16	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	8	1,232	..
10	Belmore	167	15	182	23	5	28	2	3	1	15	.	21	186	3	189	8	22	20	25	28	25	17	44	45	.	4	7	8	3	3	5	15	1,910	1
11	Martin Luther	67	7	74	1	2	3	1	1		2	.	4	66	7	73	..	4	10	7	11	14	4	23	6	.		1	1	1	..	..	3	225	..
12	Cromwell	302	36	338	27	4	31	3	5	2	14	.	24	319	26	345	15	24	37	41	55	66	36	71	47	..	3	1	5	7	16	3	12	2,328	1
15	Brunswick	23	.	23	..		.	1				.	1	22	..	22	.		..	..	.	1		21	5	..	..	..	..		1	.	4	563	..
16	Garibaldi	98	4	102	4	.	4	4	3	1	.	.	8	94	4	98	3	5	12	18	16	17	9	18	21	..	2	1	3	2	3	2	8	1,846	2
18	Gladesville	46	4	50	4	.	4		1		2		3	49	2	51	1	3	10	12	7	5	4	9	7		..		1	1	.	..	5	305	..
21	Prince Alfred	47	18	65	4	1	5		.	.	9		9	53	8	61	1	10	16	5	17	4	4	4	7		.		2	1	.	2	2	509	.
22	John Knox	118	15	133	1	4	5	3		1	5	..	9	116	13	129	1	7	16	24	29	21	10	21	11		2	2	3	..	1	.	3	924	1
24	Pride of Cumberland	28	3	31	1	.	1		1				1	28	3	31	.		.	5	5	4	6	11	5		.	..	1			1	3	466	
25	Young Australia	160	11	171	5	1	6	3	3	1	.	..	7	156	14	170	3	13	13	11	29	31	14	56	26		2	.	1	7		3	11	2,456	2
26	Napier	40	..	40	4	3	7	1	.		1		2	44	1	45	.	6	6	5	11	6	3	8	6	.		..	.	2		1	2	231	.
27	Guiding Star	44	1	45	2	..	2			.		..	.	45	2	47	1	2	5	7	7	8	5	12	9	1	1	.	..		3	1	3	372	..
29	Star of Mittagong	42	21	63	1		1	.	1			.	1	47	16	63	..	2	4	7	14	15	6	15	15	.	.	.	3	2	3	1	6	590	
30	Marquis of Argyle	57	5	62		..	.				7	..	7	54	1	55	2	8	5	10	8	3	8	11	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	557	1
38	St John's	140	22	162	7	2	9	1	2	1	11		15	142	14	156	2	14	18	31	37	26	15	13	15		2		3	1	3	3	3	566	
39	Bismark	141	9	150	15	1	16	1	2		5	.	8	153	5	158	26	19	12	16	27	27	16	15	49	2	6	6	2	13	7	6	7	1,024	1
40	Perseverance	155	34	189	8	3	11	1	3	1	9		14	164	22	186	9	14	19	29	35	31	24	25	39	1	2	1	6	7	4	6	12	1,263	..
42	Nil Desperandum	135	25	160	5	1	6	.	2	2	11	.	15	134	17	151	6	17	24	29	24	26	11	14	21	1	2	3	5	1	3	2	4	626	.
45	Kiama	91	31	122	6	..	6	1	2	1	..	.	4	98	26	124	1	16	16	17	19	18	17	20	13		1	1	2	2	3	..	4	307	.
46	Native Rose	66	8	74	6	7	13	1	1	1	4	.	7	72	8	80	..	8	5	20	17	11	11	8	11			1	3	2	1	2	2	1,034	..
47	Star of the West	83	5	88	1	1	2	1	3	..	1	.	5	79	6	85	..	6	13	16	15	17	10	8	12	.	.	2	4	2	4	.	.	248	..
49	Paddington	72	9	81	9	1	10			1	2		3	79	9	88	2	15	6	13	19	13	11	9	10			1	2	..	3	1	3	690	.
54	Star of Cootamundra	73	5	78	1		1		2	..			2	71	6	77	1	9	2	9	15	18	7	16	12	.	1	..	1	4	2	2	2	355	1
55	St. David's	83	20	103	4	1	5		2	1	5	..	8	88	12	100	2	14	17	11	24	14	9	9	11	..	..	.	.	2	3	1	5	356	..
58	Excelsior	56	7	63		2	2		1	3	4	..	8	51	6	57	.	7	8	10	12	6	9	5	11	.	1		3	3	2	2	.	297	..
62	Captain Cook	80	4	84	15	2	17	..	3	..	3		6	92	3	95	10	16	15	11	16	14	7	6	22	1	5	.	5	4	4	1	2	487	1
63	Prince Victor	229	20	249	8	5	13	.	5	3	5	..	13	225	24	249	5	10	37	46	53	52	29	17	23	.	1	1	2	6	5	4	4	991	..
64	Lord Nelson	86	8	94	11	4	15		1	1	3	.	5	95	9	104	..	10	16	19	25	19	8	7	11	..		.	2	3	3	2	1	168	1
66	Queen Victoria	85	5	90	4	..	4	..	1		..		1	84	9	93	2	8	21	24	10	20	5	3	10	1	1	1	5	..	1	1	..	178	..
67	Loyal a Mort	44	11	55	4	..	4		..	1	..	5	6	43	10	53	2	3	14	10	10	3	8	3	3	..	.	.	1	..	1	1	..	56	1
68	John Goodlet	48	1	49	1	.	1	..	2			..	2	48	.	48	..	1	11	9	14	6	7	.	9	..		2	1	4	1	1		363	..
69	Dr. Lang	73	15	88	5	3	8	..	2	1	12	..	15	73	8	81	2	10	11	15	18	13	8	4	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	211	..
71	Lord Clyde	91	15	106	5	1	6	1	5	1	8	.	15	81	16	97	6	7	6	16	27	25	7	3	20	..	1	1	4	4	6	3	1	773	1
72	Macquarie	84	27	111	4	2	6	1	7	1	11	..	20	73	24	97	11	15	14	16	19	8	9	5	19	.	4	2	4	3	1	4	1	360	2
73	Ark of Safety	72	19	91	4		4	.	2		5	..	7	76	12	88	3	17	25	8	8	9	14	4	4	..	..	2	..	2		..	.	228	..
75	Carrington	78	10	88	12	2	14	.	2		3	.	5	90	7	97	7	15	12	18	20	16	5	4	9	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	1	595	.
76	Star of the South	38	7	45	2	1	3		2	1	..	..	3	36	9	45	..	2	5	8	12	11	6	1	6	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	.	109	..
77	Queen's Jubilee	115	5	120	2	3	5	1	2	..	2		5	106	14	120	..	3	13	25	26	34	12	7	20	..	1	2	4	3	6	3	1	668	..
78	Onward	32	11	43	4	..	4	.	.	1	2	..	3	34	10	44	1	1	10	11	10	8	3		5	..	..	..	2	2	.	1	..	110	.
80	Centennial	82	4	86	5	1	6	..	1	3	4	.	8	82	2	84	2	5	11	13	17	20	8	8	12	..	1	..	2	3	5	1	..	322	1
81	Pride of Campbelltown	23	5	28	1	..	1	..		.		..	..	26	3	29	..	4	5	7	7	3	2	1	2	..	..	.	..	1	..	1	..	72	..
82	Wellington	52	3	55	2	18	20	..	1	1	8	1	11	57	7	64	7	14	18	7	14	3	1	.	6	.	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	109	..
83	Pride of the East	117	5	122	9	..	9		5	..	6		11	101	19	120	5	16	24	28	29	12	6	.	16	..	.	4	5	2	5	..	..	393	..
84	John Hampden	27	4	31	6	.	6	2	2		1	.	5	28	4	32	1	7	1	9	8	5	.	1	7	..	2	.	2	3	..		..	337	..
85	Pride of Lismore	57	12	69	2	1	3	1	..			..	1	59	12	71	3	9	19	13	12	9	3	3	5	.	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	45	..
86	Prince of Orange	46	24	76	42	..	42	2	.	.	1	.	3	100	9	109	16	15	20	24	18	12	4	..	5	..	2	.	..	1	2	..	..	150	..
88	Purple Border	59	9	68	11	1	12	1	1	..	8	..	10	58	12	70	6	8	12	13	13	12	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	219	..
89	John Wheeler	58	5	63	5	..	5	..	2	..	1	2	5	62	1	63	1	7	12	20	12	9	.	2	11	..	1	2	3	2	3	..	..	214	..
92	United Service	61	2	63	9	6	15	1	4	.	3	..	8	67	3	70	5	10	6	16	18	8	7	..	7	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	267	1
93	Elliott	38	12	50	13	3	16	..	4	4	3	..	11	41	14	55	5	14	11	10	6	6	2	1	7	..	1	2	3	1	.	..	..	97	..
94	Pride of Cobar	17	5	22	11	5	16	..	..	..	..	10	10	26	2	28	2	7	10	7	..	..	2	.	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	33	1
	Total, the Order	5,472	689	6,161	403	127	530	47	115	45	253	18	478	5,609	604	6,213	221	608	843	1,022	1,171	981	597	770	925	10	62	72	145	164	149	107	216	40,236	22

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Sons and Daughters of Temperance—Numerical Statement for the year 1897

No	Name of Division	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearence	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE																																		
5	Day Dawn	69	18	87	3		3	1		1		10	12	70	8	78	4	8	13	7	11	4	5	26	8			1	3	1		3	257	
11	Bud of Hope	44	6	50	2		2			1	3		4	43	5	48	1	5	9	12	5	2		14	11		2	3	1			5	302	
12	Rising Star	22	12	34	1		1			2	1	8	11	19	5	24	4	5	4	..	2	2	1	6	9	3		1	1			4	240	
15	Morpeth	16	1	17							2		2	14	1	15			3	4	1	2		5	2				1			1	57	
21	Franklin	49	3	52	2		2			5		6	11	36	7	43	4	7	7	3	6	7	4	5	4	1				1	1	1	202	
33	Hope of Cooma	6		6										6		6		1			1	3		1											
41	Sunbeam	29	4	33	5		5							29	9	38	4	8	5	6	5	4	3	3	3		1	1		1			58	
51	Namoi	23	13	36				1	1	2		8	12	11	13	24	3		7	4	3	5	2		1					1			24	
53	Phœnix	13	2	15						1		6	7	8		8		1	1		1			5	1							1	7	
54	Queen's Own	33	3	36	3	1	4					3	3	37		37	2	11	4	2	3	2	1	12	4	1						3	117	
62	Loyal Albert (No Return)																																		
63	Ashfield	20	15	35	6		6			1		6		24	10	34	7	17	4	3	3				7	1	4	1		1			150	.
65	Pride of Dubbo (No Return)																																		
70	Pride of the West	34		34	12	3	15		3	5	8	2	18	29	2	31	10	9	3	12	3	4			5	2		1			2		47	
73	Bright Morning Star	3	2	5								2	2	3		3			1		2													
79	Rainbow (No Return)																																		
90	Eureka (No Return)																																		
97	Southern Light	59	10	69	4		4					4		65	4	69	9	18	9	16	2	4	5	6	5		2	1			1		1	235	
147	Concord	55	6	61	5	7	12	2	1				3	57	13	70	3	14	12	5	10	6	1	19	6				1	1	1	3	81	1
151	Albert	7		7										7		7				1		1		5	1							1	24	
1	Day Spring	75	174	249	7	2	9	3	1	1		16	21	139	98	237	12	27	21	25	22	11	29	90	26			1	4	2		1	18	1,806	4
10	Hand of Friendship	20	2	22	4	1	5	1					1	19	7	26									2								2	21	
19	Star of the South	111	6	117	16		16			4	1	4	9	122	2	124	17	28	19	21	11	11	6	11	16	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	418	..
29	Prince Alfred (Return incomplete)																																		
37	Harmony	97	3	100	13	8	21	2		1		2	5	114	2	116	17	37	10	4	10	9	11	18	16		6		1	1	1	2	5	417	3
43	Golden Hope	21	4	25	9		9					4	4	24	6	30	11	4	3	3	2	5	2		2		1			1				24	
46	St George	50	3	53	7		7			3		13	16	39	5	44	2	19	6	5	2	6	3	1	5		1		1	1	1	1		322	
71	Hope of Wagga	8		8	5		5							10	3	13			2	2	2		2	5											..
72	White Rose (No Return)																																		
120	Hope of Camperdown	90	12	102	6		6	1		1		6	8	90	10	100	3	15	13	21	11	5	13	19	13	1	4	3	1				4	661	..
81	Silver Margin (No Return)																																		
140	British Lion	132	6	138	9	6	15	2	1	2		3	8	135	10	145			..						18	.								2,073	.
144	Rising Sun	49		49	1		1		1				1	48	1	49	1	8	6	4	4	6	5	15	14		1	2	2		3	1	5	1,372	..
153	Mission R. T. Booth	30	8	38		1	1			1		12	13	26		26	1	5	2	5	6	2	1	4	2						1	1		150	.
3	Conqueror	20	8	28	2		2					7	7	19	4	23	3	3	3	3	1		4	6	3		1	1					1	252	..
27	Southern Cross (No Return)																																		
68	Allowrie	21		21	1		1	1		2			3	19		19	4	3	2	4	1	2		3	4	1		2	1					49	..
7	Morning Star	63	7	70	3		3	1			4		5	61	7	68	5	8	19	12	4	5	5	10	9	1	1	1	2	3			361	1
8	Enterprise	55	6	61	5		5		2	2		2	6	56	4	60	5	11	9	9	9	7	4	6	7	1	2	1	1	1		1		187	1
9	Emulation (No Return)																																		
36	Solid Rock	71	16	87	7	2	9	1		3		7	11	72	13	85	16	17	12	10	11	9	8	2	10		3	4			2		1	137	1
41	Star of Hope	229	7	236	17		17	2	1			7	10	222	21	243	38	42	36	50	20	18	20	19	23	2	4	1	2	5	4	2	3	720	..
50	Jubilee (No Return)																																		
67	Native Rose (No Return)																																		
68	Hope of Petersham	135	12	147	6		6			2	4		6	137	10	147	6	18	15	16	20	14	18	40	33	1	4	5	2	1	6	2	12	1,040	..
15	Nil Desperandum (No Return)																																		
	Total .	1,759	369	2,128	161	31	192	18	11	40	23	138	230	1,810	280	2,090	..	.	..	.	..	.		.	270	..	..	.	..				..	11,811	11

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued*

Sons and Daughters of Temperance—Numerical Statement for the year 1897—*continued.*

No	Name of Division	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Others	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Daughters of Temperance																																		
1	Ark of Peace (No Return)																																		
4	Star of Peace	51	6	57	8		8	.		2	3		5	55	5	60	10	5	7	8	3	4	4	19	9	1		2					6	494	.
4	Princess Alice (Amalgamated with "Cossipore")																																		
6	Crystal Spring (No Return)																																		
11	Victoria	24	2	26	2	2	4			2		4	6	24	..	24	2	6	1	4	4	3		4	3	1	1						1	156	..
25	Olive Branch (Amalgamated with "Star of the East")																																		
27	Advance Rose of Australia	24	4	28						1			1	27		27	1	2	2	2		.	9	11	2								2	120	..
37	Rose of Sharon	71	9	80	3	2	5		1		1	9	11	74		74	6	14	16	11	10	4	2	11	7	1	3	1					2	175	.
44	Cossipore	76	3	79	1		1		1	12		1	14	57	9	66	4	12	9	9	8	4	4	16	4				1	1			2	77	.
44	We Hope to Prosper	48	5	53	1	2	3					2	2	49	5	54	3	6	11	8	7	4	2	13	5			2	3					99	
57	Star of the South (No Return)																																		
64	Berean	32	8	40	3		3				10		10	25	8	33	1	4	2	3	3	6	4	10	6	..			1		2	1	2	152	1
66	Hope of Richmond (No Return)																																		
	Total	326	37	363	18	6	24		2	17	14	16	49	311	27	338	27	49	48	45	35	25	25	84	36	3	4	5	5	1	2	1	15	1,273	1
	Sons of Temperance																																		
6	Happy Day	59	8	67	3		3					7	7	61	2	63		7	9	6	5	7	9	20	9	.	1				2	2	4	608	..
16	Happy Home	34	3	37	3		3				1		1	32	7	39	7	8	5	5	4	2	3	5	5	2	1						2	103	.
17	Star of the East	32	3	35	17	3	20							51	4	55	5	7	3	6	5	7	5	19	6		2	1			1		2	286	
22	Star of the West	6		6										6		6						1	1	4	1								1	180	.
44	Goulburn	120	14	134	17	1	18	3			1	14	18	123	11	134	16	20	19	19	13	8	7	32	29	1	3	4	5	3	3	2	8	1,570	.
49	Golden Reef (No Return)																																		
57	Armidale	29	4	33	4		4				1	4	5	25	7	32	2	2	6	8	8	2	2	2	4	..		1	1	1		1		56	..
2	Rose of Australia	31	7	38				1		1		5	7	27	4	31			1	4	5	2	4	17	4								4	317	.
40	Wonder of the World	25	2	27								3	3	24		24		3	3	4	3	2	2	7	4		1		2				1	150	.
42	Nepean	112	5	117	1		1	1	1	1	5		8	103	7	110	6	17	15	20	11	9	11	21	19	1	3	2	5	3	1	1	3	371	
78	Captain Cook	85	3	88	2		2	1			4		5	76	9	85	6	10	7	14	8	8	11	21	13		1	1	2	2		2	5	1,180	
83	Olive	14		14				1			1	1	3	10	1	11		.		1	2	1		7	1								1		.
122	Spring in the Desert	5	15	20								2	2	7	11	18		.				.													
139	Good Intent	70	5	75	1	2	3	1				3	4	71	3	74	2	7	3	12	9	8	7	26	15		2		2	2	.	1	8	1,028	1
91	Star of Freedom	35	1	36					.			1	1	31	4	35		1	6	3	7	3	3	12	4				1	2			1	110	.
76	Australian	59	6	65								4	4	56	5	61		4	7	8	6	7	9	20	6			2	2		1		1	220	
127	Hearts of Oak	64	9	73	1	2	3	3			6	1	10	64	2	66	3	10	5	13	5	9	7	14	12		1		1	3		7	729	
	Total	780	85	865	49	8	57	11	1	2	19	45	78	767	77	844	..	—	..	.		..		.	132	4	15	11	20	14	11	9	48	6,908	1
	Total, the Order	2,865	491	3,356	228	45	273	29	14	59	56	199	357	2,888	384	3,272	—	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	438	..	—			..	.	.		19,992	13

* 1 Husband

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

United Ancient Order of Druids—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No	Name of Lodge	No of Members beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members end of year			Ages of Members								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Sick Members							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
		Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Sydney District																																	
55	Pioneer (No Return)																																	
56	Prince Alfred	58	6	64	4		4	2				8	10	56	2	58	1	6	7	8	9	6	9	12	10				3				7	865	
57	Belmore	150	21	171	17		17	3	1	1		9	14	150	24	174	6	15	34	24	40	21	23	11	25		2	3	2	6	3	6	3	1 377	2
58	Stonehenge	107	13	120	2	2	4	1	3			10	14	102	8	110		17	23	22	27	11	4	6	13		2	4		4	1		2	923	
59	Rose of Australia	65	4	69	8	2	10		3			7	10	62	7	69		6	16	23	16	10	4	4	6		1	1	1			2	1	251	
60	Iron Duke (No Return)																																	
77	Phœnix	129	12	141	10	1	11		2			14	16	124	12	136	2	14	23	27	31	25	7	7	24	2	3	1	2	5	7	4		1 105	
78	Royal Oak, Balmain	187	16	203	24	5	29		4	1		7	12	201	19	220	14	42	43	51	31	13	14	12	41	1		8	9	8	6	2	7	1 271	
79	Mistletoe	131	10	141	15	2	17		3			11	14	138	6	144	3	20	26	43	41	5	3	3	18				3	9	2	3	1	683	
80	Western Pioneer	95	5	100	4	3	7		2	1		5	8	96	3	99	1	6	15	12	29	23	10	3	20		2	4		3	7	3	1	569	
81	Acorn	238	22	260	10	1	11	1	8	2	1	12	24	234	13	247	13	24	69	62	51	11	9	8	48		1	6	22	10	3	4	2	682	1
88	Olive Branch	75	3	78	6		6	1	1			4	6	76	2	78		3	10	19	23	5	10	8	12			2	2	3		1	4	1 963	
90	Caractacus	146	14	160	10	2	12	1	4			16	21	133	18	151	8	33	31	22	22	24	6	5	28	1	6	5		6	5	3	2	559	
92	Royal Oak, Inverell	40	4	44	1		1			2		10	12	27	6	33		6	4	4	3	4	4	8	8			2			1		3	62	
94	Heart of Oak	183	14	197	3	8	11		3	1		12	16	185	7	192	4	24	40	51	40	12	9	12	24		1		15	4	1	3		1 335	
102	Blue Mountain	91	9	100	14	3	17		1		2	6	9	100	8	108	8	13	19	12	20	15	16	5	20		3	2		3	5	7		539	
123	Royal Standard, Leichhardt	201	9	210	12	5	17	1	6			11	21	197	9	206	4	15	32	38	48	40	16	13	37	1	1	2	11	11	9	1	1	1,103	2
131	Harmony	48	1	49	5	1	6	1	2			4	7	47	1	48		9	6	14	3	5	5	6	6				3	2			1	265	
132	Icem	63	5	68	6	2	8	2	1			3	6	67	3	70		1	9	15	16	15	10	4	13				3	5	2	1	2	619	3
161	Royal Standard, Wilcannia	76	16	92	21		21		3			19	22	84	7	91	10	15	25	20	15	4	2		9			1		3	5				
178	Star of Bingara	85	7	92	3	1	4	3	1			16	20	65	11	76																			
179	Britannia	175	19	194	6	2	8	2	4			20	26	154	22	176	5	32	47	39	28	17	7	1	21	1	2	7	3	2	2	3	1	591	1
183	Ivy	132	5	137	10	1	11		3	1		4	8	137	3	140									13	1	1	3	1	2	2	3		356	
193	Old Oak	101	8	109	18	3	21					6	6	114	10	124	1	6	27	33	37	17	2	1	19			7	3	4	4		1	1 217	1
196	Granville	100	6	106	29	4	33		3	1		11	15	120	4	124	2	10	24	27	39	12	6	4	19		1	3	5	6	3	1		511	
204	Pride of the Forest	130	10	140	9		9	1	5	3		9	18	119	12	131	1	14	30	31	26	21	7	1	27		1	8	5	6	3	3	1	503	1
205	Rock	52	3	55	3		3					9	19	45	4	49	1	5	12	14	6	8	1	2	8			1	2	2	2	1		227	
209	Rose of Rockdale	69	6	75	2	3	5		1			3	4	69	7	76	1	2	8	18	28	14	5		9		1	2	1	4		1		185	
222	Jubilee	88	8	96	8	4	12		4	1		6	11	93	4	97		8	24	27	23	10	5		15		3	1	5	5	1			338	1
227	Lord Nelson	56	3	59	2	2	4		1	1		3	5	55	3	58		1	12	17	14	11	3		9			1	4	2	2			171	
245	Conqueror	135	12	147	12	4	16		4			12	16	134	13	147	4	21	33	46	27	10	6		16	1	4	4	5	1	1			541	
246	Southern Cross	119	16	135	13		13		1	2		10	13	128	7	135	2	17	33	31	30	20	1	1	23		3	6	5	4	5			680	3
249	Boadicea	294	57	351	15		15	2	2			25	29	279	58	337	16	53	69	86	74	36	3		42		9	8	12	9	4			1,342	
251	Glen Wollongong	109	13	122	6	1	7	2	2			15	19	102	8	110	4	15	32	16	29	13	1	1	15	1	3	2	2	4	3			682	
259	Orange Grove	71	19	90	6	2	8	1	2			5	8	79	11	90		4	24	23	19	16	3	1	13			1	4	4	2	1	1	341	..
269	Jersey	35	5	40	12		12					6	6	44	2	46	1	5	14	11	9	4	2		8			2	3	3				292	.
271	Sydney	105	7	112	19	1	20		3			13	16	110	6	116		10	28	30	29	14	4	1	17		1	1	2	7	4	2		345	
275	Mount Kembla	71	4	75	10		10		1			1	2	79	4	83	3	20	28	17	12	3			21	1	2	8	4	4	2			397	
277	Liberty Plains	68	61	129	2	1	3	7				21	28	53	51	104		23	34	21	13	9	3	1	13		6	2	4	1				623	
278	Star of Petersham	80	1	81	10	2	12			1		4	5	84	4	88	2	8	12	23	26	16	1		11			1	4	5	1			187	
288	Rose of Annandale	121	3	124	15	2	17	1	1			10	12	122	7	129	7	21	22	21	41	16		1	14		2	1	3	2	6			453	
289	Laurel	43		43	5	1	6					1	1	48		48	1	8	9	15	10	4	1		8		2	1	2	1	1	1		313	
293	Excelsior	53	6	59	11	1	12					3	3	61	7	68																			
295	Anglesea	59	6	65	4	3	7		6			7	13	58	1	59		3	21	12	13	9	1		8			2	2	2	2			293	
300	Staff of Woonona	67	12	79	15	1	16		1			12	13	76	6	82		22	19	21	15	2		3	22		6	8		6			2	282	
301	Progress	30	14	44	3		3	1		1		10	12	25	10	35	1	5	8	6	7	8			5		1	3		1				187	
303	Hope of St Marys	57		57	8	1	9		1	1		4	6	60		60	5	13	10	21	5	6			10		1	1	6	1	1			200	
307	Pride of Richmond	67	17	84	7		7	1	2			18	21	64	6	70																			..
309	Gwydir	57	20	77	9		9			1	1	9	11	68	7	75	12	15	17	12	9	6	3	1	2		1	1						49	
	Total the Order	4,712	532	5,244	444	77	521	37	95	21	4	441	598	4,724	443	5,167									750	10	74	126	163	170	108	56	43	25,477	15

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

United Ancient Order of Druids, Newcastle District—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

No.	Name of Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of Members.								No. of Members Sick during the year.	Ages of Sick Members.								Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
		Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
	Newcastle District.																																		
3	Young Man's Friend	53	..	53	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	51	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1
4	Loyal Friend in Feed	131	2	133	10	2	12	1	2	..	..	3	6	137	2	139	6	13	16	15	22	17	9	41	38	1	4	4	3	5	3	4	14	1,367	1
2	Hand and Heart	133	23	156	9	1	10	..	1	1	..	4	6	134	26	160	4	5	23	36	23	24	22	23	25	..	..	1	2	5	3	2	12	1,697	1
5	Lily of Australia	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
6	Hand of Freedom	112	19	131	11	..	11	2	..	..	..	12	14	123	5	128	9	7	10	11	20	12	11	48	37	1	..	2	3	..	1	7	23	2,793	1
7	Welcome	51	5	56	6	..	6	1	2	..	..	5	8	49	5	54	5	9	14	5	5	2	3	11	12	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	718	1
8	Hope	25	3	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	..	1	4	..	6	3	4	10	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	289	..
9	Rock of Hope	146	7	153	10	1	11	1	..	..	..	3	4	156	4	160	2	21	10	27	43	24	12	21	44	..	5	2	9	8	8	3	9	1,742	1
10	Hand of Friendship	112	9	121	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	7	9	107	8	115	4	15	25	17	27	10	9	8	28	2	1	6	6	4	..	5	4	1,177	1
11	Duckenfield	118	4	122	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	120	4	124	5	4	4	19	23	28	21	20	40	..	2	3	2	11	11	6	5	1,285	..
12	Hope of Carrington	29	5	34	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	21	14	35	2	2	16	6	2	7	..	..	7	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	151	..
	Total	946	77	1,023	54	9	63	9	7	1	..	40	57	961	68	1,029	37	77	122	136	171	135	100	251	238	4	13	24	27	36	29	29	76	11,219	7

Australian Oddfellows' Union, Newcastle District—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

Name of Lodge.	No. of Members, beginning of year.			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No. of Members, end of year.			Ages of –								No. of Members Sick during year.	Ages of Members Sick during year.								Total period of Sickness in Days.	No. of Wives deceased during year.
	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Initiation.	Clearance.	Total.	Death.	Clearance.	Resignation.	Expulsion.	Arrears.	Total.	Financial.	Unfinancial.	Total.	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over.		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
Newcastle District.																																			
Miners' Home	495	8	503	15	..	15	3	..	4	..	25	32	476	10	486	45	80	85	92	76	51	25	32	107	8	17	17	14	22	10	5	14	3,571	3
Rose of Australia	213	8	221	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	36	39	171	11	182	..	21	14	21	31	27	25	43	41	..	..	2	1	5	4	5	24	2,389	1
Total	708	16	724	15	..	15	5	1	4	..	61	71	647	21	668	45	101	99	113	107	78	50	75	148	8	17	19	15	27	14	10	38	5,960	4

APPENDIX B (1)—*continued.*

Miscellaneous Societies—Numerical Statement for the year 1897.

Name of Society	No of Members, beginning of year			Admitted during the year by—			Lost during the year by—						No of Members, end of year			Ages of—								No of Members Sick during year	Ages of Members Sick during year							Total period of Sickness in Days	No of Wives deceased during year
	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Initiation	Clearance	Total	Death	Clearance	Resignation	Expulsion	Arrears	Total	Financial	Unfinancial	Total	Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		Under 20	20 25	25 30	30 35	35 40	40 45	45 50	50 and over		
Australian United Sisters																																		
Australian Union Benefit	239		239	5		5	7		.	8		15	193	36	229	1	16	22	23	24	50	23	90	17	1		1	2	2	3	1	7	587	2
Bodalla Friendly	12		12				1				3	4	8		8																		198	
Bulli and Bellambi Benefit	43		43				2		3		1	6	37		37			3			2	7	22	15						1	1	13	535	
Biasch's Employees	88		88	6		6	1		50			51	43		43	33	6	3			1			15	13	1				1			350	
Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited) Employees Benefit, N S W Branches	1,194		1 194	1,422		1,422	9		1,960			1 969	647		647									344									5,993	2
Clarence River German Club	12		12				1					1	9	2	11							2	9	4								4	74	1
General Post Office Mutual Benefit	489		489	40	28	68	3		18		19	40	517		517									5							.		.	
Gladesville Hospital Sick Benefit	46		46	8		8			3			3	45	6	51																		94	.
Hebrew Mutual Medical Benefit (No Return received)																																		
Italian Workmen's Benefit (No Return received)																																		
Kiandra Medical Assistance (No Return received)																																		
Protestant Union Benefit	66	17	83	2		2	1				2	3	71	11	82	1	2	4	4		13	6	52	8			2			2	1	3	142	.
No 5 Police Division Widows Fund	78		78	34	..	34		3			3	6	106		106		1	7	36	23	27	7	5		.							.	.	
Sydney Storemen's Provident	40	3	43							.	3	3	40		40									6									105	
Sydney Marine Benefit	219	11	230				3		2		7	12	208	10	218		4	15	24	36	44	50	47	68			4	4	9	17	20	14	1,287	.
Sydney Clerks' and Warehousemen's Benefit	213	255	468	69		69		22	17		30	69	201	267	468																			
Metropolitan Colliery Employees' Accident	220		220	16		16	.						236		236										.							.	1,514	
No 1 Old Protestant Alliance No Return received)																																		
St Peter's Burial	525	38	563	18		18	3				56	59	508	14	522																		..	1
Swedish and Norwegian Association	36	6	42	2		2					6	6	36	2	38		1		5	11	10	4	7	6				1	1		1	3	302	1
Cobar Medical and Accident Association	170		170	213		213	1	.	..		56	57	326		326					.				42	.			.	..				678	.
Wallace & Co Factory Employees' Sick and B Society	34		34	17	.	17	.	.	17			17	34		34	.				.				..	..		.	.		..		..	....	..
New South Wales Naval Brigade Widows' and Orphans' Provident Society	113	5	118	11		11			4			4	118	7	125										..							.	. .	..
Independent Order of Good Templars	7		7	3		3					3	3	7		7				1		3	3											.	
Total	3,844	335	4,179	1,866	28	1,894	32	25	2,074	8	189	2,328	3,390	355	3,745		..						.	530			.						11,859	7

Australasian Holy Catholic Guild—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

	Name of Branch.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	St. Mary's	2 16 8	258 15 11	.....	22 6 2	283 18 9	107 11 6	105 8 0
2	St. Patrick's. (No Return sent in.)							
3	St. Benedict's	1 4 6	520 6 0	6 5 6	25 18 0	553 14 0	229 17 4	204 3 9
4	Sacred Heart	2 4 0	216 14 4	2 18 2	42 12 0	264 8 6	74 10 10	84 8 0
5	St. Augustine's, Balmain	0 7 6	203 9 5	.. ....	2 12 0	206 8 11	46 1 2	58 17 6
6	St. Joseph's, Newtown	3 16 6	155 0 5	. .	4 7 9	163 4 8	25 0 6	60 14 10
7	Mount Carmel, Waterloo	0 3 0	217 8 3	1 14 0	3 17 6	223 2 9	49 7 6	84 6 0
8	St. Joseph's, Woollahra. (No Return sent in.)							
9	St. Fiacre's, Leichhardt	0 15 0	96 18 2	. . .	6 16 6	104 9 8	38 2 0	37 13 0
10	St. Bridgid's, Marrickville	0 2 0	95 10 0	.	. .. .	95 12 0	32 18 0	48 12 0
11	St Francis, Paddington	0 10 6	116 5 2	0 14 5	12 6 9	129 16 10	26 6 2	50 16 0
12	Sacred Heart, Randwick	0 7 0	57 17 0	.. ..	4 0 9	62 4 9	8 1 0	29 14 0
13	St Charles, Waverley	2 0 6	90 13 7	... .	11 14 2	104 8 3	6 1 0	44 17 0
14	St. Ignatius, North Sydney	0 18 6	114 10 10	..... .	24 14 9	140 4 1	23 13 0	66 19 0
	General Council	.	451 18 2	...	281 1 5	732 19 7	... . ..	.....
	St. Patrick's, Parramatta	7 19 0	415 8 3	45 6 3	51 11 9	520 5 3	243 0 0	174 2 2
	Immaculate Mary's, Bathurst	5 10 0	193 3 2	44 5 0	12 8 6	255 6 8	165 11 0	99 15 0
	St. Peter and St. Paul's, Goulburn	3 11 3	320 17 3	50 12 6	5 16 0	380 17 0	166 13 4	129 2 6
	St. Patrick's, Mudgee	1 11 0	164 12 11	18 12 10	6 19 11	191 16 8	98 8 0	64 0 0
	St Augustine's, Yass	. .	106 17 11	23 17 7	.. .	130 15 6	38 15 0	45 3 0
	St. Mary's, Grafton	9 12 6	104 3 9	12 5 8	3 4 9	129 6 8	94 6 6	45 14 4
	St. Bede's, Morpeth	40 2 6	83 4 7	5 0 0	. ...	128 7 1	16 8 0	28 7 6
	St. Joseph's, East Maitland	..	119 3 4	46 13 0	13 0 3	178 16 7	18 1 0	52 19 0
	St Mary's, Armidale	0 18 0	112 18 7	5 15 9	. .	119 12 4	21 3 6	57 4 8
	St. John the Baptist, West Maitland	5 5 0	290 10 2	25 17 4	9 9 2	331 1 8	119 8 0	116 7 6
	St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Newcastle. (No Return sent in.)							
	St. Gregory's, Queanbeyan	. .	61 4 0	3 3 7	3 7 8	67 15 3	15 10 0	37 14 0
	St. Patrick's, Burrowa	...	68 0 2	17 2 0	. .	85 2 2	17 0 0	21 18 9
	St. Xavier's, Bega	.	36 8 0	.	. . .	36 8 0	13 13 0	15 0 0
	St Patrick's, Singleton	.....	162 11 2	26 3 2	.	188 14 4	66 17 0	66 0 0
	Total, the Order £	89 14 11	4,834 10 6	336 6 9	548 5 9	5,808 17 11	1,762 4 4	1,829 17 6

Ancient Order of Foresters—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

	District and Lodge.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions	Interest.	Other Receipts	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	District Payments.
	Sydney District	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
	Old England	4 12 6	681 17 8	45 6 0	59 6 0	791 2 2	327 0 10	254 5 2	38 19 9
2000	Ancient City of Lincoln	3 11 6	547 11 0	72 14 1	16 7 2	640 3 9	130 11 0	226 4 3	126 6 9
2001	Sydney	2 0 3	376 12 10	3 17 9	46 2 1	428 12 11	27 0 3	146 8 8	86 16 3
2223	Robin Hood	4 15 9	516 2 8	61 10 10	33 11 9	616 1 0	155 0 1	173 2 1	118 16 3
2487	Robin Hood	0 19 6	281 1 2	88 15 10	2 13 0	373 9 6	138 19 6	114 1 6	64 4 9
3120	Star of the North	7 6 6	407 5 10	20 7 5	31 13 9	466 13 6	98 0 0	178 16 7	87 2 6
3126	Prince of Wales	1 8 0	136 11 5	0 3 5	17 14 3	155 17 1	32 0 6	62 8 9	35 14 9
4584	Friendship	5 14 0	353 18 6	22 2 5	2 12 9	384 7 8	189 13 1	13 14 0	102 10 10
5053	Star of Liverpool	. . .	166 13 4	10 16 6	15 12 3	193 2 1	28 9 6	92 14 0	36 19 9
5573	James Shoobert	3 4 0	109 1 9	5 2 0	4 5 6	121 13 3	44 17 4	8 10 0	53 9 10
6095	Western Pride	. ..	94 6 5	2 11 11	16 2 2	113 0 6	3 10 0	44 15 0	19 12 10
6096	Little John	8 13 0	646 11 2	30 10 6	34 16 6	720 11 2	156 3 4	280 2 0	107 14 11
6098	Pride of Leichhardt	4 10 6	279 7 11	10 13 7	68 19 4	363 11 4	43 11 6	168 11 6	60 2 11
6516	City of Armidale	7 13 0	247 10 10	14 12 3	14 14 4	284 10 5	107 9 0	91 2 5	51 0 7
6517	Foresters' Home	4 15 0	343 4 1	23 11 1	55 7 11	426 18 1	81 0 6	130 14 6	72 14 11
6518	Star of the South	0 5 0	108 10 2	1 7 2	5 18 0	116 0 4	39 5 0	10 16 6	37 17 10
6520	Pride of Mudgee	5 6 0	304 6 11	4 10 8	25 0 2	339 3 9	26 10 8	149 16 0	65 0 3
6702	Lord Carrington	..	40 17 1	.. .	15 10 0	56 7 1	3 3 0	19 12 2	10 9 3
7039	Pride of Ashfield	7 8 0	212 5 10	3 13 0	32 14 3	256 1 1	24 17 0	130 5 3	43 8 7
7074	Native Rose	10 18 0	183 6 0	0 18 2	20 5 5	215 7 7	27 13 0	100 9 5	42 15 6
7613	Jubilee	1 14 6	127 17 4	7 18 11	35 5 8	172 16 5	39 18 0	90 10 0	27 10 5
7614	Newtown	3 4 0	167 16 5	4 3 8	58 8 8	233 12 9	66 12 6	110 4 8	37 1 5
7615	Unity	. .	78 12 3	1 8 4	4 16 0	84 16 7	13 9 6	34 10 0	16 4 0
7616	Petersham	0 15 0	71 2 4	1 0 9	27 5 6	100 3 7	37 6 0	55 16 9	14 7 8
7641	Perseverance	2 18 0	228 2 7	25 19 0	12 19 0	269 18 7	32 2 6	108 6 10	41 16 11
7642	Redfern	4 4 9	327 10 6	6 15 4	42 2 9	380 13 4	83 9 6	149 2 0	63 3 2
7646	M'Namara	.	74 19 2	... ..	.	74 19 2	12 1 6	33 17 0	16 16 8
7647	Centenary	5 17 6	193 7 5	2 18 7	54 1 3	256 4 9	9 0 0	96 9 7	42 7 5
7648	General Gordon	0 7 6	53 17 5	0 10 6	2 16 6	57 11 11	11 8 0	25 13 6	10 13 0
7651	Lachlan	11 0 2	244 15 3		25 9 0	281 4 5	69 16 6	125 1 6	54 3 10
7728	Stewart	61 4 0	376 19 9	1 10 0	44 19 9	484 13 6	79 3 4	138 6 0	114 11 1
7729	St George	11 2 9	240 10 1	6 16 0	62 6 0	320 14 10	22 15 0	156 3 10	53 0 0
7940	Star of Hunter	0 17 6	46 11 7	....	1 1 5	48 10 6	10 6 6	.. ..	0 19 6
7941	Ashburnham	40 18 0	409 12 0	2 12 6	18 2 8	471 5 2	63 2 10	153 15 6	76 12 11
5200	Hearts of Oak	9 3 0	142 4 8	19 10 0	2 15 6	173 13 2	15 8 0	65 18 9	33 15 5
7666	Cowra	2 7 6	147 19 4	1 17 9	7 5 0	159 9 7	18 18 0	80 17 0	29 18 4
6902	Rose of Enfield	5 0 6	174 13 11	....	15 0 9	194 15 2	28 14 0	76 16 0	42 19 5
7942	Pyrmont	1 17 6	86 12 9	0 19 10	1 1 0	90 11 1	18 7 6	34 16 9	16 11 4
7944	Rose of Kembla	1 7 0	58 5 1	. . .	2 1 6	61 13 7	37 7 6	.	20 19 11
7945	Excelsior	7 18 0	128 5 3	. ..	12 1 6	148 4 9	28 17 6	66 11 3	31 7 8
7946	Welbeck	3 18 6	187 6 3	0 13 9	.. ....	191 18 6	44 2 0	95 4 9	38 3 9
	Robin Hood (Juvenile)	. ..	5 14 9	4 17 7	.. . .	10 12 4	... .	.....	.....
	Foresters' Home (Juvenile)	0 12 0	13 16 7	.... ..	.. .	14 8 7	6 3 0	.	.....
	Perseverance (Juvenile)	.... .	4 10 0	....	... ..	4 10 0	2 6 3	2 3 10	.....
	Rose of Enfield (Juvenile)	... ..	6 12 10	.	. . ...	6 12 10	1 15 0	....	.....
	Total, Lodges £	259 8 2	9,634 18 1	512 17 1	949 6 0	11,356 9 4	2,440 5 6	4,096 15 3	2,063 9 4
	District Funeral Fund	.....	1,247 4 6	112 16 11	... .	1,360 1 5	.....	..... .	.....
	,, Superannuation Fund	. . ..	630 16 9	195 19 0	.....	826 15 9	755 3 0	.....	.....
	,, Incidental Fund	.. . .	411 6 8	..... .	.....	411 6 8	.....	.....	.....
	,, Guarantee Fund	. . . .	25 0 0	11 7 7	40 6 8	76 14 3	... .	.... ..	. .....
	,, Goods Fund	.....	. . . . .	. ...	78 9 7	78 9 7	.	.... .	....
	,, Building Fund	.... .	.. . .	.... .	94 19 9	94 19 9	. . .	. .....	.....
	Total, the Order £	259 8 2	11,949 6 0	833 0 7	1,163 2 0	14,204 16 9	3,195 8 6	4,096 15 3	2,063 9 4

B (2).

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar, for the year 1897.

General Council Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgages, &c	Hall and other Freehold Property	Mortgage on Hall, Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
53 16 9		25 11 9	292 8 0	102 11 1	94 1 10	82 12 7		11 9 3			
94 17 4		46 13 11	575 12 4	200 3 0	178 4 8	178 4 8					.
42 3 9		54 8 3	255 10 10	103 0 10	111 18 6	105 0 0		6 18 6			
39 4 9		13 8 0	157 11 5	46 12 11	95 10 5			95 10 5			
27 9 6		12 1 8	125 6 6	80 19 7	118 17 9		100 0 0	18 17 9			
38 1 6		15 0 0	186 15 0	71 15 6	108 3 3	103 0 0		5 3 3			
19 11 6	.	11 14 3	107 0 9	19 1 7	16 10 6		.	16 10 6	.		
26 9 6	..	2 2 3	110 1 9	27 13 8	13 3 11			13 3 11			
22 19 6		4 19 7	105 1 3	28 9 11	53 5 6	40 1 4		13 4 2			
10 14 6		4 3 10	52 13 4	28 6 10	37 18 3			37 18 3			
20 12 6		4 15 10	76 6 4	37 15 8	65 17 7	65 17 7					
21 13 9		22 17 6	135 3 3	129 17 6	134 18 4	103 16 5		26 1 11			
	433 0 0	349 17 1	782 7 1	6,076 3 0	6,026 15 6			19 1 4		7,597 14 2	1,590 0 0
.	30 0 0	51 16 3	498 18 5	1 829 18 10	1,851 5 8	1 023 11 1		2 14 7	250 0 0	575 0 0	
		36 11 3	301 17 3	1,156 8 3	1,109 17 8	1 090 2 2		19 15 6			
	44 15 0	49 3 10	389 14 8	1,117 16 0	1,108 18 4	100 0 0		8 18 4	1,000 0 0		
		43 2 10	205 10 10	511 1 10	497 7 8	205 16 8	206 14 9	84 16 3			
		28 19 8	112 17 8	802 13 11	820 11 9		819 12 10	6 2 11			5 4 0
		32 5 9	172 6 7	338 16 4	295 16 5	59 3 5	225 0 0	11 13 0			
		16 3 0	60 18 6	151 12 0	219 0 7		200 0 0	19 0 7			
		22 0 0	93 0 0	1,001 14 3	1,087 10 10	491 5 10			596 5 0		
		38 17 1	117 5 3	233 2 9	235 9 10	198 16 10		36 13 0			
.	55 0 0	77 13 5	368 8 11	697 13 10	660 6 7	366 16 11	194 8 11	9 0 9	90 0 0		
		16 3 7	69 7 7	177 19 0	176 6 8		109 19 6	61 7 2	5 0 0		
.		16 7 6	55 6 3	575 16 0	605 11 11		570 0 0	3 14 7		31 17 4	
		3 15 8	32 8 8	270 0 0	273 19 4	.	250 0 0	23 19 4			
									Building Society 37 14 8		
	.	24 2 9	156 19 9	716 18 5	748 13 0	710 18 4					
417 14 10	562 15 0	1,024 6 6	5,596 18 2	16,534 2 6	16,746 2 3	4,930 3 10	2,675 16 0	551 15 3	1,978 19 8	8,204 11 6	1,595 4 0

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
96 11 0	236 17 10	953 14 7	1 063 0 1	900 7 8	795 6 10		105 0 10				
	83 17 1	566 19 1	2 113 11 7	2,186 16 3	2 147 5 7		39 10 8				
	67 9 0	327 14 2	58 6 1	159 4 10	138 1 4		21 3 6		.		
40 0 0	98 9 4	585 7 9	1,836 4 6	1 866 17 9	1 722 1 2		28 3 1	116 13 6		.	
	38 11 0	305 16 9	1 693 17 4	1 711 10 1	180 7 1		31 3 0	1,500 0 0			
	47 18 3	411 17 4	652 2 2	706 18 4	602 10 10		104 7 6				
	26 7 9	156 11 9	12 19 9	12 5 1	2 12 4		9 12 9				
	132 11 10	438 9 9	1,310 18 1	1,256 16 0	409 4 0	43 14 0	50 19 2			752 18 10	.
	26 3 3	184 6 6	370 14 6	379 10 1	106 15 9	250 0 0	22 14 4			.	
	22 17 7	129 14 9	80 5 10	72 4 4		149 0 0	8 14 0				85 9 8
	34 4 1	102 1 11	46 9 5	57 8 0	34 12 9		22 15 3				
	93 16 0	637 16 3	467 9 0	550 3 11	296 8 10		53 15 1			200 0 0	
	41 3 9	313 9 8	302 16 9	352 18 5	323 7 8		29 10 9				
	42 12 4	292 4 4	364 0 3	356 6 4	23 11 11	325 0 0	7 14 5				
	71 12 6	359 2 5	698 14 6	766 10 2	710 0 0		56 10 2				
	19 15 2	107 14 6	64 2 9	72 8 7	58 15 8		19 4 9				5 11 10
	53 4 5	294 11 4	177 5 2	221 17 7	163 1 5		58 16 2				
	10 2 9	43 7 2	10 4 1	23 4 0		.	23 4 0				
	22 16 8	221 7 6	113 17 10	148 11 5	140 0 0		8 11 5			.	
	31 10 8	202 8 7	56 16 3	69 15 3	41 19 8		27 15 7				
	21 10 1	179 8 6	220 18 2	214 6 1	214 6 1		.				
	18 7 0	232 5 7	152 10 2	153 17 4	150 0 0	.	3 17 4				
	17 14 3	81 17 9	47 9 4	50 8 2	44 8 1		6 0 1				
	17 2 8	124 13 1	35 14 5	11 4 11	6 5 9		4 19 2				
	49 16 10	232 3 1	356 5 10	394 1 4	344 18 9		29 2 7	20 0 0			
	58 5 5	354 0 1	174 19 3	201 12 6	156 14 5		44 18 1				
	16 1 5	78 16 7	16 10 1	12 12 8			12 12 8				
	45 14 2	193 11 2	156 3 11	218 17 6	162 0 0		56 17 6				
	10 14 3	58 8 9	10 3 3	9 6 5	15 19 4						6 12 11
	38 16 3	237 18 1	21 9 3	14 15 7			14 15 7				
	89 16 2	421 16 7	192 13 2	215 10 1	140 0 0		115 10 1				
	35 2 11	267 1 9	199 12 8	253 5 9	232 13 9		20 12 0				
	14 9 1	44 1 7	44 6 7	48 15 6	45 7 4		3 8 2				
	48 12 3	342 3 6	123 3 11	252 5 7			252 5 7				
	32 7 6	147 9 8	723 15 5	749 18 11	220 6 6	525 16 4	3 16 1				
	24 0 7	153 13 11	73 11 6	79 7 2	56 3 8		23 3 6				
	34 14 8	183 4 1	96 13 2	108 4 3	47 16 0		39 10 3	20 18 0			
	18 19 9	88 15 4	41 19 8	43 15 5	40 0 0		3 15 5				
	10 2 6	68 9 11	18 9 3	11 12 11			11 12 11				
	18 12 1	135 8 6	81 12 3	84 8 6	50 0 0		34 8 6				
	10 12 10	188 3 4	46 10 0	50 5 2	25 13 9		24 11 5				
	1 6 6	1 6 6	138 15 8	148 1 6	131 18 6		16 3 0				
	2 4 6	8 7 6	20 4 10	26 5 11	23 10 0		2 15 11				
	4 1 2	8 11 3	33 12 5	29 11 2			29 11 2				
	0 19 6	2 14 6	10 1 8	14 0 0	10 0 0		4 0 0				
136 11 0	1 842 5 7	10 579 6 8	14 531 1 9	15 398 4 5	10 014 4 9	1 293 10 4	1 487 13 5	1 657 11 6		952 18 10	97 14 5
965 9 3		965 9 3	3 268 17 2	3 663 9 4	2 473 11 11		599 17 3		630 0 0		
		755 3 0	5 018 2 2	5 089 14 11	3 926 15 2				1,220 0 0		57 0 3
	523 2 10	523 2 10	31 14 4	Dr 80 1 10							80 1 10
	41 17 8	41 17 8	314 19 7	349 16 2	291 19 0		37 17 2	20 0 0			
	110 14 4	110 14 4	56 13 2	24 8 5			24 8 5				
	126 19 0	126 19 0	33 17 4	1 18 1			1 18 1				
102 0 3	2 614 19 5	13,102 12 9	23 255 5 6	24 357 9 6	16 706 10 10	1 293 10 4	2,061 14 6	1 677 11 6	1 900 0 0	952 18 10	254 16 6

APPENDIX

Ancient Order of Foresters—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

District and Lodge.	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
New England District								
New England	4 12 0	170 12 5	1 2 6	0 2 3	176 9 2	29 8 0	47 17 6	45 1 1
City of Walcha	0 5 6	42 7 6		0 3 6	42 16 6		12 12 0	11 9 2
White Star	18 3 6	272 2 10		19 17 6	310 3 10	49 4 6	94 7 6	82 17 2
New England (Juvenile)	1 2 0	6 4 11	2 8 3	0 3 0	9 18 2			
District Fund		202 0 11	6 15 0	10 16 0	219 11 11			
Total, the District £	24 3 0	693 8 7	10 5 9	31 2 3	758 19 7	78 12 6	154 17 0	139 7 5
Neutral Courts								
Morning Star	3 2 6	646 5 10		87 19 8	737 8 0	286 12 0	248 0 8	... . .
Royal Oak	2 16 0	546 3 6	71 10 10	18 16 9	639 7 1	199 14 0	186 7 11	.. .
Pride of Australia	8 18 3	652 2 1	62 17 8	61 19 9	785 17 9	154 1 8	272 19 5	. .
Waradgery	18 14 9	240 3 6	62 12 3	2 5 7	325 16 1	39 18 7	178 10 10	. .
Hunter	16 1 0	399 18 0	44 19 8	11 7 1	472 5 9	134 12 10	133 12 10	. . . .
Morning Star (Juvenile)	1 7 0	29 16 5			31 3 5	11 5 8	1 2 10	
Riverina	0 10 0	220 11 2	20 5 0	1 6 0	242 12 2	86 5 10	86 10 3	
Total £	51 9 6	2 735 0 6	262 5 5	183 14 10	3,232 10 3	912 10 7	1,107 4 9	.

Grand United Order of Oddfellows—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Sydney District								
731	Travellers' Home	1 12 6	425 3 2	4 4 9	17 3 0	448 3 5	161 4 7	139 1 8	61 7 6
	Prince Albert (No Return sent in)								
925	Loyal Mariners' Rest	2 3 0	286 18 0	3 0 5	15 18 9	308 0 2	24 13 4	106 0 8	41 8 3
927	The Neptune	0 12 0	137 8 0	13 3 2	16 9 6	167 12 8	43 11 6	45 19 8	21 17 3
985	Sons of Friendship	0 8 6	290 3 10	15 12 3	11 15 0	317 19 7	123 5 8	90 0 8	42 6 3
986	Loyal United Brothers	3 1 6	455 5 3	20 15 4	31 15 0	510 17 1	154 13 7	156 15 10	71 3 11
1056	The President	0 14 6	324 7 9	81 12 0	0 0 6	406 14 9	75 3 4	162 3 6	52 1 7
1058	Loyal Love of Liberty	3 5 6	499 14 9	50 11 4	14 9 5	568 1 0	223 5 9	170 8 10	83 14 10
1087	Loyal St Leonards	0 3 6	281 12 9	6 9 0	129 2 6	417 7 9	59 0 0	127 13 3	36 12 6
1170	Loyal Victoria	1 12 0	546 9 1	42 18 4	52 5 4	643 4 9	124 19 9	217 1 8	86 5 10
1173	Sons of Independence	1 11 6	171 16 6	13 0 7	62 16 5	249 5 0	85 2 6	82 16 10	26 11 5
1379	Duke of Edinburgh	0 15 0	69 2 2		20 9 6	90 6 8	37 5 0	34 7 6	13 3 9
1507	Loyal Balmain	10 7 0	974 12 11	89 3 4	60 12 11	1,134 16 2	266 12 1	334 17 6	161 0 3
1560	Star of the East	0 15 0	173 18 4	5 4 3	22 0 2	201 17 9	28 10 0	87 16 3	27 11 0
1603	The Prosperity		186 8 8	7 0 0	3 18 5	197 7 1	23 0 10	56 19 0	28 2 0
1604	Royal Oak	2 19 6	728 6 9	64 14 4	40 15 6	836 16 1	256 2 6	320 2 2	112 12 0
1759	Pride of Illawarra	2 3 0	303 0 1	0 5 0	29 11 6	334 19 7	207 5 0	26 4 0	76 6 10
1853	Captain Cook	2 0 0	341 5 4	60 11 5	26 1 6	429 18 3	54 1 6	151 1 5	53 3 2
2011	Glebe Union	10 8 8	896 4 1	59 5 4	91 7 2	1,057 5 3	217 0 4	346 15 6	146 4 0
2014	Native Rose	0 9 6	186 17 1	5 19 10	6 5 0	199 11 5	118 14 2	80 12 4	31 2 3
2015	Rose of Petersham	1 6 0	367 3 1	12 15 5	38 12 5	419 16 11	84 10 6	171 13 11	57 4 7
2016	The Excelsior	1 6 6	374 16 0	16 11 6	11 3 0	403 17 0	114 5 7	140 18 2	58 2 0
2023	Prince of Wales	3 9 0	288 8 5	21 0 1	16 15 1	329 12 7	64 11 6	108 5 0	45 10 2
2227	Pride of Waterloo	1 14 6	316 17 10	28 19 5	12 5 2	359 16 11	118 5 6	130 3 8	51 3 6
2234	The Columbian	1 17 6	141 9 4	4 1 3	0 0 6	147 8 7	33 10 10	70 0 0	21 0 9
2239	Advance of Freedom	1 1 0	220 11 5	5 6 7	10 4 9	237 3 9	90 19 2	72 19 5	31 11 5
2308	Lily of St Leonards	5 17 0	584 13 10	65 19 11	44 11 7	701 2 4	113 3 4	340 4 2	90 0 3
2378	Cumberland	8 3 0	60 3 7		12 7 9	80 14 4	11 4 0	33 15 0	8 3 0
2386	Pride of Willoughby	1 19 6	311 3 1	29 11 2	27 0 4	369 14 1	37 2 0	131 14 8	48 15 10
2537	Progress	0 1 6	133 6 9	25 14 6	2 4 6	161 7 3	7 14 0	49 10 0	18 16 3
2541	Hand of Friendship	2 4 0	176 6 6	4 10 9	37 18 3	220 19 6	20 16 0	103 16 2	30 7 8
2547	Carrington	0 14 6	243 1 7	7 14 7	5 2 10	256 13 6	102 19 0	115 5 8	37 13 11
2548	Minnamurra	0 3 6	63 2 9	3 16 4		67 2 7	7 0 0	30 13 6	9 1 4
2549	Waratah	4 17 0	301 19 5	11 15 9	65 8 4	384 0 6	64 4 6	153 16 8	43 2 0
2550	Federal	5 12 6	265 14 1	5 12 0	5 18 0	282 16 7	56 14 0	88 2 8	37 14 10
2551	Hope of Canterbury	1 0 6	91 12 1	5 5 0	16 18 8	114 16 3	9 12 6	60 14 8	15 7 9
3295	McCubben	1 2 6	163 10 8	3 3 5	1 9 0	169 5 7	35 17 6	67 18 6	27 0 0
3298	Star of the South	3 11 0	323 17 11	2 14 10	0 18 7	331 2 4	78 16 1	47 4 0	68 14 0
3299	Black Diamond	1 17 9	205 2 3	4 6 0	2 12 2	213 18 2	130 11 2	13 17 6	48 0 0
3300	Trafalgar	1 9 6	131 12 4		23 18 10	157 0 8	3 3 0	69 5 6	17 19 10
3742	Riverstone	1 6 6	163 13 8	1 8 7	6 1 0	172 9 9	19 18 0	70 4 4	22 16 0
	Beecroft (No Return sent in)								
3744	Loyal Ballina	0 6 6	50 1 8		3 6 0	53 14 2		19 10 0	6 3 3
	Total Lodges £	96 3 5	12,257 2 9	803 17 9	997 15 10	14,154 17 9	3,488 9 7	4,826 11 5	1,967 2 11
	District Funeral Fund		1,472 17 7	322 3 11	83 5 6	1,878 7 0			.
	District Contingent Fund		441 3 4		23 4 0	464 7 4			.
	District Hall Fund			2 3 2	359 17 0	362 0 2		..	
	District Widow and Orphans' Fund	1 12 2	17 6 5	37 2 0		56 0 7		.	
	The District £	97 15 7	14,188 10 1	1,165 6 10	1,464 0 4	16,915 12 10	3,488 9 7	4,826 11 5	1,967 2 11
	Braidwood District								
1089	Loyal Friendly Brothers	2 7 6	147 14 5	9 14 0	4 16 6	164 12 5	29 2 0	46 6 3	33 11 10
1177	Rose of Australia	0 14 0	162 5 1	14 9 4	6 9 9	185 18 2	71 8 0	67 3 0	32 13 6
1179	United Miners'	0 13 6	137 2 5	1 15 0	7 14 0	147 4 9	19 17 0	46 2 6	28 12 6
1182	Loyal Victoria	2 11 0	224 7 2		0 7 0	227 5 2	23 2 0	78 6 3	39 1 0
1734	Southern Cross	0 4 6	84 10 5		3 5 0	87 19 11	25 16 5	33 16 0	20 18 6
1384	Prince Alfred	2 7 0	282 0 6	11 17 6		296 5 0	45 15 10	118 2 6	51 18 0
1611	Star of Milton		115 3 9	3 6 7	5 9 0	123 19 4	24 3 4	39 6 6	19 15 0
1739	The Perseverance	0 2 0	130 1 3		14 12 0	144 15 3	24 13 6	52 19 6	30 8 0
1741	Sons of Friendship	2 4 0	186 3 5	3 12 5	10 8 5	202 8 3	35 16 8	69 0 6	41 5 6
1744	Star of Delegate	1 3 6	60 10 2			61 13 8	22 11 0	28 10 0	7 13 0
1746	Star of Peace	0 1 0	87 15 0	11 14 0		99 10 0	27 6 8	50 7 0	14 19 4
1847	Pride of the West	3 17 0	253 12 9	9 3 2	16 12 6	283 5 5	46 13 4	122 12 0	43 12 6
1855	Evening Star	4 12 0	344 4 3	6 8 7	6 15 0	361 19 10	107 16 4	139 14 9	73 15 10
2012	Young Australian	1 9 6	142 7 6	2 12 6	14 0 2	160 9 8	6 3 4	64 4 0	23 9 0
2229	Star of the West	2 4 0	97 17 11		10 10 6	110 12 5	30 0 0	46 11 3	11 0 0
2369	Dalton Pioneer		69 17 6	6 18 10	5 8 2	82 4 6	8 1 0	24 7 6	12 15 0
2371	Nowra Waratah	0 5 0	172 9 1	10 1 2		182 15 3	30 3 4	66 18 0	34 16 0
2372	Comet		48 13 11	3 13 0	1 16 0	54 2 11	3 6 8	13 0 0	8 0 0
2533	Carrington (No Return sent in)								
2302	Morning Star (No Return sent in)								
3745	Rising Star	12 4 6	171 4 1		51 4 11	234 13 6	9 16 0	64 1 3	25 14 6
	Total Lodges £	37 0 0	2,918 0 5	95 6 1	159 8 11	3,209 15 5	591 12 5	1,171 8 9	553 19 0
	District Funeral Fund		197 9 0	70 3 7	21 0 6	288 13 1	.		. .
	District Widow and Orphans' Fund		172 7 0	137 0 0		309 7 0	.	. .	
	District Contingent Fund		207 3 5		8 12 0	215 15 5			
	The District £	37 0 0	3,494 19 10	302 9 8	189 1 5	4,023 10 11	591 12 5	1,171 8 9	553 19 0

B (2)—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897—*continued.*

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	24 7 8	146 14 3	143 0 3	172 15 2	60 0 0	75 0 0	37 15 2				
	12 5 10	36 7 0	16 19 8	23 9 2			23 9 2				
	57 5 10	283 15 0	50 7 5	76 16 3	50 0 0		24 5 9		2 10 6		
	1 10 3	1 10 3	33 16 8	42 4 7	40 0 5		2 4 2				
79 0 0	164 5 2	243 5 2	281 9 11	257 16 8	200 0 0		57 16 8				
79 0 0	259 14 9	711 11 8	525 13 11	573 1 10	350 0 5	75 0 0	145 10 11		2 10 6		
143 18 0	57 10 8	736 1 4	1 072 17 5	1 074 4 1	3 5 8		16 3 8	7 12 10	1,047 1 11		
130 0 0	106 1 6	622 3 5	2 075 17 9	2 093 1 5	2 059 11 9		33 9 8				
138 0 0	90 16 2	655 17 3	1 851 5 10	1 981 6 4	1 870 12 0		110 14 4				
	41 10 7	260 0 0	1 422 17 4	1 486 13 5		1,050 0 0	79 11 0	357 2 5			
90 0 0	78 6 4	436 12 0	1 176 16 11	1 212 10 8	1 189 18 5		22 12 3				
	8 11 1	20 19 7	193 1 8	203 5 6	79 18 0			125 0 0			1 12 6
	63 16 0	236 12 1	1 228 3 4	1 234 3 5		650 0 0	118 4 5		196 2 6	269 16 6	
501 18 0	446 12 4	2 968 5 8	9,021 0 3	9 285 4 10	5 203 5 10	1 700 0 0	380 15 4	489 15 3	1 243 4 5	269 16 6	1 12 6

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Amount of Mortgage on Hall Bank Overdraft, &c.
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.
	51 16 8	413 10 5	167 9 2	202 2 2	166 0 1		36 2 1				
	30 11 8	202 13 11	91 6 6	196 12 9	142 10 5		54 2 4				
	25 10 7	136 19 0	364 16 1	395 9 9	362 6 5		33 3 4				
	43 10 2	299 2 9	485 18 2	504 15 0	497 14 8		7 0 4				
	80 1 10	462 15 2	645 2 4	693 4 3	557 15 1		70 9 2	65 0 0			
	20 5 1	309 13 6	2 056 4 11	2 153 6 2	2 121 19 6		31 6 8				
	73 17 4	551 6 9	1 279 12 2	1 296 6 5	1 229 5 3		67 1 2				
	106 19 10	330 5 7	1 168 6 6	1 255 8 8	257 12 2		17 16 0		1 580 0 6		600 0 0
	55 12 5	481 19 8	1 286 1 3	1 447 6 4	1 319 13 4		7 13 0		120 0 0		
	40 19 0	235 9 9	922 0 3	935 15 6	206 9 8				729 5 10		
	9 10 11	94 7 2	454 13 8	450 13 2			15 13 2		435 0 0		
	93 15 6	856 5 4	2 550 0 3	2 828 11 1	2 739 3 4		62 18 0	26 9 9			
	23 5 7	167 2 10	190 16 8	225 11 7	183 19 5		41 12 2				
	25 4 7	133 6 5	274 6 3	288 6 11	278 0 0		10 6 11				
	122 0 1	810 16 9	1 430 19 2	1 456 18 6	417 19 8		78 18 10		960 0 0		
	32 18 9	342 14 7	833 5 3	825 10 3			6 5 2		819 5 1		
	31 12 4	289 18 5	862 14 9	1 002 14 7	955 3 5		47 11 2				
	99 14 6	809 14 4	1 782 13 4	2 030 4 3	1 845 11 1		184 13 2				
	25 15 6	256 4 3	176 6 11	119 14 1	116 3 3		3 10 10				
	44 8 4	357 17 4	433 10 2	495 9 9	4 6 0 0		23 14 9	15 15 0			
	55 9 2	368 14 11	495 2 3	530 4 4	494 0 11		36 3 5				
	40 17 10	259 4 6	588 13 0	659 1 1	612 14 10		46 6 3				
	45 19 4	343 12 0	797 11 10	813 16 9	802 19 5		10 17 4				
	15 0 11	139 12 6	182 5 7	190 1 8	135 11 3		54 10 5				
	30 17 9	296 7 9	189 18 6	200 14 6	182 3 8		18 10 10				
	104 16 0	648 3 9	2 120 0 0	2 172 18 7	2 135 4 11		42 13 1				4 19 5
	8 19 10	62 1 10	80 16 1	99 8 7			99 8 7				
	32 15 9	250 8 3	825 4 11	944 10 9	930 6 10		14 3 11				
	17 2 1	93 2 4	363 7 10	431 12 9	394 6 9		37 6 0				
	22 8 10	177 8 8	156 0 9	199 11 7	172 11 5		27 0 2				
	16 19 10	272 18 5	255 14 1	239 9 2	241 10 3						2 1 1
	3 10 6	50 5 4	170 14 8	187 11 11	100 0 0	66 19 1	20 12 10				
	34 5 4	295 8 6	203 10 4	292 2 4	244 10 3		47 12 1				
	37 9 9	220 1 3	209 15 2	272 10 6	215 0 0		57 10 6				
	7 11 0	93 5 11	164 18 9	186 9 1	166 3 4		20 5 9				
	17 12 1	148 8 1	112 7 0	133 4 6	133 1 11		0 2 7				
	31 9 9	226 3 10	106 17 8	211 16 2	75 0 0	80 0 0	56 16 2				
	26 14 11	219 3 7	39 3 8	33 18 3	19 6 0		14 12 3				
	17 8 7	107 16 11	72 19 5	122 3 2	90 0 0		32 3 2				
	9 7 6	122 5 10	64 7 3	114 11 2	101 3 11		13 7 3				
	2 18 7	28 11 10	19 1 2	44 3 6			44 3 6				
	1 613 6 0	11,895 9 11	24 624 13 8	26 884 1 6	21,099 2 5	146 19 1	1,494 4 4	107 4 9	4,643 11 5		607 0 6
1,070 10 0	35 0 0	1 105 10 0	8 957 14 3	9 730 11 3	4,059 18 0		208 12 3		5,544 8 4		2 0 0
	513 7 0	513 7 0	51 17 8	2 18 0							
	312 4 0	312 4 0	27 13 2	77 9 4							
60 0 0	6 12 6	66 12 6	974 0 1	963 8 2	657 18 1		5 10 1	300 0 0			
1,130 10 0	2 480 9 6	13 893 3 5	34 635 18 10	37 658 8 3	25 816 18 6	146 19 1	1 708 6 8	407 4 9	10,187 19 9		609 0 6
	31 13 1	140 13 2	1 402 4 9	1 426 4 0		139 5 0	86 19 0	1,200 0 0			
	17 7 2	188 11 8	433 3 7	428 10 1	427 18 11		5 11 2				
	23 15 6	118 7 6	288 13 7	317 10 10	61 0 0		56 10 10		200 0 0		
	30 8 0	170 17 3	272 9 0	328 16 11	202 1 0		126 15 11				
	13 16 0	94 6 11	47 16 7	41 9 7			41 9 7				
	32 18 4	248 14 8	492 11 3	450 1 7	200 0 0		40 1 7	210 0 0			
	19 12 9	102 17 7	232 6 10	253 8 7		119 0 0	6 12 7	127 16 0			
	17 14 0	125 15 0	244 11 2	203 11 5	75 0 0		47 6 5		141 5 0		
	26 0 6	172 3 2	493 9 8	483 14 9		107 2 5	93 7 4		283 5 0		
	11 1 8	69 15 8	96 10 7	88 8 7			88 8 7				
	4 8 0	97 1 0	471 5 3	493 14 3		401 18 1	21 16 2				
	32 3 9	245 1 7	433 18 10	472 2 8	258 13 4		49 17 10		163 11 6		
	20 17 1	342 4 0	249 14 3	269 10 1	84 2 10	100 0 0	85 7 3				
	31 14 4	125 10 8	140 11 5	175 10 5	65 0 0	75 0 0	35 10 5				
	13 8 3	100 19 6	30 19 7	40 12 6			40 12 6				
	9 17 3	55 0 9	189 14 4	216 18 1	147 10 9	43 16 4	25 11 0				
	31 16 6	163 13 10	535 9 1	554 10 6	180 0 0	294 0 0	80 10 6				
	6 18 0	31 4 8	116 12 11	139 11 2	95 9 0	34 1 0	9 1 2				
	21 1 11	120 13 8	61 5 6	175 5 4		50 5 11	28 1 7		96 17 10		
	396 12 1	2 713 12 3	6 053 8 2	6 549 11 4	1 792 15 10	1,364 8 9	969 11 5	1,537 16 0	884 19 4		
181 0 0		181 0 0	2 538 8 4	2 646 1 5	5,744 18 7	1 100 0 0	19 10 3	400 0 0			
95 0 0	33 17 0	128 17 0	4,418 7 2	4 598 17 2							
	256 9 0	256 9 0	60 3 10	19 10 3							
276 0 0	686 18 1	3 279 18 3	13 070 7 6	13 814 0 2	7,537 14 5	2,464 8 9	989 1 8	1,937 16 0	884 19 4		

APPENDIX

GRAND UNITED Order of Oddfellows—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	MANNING RIVER DISTRICT								
1170	Manning River Union	1 5 0	87 14 3		17 8 9	106 8 0	22 12 10	45 3 6	20 7 6
1373	Kingston	0 8 0	52 10 6		2 2 6	55 1 0	16 0 0	13 5 0	12 0 9
1385	Belmore	1 5 6	179 14 4		87 4 5	268 4 3	18 14 6	70 18 7	27 18 6
1388	Wingham Union	2 13 6	121 17 5		17 0 0	141 10 11	11 10 0	63 5 3	24 1 6
2240	Endeavour	0 1 0	23 16 6			23 17 6	3 0 0	13 6 1	4 0 0
2535	Carrington	0 5 0	11 0 1			11 5 1	3 6 6		2 19 4
	Total Lodges £	5 18 0	476 13 1		123 15 8	606 6 9	75 3 10	205 18 5	91 7 7
	District Funeral Fund		37 3 1	33 4 8	5 16 6	76 4 3			
	District Contingent Fund		48 19 11			48 19 11			
	The District £	5 18 0	562 16 1	33 4 8	129 12 2	731 10 11	75 3 10	205 18 5	91 7 7
	HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT								
1175	Miners' Home (No Return sent in)								
1375	Honeysuckle	1 11 6	500 2 7	71 15 4		573 9 5	226 9 9	147 1 0	89 4 8
1376	Miners' Refuge	2 1 6	298 8 9	55 4 9	8 9 8	364 4 8	148 3 4	52 7 6	63 9 1
1378	Prince Alfred		65 9 4			65 9 4	23 10 0	24 1 6	10 15 10
1380	Rose of Australia (No Return sent in)								
1382	Royal Oak	0 19 6	25 1 2	6 8 1		32 8 9	9 0 0		7 3 6
1386	Pioneer	2 6 6	70 11 1	1 1 8	2 11 0	76 10 3	3 10 0	41 4 3	13 10 2
1569	Excelsior	0 1 6	114 5 5	4 14 6		119 1 5	44 6 8		22 11 11
1606	Star of Minmi	0 10 0	244 15 1	23 9 0	1 10 0	270 4 1	122 0 0	2 2 0	65 7 6
1609	All Nations	2 9 0	246 9 4	33 14 9	16 15 6	299 8 7	76 9 0	140 4 6	48 5 11
1736	Star of the Glebe	0 16 0	167 4 6	29 12 11		197 13 5	123 19 9	2 12 0	42 0 0
1845	Pride of Ferndale	2 5 6	241 17 8	8 16 8	51 2 9	304 2 7	164 18 9	42 11 6	63 4 6
1846	Rose of Hamilton	3 16 0	391 9 2	31 6 7	40 3 9	466 15 6	187 10 0	10 14 6	101 12 9
2024	Pride of the Hills	0 5 8	105 8 10	10 0 0	2 16 2	118 10 8	19 10 0	36 7 6	15 13 0
2025	Loyal Cobar	3 1 6	165 0 11	5 17 3	26 9 5	200 9 1	47 15 10	55 13 2	29 2 6
2230	Island Home	0 6 6	77 3 5			77 9 11	14 8 0	30 18 4	15 18 5
2241	Pacific	0 3 0	78 10 11			78 13 11	11 13 4	34 15 6	13 1 0
2242	Rose of Chatsworth	0 10 6	73 5 8	8 12 9		82 8 11	19 13 4	23 8 7	13 7 2
2252	Hope of Copeland	0 4 6	33 19 6	1 0 0	0 2 4	35 6 4		0 12 0	7 16 0
2377	Loyal Armidale	5 13 0	176 7 7	4 18 4	2 10 0	189 8 11	66 14 0	54 16 10	27 12 0
2384	United Brothers	0 3 6	65 0 6	4 9 3	0 1 6	69 14 9	19 6 8		16 9 9
2385	Hope of Stockton	1 8 0	189 7 10	14 9 8	53 7 6	258 13 0	122 3 0	45 7 10	44 16 0
2542	Ocean View	0 1 6	145 15 5	1 4 5	6 3 0	153 4 4	85 7 6	5 2 0	35 15 7
2545	Concordia	0 8 6	65 17 11			66 6 5	14 13 4	24 7 0	11 3 0
3304	Pride of the Lake	2 13 2	82 6 8			84 19 10	38 15 10		18 14 6
	Total Lodges £	31 16 4	3,623 19 3	316 15 11	212 2 7	4,184 14 1	1,589 18 1	774 7 6	776 14 9
	District Funeral Fund		528 9 6	55 0 0	35 12 6	619 2 0			
	District Contingent Fund		197 14 7		14 19 5	212 14 0			
	The District £	31 16 4	4,350 3 4	371 15 11	262 14 6	5,016 10 1	1,589 18 1	774 7 6	776 14 9
	BATHURST DISTRICT								
1506	Star of Tambaroora	0 3 0	68 1 3		1 16 1	70 0 4	54 0 0	13 3 0	22 11 11
1605	Lily of the Valley	3 6 6	309 0 1	38 14 8	28 9 0	379 10 3	143 0 5	64 8 4	78 15 2
1754	Strangers' Refuge	0 6 0	46 3 9		1 6 6	47 16 3	7 13 4	20 0 6	12 8 2
1849	Loyal Britannia	0 6 6	236 15 11	8 2 4		245 4 9	50 10 4	83 2 10	57 11 8
2236	Loyal Wilcannia	6 0 0	333 2 0	36 3 0	0 5 0	375 10 0	53 8 6	150 0 6	73 17 3
2539	Silver Star	5 10 6	279 19 4		1 14 3	287 4 1	51 15 4	108 10 0	67 14 8
	Total Lodges £	15 12 6	1,273 2 4	83 0 0	33 10 10	1,405 5 8	360 7 11	439 5 2	312 18 10
	District Funeral Fund		125 17 0	45 15 2	8 9 2	180 1 4			
	District Widow and Orphans' Fund		94 1 5	21 9 9		115 11 2			
	District Contingent Fund		90 19 9		1 1 0	92 0 9			
	The District £	15 12 6	1,584 0 6	150 4 11	43 1 0	1,792 18 11	360 7 11	439 5 2	312 18 10
	GOULBURN DISTRICT								
1605	Star of the South	4 9 0	394 5 5	60 13 11	17 11 11	477 0 3	140 19 1	133 9 9	95 18 10
1851	Star of Breadalbane	0 17 6	149 18 1	8 3 0	4 4 9	163 3 4	77 18 4	49 17 6	38 13 0
2010	Star of New Sheffield	3 7 0	138 12 5		16 14 0	158 13 5	43 1 0	61 5 0	35 17 6
2013	Loyal Argyle	1 4 6	207 3 10	10 19 0	16 3 6	235 10 10	65 14 6	72 5 0	50 8 0
2021	True Friendship	1 3 0	139 9 2	33 9 0	0 4 4	174 5 6	20 16 8	54 17 3	29 16 6
2243	Pride of Yass	2 7 6	126 2 4		3 5 0	131 14 10	1 18 2	43 18 9	29 1 5
2376	Pride of Joadja	2 10 0	97 0 0	5 9 1	0 0 9	104 19 10	55 10 0	. .	30 0 6
2546	Prosperity (Return incorrect Information refused)								
3303	Rose of Picton	0 5 0	85 1 6		.	85 6 6	39 7 6	28 15 1	17 19 0
3746	Golden Harvest	10 10 0	264 18 0		...	275 8 0		93 13 8	42 5 6
	Total Lodges £	26 13 6	1,602 10 9	118 14 0	58 4 3	1,806 2 6	445 5 3	538 2 0	370 0 3
	District Funeral Fund		154 17 10	24 0 0	28 9 0	207 6 10	.		
	District Widow and Orphans Fund		137 14 7	36 0 0		173 14 7			. .
	District Contingent Fund		93 0 4	1 8 2	20 11 4	114 19 10	.		
	The District £	26 13 6	1,988 3 6	180 2 2	107 4 7	2,302 3 9	445 5 3	538 2 0	370 0 3
	WILLIAMS RIVER DISTRICT								
1377	Farmers' Home	0 11 0	73 12 2	15 18 0	0 3 0	90 4 2	77 1 6		18 18 0
1390	The Commercial	1 2 8	112 13 10	22 18 3	1 10 6	138 5 3	94 16 8		28 3 8
1602	Star of the Williams	1 5 6	126 7 5	10 4 0	20 4 7	158 1 6	8 3 4	22 16 6	20 19 6
2018	Hope of Stroud	1 9 0	106 9 6	15 0 0	52 4 10	175 3 4	20 10 0	40 14 0	16 6 6
	Lady of the Lake (No Return sent in)								
2544	Pride of the Hunter	0 11 6	104 13 1	4 7 11		109 12 6	26 1 6	40 17 6	16 12 8
	Total Lodges £	4 19 8	523 16 0	68 8 2	74 2 11	671 6 9	226 13 0	104 8 0	101 0 4
	District Funeral Fund		48 16 5	12 1 9	3 11 0	64 9 2			
	District Contingent Fund		48 16 5	0 15 0	0 17 8	50 9 1			
	The District £	4 19 8	621 8 10	81 4 11	78 11 7	786 5 0	226 13 0	104 8 0	101 0 4
	NEWCASTLE DISTRICT								
1086	City of Newcastle	2 4 6	494 13 1	82 3 5	67 5 4	646 11 4	316 10 0	108 4 6	110 4 3
3296	Federal	0 1 0	37 11 3	0 5 7		37 17 10	18 16 8	3 16 0	6 2 6
3297	Star of Carrington	0 2 6	37 18 3			38 0 9		7 17 0	14 0 0
	Total Lodges £	2 8 0	570 7 7	82 9 0	67 5 4	722 9 11	335 6 8	119 17 6	130 6 9
	District Funeral Fund		93 12 9	17 6 5	2 7 6	113 6 8			
	District Contingent Fund		28 9 0	2 0 0	0 11 6	31 0 6			
	The District £	2 8 0	692 9 4	101 15 5	70 4 4	866 17 1	335 6 8	119 17 6	130 6 9
	Widow and Orphans' Fund in the Hunter River District		15 7 3	21 18 0		37 5 3			
	Committee of Management		434 6 1	8 16 6	62 5 0	505 7 7			
	Grand Total, the Order . . £	222 3 7	27,932 4 10	2,416 19 0	2,406 14 11	32,978 2 4	7,112 16 9	8,179 18 9	4,303 10 5

B (2)—*continued*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897—*continued.*

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
.	16 8 2	104 12 0	24 14 4	26 10 4			26 10 4				
.	6 16 11	48 2 8	9[illegible] 14 10	102 13 2			12 13 2		90 0 0		
	104 2 1	221 13 8	55[illegible] 10 [illegible]	602 1 0			11 15 5		767 10 0		177 4 5
.	26 15 1	125 11 10	307 2 11	323 2 0			45 14 0		277 8 0		
	6 0 6	26 6 7	71 1 4	68 12 3			33 12 3		35 0 0		
	1 3 0	7 8 10	72 0 6	75 16 9			44 11 1		31 5 8		
.	161 5 9	533 15 7	1 126 4 4	1,198 15 6			174 16 3		1 201 3 8		177 4 5
2 0 0		2 0 0	883 12 8	957 16 11	705 1 1						
	50 4 3	50 4 3	*Dr* 4 16 2	*Dr* 6 0 6			38 6 11	208 8 5			
2 0 0	211 10 0	58[illegible] 19 10	2 005 0 10	2 1[illegible]0 11 11	705 1 1		213 3 2	208 8 5	1 201 3 8		177 4 5
. .	109 0 0	571 15 [illegible]	1 829 11 1	1 831 5 1	1 828 10 1		2 15 0				
	35 8 1	299 8 0	1 36[illegible] 11 10	1 430 8 6	1 023 17 [illegible]		6 11 1			400 0 0	
.	6 10 0	64 17 4	19 4 4	19 16 4			19 16 4				.
	8 4 5	24 7 11	217 15 7	225 16 5	116 18 1		108 18 4				
	10 17 11	69 2 4	141 18 0	149 5 11	32 5 8		9 17 3		107 3 0		
	20 16 2	87 14 9	146 0 4	1[illegible]7 7 0	170 13 1		6 13 11				
	36 11 1	226 0 7	995 9 0	1 0[illegible]9 12 6	489 0 8	365 0 0	35 11 10			150 0 0	
	30 [illegible] 0	295 2 5	980 1[illegible] 0	98[illegible] 1 2	967 14 3		17 6 11				
	29 1 4	197 13 1	7[illegible]5 18 6	755 18 10	209 1 2		5 18 5			540 19 3	
	37 11 8	308 6 5	620 2 8	615 18 10	[illegible]99 11 8		16 7 2				
.	87 18 3	387 15 6	924 3 6	1 003 3 6	948 11 1		54 12 5				
.	16 11 2	88 1 8	183 1[illegible] 6	214 4 6	172 8 8		41 1[illegible] 10				
.	81 5 7	213 17 1	231 8 7	218 0 7	20[illegible] 17 3		12 3 4				
	13 1[illegible] 6	7[illegible] 0 3	0 19 7	3 9 3			3 9 3				
	13 8 6	72 18 4	88 2 1	93 17 8		60 0 0	33 17 8				
	9 6 4	6[illegible] 1[illegible] 5	334 19 1	3[illegible]1 12 7	90 0 0	216 4 4	45 8 3				
	28 7 1	36 1[illegible] 1	117 5 7	14[illegible] 16 10	86 1[illegible] 0		6 6 10	52 15 0			
	30 3 5	179 6 3	342 8 4	352 11 0		164 1 3	9[illegible] 14 9		92 15 0		
	11 17 1	47 13 6	308 1 7	330 2 10	221 0 0	105 0 0	4 2 10				
.	47 2 1	2[illegible]9 8 11	422 14 [illegible]	421 18 6	411 4 8		10 13 10				
	27 1[illegible] 10	154 0 11	33 9 0	[illegible]2 12 5	21 0 0		11 12 [illegible]				
	9 13 4	[illegible]9 16 8	[illegible]6 14 11	63 4 8	4[illegible] 0 0		18 4 8				
	4 4 6	61 14 10	39 10 8	62 1[illegible] 8	46 0 0		16 15 8				
400 0 0	70[illegible] 12 4	3 846 12 8	10 18[illegible] 19 2	10 [illegible]24 0 7	7 68[illegible] 8 9	910 [illegible] 7	584 14 0	[illegible]2 1[illegible] 0	199 18 0	1 090 19 3	
	249 6 0	249 6 0	2 [illegible]46 0 1	2 76[illegible] 2 1	2 72[illegible] 0 0		18 10 11				
			1[illegible] 0 10	*Dr* 21 11 2							
400 0 0	9[illegible]4 18 4	4 49[illegible] 18 8	12 747 0 1	13 967 11 6	10 410 8 9	910 5 7	603 4 11	52 15 0	199 18 0	1 090 19 3	
.	9 8 7	[illegible]9 3 6	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	[illegible]6 4 4	[illegible]6 4 4						
	30 10 9	316 14 8	9 7 4 2	999 19 9	203 15 9	131 15 2	36 14 0	507 14 10	120 0 0		.
	10 11 11	50 13 11	29 7 2	[illegible]6 9 6			26 9 6				
	26 9 11	217 14 9	2[illegible]0 10 3	283 0 3	240 17 9	42 2 6					.
	[illegible]4 11 9	331 18 0	90[illegible] 13 11	949 [illegible] 11		300 0 0	163 15 11	335 10 0	150 0 0	..	
	43 16 6	271 16 6	11[illegible] 2 6	130 10 1			114 4 7	16 5 6			
	17[illegible] 9 5	1 288 1 4	2 298 5 6	2 41[illegible] 9 10	470 17 10	431 1[illegible] 2	383 6 6	859 10 4	270 0 0		
124 10 0		124 10 0	1 062 11 7	1 118 2 11							
76 0 0		76 0 0	760 11 3	800 2 5	1 698 2 10		108 16 11	.		.	.
.	102 6 2	102 6 2	*Dr* 101 0 2	*Dr* 111 5 7							.
200 10 0	277 15 7	1 590 17 6	4 020 8 2	4 222 9 7	2,169 0 8	431 1[illegible] 2	492 3 5	859 10 4	270 0 0		
.	46 7 3	416 14 11	1 59[illegible] 0 7	1 655 5 11	1 572 17 3		82 8 8				.
	14 1 6	180 10 4	4[illegible]8 11 1	441 4 1	231 17 10		10 18 11		110 10 0	87 17 4	.
.	43 9 3	183 12 9	35 1 7	10 2 3			10 2 3				
	24 14 6	213 2 0	300 0 1	322 8 11	284 17 2		37 11 9				
	13 1[illegible] 6	119 2 11	772 12 11	827 1[illegible] 6		70 0 0	457 1[illegible] 6	300 0 0			
	10 1 3	84 19 7	56 7 9	103 3 0	97 5 0		5 18 0				
	46 10 3	132 0 9	18[illegible] 13 2	1[illegible]0 12 3	148 11 7		7 0 8				.
	12 18 2	98 19 9	22 4 6	8 11 3			8 11 3				
	77 19 9	213 18 11	*Dr* 3 7 2	58 1 11			58 1 11				
	289 14 [illegible]	1,643 1 11	3 419 4 6	3 582 5 1	2 335 8 10	70 0 0	678 8 11	300 0 0	110 10 0	87 17 4	
160 10 0		160 10 0	692 13 1	739 9 11							
101 0 0		101 0 0	984 16 8	1 0[illegible]7 11 3	1,783 1[illegible] 6		0 6 4				7 9 2
	105 9 10	10[illegible] 9 10	*Dr* 30 1 6	*Dr* 20 11 6							
261 10 0	39[illegible] 4 3	2 010 1 9	5 066 12 9	[illegible] 358 14 9	4,119 1 4	70 0 0	678 1[illegible] 3	300 0 0	110 10 0	87 17 4	7 9 2
	107 15 3	203 14 9	564 10 3	4[illegible]0 19 8	196 19 6	230 0 0	24 0 2				
	25 17 7	143 17 11	612 18 3	602 [illegible] 7	402 3 8	178 10 0	21 11 11				
	4[illegible] 3 4	97 2 8	[illegible]20 16 5	581 1[illegible] 3	.	304 0 7	32 14 8		245 0 0		
	24 11 11	102 2 [illegible]	544 5 11	617 6 10		500 0 0	117 6 10				
	12 1[illegible] 4	96 7 0	208 18 4	2[illegible]2 3 10		15[illegible] 0 0	67 3 10				
.	216 3 5	648 4 9	2 4[illegible]1 9 2	2 474 11 2	599 3 2	1,367 10 7	262 17 5		24[illegible] 0 0		
80 0 0	53 11 10	133 11 10	483 19 7	414 16 11		414 0 0	46 11 7				
	44 2 3	44 2 3	39 7 10	4[illegible] 14 8							
80 0 0	313 17 6	825 18 10	2 974 16 7	2 935 2 9	599 3 2	1 781 10 7	309 9 0		245 0 0		
	71 19 3	606 18 0	1 990 8 8	2,030 2 0	741 14 9		48 6 3	1,240 1 0			
	6 9 0	35 4 2	10 17 2	13 10 10	12 2 1		1 8 9				
	12 10 6	34 7 6	47 5 6	50 18 9	45 0 0		5 18 9				
	90 18 9	676 9 8	2 048 11 4	2 094 11 7	798 16 10		5[illegible] 13 9	1,24[illegible] 1 0			.
115 0 0		11[illegible] 0 0	591 13 10	[illegible]90 0 6	580 [illegible] 10		11 9 7			.	.
	37 16 7	37 16 7	8 11 0	1 14 11							
115 0 0	128 15 4	829 6 3	2 648 16 2	2 686 7 0	1 379 2 8		67 3 4	1 240 1 0			
.	4 0 6	4 0 6	619 3 7	6[illegible]2 8 4	6[illegible]2 8 4						
	637 0 7	637 0 7	3[illegible]6 16 5	22[illegible] 3 5	104 7 5	50 0 0	70 16 0				
2,465 10 0	6 090 9 8	28,152 5 7	78,145 0 11	82,970 17 8	53 493 6 4	5 854 19 2	5,132 3 5	5,005 1[illegible] 6	13,099 10 9	1,178 16 7	793 14 1

Grand United Order of Free Gardeners—Summary Table of Balance-sheets

No	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payment
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Sydney District								
1	Sydney	0 12 6	318 19 7	0 17 2	16 2 8	336 11 11	142 13 9	130 7 6	37 9 0
2	Waratah	0 2 6	82 14 11	9 0 7	3 9 3	95 7 3	8 3 4	31 17 3	9 12 3
3	White Rose	2 1 0	301 14 7	23 3 0	10 9 11	337 8 6	75 13 4	136 15 8	31 10 6
5	Lily		134 5 0	10 5 10		144 10 10	7 16 8	61 4 10	14 4 3
7	Ivy		119 6 5		18 8 6	137 14 11	43 0 10	41 7 6	16 10 3
10	Violet	0 12 6	181 1 1	0 11 4	6 10 9	188 15 8	69 16 8	54 14 8	18 15 9
11	Thistle	0 7 6	81 0 9	20 13 4	17 6 3	119 7 10	28 6 8	45 14 1	12 7 3
14	Passion Flower	1 14 6	76 5 10		31 0 0	109 0 4	35 6 8	30 4 0	12 12 6
29	Gaemea	1 2 6	307 11 9	9 13 3	10 11 10	328 19 4	179 7 6	48 0 4	54 4 3
35	Myrtle	3 13 6	84 9 4	0 6 8	2 3 9	90 13 3	30 10 0	21 9 6	10 11 0
37	Blue Bell	3 6 6	100 19 7			104 6 1	16 3 4	2 16 0	24 17 8
38	Native Rose	2 18 0	72 10 8		5 4 9	80 13 5	44 13 11		14 12 3
	Provincial Grand Lodge		238 17 10	0 15 4	6 9 3	246 2 5			166 16 0
	Northern District								
8	Olive Leaf	0 12 6	169 10 7	13 9 9	2 5 4	185 18 2	162 0 6		31 3 0
9	Royal Oak	8 12 0	209 2 3	1 3 1	9 2 8	228 0 0	104 1 0	13 6 6	38 0 6
12	Snowdrop	0 15 0	148 6 5	8 16 5	0 12 9	158 10 7	135 2 6	15 18 0	25 3 0
13	Eden		61 0 6	2 0 0		63 0 6	26 16 3		13 15 0
16	Thistle	1 5 0	79 1 5	1 15 11	0 1 3	82 3 7	83 2 6		14 4 1
17	Rose of Merewether	0 5 0	170 5 4	4 16 1	5 3 0	180 9 5	90 10 6	5 4 0	31 1 3
18	Forget Me Not		90 16 2	1 12 9	0 1 0	92 9 11	35 13 0	2 5 0	16 13 6
19	Violet	0 7 6	74 14 4	7 11 2	0 4 8	82 17 8	27 3 4	7 11 0	12 19 0
20	Mignonette	1 5 0	60 9 6	1 7 0	6 16 1	69 17 7	34 16 8		11 6 6
21	Pansy (No Return sent in)								
23	Rosebud	0 17 6	177 2 8	2 19 3	2 9 2	183 8 7	74 10 0	47 5 0	26 1 8
24	Dewdrop	1 7 6	106 10 7	2 18 6	1 13 7	112 10 2	64 5 0	2 10 4	21 11 6
26	Cornstalk	0 12 6	88 16 2	4 1 10	1 7 8	94 18 2	54 13 4	1 0 0	27 6 10
31	Daisy	6 2 8	94 18 6		3 16 0	104 17 2	33 16 8		18 0 0
32	Christmas Bell	0 17 6	58 7 3	3 7 0	0 15 6	63 7 3	33 3 4		10 6 6
	Provincial Grand Lodge		327 6 9		24 8 6	351 15 3			233 17 6
	Hartley District								
15	Primrose	1 2 6	115 5 7	10 7 9	3 12 10	130 8 8	52 6 8	28 10 0	25 15 3
33	Lily of the Vale	0 6 0	52 7 4		1 0 6	53 13 10	33 16 8	3 15 0	16 8 10
	Total £	40 19 2	4,183 18 8	141 13 0	191 7 5	4,557 18 3	1,731 10 7	731 16 2	997 17 8
	Provincial Grand Lodge								
	Grand Lodge, Funeral Fund		358 15 0			358 15 0			
	Grand Lodge, General Fund		92 1 6		32 1 11	124 3 5			
	Grand Lodge, Special Levy Account								
	Grand Lodge, Guarantee Fund		21 10 0	0 2 2		21 12 2			
	Total, the Order £	40 19 2	4,656 5 2	141 15 2	223 9 4	5,062 8 10	1,731 10 7	731 16 2	997 17 8

Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society—Summary Table of Balance-

No	Name of Branch	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
38	St Patrick's ...	5 1 0	297 5 6	16 13 7	49 15 11	368 16 0	141 6 8	122 6 8
68	St Joseph's ...	3 18 0	205 3 5	3 7 4	11 0 0	223 8 9	138 4 2	76 18 2
80	St Benedict's ..	8 10 0	583 7 3	17 1 6	66 9 5	675 8 2	324 9 2	205 9 8
97	Sacred Heart	6 5 0	447 5 0	14 17 5	16 6 3	484 13 8	189 7 2	170 14 6
98	St Patrick's	5 1 6	118 8 0	1 11 6	13 19 6	139 0 6	47 3 4	48 3 2
121	St Michael's	18 2 6	185 15 0	20 2 6	4 9 0	228 9 0	13 18 8	78 19 0
123	St Joseph's	8 0 0	218 9 10	6 5 0	29 17 5	262 12 3	119 6 8	86 10 6
132	St Thomas'	6 14 0	224 15 10	2 1 10	53 5 2	286 16 10	41 6 8	136 6 1
134	St Patrick's	1 15 0	254 1 6	4 0 0	2 16 8	262 13 2	132 2 6	75 8 0
137	St Michael's and St John's	8 15 0	168 7 11	5 15 0	17 11 5	200 9 4	31 0 0	87 17 0
139	St Joseph's	6 6 0	109 10 1		13 5 9	129 1 10	15 0 0	45 17 7
157	St Mary's		90 8 1		8 3 8	98 11 9	4 6 8	44 10 2
164	Sacred Heart	5 18 6	172 13 9	1 4 10	24 8 6	204 7	20 13 4	63 15 9
166	St Peter's (No Return received)							
167	St Charles'	2 13 10	68 2 11		12 17 9	83 14 6	7 16 8	38 8 4
168	St Joseph's	6 10 0	271 12 4	5 5 0	49 7 0	332 14 4	42 0 0	86 12 6
170	Mount Carmel	5 5 0	158 6 2	3 18 6	9 10 0	176 19 8	61 15 4	66 2 7
192	St Joseph's	1 10 0	39 7 5	4 7 10		45 5 3	1 16 8	19 10 0
197	St Mary's (No Return received)							
207	St Patrick's	2 0 0	11 14 10		0 0 9	13 15 7		5 16 6
208	Sacred Heart	21 5 0	417 7 5	3 0 0	36 6 8	477 19 1	146 0 0	176 15 6
209	St Michael's	0 5 0	74 2 10	3 12 9	0 6 0	78 6 7		26 9 9
219	St Mary's		74 0 9			74 0 9	9 0 0	37 0 0
227	St Joseph's	13 8 6	101 5 6		15 3 0	129 17 0	26 10 0	57 17 0
230	St Carthage's	3 6 6	42 3 9	2 0 2	4 6 6	51 16 11	1 13 4	27 7 6
241	St Mary's	5 0 0	78 12 0	0 14 6	6 15 0	91 1 6	8 0 0	42 5 4
245	St Francis Xavier's	11 19 7	163 14 9	3 11 2	63 10 6	242 16 0	58 16 8	110 3 0
246	St Ignatius'	4 12 6	41 6 11			45 19 5	40 10 0	14 3 6
247	St Brigid's	11 12 0	100 19 0		18 2 3	130 13 3	25 19 6	50 5 4
285	St Patrick's, Hillgrove	0 12 6	30 2 4			30 14 10		12 13 6
288	St James', Adelong	14 0 0	23 4 3			37 4 3		
292	St Mary's Tumut	14 10 0	18 7 9			32 17 9		
173	St Joseph's Forbes	6 4 6	117 2 2	3 1 9	11 13 9	138 2 2	52 6 8	64 7 0
193	St Patrick's, Young		100 18 5			100 18 5	28 16 8	33 1 6
	St Joseph's, Women's Branch No 3, Newtown		22 1 8			22 1 8	1 0 0	12 4 6
	St Benedict's Branch, No 1, Abercrombie street	1 0 0	59 5 1		5 0 1	65 5 2	14 0 0	28 5 0
	St Francis, Women's Branch	1 10 0	58 13 11	1 18 7	7 17 1	69 19 7	21 0 0	35 17 6
131	St Joseph's, Cootamundra (Return incorrect)							
	Total Lodges £	211 11 5	5,148 3 4	124 10 9	552 5 0	6,036 10 6	1,813 4 6	2,188 2 1
	District Funeral Fund ...	. .	767 11 6	170 5 4		937 16 10		. ...
	District Incidental Fund ..		192 1 3		136 8 0	328 9 3	.	. .
	Hall and Scholarship Fund							
	Total, the Order . ... .. £	211 11 5	6,107 16 1	294 16 1	688 13 0	7,302 16 7	1,813 4 6	2,188 2 1

B (2)—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Amount of Funds, beginning of year.	Amount of Funds, end of year.	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks.	Cash in Bank and in hand.	Building Societies.	Loans.	Land.	Bank Overdraft, Outstanding Cheques, &c.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	40 19 9	351 10 0	78 2 5	63 4 4	50 12 7	... .	12 11 9	.....	.. . .	.....	.....
.....	22 8 3	72 1 1	281 17 5	305 3 7	267 11 9	.. ....	37 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28 12 1	272 11 7	646 0 2	710 17 1	680 0 0	.. . .	30 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15 15 6	99 1 3	311 14 7	357 4 2	317 0 0	. . ..	32 14 2	.....	7 10 0	.....	.....
.. ... .	24 4 8	.125 3 3	17 17 6	30 9 2	10 3 8	..... .	20 5 6	. .			.. ...
.. . ..	41 18 7	185 5 8	52 5 11	55 15 11	47 0 0	.. ..	8 15 11	.....	.....	. . . .	....
..... .	14 6 6	100 14 6	175 9 6	194 2 10	179 12 0	...	14 10 10	.....	.....	.. ....	. ..
.....	32 4 4	110 7 6	118 2 10	116 15 8	54 9 1	44 0 0	18 6 7	.. .	. .....	.... ..	.....
.. .. .	29 13 7	311 5 8	205 5 7	222 19 3	108 17 8	.. .	19 1 7	. ....	.....	95 0 0	.....
.... ..	10 2 0	72 12 6	54 3 9	72 4 6	55 11 8	.. ..	16 12 10	.... ..	. ....	.. .. .	. . ....
... ...	9 4 3	53 1 3	35 19 4	87 4 2	. .	30 0 0	57 4 2	.. ..	. ...	.. . .	. .....
... . .	16 5 4	75 11 6	15 12 6	29 14 5	.	.	20 14 5	.. . ..	.. ....	.....	.....
..... .	102 15 1	269 11 1	50 14 4	27 5 8	22 18 8	. . . .	4 7 0	. ....	. ..	.. . ..	.. ....
.....	34 13 9	227 17 3	86 4 11	44 5 10	36 7 0		7 18 10	.	. .	.. . .	.. ..
. ...	38 17 2	194 5 2	104 7 10	138 2 8	102 0 0	.	10 16 0	25 6 8	. .	.	. ...
. ...	23 2 9	199 6 3	131 2 4	90 6 8	.	140 0 0	7 15 11	. .. .	. . .	. .	57 9 3
.. ... .	12 4 0	52 15 3	89 13 3	99 18 6	79 2 3		20 16 3	. ....	. ....	.. ....	. .. .
... . .	14 1 0	111 8 5	62 19 9	33 14 11	27 12 11	. ...	6 2 0	. .	... .	. .....	..... .
.. ....	25 5 11	152 1 8	145 11 5	173 19 2	173 19 2		.	.. .	.. . .	....	.. .. .
..... .	15 16 10	74 8 4	53 5 8	71 7 3	50 0 0		21 7 3	.. . .	. ..	. . . .	.....
.....	14 5 6	61 18 10	192 0 0	212 18 10	148 17 1		14 9 2	49 12 7	.. . .	.. . .	..... .
.....	10 14 3	56 17 5	124 13 10	137 14 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	12 14 0	. ...	. .....	.....	.. ....
.....	31 0 0	178 16 8	130 17 6	135 9 5	75 8 3	.. ... .	30 1 2	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....
..... .	19 6 0	107 12 10	108 6 2	113 3 6	102 3 0	.. ..	11 0 6	.....	..... .	.....	.. ..
.. .. .	22 10 10	105 11 0	97 12 2	86 19 4	73 8 10	. . .	13 10 6	....	..... .	.....	..... .
.....	20 11 4	72 8 0	39 11 5	72 0 7	72 0 7	.	.	..... .	.. ..	.....	.....
.....	11 6 6	54 16 4	99 3 6	107 14 5	97 0 5	. .	10 14 0	. .	....	.....	.....
.....	104 1 2	337 18 8	23 14 9	37 11 4	.	.	37 11 4	.. ... .	. . . .	..... .	.....
....	35 5 9	141 17 8	172 9 2	161 0 2	155 0 1	. .. ..	6 0 1	. . .	.....	.....	. .....
... .	12 3 0	66 3 6	34 3 11	21 14 3	17 10 1	. . ..	4 4 2	.. . .	.. ....	.....	. .. .
..... .	833 15 8	4,295 0 1	3,739 3 5	4,002 1 7	3,069 6 9	274 0 0	508 14 10	104 19 3	7 10 0	95 0 0	57 9 3
200 0 0	.. .	200 0 0	269 11 1	428 6 1							
. .... .	109 8 9	109 8 9	23 12 3	38 6 11	} 328 1 2	.	166 13 0	. . ..	.. ..	.....	.....
.. .. .	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0								
. . ..	..... .	....	6 9 0	28 1 2							
200 0 0	952 12 5	4,613 16 10	4,048 3 9	4,496 15 9	3,397 7 11	274 0 0	675 7 10	104 19 3	7 10 0	95 0 0	57 9 3

sheets tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

District Payments.	Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure	Total.	Amount of Funds, beginning of year.	Amount of Funds, end of year.	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks.	Cash in Bank and in hand.	Building Societies.	Loans.	Bank Overdraft Outstanding Cheques, &c.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
52 17 0	. .....	52 16 3	369 6 7	455 17 2	455 6 7	436 0 0	. . . . .	19 6 7	.....	.....	.....
36 9 3	.....	29 14 6	281 6 1	112 15 4	54 18 0	45 19 4	. .... .	8 18 8	.....	.....	.....
117 1 6	.... .	56 5 11	703 6 3	503 10 8	475 12 7	475 1 6	.....	0 11 1	.....	. .....	.....
77 17 9	.. . .	58 14 2	496 13 7	338 17 3	326 17 4	325 16 11	...	1 0 5	.....	.....	.....
22 16 11	. ....	9 12 4	127 15 9	63 10 6	74 15 3	62 19 9	. ....	11 15 6	. .....	.....	.....
31 9 6	.. ..	41 1 9	165 8 11	518 10 8	581 10 9	157 15 7	....	113 13 5	.....	350 0 0	39 18 3
28 14 0	.. ..	44 15 3	279 6 5	468 17 1	452 2 11	33 2 8	. .	44 0 3	375 0 0	.....	.....
39 16 7	. . .	29 17 6	247 6 10	125 11 1	165 1 1	101 17 3	. . .	22 14 10	49 9 0	..... .	9 0 0
53 16 10		26 10 1	287 17 5	124 0 1	98 15 10	104 13 6		7 13 0	. .....	. ....	13 10 8
28 4 9	.	20 15 5	167 17 2	276 9 4	309 1 6	.	250 0 0	59 1 6	....	.. ..	. ..
20 18 3	. ... .	24 3 7	103 19 5	131 8 3	156 10 8	50 0 0		90 9 7	. .	16 1 1	. .....
14 11 11	.	11 1 0	124 9 9	82 8 1	56 10 1			56 10 1	. . ..	. .	...
30 4 10	. .	39 15 3	154 9 2	86 5 0	136 1 5	116 13 4		41 18 4	.. .	..	22 10 3
15 8 10	. . .	11 8 0	73 1 10	31 0 8	41 13 4		.	41 13 4	. .....	. .	.. ....
61 7 4	. .	64 11 3	254 11 1	241 10 9	319 14 0	270 0 0		68 14 0	. . . .	. . .	19 0 0
26 14 0	.. . .	23 15 9	178 5 8	82 13 11	81 7 11	93 5 8	.	0 12 5	.....	. . ...	12 10 2
9 9 6	.. . .	12 1 7	42 17 9	140 16 11	143 4 5	140 0 4	..	3 4 1	. ... .	.. .. ..	... . ..
2 9 6	.....	7 17 0	16 3 0	59 8 1	57 0 8	.	. . .	57 0 8	... .	.. ..	. .....
73 4 11	... .. .	57 18 11	453 19 4	401 4 5	425 4 2	350 0 0	. .	55 4 2	..... .	20 0 0	.....
12 2 10	. . .	14 4 11	52 17 6	142 2 4	167 11 5	.	107 12 9	66 15 7	. .. .	.. . .	6 16 11
1 12 0	. ... ..	9 4 5	56 16 5	18 11 1	35 15 5	.	..	35 15 5	..... .	. .....	.....
14 2 0	..... .	20 9 8	118 18 8	108 14 10	119 13 2	100 17 1	.	18 16 1	.....	. ....	.....
6 0 6	. ...	11 14 11	46 16 3	101 14 6	106 15 2	89 5 1	. .	17 10 1	... .	.. ..	.....
12 6 0	. .....	12 15 0	75 6 4	107 12 10	123 8 0	63 7 0	45 0 0	15 1 0	.....	....	. .. ..
28 11 9	... . .	25 14 3	223 5 8	107 11 0	127 1 4	114 1 10	. ..	12 19 6	. .....	.....	. .....
7 16 0	. ....	6 15 8	69 5 2	63 17 1	40 11 4	30 5 0		10 6 4	. .....	.....	... .
31 15 0	. ....	8 19 2	116 19 0	34 17 9	48 12 0	25 0 0	.	23 12 0	. .....	.....	.. .. .
4 6 10	.....	1 5 0	18 5 4	9 9 6	21 19 0	..	..	21 19 0	.....	.....	.....
... .. .	. .. .	.... ..	.... . .	. ...	37 4 3	.	.. ...	37 4 3	.....	. .....	
. .....	. .. . .	... . ..	. ..	.. ...	32 17 9	..		32 17 9	.....	. .....	... .
22 14 1	.....	11 13 6	153 1 3	189 14 10	174 15 9		106 11 9	68 4 0	....	.....	.....
15 2 0	. . .	15 9 1	92 9 3	67 13 2	76 2 4		. . . .	76 2 4	.....	.....	. .... .
. . ....	.. . .	3 16 7	17 1 1	27 5 2	32 5 9		.	32 5 9	.....	.....	.. ....
.....	....	6 6 0	48 11 0	52 2 2	68 16 4		.	68 16 4	.....	.....	. ... ..
....	....	6 18 9	63 16 3	51 16 4	57 19 8	55 7 8	.. .	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....
902 2 2	.. ....	778 2 5	5,681 11 2	5,327 17 10	5,682 17 2	3,241 9 6	509 4 6	1,244 19 4	424 9 0	386 1 1	123 6 3
.....	410 0 0	. . ...	410 0 0	4,489 9 8	5,017 6 6	} 4,663 18 5	.. . .	134 14 8	.....	550 0 0	32 10 0
.....	. .. .	293 3 5	293 3 5	31 7 6	66 13 4						
..... .	.....	.... ..	.	232 3 3	232 3 3						
902 2 2	410 0 0	1,071 5 10	6,384 14 7	10,080 18 3	10,999 0 3	7,905 7 11	509 4 6	1,379 14 0	424 9 0	936 1 1	155 16 3

Irish National Foresters—Summary Table of Balance-sheets

No.	Name of Branch.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.
		£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s d.	£ s. d.
1	William O'Brien	12 10 0	261 4 2	7 0 0	3 9 6	284 3 8	79 3 4
2	John Mitchell	1 0 0	173 7 1	.	0 17 6	175 4 7	90 7 6
3	Robert Emmett	2 5 0	233 6 0	0 4 7	4 8 10	140 4 5	22 0 0
6	Sarsfield	5 0 0	60 15 8		4 0 0	69 15 8	2 0 0
292	Tom Moore	7 4 0	99 13 8	...	6 18 5	113 16 1	9 15 0
	Total, Lodges .. £	27 19 0	728 6 7	7 4 7	19 14 3	783 4 5	203 5 10
	Subsidiary Executive Council	. .	140 9 3	3 18 5	12 1 2	156 8 10	... .
	Total, the Order .. £	27 19 0	868 15 10	11 3 0	31 15 5	939 13 3	203 5 10

Independent Order of Oddfellows.—Summary Table of Balance-sheets

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments.
		£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s d.	£ s. d.
1	Golden Gate	0 10 0	183 13 3	25 18 4	13 9 1	223 10 8	42 16 8	83 8 9	33 13 3
2	Victoria	0 5 0	312 4 4	13 2 6	.	325 11 10	143 11 10	59 15 0	74 4 4
3	Pride of the South	2 5 0	175 5 2		7 12 3	185 2 5	99 16 8	73 10 6	32 13 4
4	Lambton	1 11 6	286 7 1	19 15 11	1 12 0	309 6 6	174 7 5	4 4 0	80 11 0
5	William Gane	7 11 0	753 17 7	..... .	203 8 8	964 17 3	295 9 2	271 14 0	181 4 0
6	Harmon	2 5 0	414 10 8	. .	11 9 6	428 5 2	142 8 8	122 3 6	70 1 4
7	Redfern	2 3 9	345 13 2	34 4 11	26 13 0	408 14 10	83 5 10	148 16 0	59 18 2
8	Miller's Point	3 17 6	350 2 4	4 16 4	28 15 3	387 11 5	159 17 6	93 18 0	53 18 8
9	Glebe	1 1 0	302 18 3	14 10 4	21 8 6	339 18 1	35 16 8	107 16 8	58 18 6
10	Surry Hills	2 2 6	342 2 3	68 19 2	9 6 8	422 10 7	56 16 8	113 15 1	61 2 9
12	Abou Ben Adhem	1 7 6	188 9 3	5 2 1	11 6 3	206 5 1	99 0 2	80 14 9	37 1 10
13	Murray	2 14 0	122 1 5	7 0 0	6 5 0	138 0 5	21 6 8	56 16 3	26 13 9
14	Pyrmont	0 7 6	189 5 7	8 12 2	..	198 5 3	74 10 0	56 9 6	32 7 8
15	Waterloo	4 9 6	338 14 1	33 2 5	36 14 4	413 0 4	56 13 8	147 11 3	60 18 4
16	Woollahra	1 10 0	252 19 2	12 9 5	1 11 3	268 9 10	72 5 10	99 0 9	42 9 4
17	Prince George	1 11 0	163 0 9	12 16 2	11 5 0	188 12 11	38 15 0	65 11 6	31 1
18	Stirling	2 0 6	304 16 11	.	3 0 0	309 17 5	83 13 4	139 0 7	47 1 2
19	Western Pioneer	3 0 0	201 11 9	4 14 10	. ..	209 6 7	47 3 4	81 19 5	35 0
20	Mount Victoria	4 2 6	93 16 5	2 19 6	1 3 0	102 1 5	30 11 8	30 3 6	18 3 0
21	Goulburn	2 4 6	211 18 8	5 19 6	15 1 3	235 3 11	66 10 0	69 0 0	37 16 11
23	North Star. (Amalgamated with Miller's Point Lodge.)								
24	Western Star	0 15 0	159 18 3	.....	0 2 6	160 15 9	8 10 0	71 5 1	26 9 10
25	Hay	0 13 0	302 15 8	65 16 1	30 4 3	399 9 0	91 10 0	177 6 8	54 4 4
26	Ridgely	5 11 9	302 5 9	23 5 2	12 10 9	343 13 5	101 10 5	90 13 1	53 6 3
27	General Jackson	1 2 6	158 12 7	1 19 4	36 12 7	198 7 0	38 1 8	80 14 6	29 10 6
28	Granville	2 19 6	227 2 10	6 14 7	6 19 1	243 16 0	71 1 8	89 13 6	38 5 6
29	Garfield	1 12 6	170 19 6	3 0 9	19 5 5	194 18 2	47 16 8	62 11 3	29 15 2
30	Wildey	2 15 0	258 19 10	12 0 0	26 7 1	300 1 11	61 7 6	124 11 10	47 5 6
31	Nil Desperandum	0-15 0	144 19 9	.... .	2 3 11	147 18 8	93 7 0	6 0 0	46 0 8
32	St John's	...	277 13 3	.... ..	1 3 0	278 16 3	59 14 7	90 7 10	56 15 4
33	Mountaineer. (Lodge defunct.)								
35	Wickham	2 2 6	138 8 11	7 16 0	. . ..	148 7 5	90 9 8	16 2 8	38 6 2
37	Good Intent	1 0 0	65 10 2	..	24 14 0	91 4 2	39 6 8	8 6 6	17 13 2
38	Onward Star	.. . .	91 19 9	. . ..	7 12 6	99 12 3	21 15 0	46 1 0	16 12 1
39	Pride of Burwood	1 9 0	218 3 9	3 0 0	27 0 8	249 13 5	31 13 4	86 2 2	39 8 10
40	Orange Blossom	2 10 0	74 19 0	. ....	31 16 9	109 5 9	26 16 8	55 14 0	14 12 7
41	Columbia	8 17 9	145 4 6	5 5 0	2 9 10	161 17 1	25 10 11	41 17 4	27 2 9
42	Golden Rule	1 15 6	242 10 0	15 19 10	8 8 9	268 14 1	45 3 4	68 17 1	43 19 6
43	Brotherly Love	2 10 3	106 9 5	4 1 2	4 19 8	118 0 6	19 3 4	39 19 2	16 14 0
44	Captain Cook	5 9 6	337 13 9	11 3 1	50 17 0	405 3 4	70 13 4	157 10 11	66 6 10
46	Perseverance	0 7 6	135 9 0	..	18 8 3	154 4 9	50 13 4	57 1 10	23 14 8
47	Narandera	7 15 0	269 19 9	3 10 0	28 12 6	309 17 3	38 0 0	132 5 0	47 1 0 6
48	Pride of Lithgow	.	137 14 9	6 14 1	3 14 1	148 2 11	17 0 0	40 9 0	28 4 6
49	Southern Cross	7 13 0	324 19 8	7 0 0	15 11 3	355 3 11	37 18 4	142 0 0	57 7 2
50	Pioneer of St. Leonards	5 16 9	131 19 0	9 11 5	12 5 2	159 12 4	22 4 2	57 14 0	24 6 8
51	Paddington United	5 15 0	132 15 0	3 12 0	2 19 9	145 1 9	38 10 0	46 12 3	24 10 10
53	Star of Adamstown	1 5 0	137 0 3	2 11 1	2 11 3	143 7 7	85 19 2	0 19 0	40 19 4
54	Ferndale	15 15 9	237 16 8	7 17 4	46 4 5	307 14 2	95 12 11	117 16 6	42 17 4
55	Rock Lily	4 16 0	155 7 4	6 9 10	21 14 0	188 7 2	65 2 6	68 5 6	27 0 0
56	Murrumbidgee	9 4 0	166 9 3	20 5 7	0 12 0	196 10 10	35 1 8	61 8 9	28 14 10
57	Auburn United	1 8 0	116 15 5	..		118 3 5	14 0 0	45 18 2	22 14 2
58	General Gordon	3 11 6	166 3 9	4 4 3	29 7 1	203 11 7	36 16 8	96 15 9	28 16 4
59	Enterprise	7 17 0	260 9 0	11 14 5	27 6 10	307 7 3	76 0 0	94 18 8	48 18 3
60	Star of Clifton		83 8 3	1 17 2	2 0 0	87 5 5	33 18 6	2 12 0	24 13 1
61	Star of Merewether	1 12 0	143 3 0	2 0 4	1 14 0	148 9 4	58 15 8	1 6 0	41 3 8
62	Star of Hope	0 12 6	60 18 6	4 0 0	1 17 6	67 8 6	20 6 8	.	16 16 1
63	Jerilderie	2 2 6	139 16 9	10 3 2	16 11 3	168 13 8	8 16 8	61 17 6	21 6 8
65	Broken Hill	13 11 6	477 13 6	22 13 1	101 3 7	615 1 8	121 1 8	185 3 0	88 10 7
66	Star of the South	1 7 6	44 3 0	.	0 2 6	45 13 0	29 1 8	1 5 0	17 18 8
67	Central Australian	1 4 6	127 13 1	5 12 7	13 6 10	147 17 0	22 12 8	45 16 11	18 3 3
68	Picton	10 16 0	330 9 6	0 10 0	17 17 9	359 13 3	130 6 8	123 4 6	58 13 4
69	Burke	8 6 0	217 14 4	1 0 7	15 14 0	242 14 11	39 6 8	77 3 6	35 8 0
70	Imperial	28 7 0	428 5 10	3 12 2	36 12 0	496 17 0	105 0 0	155 8 6	79 1 1
71	Pride of Mimmi	0 15 0	65 10 9	3 10 2	0 8 6	70 4 5	25 16 8	. .	171 6 7
72	Star of Hurstville. (No Return sent in)								
74	Talbragar	2 10 0	147 2 6	. ..	1 5 0	150 17 6	46 13 8	65 4 4	5 3 0
75	Westward-Ho	1 15 0	83 4 3	2 19 6	0 8 6	88 7 2	1 10 0	34 9 0	15 8 5
76	Waverley	8 3 0	148 16 0	0 15 0	23 7 2	181 1 2	13 6 8	70 16 2	27 6 6
	Total for Lodges .. £	241 5 0	13,828 17 10	576 8 3	1,145 3 11	15,791 15 0	4,038 1 1	5,005 14 5	2,619 13 0
	Funeral Fund	..	1,912 19 8	301 0 5	.	2,214 0 1	. .	.. ...	.....
	Incidental Fund		637 9 8	. ..	119 14 8	757 4 4	. .	. ..	... .
	Banner Fund			.	0 10 6	0 10 6	.	. .. ..	.. .. .
	Hall Fund	...		..	665 8 4	665 8 4	. . .	.	. .. ...
	Total, the Order .. £	241 5 0	16,379 7 2	877 8 8	1,930 17 5	19,428 18 3	4,038 1 1	5,005 14 5	2,619 13 0

B 2—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Medical Attendance and Medicines	Subsidiary Executive Council Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Outstanding Cheques, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
93 18 4	53 10 11		39 6 6	265 19 1	331 2 5	349 7 0	324 7 2	24 19 10	
67 1 10	30 5 11		25 6 0	213 1 3	226 18 3	189 1 7	160 0 0	29 1 7	
47 0 6	24 10 7		20 0 4	113 11 5	129 2 5	151 15 5	115 5 3	36 10 2	
26 0 6	6 17 3		13 1 11	47 19 8	82 19 1	104 15 1	50 0 0	54 15 1	
45 16 0	22 10 0		15 3 9	93 4 9	41 19 11	62 11 3	62 11 3		
279 17 2	137 14 8		112 18 6	733 16 2	808 2 1	857 10 4	712 3 8	145 6 8	
		30 0 0	74 8 0	104 8 0	187 2 2	239 3 0	134 15 0	104 8 0	
297 17 2	137 14 8	30 0 0	187 6 6	838 4 2	995 4 3	1,096 13 4	846 18 8	249 14 8	

tabulated from returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	31 14 6	191 13 2	688 2 0	719 19 6	676 10 0	6 10 8	36 18 10				
	35 8 5	312 19 7	648 9 3	661 1 6	513 2 6		147 19 0				
	21 9 6	227 10 0	287 8 7	245 1 0	226 0 0		19 1 0				
	37 13 0	296 15 5	647 18 0	660 9 1	509 0 4	65 0 0	16 8 9			70 0 0	
	192 8 3	890 15 5	2,276 18 8	2,351 0 6	2,731 7 11		46 10 6	373 2 1			800 0 0
	83 11 2	418 4 8	818 10 1	828 10 7		28 2 4	73 19 4		726 8 11		
	51 14 5	343 14 5	975 10 11	1,040 11 4	908 13 0	69 0 0	62 18 4				
	77 12 2	385 6 4	172 14 1	174 19 2	160 0 3		14 18 11				
	62 1 3	264 13 1	445 10 2	520 15 2	450 0 0		70 15 2				
	66 19 4	298 13 10	1 734 3 4	1 898 0 1	1,838 13 3		19 6 10				
	22 0 0	238 16 9	436 4 5	403 12 9	165 17 4	228 0 0	9 15 5				
	31 2 1	135 18 9	326 18 3	328 19 11		150 0 0		50 0 0		152 12 0	23 12 1
	34 5 6	197 12 8	177 13 11	178 6 6	123 11 3	43 12 0	11 3 3				
	67 10 1	332 13 4	909 4 2	989 11 2	902 19 7	45 0 0	41 11 7				
	27 4 6	241 0 5	551 6 9	378 16 2	353 15 1		25 1 1				
	55 18 10	171 6 6	369 12 7	386 19 0	379 12 10		7 6 2				
	38 10 5	308 5 6	100 15 11	102 7 10		40 0 0	62 7 10				
	29 14 0	193 18 9	154 6 2	169 14 0		128 6 10	41 7 2				
	12 17 0	91 15 2	108 9 1	118 15 4	116 12 5		2 2 11				
	38 12 0	211 18 11	214 12 7	237 17 7	138 3 11	50 0 0	49 13 8				
	15 16 3	122 1 2	12 18 10	51 15 5			51 13 5				
	51 18 11	374 19 11	1 105 7 7	1 129 16 8	95 8 7	79 12 6		954 15 7			
	78 11 9	324 1 6	715 5 9	734 17 8	706 5 7		28 12 1				
	35 10 1	183 16 9	3 2 11	17 13 2			19 17 4	6 12 0			8 16 2
	27 6 10	226 7 6	239 9 1	256 17 7	215 0 0		41 17 7				
	44 12 6	184 15 7	106 17 9	117 0 4	95 19 3		21 1 1				
	52 5 5	285 10 3	486 6 10	500 18 6		450 0 0	50 18 6				
	25 16 2	171 3 10	37 18 4	14 13 2		10 0 0	4 13 2				
	55 5 6	262 3 3	63 7 9	80 0 9	33 11 4		46 9 5				
	24 0 0	168 18 6	189 12 2	169 1 1	67 10 0		1 11 1	100 0 0			
	30 0 0	95 6 4	249 13 4	245 11 2	130 15 5		5 19 4		108 16 7		
	3 10 0	87 18 1	156 15 10	168 10 0		86 18 4	81 11 8				
	39 9 10	196 14 2	267 1 10	320 1 1		218 5 0	102 2 4				0 6 3
	13 5 3	110 8 6	13 4 9	12 2 0			12 2 0				
	47 5 3	141 16 3	199 11 4	219 12 2	166 4 5		53 7 9				
	59 15 10	217 15 9	450 18 3	501 16 7	465 19 10		35 16 9				
	43 14 6	119 11 0	135 15 5	134 4 11	120 7 6		13 17 5				
	67 1 11	361 13 0	482 16 9	526 7 1	252 5 4	200 0 0	74 1 9				
	23 19 11	155 9 9	22 8 11	21 3 11			21 3 11				
	37 14 4	255 9 10	489 15 11	544 3 4	187 0 0	50 0 0	57 3 4	250 0 0			
	22 11 10	108 5 4	192 12 6	232 10 1	200 0 7		32 9 6				
	26 14 1	262 19 7	447 12 10	539 17 2	370 0 0	100 0 0	69 17 2				
	26 2 6	130 7 4	246 16 6	276 1 6	123 4 9		54 17 0	100 0 0			2 0 3
	20 8 6	130 1 7	120 7 5	135 7 7	113 12 0		21 15 7				
	25 7 3	153 4 9	118 14 10	108 17 8	97 11 2		11 6 6				
	40 15 7	297 2 4	250 14 8	261 6 6	225 1 8		36 4 10				
	15 12 0	174 0 0	208 18 11	223 6 1	198 13 9		24 12 4				
	13 14 0	138 19 3	413 6 7	470 18 2	205 17 7	37 15 7	69 10 0	158 0 0			
	14 8 9	97 1 1	186 5 3	207 5 7	100 0 0	35 0 0	72 5 7				
	19 1 3	181 10 0	195 13 8	217 15 3	163 9 0		54 6 3				
	28 5 6	248 2 5	396 7 3	455 12 1	365 18 5		89 13 8				
	12 3 3	73 6 10	94 15 4	108 13 11	16 11 10	60 0 0	32 2 1				
	20 6 11	121 12 3	65 15 8	92 10 9	74 14 10		17 15 11				
	45 6 7	82 9 4	90 6 0	75 5 2	75 5 2						
	44 17 6	136 18 4	308 2 11	359 18 3	317 17 5		22 0 10				
20 0 0	137 19 0	552 14 3	540 2 11	802 10 4		1 5 0	204 10 10	396 14 6			
	8 17 9	57 3 1	16 5 7	4 15 6			4 15 6				
	20 5 9	106 18 7	211 14 9	252 13 2	201 8 4		51 4 10				
	21 10 6	333 15 0	50 19 2	76 17 5			29 17 5	47 0 0			
	43 11 2	195 9 4	194 0 6	241 6 1			186 6 1	55 0 0			
	104 4 5	443 14 0	217 17 7	271 0 7			169 0 7		102 0 0		
	7 1 0	50 14 3	54 4 10	73 15 0	63 15 2		9 19 10				
	24 7 6	161 8 6	185 18 2	175 7 2	171 6 0		4 1 2				
	10 8 10	61 16 3	97 1 3	123 12 2	123 12 2						
	30 15 2	142 4 6	78 7 11	117 4 7		75 0 0	42 4 7				
20 0 0	2,058 3 3	14,241 11 9	22,255 17 3	23,806 0 6	15,938 1 7	2,257 8 3	2,794 3 9	2,491 4 2	937 5 6	222 12 0	834 14 9
950 0 0		950 0 0	16 345 16 10	17 609 16 11							
	723 10 5	723 10 5	136 18 10	170 12 9	2,980 3 1	883 6 3	454 1 7		13,760 16 10		
			36 16 9	37 7 3							
	650 5 11	650 5 11	245 8 5	260 10 10							
970 0 0	3 931 19 7	16 565 8 1	39,020 18 1	41,884 8 3	18,918 4 8	3,140 14 6	3 248 5 4	2,491 4 2	14,698 2 4	222 12 0	834 14 9

APPENDIX

Independent Order of Rechabites, S.U.—Summary Table of Balance-sheets

	Name of Tent.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.
		£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
1	Captain Cook	0 15 0	286 7 1	.....	121 16 7	408 18 8	148 6 8	116 11 0
2	Crystal Spring	2 15 0	510 8 9	... ..	18 6 10	531 10 7	176 13 4	160 3 6
3	Hope of Redfern	1 0 0	185 8 4	0 8 0	4 19 3	191 15 7	61 6 8	52 3 1
4	Nil Desperandum	... . ..	94 8 10	... ..	0 12 0	95 0 10	14 0 0	36 4 6
6	Rose of Ashfield	1 0 0	193 0 3	0 17 11	4 9 3	199 7 5	83 6 8	61 14 9
8	Excelsior	2 3 0	240 15 2	. . . . .	7 2 6	250 0 8	65 6 8	110 12 2
9	Olive Branch	0 7 6	61 9 7	. ..	10 12 3	72 9 4	32 3 4	17 5 8
10	Haste to the Rescue	0 15 0	157 5 8	0 2 6	29 9 1	187 12 3	68 16 8	38 11 4
12	Ark of Refuge	0 15 0	54 3 10	4 3 7	0 17 6	59 19 11	37 0 0	25 15 0
13	Macleay	. . ..	14 1 7	2 14 10	1 0 0	17 16 5	. ... .	7 6 8
15	Murray Valley	0 2 6	88 1 10	19 8 6	1 7 0	108 19 10	63 9 2	39 17 5
17	Onward and Upward	0 15 0	123 17 4	. .....	1 2 3	125 14 7	22 10 0	37 11 4
18	Carrington	0 10 0	101 7 10	. .. ...	38 4 2	140 2 0	39 6 8	33 12 9
19	Northern Star	2 2 6	99 7 7	0 2 0	2 0 3	103 12 4	2 6 8	42 16 0
20	General Gordon	0 2 6	49 19 6	. ..	20 7 1	70 9 1	33 16 8	13 2 0
21	Royal Oak	0 2 6	101 7 7		27 10 3	129 0 4	6 10 0	39 19 6
22	Apsley	1 5 0	130 1 10	2 19 8	3 8 11	137 15 5	16 3 4	49 13 6
24	Jubilee	. ..	123 11 5	. ....	.	123 11 5	2 3 4	49 15 11
27	General Havelock		51 4 1	. .	0 1 0	51 5 1	0 16 8	27 7 0
28	Liverpool	0 15 0	32 13 9	..	0 8 2	33 16 11	3 0 0	14 2 0
29	Star of the Mountains	0 12 6	33 16 8	. ..	1 0 5	35 9 7	3 0 0	12 4 6
30	St. George		68 16 10	.. . .	0 11 0	69 7 10	1 6 8	25 4 10
31	Star of Hope	0 7 6	38 11 8	...	30 9 4	69 8 6	1 10 0	13 19 6
32	Pride of Merewether	0 15 0	58 9 2	..	30 3 11	89 8 1	32 3 4	1 19 0
33	Pride of the Meadow	1 0 0	64 18 3	..	1 18 2	67 16 5	33 13 4	.. ..
34	Sunshine	0 17 6	90 12 9	. ....	11 15 3	103 5 6	52 0 0	2 5 6
35	Star of the West	1 17 6	96 10 2	....	33 11 0	131 18 8	55 0 0	24 5 0
36	North Sydney	0 15 0	98 7 5	....	0 19 5	100 1 10	3 13 4	36 11 8
40	Manoah	. .	75 17 6	. ..	.	75 17 6	22 3 4	19 19 0
41	Advance	0 10 0	58 18 11	1 19 5	0 15 3	62 3 7	. . ...	35 15 0
42	Press Forward	0 5 0	63 1 8	.. ..	18 19 4	82 6 0	53 13 4	10 2 0
43	Amethyst	1 2 6	77 11 10	.... ..	21 11 11	100 6 3	75 16 8	1 1 0
44	Perseverance	0 2 6	42 0 9	. .. .	0 7 6	42 10 9	.....	20 0 4
46	Helping Hand	. . .	20 15 9	.	.	20 15 9	. ..	8 12 0
48	Beacon Light	0 12 6	20 5 11	. ... ..	10 4 0	31 2 5	11 10 0	.... ..
49	Star of Hillgrove	3 2 6	70 5 10	. .	12 0 6	85 8 10	28 13 4	24 16 0
50	Star of the Barrier	4 5 0	561 15 2	0 19 11	25 6 10	592 6 11	123 15 0	178 3 0
51	Star of Alma	2 2 6	113 1 4	. ...	23 17 0	139 0 10	12 16 8	36 13 6
52	Hope of Junee	1 2 6	49 13 6	.. .	0 15 0	51 11 0	5 8 4	25 10 0
53	Hurstville Lifeboat	0 5 0	28 0 2	. ..	4 1 9	32 6 11	. .....	15 19 2
54	Pride of the Namoi	. .	40 18 8		0 2 3	41 0 11	6 6 8	17 3 6
	Total for Lodges £	35 0 6	4,471 11 9	33 16 4	522 4 2	5,062 12 9	1,399 12 6	1,484 9 7
	District Funeral Fund		661 1 8	241 14 6	0 16 3	903 12 5	. . ..	.. . ...
	District Sick Fund	.	558 17 3	240 0 4	4 1 1	802 18 8	. .	.....
	District Benevolent Fund	.	23 18 10	8 14 5		42 13 3	.. ..	.... . .
	District Guarantee Fund	.	..	3 16 0	27 2 0	30 18 0	.. ...	. .....
	District Management Fund		341 5 10	.	139 13 7	480 19 5	....	.. ... .
	District Trustees Interest Fund	.. .	..	6 0 10	.. ..	6 0 10	. .. .	. . ..
	The Order, Total £	35 0 6	6,056 15 4	534 2 5	693 17 1	7,319 15 4	1,399 12 6	1,484 9 7
	Female Tents.							
1	Willyama Lily							
2	Pride of Leichhardt							
4	Lily of Ashfield							
5	Alma Mignonette	No Returns received.						
6	Waratah							
7	Mizpah							
8	Prohibition							

Loyal Protestant Benefit Society—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

No.	Name of Lodge.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Grand Lodge Payments.
		£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Wycliffe	1 6 0	119 17 4	0 6 4	14 18 9	136 8 5	27 10 10	47 12 8	25 7 10
2	King William	0 1 0	111 7 4	2 14 0	0 0 9	114 3 1	8 18 4	33 4 0	21 8 8
3	Bismark	0 6 0	162 7 7	2 4 1	...	164 17 8	95 0 0	50 11 0	29 11 7
7	Star of the South		15 18 0	3 10 0	.. .	19 8 0	8 8 0	6 3 0	3 8 6
8	Queen of the South	1 8 0	60 14 0	3 10 0	. .	65 12 0	3 3 0	37 14 6	15 5 4
9	Fear Not. Lodge dissolved.								
10	Duke of Edinburgh	0 5 3	158 3 7	5 2 8	37 4 5	200 15 11	41 0 6	64 4 1	33 5 6
11	Orange Lily	0 16 0	90 0 5	8 0 2	1 4 10	100 1 5	16 10 3	41 9 10	13 16 10
12	McGibbon	. .	55 9 10	4 2 1	. ..	59 11 11	39 15 6	23 9 6	10 0 4
13	Empress of India	0 16 0	223 2 1	8 9 4	21 11 7	253 19 0	45 3 4	107 19 1	31 14 11
14	Lily of Orange	1 8 0	14 17 0	.. ..	.... ..	16 5 0	7 0 0	5 15 0	2 4 10
15	Pride of Parramatta	..	74 7 7	3 5 1	4 12 9	82 5 5	17 11 3	32 10 0	9 18 6
17	John Huss	0 4 6	95 14 7	5 19 5	.. . ..	101 18 6	17 13 6	25 14 6	21 18 2
18	Hope to Prosper	0 13 9	130 17 4	1 16 3	9 4 6	142 11 10	27 0 0	81 1 8	19 16 7
19	Star of Bethlehem	.....	42 18 0	0 10 9	0 15 0	44 3 9	17 15 9	20 3 0	7 0 8
20	No Surrender		71 5 0	1 16 7	... ...	73 1 7	23 7 3	19 3 6	14 19 4
21	General Gordon	0 10 0	55 18 7	0 14 0	.	57 2 7	14 7 0	18 15 8	9 15 8
22	Excelsior	.	41 10 7	.		41 10 7	1 10 0	15 3 6	6 2 10
23	Martin Luther	0 2 6	91 4 9	2 3 2	2 2 0	95 12 5	7 15 9	49 18 6	9 19 3
24	Moss Rose	0 5 6	32 15 5	1 0 5	0 11 6	34 12 10	9 0 3	14 15 3	4 19 1
27	We Strive to Win	0 12 0	60 12 10	. ...	.	61 4 10	13 6 8	29 5 0	9 4 2
29	Waratah	0 3 0	69 19 2	.....	...	70 2 2	4 7 6	30 11 10	11 9 3
	Total, Lodges £	8 17 6	1,779 1 0	55 4 4	92 6 1	1,935 8 11	446 4 8	754 5 1	311 7 10
	Grand Lodge, Funeral Fund	....	252 10 8	37 9 9	. .	290 0 5	. .. .	. ... ..	. . ....
	Grand Lodge, Relief Fund	.... .	15 10 9		7 0 0	22 10 9	. .. .	.. .. ..	. .....
	Grand Lodge, Management Fund	.... .	56 15 1	.	3 12 9	60 7 10		... .	. . ..
	The Order, Total £	8 17 6	2,103 17 6	92 14 1	102 18 10	2,308 7 11	446 4 8	754 5 1	311 7 10

B (2)—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

District Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	District Trustees	Amount of Mortgage, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
62 6 10		64 3 4	391 7 10	3 3 3	20 14 1			20 14 1			
174 19 1		40 7 7	502 3 6	90 14 0	70 1 1			70 1 1			
48 3 7		17 8 4	179 1 8	36 2 5	48 16 4		6 5 6	29 10 10		10 0 0	
29 10 8		6 9 9	86 4 11	11 18 1	20 14 0			20 14 0			
67 16 1		19 1 0	231 18 6	52 6 3	19 15 2			4 15 2		15 0 0	
48 1 4		31 6 11	205 7 1	7 7 11	2 1 6			2 1 6		.	
23 1 0		6 5 11	78 15 11	8 11 3	2 4 8			2 4 8			
41 13 1		29 8 3	178 9 4	16 0 0	25 2 11			15 2 11		10 0 0	
11 10 9		5 0 11	79 9 8	84 19 0	65 12 3			5 12 3		60 0 0	
1 13 7		2 9 1	11 9 4	124 1 7	130 8 8		100 12 0	29 16 8			
65 18 5		15 3 10	184 8 10	426 5 11	350 16 11		100 0 0		253 5 0		2 8 1
42 8 4		17 9 10	119 19 6	9 12 5	15 7 6			15 7 6			
32 14 5		32 12 0	138 5 10	10 13 4	12 9 6			12 9 6			
41 7 2		15 12 9	102 2 7	44 16 1	46 5 10			36 5 10		10 0 0	
12 18 9		23 9 7	83 7 0	22 7 6	9 9 7			9 9 7			
50 13 10		22 7 11	119 11 3	13 17 11	23 7 0			23 7 0			
34 7 8		15 12 2	115 16 8	94 8 6	116 7 3			36 7 3		80 0 0	
52 10 11		13 6 11	117 17 1	29 4 7	34 18 11			24 18 11		10 0 0	
21 1 8		2 0 0	51 5 4	7 3 3	7 3 0			7 3 0			
11 14 4		2 7 0	31 3 4	10 11 3	13 4 10			13 4 10			
18 4 0		4 13 0	38 1 6	7 11 5	4 19 6			4 19 6			
29 5 11		14 19 10	70 17 3	11 8 8	9 19 3			9 19 3			
18 16 11		25 12 0	59 18 5	2 1 2	11 11 3			11 11 3			
31 16 2		15 2 7	81 1 1	3 2 10	11 9 10			11 9 10			
22 5 4		7 19 9	63 18 5	7 9 5	11 7 5			11 7 5			
38 4 2		8 7 9	100 17 5	18 16 5	21 4 6			21 4 6			
28 17 4		42 14 9	150 17 1	92 4 0	73 5 7			28 5 7		45 0 0	
40 1 8		9 6 7	89 13 3	14 7 1	24 15 8			24 15 8			
19 14 2		4 11 5	66 7 11	4 6 3	13 15 10			13 15 10			
10 2 7		6 4 9	52 2 4	52 14 6	62 15 9			7 15 9		55 0 0	
18 16 1		6 2 0	88 13 5	16 14 3	10 6 10			10 6 10			
38 16 9		10 0 0	125 14 5	24 2 1	Dr 1 6 1						1 6 1
18 15 6		6 0 9	44 16 7	11 11 3	6 5 5			9 5 5			
11 3 10		0 9 5	20 5 3	8 12 9	9 3 3			9 3 3			
16 12 7		2 15 9	30 18 4	9 0 0	9 4 1			9 4 1			
28 4 8		12 9 0	94 3 0	23 10 2	14 16 0			14 16 0			
175 17 8		97 1 9	578 17 5	101 6 6	114 16 0			79 16 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	
18 17 4		29 4 10	97 12 4	23 9 3	64 17 9			56 11 0	8 6 9		
23 14 5		3 18 6	58 11 3	21 13 8	14 13 5			14 13 5			
9 3 5		7 8 5	32 11 0	8 4 0	7 19 11			7 19 11			
16 1 10		4 5 11	43 17 11	18 16 6	15 19 6			15 19 6			
1,512 3 10		701 11 10	5 097 17 9	1 585 6 8	1 550 1 8		209 17 6	752 6 7	271 11 9	320 0 0	3 14 2
	174 5 0		174 5 0	3 980 18 5	4 715 5 10						
		270 8 5	270 8 5	4 090 17 11	4 623 8 2						
		20 0 0	20 0 0	152 7 11	165 1 2	416 5 9		30 7 5	9,305 18 2	.	.
				42 12 3	73 10 3						
		4 9 0 3	419 0 3	113 6 9	175 5 11						
				9 7 7	15 8 5	15 8 5					
1,512 3 10	174 5 0	1 411 0 6	5 981 11 5	9 979 17 6	11,318 1 5	431 14 2	209 17 6	782 14 0	9,577 9 11	320 0 0	3 14 2

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Amount due to Treasurer, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	20 16 7	121 7 11	32 17 4	47 17 10	30 0 0		17 17 10				
	23 19 0	87 10 0	92 10 8	89 3 9	87 10 0		1 13 9				
	26 2 7	201 5 2	159 11 6	123 4 0	24 3 4	98 16 6	0 4 2				
	3 0 3	20 19 9	164 16 8	165 4 11		50 0 0	13 4 11	100 0 0			
	13 6 1	69 8 11	116 16 7	112 19 8		100 0 0			20 0 0 (Shares)		7 0 4
	54 9 11	193 0 0	170 16 8	178 12 7	167 13 2		10 19 5				
	20 10 0	92 6 11	185 0 0	192 14 6	182 0 4		10 14 2				
	8 8 8	81 14 0	143 12 0	191 9 11	80 14 3		9 18 0			30 17 8	
	50 2 4	234 19 8	229 6 11	248 6 3	208 9 4		39 16 11				
	5 1 7	20 1 5	12 8 8	8 12 3			8 12 3				
	14 7 6	74 7 3	97 6 9	105 4 11	96 0 10		9 4 1				
	18 11 4	83 17 6	153 18 5	171 19 5	172 18 7		13 5 1				14 4 3
	18 5 7	146 3 10	59 17 10	56 5 10	48 4 8		8 1 2				
	12 5 1	57 4 6	22 1 9	9 1 0	8 6 0		0 15 0				
	10 7 3	67 17 4	58 0 3	63 4 6	56 3 9		7 0 9				
	10 3 9	53 2 1	13 13 6	17 14 0	6 2 0		11 12 0				
	5 9 0	28 5 4	27 6 11	40 12 2	35 0 0		5 12 2				
	14 17 11	81 11 5	59 17 4	73 18 4	56 8 2		17 10 2			.	
	8 9 0	37 3 7	21 13 10	19 3 1	12 6 4		6 16 9				
	12 19 3	64 15 1	59 4 5	55 14 2	52 16 9		2 17 5				
	7 18 1	54 6 8	22 2 6	37 18 0	32 18 0		5 0 0				
	359 10 9	1 871 8 4	1 873 0 6	1 937 1 1	1,357 15 6	248 16 6	200 16 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	30 17 8	21 4 7
185 0 0		185 0 0	1 169 2 6	1 274 2 11							
	28 12 6	28 12 6	2 5 11	Dr 3 15 10	1 170 0 0	33 4 3	77 0 2	. .	..	. .	. .
	63 11 6	63 11 6	13 1 0	9 17 4							
185 0 0	451 14 9	2 148 12 4	3,057 9 11	3 217 5 6	2 527 15 6	282 0 9	277 16 2	100 0 0	20 0 0	30 17 8	21 4 7

MANCHESTER Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Summary Table of

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments	Funeral Donations
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	SYDNEY DISTRICT									
1	Stranger's Refuge	3 7 6	989 3 11	260 3 4	.	1 252 14 9	290 6 2	223 11 0	231 3 8	.
3	United Brothers	12 0 0	1 454 1 1	162 12 11	6 19 0	1 635 13 0	762 9 2	312 3 6	310 11 4	.
5	Fountain of Refuge	7 9 6	1 353 12 6	233 15 3	30 15 11	1 625 13 2	833 8 8	294 0 0	309 7 0	
6	St John's	12 0 0	2 470 16 1	463 9 1	229 17 4	3 176 2 6	995 6 9	887 8 6	557 1 8	.
7	Wandering Minstrel	6 14 0	1 030 10 3	202 16 2	7 11 9	1 247 12 2	656 13 10	195 11 0	207 10 9	
8	Rose of Australia	12 1 3	1 399 7 5	132 14 3	3 12 0	1 547 14 11	658 12 6	360 8 6	357 12 1	
9	Prince of Wales	3 5 6	499 4 6	96 1 0		598 11 0	192 12 4	185 18 0	95 6 5	
11	Victoria	10 11 6	1,409 10 7	186 16 1	25 0 6	1 631 18 8	670 7 8	312 3 6	315 3 8	
13	Albert	3 1 0	724 12 5	83 4 1	5 1 6	815 19 0	265 13 6	146 0 6	146 6 8	.
15	Balmain	7 11 6	1,423 8 1	125 14 8	226 0 10	1,782 15 1	571 1 1	454 4 0	305 16 6	.
18	Happy Home		96 8 1		14 7 6	110 15 7	26 12 0	41 7 6	21 4 0	
19	Sovereign	0 15 0	592 19 11	33 19 2	63 18 6	691 12 7	220 10 6	221 1 0	118 6 3	.
22	Faithful Friend		60 0 10	8 14 1		68 14 11	59 3 0	13 10 6	7 19 5	
28	Golden Age	5 12 6	711 16 0	87 18 2	55 0 0	860 6 8	313 17 2	342 5 3	134 0 11	
30	Rose of Denmark	3 10 6	603 13 6		372 14 10	979 18 10	379 15 0	254 15 8	120 2 9	
31	Star of the East	3 2 0	731 11 7	85 18 11	117 14 8	938 7 2	139 6 6	303 3 9	143 3 7	
35	Ryde United Friends	4 3 6	383 8 6	11 4 0	51 3 8	449 19 8	61 0 6	151 19 6	77 14 4	.
40	Prince Alfred	1 5 0	416 13 8	26 0 11	0 3 0	444 2 7	72 1 6	152 10 0	82 17 3	.
41	Grenfell	2 11 0	492 9 6		99 6 10	594 7 4	76 2 0	166 16 0	96 3 10	
44	Ashfield	9 1 6	1,256 17 5	70 10 4	126 3 7	1 462 12 10	335 9 0	493 5 3	238 4 11	.
48	Tumut	3 17 6	411 18 4	16 11 0	31 3 4	463 0 2	105 1 0	176 5 0	74 4 10	
49	Stranger's Friend	1 5 0	259 12 11	59 1 4	20 11 11	340 11 2	56 14 0	110 10 0	44 13 7	
50	Happy Valley	0 5 0	312 3 9	14 17 6	28 9 0	355 15 3	129 6 6	89 0 0	52 8 1	
51	Good Intent	1 10 0	500 4 7	7 12 11	64 5 1	573 12 7	127 5 0	258 3 8	94 19 0	
53	Eureka	1 13 0	598 8 7	82 12 4	35 18 7	718 12 6	127 6 6	229 9 0	116 12 9	
58	Rose of Richmond	2 5 0	284 1 6	35 16 0	18 8 6	340 11 0	43 2 6	120 19 8	48 2 7	
60	Native Rose	2 1 0	161 6 11		33 0 7	196 8 6	16 12 6	90 1 6	30 14 8	
61	Star of the West (Return incorrect)									
62	Parkes	9 14 0	924 16 6	18 6 6	70 18 8	1,023 15 8	185 19 1	223 18 0	130 15 11	.
68	Star of the South	0 7 6	174 17 5		27 19 1	203 4 0	25 13 0	63 2 6	34 17 3	
69	Western Star	9 1 6	311 2 10	2 19 0	62 19 7	386 2 11	45 2 0	117 12 0	55 4 2	
71	Illawarra	1 0 0	208 13 3	37 8 10	145 2 9	392 4 10	81 18 0	67 17 9	52 14 8	
73	Queen of the Valley	5 10 6	430 9 1	4 8 6	13 13 8	454 1 9	75 4 0	147 13 0	80 10 11	.
75	Belmore		42 6 5		.	42 6 5	9 18 0	7 17 6	12 14 11	
76	Frederickton		72 15 0	7 17 7	0 11 0	81 3 7	23 2 0	27 2 2	12 14 11	
79	Castlereagh	3 16 6	77 9 9	4 0 0	2 2 6	87 8 9		31 12 6	17 14 0	
80	Moss Vale	2 1 6	285 2 4		21 19 10	309 3 8	42 15 6	109 1 6	60 13 2	
84	Pioneer	2 0 6	230 12 7		25 18 6	258 11 7	60 18 0	75 3 1	43 8 6	
85	Richmond River	3 15 0	435 12 9	18 9 0	82 17 7	540 14 4	87 11 4	175 4 0	90 11 3	
86	Captain Cook	1 5 6	449 19 9	5 5 5	164 12 8	621 3 4	69 19 4	290 13 1	80 17 9	
87	Barwon	2 8 0	48 2 11			50 10 11	25 0 0	14 1 6	9 4 2	
92	Pride of the West	1 11 0	286 15 10	29 12 8	213 13 9	531 13 3	40 8 6	121 4 0	67 19 11	
95	Petersham	3 9 6	436 7 2	36 18 2	67 13 5	544 8 3	65 14 0	217 4 0	86 6 6	
94	Star of Tyrmont	2 14 6	436 12 6	46 2 6	33 18 1	519 7 7	65 6 4	164 10 10	84 10 7	
95	Crown	0 10 0	277 13 7	36 8 8	23 6 5	337 18 8	80 5 6	104 6 5	56 18 8	
96	Star of Hope	3 10 0	214 13 7	3 15 0	32 13 3	254 11 10	82 3 6	99 9 11	40 16 0	
98	Milton		72 4 4			72 4 4	10 1 0	23 1 6	17 11 4	
101	Uloom	0 10 0	130 19 2	15 10 4		146 19 6	18 11 0	57 19 9	95 1 10	
111	Hope to Rise	0 15 0	143 9 0	6 0 0	10 7 3	160 11 3	35 10 6	60 1 0	37 8 7	
118	Hand of Friendship		122 9 3		47 7 5	169 16 8	22 18 6	64 0 6	24 2 9	
120	Cobargo (No Return received)									
123	Pride of Marrickville	0 6 6	226 3 5	23 12 9	49 11 4	299 14 0	44 14 2	85 7 6	45 17 8	
130	Prince Arthur		95 0 1			95 0 1	6 12 0	36 12 6	26 6 11	
133	Tumbulgum	1 5 3	103 16 10			105 2 1	20 8 0	50 15 1	23 15 11	
134	United Foster		57 3 2	5 17 0	6 6 1	67 6 5	12 8 6	25 4 0	10 10 0	
137	Lachlan (No Return received)									
138	Broadwater	1 17 0	122 15 0	4 11 2	12 9 10	141 16 0	36 11 6	43 0 6	29 13 10	
141	Gosford Star	0 15 6	175 4 8	18 4 9	10 14 3	204 19 2	55 2 6	81 5 10	31 13 0	
142	Tempe	0 1 6	85 14 0	4 8 11	10 5 6	100 9 11	10 17 0	30 15 6	15 7 4	
145	Star of the North	0 10 0	117 3 0		4 6 3	121 19 3	25 11 0	43 9 0	24 2 4	
147	Leichhardt	1 11 6	453 1 6	12 17 9	184 0 1	651 10 10	109 11 0	225 5 2	87 10 4	
153	Wentworth	0 5 0	141 6 6	13 0 5	48 6 9	202 18 8	4 18 0	58 6 0	27 16 9	
163	Star of Willoughby	0 1 6	72 10 10	1 11 2		74 3 6	4 11 0	31 10 6	12 11 11	
164	Tweed	3 3 6	94 4 1		0 3 9	97 11 4	4 7 6	33 8 6	19 7 4	
166	St George	2 11 6	265 15 3	5 18 10	112 5 3	386 10 10	44 12 6	135 5 0	50 10 8	
167	Macquarie		65 6 2			65 6 2	35 14 6	25 0 6	20 7 8	
180	Star of Drummoyne	1 11 0	132 13 8	1 17 10	7 14 10	143 17 4	5 15 6	54 10 0	26 14 4	
184	Pambula		103 18 6			103 18 6	12 15 0	39 14 6	9 8 11	
196	Diamond Jubilee	25 10 0	40 14 3		12 13 0	76 17 3		7 9 2	6 14 1	
	Total Lodge Funds £	212 9 6	28 793 8 4	2,851 9 3	3,174 0 9	35 031 7 10	10 015 15 7	9,860 7 6	5 926 19 3	
	District Funeral Fund		5 580 10 6	949 0 0		6 529 10 6				570 10 10
	District Management Fund		1 348 9 9			1 348 9 9				
	Total, The District £	212 9 6	35 722 8 7	3 800 9 3	3,174 0 9	42 909 8 1	10 015 15 7	9 860 7 6	5 926 19 3	570 10 10
	CUMBERLAND DISTRICT									
2	Fountain of Friendship	8 11 0	718 17 7	42 19 0	150 18 9	921 6 4	244 15 0	315 19 10	156 14 8	
126	Happy Moments	4 7 6	270 18 5	6 0 9	44 10 4	325 17 0	59 10 0	83 8 0	63 1 0	
144	Pride of Auburn		82 10 6		24 10 4	107 0 10	25 14 6	40 14 0	15 0 6	
150	Star of the Berry	3 16 6	94 12 1	1 10 5	5 12 4	105 11 4	27 13 0	41 2 6	21 13 0	
179	Pride of Riverstone	1 15 6	158 4 9		9 9 11	189 10 2	12 4 0	70 0 0	32 11 11	
181	Kildare	0 5 0	59 7 4			59 12 4		19 3 3	12 16 4	
183	Alexander	9 7 6	230 18 3		63 1 11	303 7 8	39 0 6	107 15 6	51 1 6	
192	Wallgrove	7 15 0	130 8 9		1 5 6	139 9 9	40 15 6	52 14 8	28 17 7	
	Total, Lodge Funds £	35 18 6	1,745 17 8	50 10 2	319 9 1	2,151 15 5	449 12 6	730 17 9	381 16 6	
	District Funeral Fund		321 11 7	32 13 10		354 5 5				135 0 0
	District Management Fund		60 19 11			60 19 11				
	Total, The District £	35 18 6	2 128 9 2	83 4 0	319 9 1	2 567 0 9	449 12 6	730 17 9	381 16 6	135 0 0
	HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT									
10	Good Design	2 7 0	607 5 1	21 16 9	126 2 0	757 10 10	288 13 6	226 16 9	133 10 3	
12	Paterson Union	0 5 0	98 12 9		12 4 3	111 2 0	42 5 0	40 10 0	21 19 10	
17	Lodge of Fidelity	0 5 0	246 14 4		90 17 2	337 16 6	75 6 6	79 17 6	49 7 0	
36	Orphans Friend	5 14 0	281 18 9	34 9 2	19 18 6	342 0 5	87 13 6	101 10 0	53 19 10	
107	Pride of Quirindi	1 2 0	283 6 5		76 15 1	361 3 6	81 11 0	105 18 9	59 0 2	
121	Stranger's Friend	1 5 0	198 1 0		87 14 2	287 0 2	48 15 8	94 5 6	31 6 6	
182	Muswellbrook		129 16 4	4 3 4		133 19 8	6 16 8	42 2 3	27 5 7	
	Total Lodge Funds £	10 18 0	1,845 14 8	60 9 3	413 11 2	2,330 13 1	631 1 10	691 0 9	376 9 2	
	District Funeral Fund		336 7 1	76 12 2		412 19 3				295 0 0
	District Management Fund		47 16 4			47 16 4				
	Total, The District £	10 18 0	2,229 18 1	137 1 5	413 11 2	2 791 8 8	631 1 10	691 0 9	376 9 2	295 0 0

B (2)—*continued*

Balance-sheets, tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall, and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Guarantee Society	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
148 2 10	1 153 3 8	6 501 10 6	6 601 1 7	5 823 11 4		87 10 3	665 0 0			25 0 0	
169 1 0	1,554 5 0	4 540 17 10	4,622 5 10	3 721 3 6		101 2 4	300 0 0	500 0 0			
180 5 10	1 617 1 6	7 069 17 4	7 078 9 0	6 001 17 10	135 0 0	151 11 2	465 0 0	300 0 0		25 0 0	
283 6 5	2 723 3 4	14 710 19 4	15 163 18 6	9 641 0 9		258 15 0		5,239 2 9		25 0 0	
133 15 7	1 193 11 2	5 119 2 11	5,173 3 11	4 550 0 5		45 13 6	365 0 0	200 0 0		12 10 0	
172 18 0	1,529 11 1	4,195 3 5	4 213 7 3	3 481 0 3		117 7 0	615 0 0				
29 3 5	503 0 2	3 206 18 10	3 302 9 8	2,843 10 3		59 10 10		399 8 7			
222 5 0	1,519 19 10	4 840 11 5	4 952 10 3	4 161 17 11		115 12 4	365 0 0	300 0 0		10 0 0	
112 4 10	670 5 6	2 645 1 8	2 790 15 2	2 095 11 8		125 3 6	265 0 0	200 0 0		5 0 0	
218 13 8	1,549 15 3	5 609 10 4	5 842 10 2	2 851 0 5		297 15 5		2,693 14 4			
21 5 5	110 8 11	313 2 4	313 9 0			0 6 8		413 7 9			100 5 5
75 12 6	635 10 3	1,754 16 5	1 810 18 8	983 3 3		27 15 5		800 0 0			
6 11 2	87 4 1	344 15 10	326 6 8	300 0 0		26 6 8					
51 11 7	841 14 11	1 940 0 6	1 958 12 3	200 0 0		194 5 9	412 6 5	1,152 0 1			
288 10 9	1 042 14 2	1 999 4 6	1 936 9 2	73 16 6		62 12 8		3 000 0 0			1,200 0 0
206 18 6	792 12 4	2 513 6 2	2,659 1 0	1,384 18 6		304 2 6		957 10 0		12 10 0	
54 8 11	345 3 3	638 0 8	742 17 1	331 4 9		111 12 4		300 0 0			
31 15 1	339 3 10	1 180 8 7	1,285 7 4	253 0 3		84 3 1	460 0 0	488 4 0			
97 2 5	436 4 3	1 099 10 8	1 257 13 9					1 577 19 9			320 6 0
149 19 6	1 216 18 8	3,033 16 10	3 279 11 0	1 723 4 5	150 0 0	256 6 7		1,175 0 0		5 0 0	
57 6 9	410 17 7	2 293 11 6	2 345 14 1	872 3 4		156 8 9		1,317 2 0			
41 9 10	253 7 5	1 105 0 2	1,192 3 11			301 18 11	830 5 0				
86 3 10	356 18 5	1 054 9 6	1,053 6 4	208 10 8	364 10 11	110 4 9		370 0 0			
47 1 1	527 8 9	211 8 4	257 12 2	152 8 2	57 1 0	45 13 0				2 10 0	
35 9 4	508 17 7	2 092 10 10	2 302 5 9	2 027 11 11		72 3 10	190 0 0			12 10 0	
25 14 1	237 18 10	945 5 4	1 047 17 6	4 12 7	948 7 0	94 17 11					
21 2 10	158 11 6	274 7 3	269 4 3	916 18 3		45 6 0					
76 18 0	617 11 0	739 10 10	1 145 15 6	535 3 9	450 0 0	68 16 9	20 0 0	71 15 0			
40 11 4	164 4 1	407 7 10	446 7 9			2 2 4		444 5 5			
52 18 1	268 16 3	455 17 0	573 3 8	150 0 0		87 16 4	35 0 0	311 14 3			11 6 11
161 11 6	364 1 11	562 1 11	590 4 10	352 14 2		37 10 8	200 0 0				
34 13 7	338 1 6	149 4 9	265 5 0	179 8 6		85 16 6					
5 0 6	35 10 11	17 11 2	24 6 8			24 6 8					
8 18 5	71 17 6	235 19 10	245 5 11	63 9 6	147 0 0	34 16 5					
16 0 0	65 6 6	376 15 11	398 18 2	105 3 8		55 13 5		238 1 1			
33 10 9	246 0 11	741 11 11	804 14 8	15 0 0		89 14 8		700 0 0			
32 0 7	211 10 2	160 19 3	208 0 8	140 0 0		68 0 8					
110 15 7	464 2 2	629 8 9	706 0 11	618 9 0		87 11 11					
103 3 7	544 13 9	255 12 1	332 1 8	240 18 8		91 5 0					
7 13 6	55 19 2	120 1 4	114 13 1	7 0 10		57 12 3					
74 1 3	303 13 8	843 6 1	1 077 5 8	879 14 8		69 19 0	127 12 0				
46 17 5	420 1 11	1,118 6 11	1 242 13 5	1 151 10 0		83 9 3	4 4 0			3 10 0	
64 13 6	379 1 3	1 328 15 7	1 469 1 11	1 359 18 4		96 13 7				12 10 0	
27 12 10	269 3 5	982 8 3	1 051 3 6	1,020 0 0		31 3 6					
27 18 3	250 7 8	292 19 1	297 5 3	50 0 0	166 5 0	80 18 3					
30 17 7	81 11 5	47 3 1	37 16 0			37 16 0	.				
14 3 9	115 16 4	259 8 0	290 11 2	275 7 9		15 3 5					
16 8 2	149 8 3	222 18 0	234 1 0	175 9 8	58 3 0	0 8 4				.	
37 0 9	148 2 6	160 5 5	181 19 7	154 19 7		27 0 0	.		.	.	. .
34 19 7	214 18 11	3 4 1 6	438 16 7	393 16 8		39 19 11			.	5 0 0	.
15 16 9	85 8 2	17 17 11	27 9 10			27 9 10					
10 15 9	105 14 9	163 6 6	162 13 10			62 13 10		100 0 0	.		
3 9 9	51 12 3	134 8 10	150 2 10	133 8 3		16 14 7					
16 0 11	125 6 9	212 11 0	229 0 3	79 19 2	99 15 0	49 6 1				.	
25 4 5	193 5 9	334 17 3	346 10 8	158 9 11	130 0 0	58 0 9					
5 19 6	62 19 4	152 5 8	189 16 3	160 0 0		29 16 3					
9 14 7	102 16 11	88 3 3	107 5 7			107 5 7					
129 13 6	552 0 0	454 12 1	594 2 11	451 16 1		82 14 10	18 12 0			1 0 0	.
45 9 5	136 10 2	221 6 6	287 15 0	248 1 0		39 14 0					
5 8 3	54 1 8	94 16 0	114 17 10	54 6 10		60 11 0					
11 16 2	68 19 6	71 6 3	99 18 1	50 0 0		34 5 1		15 15 0			
86 0 1	316 8 3	237 18 2	308 0 9	245 4 9		62 16 0					
5 14 2	86 16 10	68 17 6	47 6 10	34 5 8		13 1 2					
30 19 2	117 19 0	120 18 10	146 17 2	112 9 7		34 7 7					
25 1 8	87 0 1	44 16 3	61 14 8			61 14 8				.	
19 17 9	34 1 0		42 16 3			42 16 3					
4 473 10 6	30,276 12 10	94 069 5 5	98,824 0 5	63 548 12 11	2 676 1 11	5 371 4 6	5,437 19 5	23,265 0 0		157 0 0	1,631 18 4
	5 570 10 10	27,353 3 8	28 312 3 4	} 17 348 19 7	870 0 0	2 043 14 9	8,150 0 0				
1,351 15 0	1 351 15 0	103 16 3	100 11 0								
5 825 5 6	37 198 18 8	121 526 5 4	127 236 14 9	80 897 12 6	3 546 1 11	7 414 19 3	13 587 19 5	23 265 0 0		157 0 0	1 631 18 4
112 19 5	830 8 11	1 238 9 5	1 329 6 10	1 230 13 9		98 13 1					
59 9 9	265 8 9	215 3 2	275 11 5	185 18 0		89 13 5					
24 1 5	105 10 5	63 15 9	65 6 2			65 6 2		.			
4 12 4	95 0 10	74 17 9	85 8 3	21 8 5	30 0 0	33 19 10					
36 18 10	151 14 9	34 3 0	71 18 5			71 18 5					
1 11 4	33 10 11	18 2 0	44 3 5	10 0 0		34 3 5					
33 5 10	231 3 4	94 18 2	167 2 6	110 0 0		57 2 6					
7 2 8	129 10 5	28 10 9	38 10 1			38 10 1					
280 1 7	1 842 8 4	1 768 0 0	2 077 7 1	1,558 0 2	30 0 0	489 6 11					
. 135 0 0		947 8 10	1,166 14 3	} 1,171 5 11							
67 10 10	67 10 10	11 2 7	4 11 8								
347 12 5	2 044 19 2	2 726 11 5	3 248 13 0	2 729 6 1	50 0 0	489 6 11					
89 0 10	738 1 4	2 526 4 9	2,545 14 3	646 16 5		38 17 10		1,860 0 0			
9 8 7	114 3 5	390 5 0	387 3 7	125 3 3		2 0 4		260 0 0			
131 17 7	336 8 7	955 15 10	957 3 9					988 13 9			31 10 0
90 14 9	333 18 1	1,237 7 7	1,245 9 11	668 10 6	.	23 10 11		553 8 6			
47 0 5	293 10 4	1,117 3 4	1,184 16 6			39 6 11		1,142 19 7		2 10 0	
71 10 10	245 18 6	898 6 1	939 7 9					1 400 0 0			460 12 3
17 4 6	93 9 0	161 1 2	201 11 10	137 2 8		64 9 2					
456 17 6	2 155 9 3	7,286 3 9	7 461 7 7	1,577 12 10		168 5 2		6 205 1 10		2 10 0	492 2 3
. 295 0 0		2 245 7 3	2,363 6 6	} 2,169 11 0		143 15 6	50 0 0				27 18 0
66 5 8	66 5 8	*Dr* 9 8 8	*Dr* 27 18 0								
523 3 2	2,516 14 11	9,522 2 4	9 796 16 1	3,747 3 10		312 0 8	50 0 0	6,205 1 10		2 10 0	520 0 3

Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Summary Table of Balance-sheets,

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments	Funeral Donations
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Goulburn District									
16	Stranger's Friend	1 18 0	400 0 7	24 5 2	33 17 3	460 1 0	200 14 3	127 14 0	91 16 8	
23	Prince of Wales Friend	1 0 0	310 16 4		41 18 0	353 14 4	127 13 6	80 6 6	84 8 7	
24	Victoria	2 14 6	561 12 8	54 11 4	32 3 7	651 2 1	155 1 0	208 0 0	141 13 5	
54	Murrumburrah	2 16 6	352 16 7		7 14 10	363 7 11	71 11 6	117 17 3	75 3 0	
77	Southern Cross	0 10 0	151 9 7	3 11 6	28 19 4	184 10 5	92 17 0	42 0 0	37 0 3	
105	Tarago	0 6 6	44 2 6	4 0 0	7 18 4	56 7 4	0 7 0	25 19 0	9 11 0	
109	Crookwell	2 1 0	126 14 9	2 4 6	9 1 2	140 1 5	25 15 0	49 14 8	29 11 10	
116	Bowral Lighthouse	0 5 0	208 6 1		18 11 6	227 2 7	91 4 0	69 18 6	51 6 10	
119	Monara	0 5 0	128 3 4	2 0 0	9 17 4	140 5 8	8 5 0	48 8 0	24 7 6	
	Total, Lodge Funds £	11 16 6	2,284 2 5	90 12 6	190 1 4	2,576 12 9	773 8 3	769 17 11	544 19 1	
	District Funeral Fund		653 0 8	397 2 7	1 11 0	1,051 14 3				685 0 0
	District Management Fund		112 15 4	18 14 7	178 12 9	310 2 8				
	Total, The District £	11 16 6	3,049 18 5	506 9 8	370 5 1	3,938 9 8	773 8 3	769 17 11	544 19 1	685 0 0
	Newcastle District									
4	Union	1 7 6	573 19 5	23 15 11	50 11 4	649 14 2	277 15 0	182 13 0	129 11 8	
20	Junction	0 10 0	489 9 5	10 5 6	21 9 4	521 14 3	480 18 8	6 18 0	110 7 0	
27	Prince of Wales	1 15 3	406 2 8	5 9 6	61 13 9	475 1 2	164 10 0	55 19 6	126 5 8	
33	Thistle		128 7 2	4 19 9	0 7 9	133 14 8	118 15 6	0 13 0	42 11 4	
34	Rose of Australia		227 19 2	30 6 0	31 2 6	289 7 8	150 12 1	31 11 0	71 10 7	
72	Pride of Minmi	7 0 0	281 12 9	13 15 1	5 9 3	307 17 1	125 11 10	5 16 0	93 4 8	
126	Pride of Adamstown	2 15 0	254 3 11	10 11 2	11 0 9	278 10 10	133 17 6	5 4 0	85 12 0	
148	Carrington	1 5 0	108 17 5		20 1 1	130 3 6	64 3 4	12 7 0	37 6 9	
156	Pride of West Wallsend	2 0 0	133 13 6	0 18 1	5 8 3	141 19 10	59 6 8		40 6 9	
168	Star of Islington		0 19 5		7 10 0	26 15 0	1 3 4	7 16 0	6 11 5	
	Total, Lodge Funds £	16 12 9	2 623 10 5	100 1 0	214 14 0	2 954 18 2	1 576 13 11	308 17 6	743 7 10	
	District Funeral Fund		682 13 3	259 0 7		941 13 10				729 14 2
	District Management Fund		95 3 1			95 3 1				
	Total, The District £	16 12 9	3 401 6 9	359 1 7	214 14 0	3 991 15 1	1 576 13 11	308 17 6	743 7 10	729 14 2
	Bathurst District									
14	Kincora	3 0 6	856 12 11	98 18 1	126 10 0	1 085 1 6	386 9 3	337 9 6	184 14 10	
45	Star of the West	2 0 0	639 14 11		60 19 0	702 13 11	274 13 6	246 10 0	118 4 6	
47	United Miners	1 5 6	251 4 8	9 18 1	13 2 11	275 11 2	108 2 0	74 11 9	51 10 6	
57	Star of Turon	0 5 0	135 7 4	15 6 4	32 7 3	183 5 11	35 6 9	23 12 6	29 7 6	
65	Sir Hercules	3 3 0	388 4 11	20 8 3	71 0 1	482 16 [illegible]	73 17 0	139 16 1	105 13 4	
66	Pride of the West	2 6 0	388 9 10	26 15 0	14 19 7	432 10 5	39 7 6	126 12 6	70 4 5	
74	Belle of the West	1 2 6	173 8 4			174 10 10	56 0 0	72 2 0	35 15 8	
89	Hope of Cowra	1 8 6	147 15 3	5 3 0	24 8 3	178 15 0	40 12 0	66 14 8	26 15 11	
100	Evening Star of Eugowra		37 7 4		0 6 6	37 13 10			9 9 2	
112	Prairie Flower	2 12 0	100 7 2		0 11 0	103 10 2	27 13 0		39 11 5	
115	Darling Pioneer	4 8 6	299 11 6	7 17 6	21 14 1	333 11 7	74 17 6	114 7 0	70 9 11	
124	Blayney Star	6 16 0	154 5 0	10 4 0	8 9 4	179 14 4	33 5 0	40 5 10	28 14 2	
139	Hand in Hand	5 9 0	110 7 9	7 14 3		123 11 0	19 1 0		30 3 8	
146	Pride of Nyngan	5 7 0	377 16 1	5 11 2	97 17 10	486 12 1	110 6 0	133 7 0	87 11 6	
155	Silver Star	0 5 0	98 17 0		3 14 6	102 16 6	42 3 6		29 17 8	
158	Macquarie	1 7 6	186 11 4	4 5 10	18 1 6	210 6 2	11 11 0	67 18 8	17 16 1	
170	Peak Hill	2 0 0	63 18 9		37 7 3	103 6 0	7 7 0	43 13 0	24 3 9	
.	Jersey (No Return received)									
	Brewarrina	5 15 0	113 18 11		21 17 6	141 11 5		60 0 0	28 6 3	
189	Queen of the West	3 6 6	189 5 9		37 3 2	229 15 5	18 12 0	77 17 0	47 18 11	
190	Lucknow (No Return received)									
191	Hampden (No Return received Cash book lost)									
.	Haste to Succour	3 15 0	63 15 0		7 12 4	75 2 4	1 8 0	24 14 6	21 1 0	
	Total Lodge Funds £	55 12 6	4,776 19 9	212 1 6	598 2 1	5 642 15 10	1,360 12 0	1,649 12 0	1,057 13 2	
	District Funeral Fund		1,011 19 8	312 18 7		1,324 18 3				870 18 9
	District Management Fund		176 8 6		33 6 6	209 15 0				
	Total, The District £	55 12 6	5,965 7 11	525 0 1	631 8 7	7,177 9 1	1 360 12 0	1,649 12 0	1,057 13 2	870 18 9
	Tamworth District									
21	True Friendship	6 8 6	787 15 11	269 13 7	56 19 6	1,120 17 6	167 0 0	303 18 6	175 1 9	.
37	New England Union	3 9 6	620 16 9	122 5 9	36 0 0	782 12 0	128 19 6	238 13 8	136 9 3	
38	Heart and Hand		111 0 6	25 11 3		136 11 9	84 14 6	32 4 7	15 5 1	
39	Hand of Friendship	5 3 0	378 15 10	32 13 9	17 13 5	434 6 0	27 10 0	131 15 0	85 10 2	
42	Welcome	2 10 6	484 13 11	37 14 9		524 19 2	75 4 0	174 4 0	105 2 9	
43	Lodge of Unity	3 2 6	402 13 0		67 13 10	473 9 4	81 11 0	178 10 6	89 5 0	
52	United Brothers	1 5 0	301 1 8		36 4 6	338 11 2	75 17 8	74 2 0	67 4 7	
55	Star of the North	2 6 6	428 9 1	38 9 11	32 11 7	501 17 1	96 1 6	140 5 9	106 5 1	
70	Empress of India	0 6 6	101 13 3	27 7 9	0 10 6	129 18 0	41 13 0		32 10 2	
125	British Queen	0 2 6	140 11 1	18 16 5	0 5 8	159 15 8	24 19 0	64 5 3	37 8 6	
135	Apsley	1 5 6	359 9 6	66 1 0	0 5 6	427 1 6	32 17 0	114 18 0	70 11 1	
149	Happy Home	1 0 0	109 4 0		11 3 10	121 7 10	31 18 6	31 17 6	25 15 1	
151	Welcome Brothers	17 15 6	525 10 2	5 5 2	107 5 4	655 16 2	162 19 2	181 12 0	115 10 3	
160	Rose of Bingara	5 4 0	321 11 3	6 11 3	15 16 9	349 3 3	31 6 6	96 18 3	76 13 10	
176	Queen of the North		27 11 5			27 11 5			7 17 4	
177	Miner's Hope	5 6 6	168 13 2		23 9 10	197 9 6	32 11 0	55 11 6	46 7 2	
194	Pride of Moree	29 16 6	99 9 1		35 3 11	164 9 6		40 12 8	27 12 10	
	Total, Lodge Funds £	85 2 6	5 368 19 7	650 10 7	441 4 2	6,545 16 10	1,095 2 4	1,859 9 2	1,220 9 11	
	District Funeral Fund		1,061 17 3	279 6 6	15 0 0	1 356 3 9				325 0 0
	District Management Fund		167 18 0	1 4 2	68 17 3	237 19 5				
	Total, The District £	85 2 6	6 598 14 10	931 1 3	525 1 5	8 140 0 0	1 095 2 4	1 859 9 2	1,220 9 11	325 0 0
	Riverina District									
25	Albury	3 1 6	608 3 8		27 3 0	638 8 2	175 16 0	222 17 6	135 10 6	
64	Border	4 5 6	428 7 6	12 12 6	32 6 6	477 12 0	78 4 6	146 7 8	90 3 11	
91	Central	1 5 0	175 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 6	179 17 6	5 5 0	86 10 0	36 19 7	
102	Deniliquin	12 17 0	572 11 11	18 5 7	59 7 9	663 2 3	84 11 0	229 0 6	153 9 6	
157	Silver City	17 15 0	531 10 6	13 12 0	235 11 5	798 8 11	149 19 6	250 11 0	141 0 8	
159	Balranald	1 2 0	122 13 3	7 2 7	1 4 6	132 2 4	21 18 6	59 0 7	26 4 8	
186	Germanton	1 6 0	103 14 6		4 12 7	109 13 1	3 18 0	49 17 6	28 19 11	
	Total, Lodge Funds £	41 12 0	2 542 11 4	53 3 8	361 17 3	2 999 4 3	519 12 6	1,044 4 9	612 8 9	
	District Funeral Fund		484 12 3	101 18 10		586 11 1				305 0 0
	District Management Fund		160 2 5		41 12 8	201 15 1				
	Total, The District £	41 12 0	3,187 6 0	155 2 6	403 9 11	3,787 10 5	519 12 6	1,044 4 9	612 8 9	305 0 0

B (2)—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897—*continued.*

Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies.	Guarantee Society	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
34 15 3	455 0 2	1,404 9 5	1,409 10 3	428 0 1		58 10 2		923 0 0	.		
38 15 11	331 4 6	1 099 19 1	1,122 8 11		32 16 0	12 11 6		1,077 1 5			
61 11 3	566 5 8	2,317 7 5	2,402 3 10	1 543 16 10		80 7 0		778 0 0			
38 18 9	303 10 6	176 5 3	236 2 8		100 0 0	86 2 8		50 0 0			
17 16 11	189 14 2	278 10 0	273 6 3	17 4 4		16 1 11		240 0 0			
4 16 5	40 13 5	177 17 9	193 11 8	108 0 0		85 11 8					
12 8 11	117 10 5	120 9 1	143 0 1	100 0 1		43 0 0					
27 3 7	239 12 11	351 5 6	338 15 2		30 0 0	8 19 4		299 15 10		.	
13 18 0	94 18 6	97 4 1	142 11 3	52 0 0		90 11 3					
250 5 0	2,338 10 3	6,023 7 7	6 261 10 1	2 249 1 4	162 16 0	481 15 6		3,367 17 3			
	685 0 0	8 105 5 6	8 471 19 9	3,611 0 2		63 19 7	4,797 0 0				
341 5 0	341 5 0	575 17 5	544 15 1	480 16 0		63 19 1					
591 10 0	3,364 15 3	14,704 10 6	15 278 4 11	6 340 17 6	162 16 0	609 14 2	4,797 0 0	3,367 17 3	.		
73 4 6	663 4 2	614 17 0	601 7 0	573 12 5		27 14 7					
76 1 9	674 5 5	346 13 2	194 2 0	187 6 0		6 16 0					
50 9 9	397 4 11	459 3 10	537 0 1	504 9 6		32 10 7					
22 19 0	184 18 10	95 10 0	44 5 10			1 7 9			42 18 1		
33 7 1	287 0 9	598 0 8	600 7 7			0 7 7			600 0 0		
37 5 4	261 17 10	422 4 3	468 3 6	437 16 9		30 6 9					
32 5 3	296 18 9	296 7 11	318 0 0	190 10 6		2 4 7			125 4 11		
21 14 11	135 12 0	48 2 1	42 13 7			42 13 7					
19 1 8	118 15 1	47 9 10	70 14 7		60 12 6	10 2 1					
2 13 4	18 4 1	36 12 5	45 3 4		43 0 0	2 3 4					
369 2 7	2,998 1 10	2 965 1 2	2,921 17 6	1,893 15 2	103 12 6	1 6 6 10			768 3 0		
	729 14 2	7,244 9 11	7,456 9 7	} 6,275 7 7					863 14 5		18 8 6
115 10 4	115 10 4	1 18 9	Dr 18 8 6		200 0 0	117 7 7			.		
484 12 11	3,843 6 4	10,211 9 10	10 359 18 7	8 169 2 9	303 12 6	273 14 5			1,631 17 5		18 8 6
144 13 1	1 053 6 8	5,859 1 0	5 899 15 10	1,645 2 2		2 10 9		4,243 2 11			
105 4 1	744 12 1	823 16 7	781 18 5			131 18 5		2 000 0 0			1 350 0 0
37 6 6	271 10 9	292 13 6	296 13 11	287 8 7		9 5 4					
17 11 6	105 18 3	729 1 5	806 9 1	140 3 1	300 0 0	12 6 9		353 19 3			
89 19 0	409 5 5	1,744 5 6	1,817 16 4	109 12 6	534 0 0	166 10 6		1,007 13 4			
43 0 6	279 4 11	979 4 0	1,132 9 6	966 9 8		135 19 10		30 0 0			
26 16 11	190 14 7	545 7 2	529 3 5		81 3 6			447 19 11			
29 16 7	164 2 2	174 16 2	189 9 0	159 14 5		29 14 7					
5 6 6	14 15 8	9 5 8	32 3 10			32 3 10					
22 15 7	90 0 0	133 16 8	147 6 10	63 7 3		83 19 7					
51 18 8	311 13 1	360 10 0	382 8 6	229 4 10		153 3 8					
29 2 3	131 7 3	390 13 8	439 0 9	350 7 8		88 13 1					
52 1 4	101 6 0	544 6 3	566 11 3		425 0 0	141 11 3					
109 8 5	440 12 11	390 4 11	436 4 1	222 1 2		31 0 9		183 2 2			
11 13 3	83 14 5	179 1 3	198 3 4			151 0 1		47 3 3			
44 3 5	141 9 2	222 11 11	291 8 11	214 5 10		77 3 1					
17 0 8	92 4 5	8 13 0	19 14 7	1 10 8		18 3 11					
7 7 3	95 13 6	79 6 4	125 4 3		50 0 0	75 4 3					
30 18 6	175 6 5	93 7 0	144 16 0			144 16 0		.			
14 13 11	61 17 5	22 13 2	35 18 1	25 0 0		10 18 1				.	
890 17 11	4,958 15 1	13,579 15 2	14,263 15 11	4,414 7 10	1,390 3 6	1 496 3 9		8,313 0 10			1,350 0 0
	870 18 9	7,031 6 3	7,485 5 9	} 5,915 6 11							
216 19 1	216 19 1	105 3 10	97 19 9			273 9 7	1,350 0 0	19 9 0		25 0 0	
1,107 17 0	6,046 12 11	20,716 5 3	21,847 1 5	10 329 14 9	1,390 3 6	1,769 13 4	1,350 0 0	8,332 9 10		25 0 0	1,350 0 0
89 0 1	735 0 4	5 777 6 11	6 163 4 1	724 9 10		43 14 3		5,395 0 0			
73 6 11	577 9 4	4 341 17 11	4 547 0 7	2 212 6 3	527 19 3	101 15 1	1,200 0 0	500 0 0		5 0 0	
15 12 3	147 16 5	813 16 1	802 11 5	198 10 10	432 19 3	13 1 4	158 0 0				
30 18 9	275 13 11	1,134 12 0	1 293 4 1	1,037 1 2		46 2 11		150 0 0			
75 9 6	430 0 3	1 263 5 8	1 358 4 7	1,356 5 1		1 19 6					
71 19 10	421 6 4	700 4 0	752 7 0			204 10 6		747 16 6			200 0 0
24 2 9	241 7 0	712 2 9	809 6 11			86 9 0		772 17 11			50 0 0
40 3 11	382 16 3	1,567 0 7	1 686 1 5	562 17 2	730 0 0	62 6 2		330 18 1			
13 18 6	88 1 8	1,143 12 3	1,185 8 7	254 0 10	685 15 2	96 8 10		149 3 9	.		
15 3 6	141 16 3	280 6 8	298 6 1	284 16 2		13 9 11					
69 9 9	287 15 10	1,374 18 4	1 514 4 0	1,210 1 5	201 13 0	102 9 7					
25 14 9	115 5 10	105 6 0	111 8 0		42 0 0	69 8 0					
144 17 8	604 19 1	245 7 4	296 4 5	262 10 6		33 13 11					
47 11 11	252 10 6	230 9 1	327 1 10	103 10 0		223 11 10					
5 17 10	13 15 2	50 13 5	64 9 8	64 9 8							
39 13 3	174 2 11	45 3 11	68 10 6			68 10 6					
39 14 8	108 0 2		56 9 4			56 9 4					
822 15 10	4 997 17 3	19 786 2 11	21 334 2 6	8 330 18 11	2 620 6 8	1,224 0 8	1,358 0 0	8,045 16 3		5 0 0	250 0 0
20 0 0	345 0 0	8,469 19 11	9,481 3 8	} 9,342 9 9							
236 2 0	236 2 0	212 19 6	214 16 11			218 10 10	200 0 0				65 0 0
1,078 17 10	5 578 19 3	28 469 2 4	31,030 3 1	17 673 8 8	2,620 6 8	1,442 11 6	1,558 0 0	8,045 16 3		5 0 0	315 0 0
66 17 4	601 1 4	2 184 5 5	2 221 12 3	200 0 0		96 2 3		1 925 10 0			
86 6 7	401 2 8	1,086 16 8	1 163 6 0		125 0 0	137 19 9		1,292 16 3		7 10 0	400 0 0
15 14 8	144 9 3	87 0 4	122 8 7		58 16 0	68 12 7					
80 19 10	548 0 10	680 11 0	795 12 5	113 16 1	597 2 3	74 14 1				10 0 0	
162 12 9	704 3 11	415 10 11	509 15 11			168 6 11	341 9 0				
16 1 0	123 4 9	146 18 4	155 15 11	80 0 0	50 0 0	25 15 11					
9 3 0	91 18 5	61 7 10	79 2 6			79 2 6					
437 15 2	2,614 1 2	4 662 10 6	5 047 13 7	393 16 1	825 18 3	650 14 0	341 9 0	3,218 6 3		17 10 0	400 0 0
	305 0 0	3,079 9 10	3 361 0 11	}							
194 4 10	194 4 10	48 11 10	56 2 1	250 0 0	2,275 0 0	492 3 0	400 0 0				
632 0 0	3,113 6 0	7,790 12 2	8 464 16 7	643 16 1	3,100 18 3	1,142 17 0	741 9 0	3,218 6 3		17 10 0	400 0 0

Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—Summary Table of Balance Sheets

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments	Funeral Donations
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Braidwood District									
32	St Vincent's	0 10 0	246 10 1	20 6 0	8 18 6	276 4 7	120 12 6	73 6 6	61 14 1	
	Excelsior	8 12 6	329 11 5	3 2 0	26 7 1	367 13 0	57 10 6	143 0 4	87 5 2	
	Total, Lodge Funds	0 2 6	576 1 6	23 8 0	35 5 7	643 17 7	178 3 0	216 6 10	148 19 3	
	District Funeral Fund		111 18 4	51 0 0		162 18 4				35 0 0
	District Management Fund		44 11 8			44 11 8				
	Total, The District	9 2 6	732 11 6	74 8 0	35 5 7	851 7 7	178 3 0	216 6 10	148 19 3	35 0 0
	Young District									
26	Burrangong	2 2 0	630 0 7	72 6 3	69 5 0	773 13 10	169 19 0	208 8 6	136 15 7	
97	Temora	13 10 0	285 0 4		46 15 7	345 5 11	39 12 0	94 0 11	84 7 5	
187	Wyalong	32 14 0	463 6 5	1 5 0	64 6 7	561 12 0	77 9 0	167 0 7	116 14 5	
188	Hearts of Oak	1 5 6	172 9 4		1 9 0	175 3 10	45 10 0	56 7 6	46 15 8	
	Total, Lodge Funds	49 11 6	1,550 16 8	73 11 3	181 16 2	1,855 15 7	332 10 0	525 17 6	384 13 1	
	District Funeral Fund		330 19 0	21 18 10		352 17 10				40 0 0
	District Management Fund		76 19 4			76 19 4				
	Total, The District	49 11 6	1,958 15 0	95 10 1	181 16 2	2 285 12 9	332 10 0	525 17 6	384 13 1	40 0 0
	Wagga Wagga District									
29	Southern Star	35 3 0	1,262 17 7	225 1 0	67 4 6	1,590 6 1	208 10 0	362 10 0	280 3 2	
132	Nil Desperandum	6 15 6	389 11 11	28 18 6	43 19 5	469 5 4	94 12 2	135 10 0	79 7 6	
136	Sovereign	4 11 0	161 3 9	2 18 8	5 16 6	174 9 11	13 6 0	65 15 0	38 17 10	
	Total, Lodge Funds	46 9 6	1,813 13 3	256 18 2	117 0 5	2,234 1 4	316 8 2	563 15 0	398 8 6	
	District Funeral Fund		95 19 6			95 19 6				
	District Management Fund		60 11 0			60 11 0				
	Total, The District	46 9 6	1,970 3 9	256 18 2	117 0 5	2,390 11 10	316 8 2	563 15 0	398 8 6	..
	Grand Total, The Order	575 5 9	66,945 0 0	6 924 6 0	6,386 2 2	80,830 13 11	17,249 0 1	18,220 6 8	11,796 4 6	8,991 3 9

National Independent Order of Oddfellows—Summary Table of Balance

	District and Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Sydney District					
1137	Pioneer	9 18 6	552 8 9	8 18 6	76 18 7	648 4 4
1141	Friendship	4 10 0	224 8 5		11 10 3	240 8 8
1142	Progress	15 7 0	595 8 5	12 4 0	74 7 2	697 6 7
1144	Unity		167 3 0			167 3 0
1148	Excelsior	7 6 11	199 6 3	0 19 4	42 6 3	249 18 9
1149	Carlton	5 14 10	123 10 11			129 5 9
	Total Lodges	42 17 3	1,862 5 9	22 1 10	205 2 3	2,132 7 1
	District Funeral Fund	7 18 0	236 11 10	10 7 4	0 12 8	255 9 10
	District Management Fund		54 12 6		16 19 8	71 12 2
	Total, The Order	50 15 3	2,153 10 1	32 9 2	222 14 7	2,459 9 1

Order of Royal Foresters—Summary Table of Balance Sheets

Name of Court	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Royal Plant		84 3 0		5 2 1	89 5 1	0 13 9	32 7 11
Perseverance	0 12 0	142 7 11		4 18 9	147 18 8	46 7 2	51 8 10
Harmony	0 7 6	147 19 3	9 11 2	4 12 2	162 10 1	69 0 0	48 6 6
Eden	0 12 6	169 15 11	7 8 7	30 7 5	208 4 3	144 8 3	79 12 1
Unity	1 4 6	434 3 3	19 0 2	13 7 11	467 15 10	222 17 9	130 8 5
Fortitude	0 10 0	189 7 6	1 3 9	9 6 1	200 7 4	22 17 6	84 12 4
Clarence	3 8 0	248 12 4	48 16 0	8 1 0	308 17 4	94 4 3	88 15 6
Goodfellowship	2 0 6	392 2 9			394 3 3	65 8 0	128 4 2
Concord	1 3 9	288 16 6	4 18 4	23 17 9	318 16 4	100 2 6	102 16 4
Fidelity	5 6 0	285 12 0	3 12 3	2 0 6	346 10 9	81 9 9	102 18 6
Woollcomoolloo	1 0 0	113 0 7	25 3 3		139 3 10	47 2 0	45 19 11
Royal Standard	0 17 6	335 13 4	21 1 0	74 16 5	432 8 3	123 12 6	130 19 10
Victoria	1 2 6	321 17 9	39 18 0	99 8 1	462 6 4	98 16 9	128 1 6
Royal Oak	5 0 0	288 13 0	4 15 8	1 5 4	299 14 0	53 18 0	107 15 0
Morning Star	3 7 6	530 4 11	12 14 2	33 3 6	579 10 1	54 17 0	170 11 6
Evening Star (No return received)							
Progress	1 0 0	217 4 2	20 5 6	13 6 5	252 6 1	37 14 6	83 1 4
Casino		47 3 9		3 14 5	50 18 2	15 9 0	18 19 2
St Leonards	0 10 0	100 9 4		16 4 9	117 4 1	25 10 9	52 6 0
Darlington	0 12 6	88 14 8	0 2 8	2 17 6	92 7 4	3 12 0	32 11 4
Newcastle	1 5 0	97 1 9	1 11 6	1 12 0	101 10 3	13 19 0	30 4 6
Royal Albert	1 10 6	225 10 3	13 6 0		240 6 9	88 5 0	86 12 2
Southern Cross	0 15 0	214 19 10	12 14 0	16 3 6	244 12 4	62 8 0	77 17 8
Pride of Kogarah		28 5 0		6 4 6	34 9 6	4 13 0	18 16 9
Robin Hood	1 12 6	205 13 7	2 16 0	16 5 8	226 7 9	26 14 0	73 11 0
Total, Lodge Funds	23 17 9	5,198 2 4	248 18 0	436 15 7	5,917 13 8	1,504 0 5	1,906 18 3
Supreme Court		1 114 3 0	208 1 3	544 7 11	1,866 12 2		
Total, The Order	23 17 9	6,312 5 4	456 19 3	981 3 6	7,784 5 10	1,504 0 5	1,906 18 3

B (2)—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897—*continued.*

Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Guarantee Society	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c.
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
38 14 3	294 7 4	700 4 5	682 1 8	658 5 10		23 15 10					
24 10 8	312 6 8	175 18 11	231 5 3	107 7 0		123 18 3					
63 4 11	606 14 0	876 3 4	913 6 11	765 12 10		147 14 1					
14 14 8	49 14 8	1,743 8 4	1,856 12 0	} 1,781 5 4		94 5 4					
31 10 1	31 10 1	5 17 1	18 18 8								
109 9 8	687 18 9	2,625 8 9	2,788 17 7	2 546 18 2		241 19 5					
120 7 7	635 10 8	1,811 0 9	1,949 3 11	390 1 10		131 10 6	790 0 0	637 11 7			
43 0 0	261 0 4	119 6 9	203 12 4			103 12 4		100 0 0			
114 11 1	475 15 1	184 0 10	269 17 9	201 5 0		68 12 9					
13 15 7	162 8 9	9 18 1	22 13 2			22 13 2					
291 14 3	1,534 14 10	2,124 6 5	2 445 7 2	591 6 10		326 8 9	790 0 0	737 11 7			
	40 0 0	1,094 17 8	1,407 15 6	150 0 0	820 11 4	229 9 3	225 0 0				
78 2 6	78 2 6	18 8 3	17 5 1								
369 16 9	1,652 17 4	3,237 12 4	3,870 7 9	741 6 10	820 11 4	555 18 0	1,015 0 0	737 11 7			
152 3 8	1,003 6 10	5,229 18 6	5,816 17 9		200 0 0	558 17 3		5,058 0 6			
103 8 3	412 17 11	384 17 8	441 5 1	156 13 1		124 10 0		160 2 0			
6 11 6	124 10 4	570 1 3	620 0 10	111 6 8		90 16 6		417 17 8			
262 3 5	1,540 15 1	6,184 17 5	6,878 3 8	267 19 9	200 0 0	774 3 9		5,636 0 2			
0 1 0	0 1 0		95 18 6	}		78 13 6					
77 16 0	77 16 0		*Dr* 17 5 0								
340 0 5	1,618 12 1	6,184 17 5	6,956 17 2	267 19 9	200 0 0	852 17 3		5,636 0 2			
11,410 5 8	67,667 0 8	227,714 17 8	240,878 10 11	134,087 6 11	12,174 10 2	15,105 11 11	23,099 8 5	58,808 3 2	1,631 17 5	207 0 0	4,235 7 1

Sheets Tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897

Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines	District Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
106 15 0	203 0 2	90 5 10		102 16 0	502 17 0	367 2 10	512 10 2	466 19 11	45 10 3
52 1 8	65 8 6	37 16 8		34 18 5	190 5 3	139 8 5	189 11 10	100 0 0	89 11 10
124 13 4	252 3 10	104 2 0		74 2 4	555 1 6	426 11 11	568 17 0	503 0 0	65 17 0
39 16 8	69 6 4	22 15 6		30 13 4	162 11 10	51 0 8	55 11 10	55 11 10	
16 5 0	73 16 0	34 19 6		41 16 4	166 16 10	68 3 9	151 5 8	100 19 4	50 6 4
40 10 0	60 0 2	20 18 6		17 13 4	139 2 0	22 3 6	12 7 3		12 7 3
380 1 8	723 15 0	310 18 0		301 19 9	1,716 14 5	1,074 11 1	1,490 3 9	1,226 11 1	263 12 8
			76 10 8	2 1 2	78 11 10	483 3 2	660 1 2	625 0 0	45 9 10
				63 16 3	63 16 3	2 12 9	10 8 8		
380 1 8	723 15 0	310 18 0	76 10 8	367 17 2	1,859 2 6	1,560 7 0	2,160 13 7	1,851 11 1	309 2 6

Tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Supreme Court Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and other Freehold Property.	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
16 11 10		12 16 9	62 10 3	11 17 6	38 12 4			38 12 4			
26 15 0		16 16 0	141 7 0	49 7 4	55 19 0	0 9 0		55 10 0			
30 4 7		19 15 6	167 6 7	292 5 3	287 8 9	274 19 1		21 10 2			9 0 6
36 8 10		25 16 8	286 5 10	280 13 11	202 12 4	201 9 1		1 3 3			
81 14 0		46 16 6	481 16 8	471 7 10	457 7 0	417 10 1		39 16 11			
38 12 11		19 17 2	165 19 11	6 4 11	40 12 4	42 0 0					1 7 8
65 19 9		34 3 4	283 2 10	1,030 7 10	1,056 2 4	1,424 7 1		31 15 3		100 0 0	
63 4 8		74 18 6	331 15 4	650 2 2	712 10 1			105 3 6		1,207 6 7	600 0 0
55 14 6		29 0 11	287 14 3	142 2 4	173 4 5	159 18 4		13 6 1			
72 16 11		30 7 0	287 12 2	184 4 1	243 2 8	128 12 3		24 10 5		190 0 0	100 0 0
26 8 10		15 10 11	135 1 8	754 18 6	750 0 8	745 0 10		13 19 10			
66 13 1		57 13 4	378 18 9	1,693 16 1	1,747 5 7	584 17 0		32 8 7		1,139 0 0	
60 4 5		30 2 0	317 4 8	1,095 0 1	1,240 1 9	1,240 6 2					0 4 5
68 19 6		25 17 0	256 9 6	104 19 4	148 3 10		122 9 6	56 4 5			30 10 1
122 4 6		32 18 8	380 11 8	1,070 5 11	1 269 4 4		1,113 12 8	155 11 8			
44 5 2		25 4 2	199 5 2	564 3 4	626 4 3	623 1 9		3 2 6			
12 14 9		8 9 0	55 11 11	25 13 10	21 0 1	8 7 0		12 13 1			
21 14 1		15 9 3	115 0 1	19 8 10	21 12 10			21 12 10			
19 18 3		9 16 6	65 18 1	21 0 7	47 9 10	46 2 8		1 7 2			
18 6 7		12 16 6	75 6 7	58 14 8	84 18 4	46 8 7		38 9 9			
45 19 5		24 0 7	244 17 2	354 9 3	349 18 10	333 17 7		16 1 3			
45 2 5		24 2 9	209 10 10	348 2 0	383 3 6	371 12 6		11 11 0			
6 4 2		0 10 0	30 3 11	22 13 6	26 19 1			26 19 1			
43 19 5		29 3 5	173 7 10	133 4 0	186 3 11	163 9 5		22 14 6			
1,090 17 7		622 2 5	5,123 18 8	9,885 3 1	10,678 18 1	6,812 8 5	1,236 2 2	744 3 7		2,627 6 7	741 2 8
	660 0 0	540 15 2	1,200 15 2	14 607 4 0	15,273 1 0	3,554 11 0		118 10 0	100 0 0	11,500 0 0	
1,090 17 7	660 0 0	1,162 17 7	6,324 13 10	24,492 7 1	25,951 19 1	10,366 19 5	1,236 2 2	862 13 7	100 0 0	14,127 6 7	741 2 8

APPENDIX.

Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia—Summary Table of Balance

	Name of Lodge.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	District Payments.	Funeral Donations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
1	Pioneer	1 0 0	631 3 8	58 8 8	12 17 6	703 9 10	254 10 6	245 15 8	117 0 0	. ..
2	Royal William	1 3 0	304 4 0	32 4 1	12 12 0	350 3 1	135 12 0	105 15 2	57 18 3	.... .
4	Royal Alfred	2 10 0	482 18 9	41 11 5	37 11 0	564 11 2	161 2 6	179 5 2	101 2 2	. . .
5	Schomberg	2 0 6	1,003 5 10	80 10 10	69 3 11	1,155 1 1	411 2 10	371 5 6	207 13 0	. . .
6	Endeavour	1 1 0	307 13 5	37 10 11	19 7 0	365 12 4	98 14 0	163 8 8	60 12 8	.
7	City of Newcastle	1 16 6	417 13 5	17 8 10	4 2 6	441 1 3	184 19 6	82 8 10	122 8 9	.
8	Boyne	2 7 6	457 8 4	23 18 6	11 4 1	494 18 5	221 15 8	149 18 8	93 0 0	21 0 0
9	Prince of Wales	1 7 6	363 9 3	13 6 3	62 14 2	440 17 2	160 3 0	170 13 0	70 7 6	. .
10	Belmore	4 1 0	529 0 9	47 15 6	26 13 9	607 11 0	245 5 6	195 0 9	104 0 5	. . ..
11	Martin Luther	0 14 6	190 7 7	13 9 6	2 15 6	207 7 1	53 7 6	87 5 0	40 12 1	. .
12	Cromwell	5 9 0	880 14 7	94 4 10	25 3 10	1,005 12 3	293 13 4	254 14 0	177 2 9	. . .
15	Brunswick	.. .	67 7 3	0 12 4		67 19 7	60 9 2	11 4 0	12 3 10	....
16	Garibaldi	1 0 6	308 10 11	11 1 6	6 6 6	326 19 5	201 11 0	117 6 4	57 4 6	.....
18	Gladesville	1 5 6	136 12 9	.	2 6 0	140 4 3	35 11 7	44 17 6	32 10 4	.. ....
21	Prince Alfred	1 0 6	162 2 10	12 14 8		175 18 0	52 6 0	55 11 4	28 13 11	.. .
22	John Knox	0 12 6	350 7 11	51 12 0	60 15 7	463 8 0	77 19 0	192 4 6	73 3 6	. .....
24	Pride of Cumberland	0 3 0	85 16 6	1 9 7	3 5 6	90 14 7	28 15 0	32 5 10	18 4 2	. . .
25	Young Australia	1 6 0	494 6 11	120 2 4	9 1 4	624 16 7	235 11 6	189 10 0	101 4 8	. .....
26	Napier	1 0 6	124 6 3	13 5 0	3 5 7	141 17 4	15 19 6	50 1 0	25 4 7	.. .
27	Guiding Star	0 8 6	140 16 7	23 11 2	0 4 0	165 0 3	56 0 0	50 8 0	29 15 8	.. . .
29	Star of Mittagong	0 3 6	130 6 4	51 17 0	8 4 6	190 11 4	61 13 0	40 3 6	33 15 5	...
30	Marquis of Argyle	0 8 0	105 11 7	1 4 0	.	107 3 7	69 17 6	12 4 0	31 7 11	. ..
38	St. John's	1 15 6	428 11 10	56 19 6	20 14 6	508 1 4	57 8 0	175 8 0	92 16 11	. ..
39	Bismark	2 11 0	360 16 6	65 8 8	27 13 3	456 9 5	169 5 6	105 11 6	82 18 1	.. . . .
40	Perseverance	1 14 6	378 5 7	20 0 0	1 6 4	401 6 5	177 15 6	64 7 0	101 17 6	.. ...
42	Nil Desperandum	0 17 0	417 14 9	22 10 1	24 2 6	465 4 4	93 3 0	166 8 0	91 2 1	..
45	Kiama	0 18 6	277 5 10	43 4 11	47 10 5	368 19 8	28 10 6	106 5 0	65 14 3	. . .. :
46	Native Rose	2 3 0	212 2 3	10 19 8	27 14 11	252 19 10	105 13 4	97 0 0	43 13 3	.
47	Star of the West	0 13 0	235 3 6	16 11 2	18 3 6	270 11 2	43 8 0	106 12 0	53 10 9	. . .
49	Paddington	1 14 6	244 7 1	9 2 5	7 8 8	262 12 8	78 1 0	91 10 2	43 10 8	. ..
54	Star of Cootamundra	0 2 6	170 2 11	9 2 1	0 13 6	180 1 0	56 11 6	87 12 4	45 19 5	. .. ..
55	St. David's	0 13 6	292 2 10	17 19 0	8 17 1	319 12 5	62 6 0	108 14 4	58 2 8	..... .
58	Excelsior	0 6 0	202 13 8	0 13 7	6 0 0	209 13 3	46 2 0	62 11 5	35 16 6	
62	Captain Cook	2 1 6	231 7 2	15 10 0	33 16 2	282 14 10	86 15 11	128 4 2	48 14 11	.....
63	Prince Victor	2 1 0	659 8 8	43 4 0	67 5 6	776 19 2	154 18 6	331 14 6	132 1 9	. .
64	Lord Nelson	2 10 0	278 18 5	4 6 0	30 6 6	325 0 11	27 16 6	155 6 6	60 19 0	..
66	Queen Victoria	0 18 6	221 11 3	15 12 10	.	238 2 7	34 13 0	81 14 7	52 17 4	....
67	Loyal A. Mort	0 11 0	114 12 1	2 8 0	0 7 0	117 18 1	9 16 0	54 14 10	27 13 2	. .. ..
68	John Goodlet	0 7 6	154 3 11	5 5 0	14 6 0	174 2 5	63 10 6	72 2 5	31 0 5	..... .
69	Doctor Lang	1 3 6	232 3 4	16 14 6	19 9 0	269 10 4	36 18 6	110 5 2	52 16 5	.... ..
71	Lord Clyde	3 10 0	298 2 1	4 3 6	41 17 0	347 12 7	128 19 6	118 1 0	58 18 6	.. .
72	Macquarie	1 13 6	281 6 1	13 9 3	2 4 6	298 13 4	63 0 0	106 7 8	50 14 1	. . .
73	Ark of Safety	1 0 0	239 15 6	5 4 6	13 3 11	259 3 11	39 4 0	100 1 0	46 1 3	. .
75	Carrington	2 3 6	266 12 11	2 8 0	23 7 6	294 11 11	62 10 6	135 0 0	51 8 3	.. .
76	Star of the South	0 10 0	98 11 10	3 7 9	4 4 0	106 13 7	19 1 6	25 14 6	20 16 10	. . . . .
77	Queen's Jubilee	1 1 6	311 16 4	12 0 9	30 10 4	355 8 11	116 0 6	196 6 0	63 12 0	. . .
78	Onward	0 16 6	117 19 0	.		118 15 6	19 5 10	50 8 11	24 13 0	.. .
80	Centennial	1 1 0	261 6 10	7 17 9	18 14 10	289 0 5	56 7 0	112 9 4	53 11 3	
81	Pride of Campbelltown	0 5 0	77 10 1	.	2 2 6	79 17 7	12 12 0	32 14 3	13 6 6	.
82	Wellington	1 12 0	159 7 0	4 9 1	4 8 0	169 16 1	19 1 6	62 16 0	36 9 10	. .
83	Pride of the East	1 19 6	295 1 0	11 0 6	6 19 8	315 0 8	68 15 6	111 3 0	67 11 2	.... .
84	John Hampden	1 0 6	92 18 0	4 12 0	6 11 6	105 2 0	83 5 0	37 12 1	16 17 7	. . . .
85	Pride of Lismore	0 13 0	247 7 10	.	4 6 11	252 7 9	7 17 6	71 0 6	79 6 9	.
86	Prince of Orange	6 0 0	202 6 9	1 17 1	0 7 0	210 10 10	30 17 6	60 18 0	44 2 4	.. .
88	Purple Border	2 5 0	165 18 5	0 14 9	10 2 6	179 0 8	38 6 6	63 2 0	38 10 8	. .
89	John Wheeler	1 9 0	196 8 9	4 4 7	33 4 2	235 6 6	37 7 0	108 16 2	48 3 4	. . ...
92	United Service	1 13 6	207 19 2	0 6 8	46 1 0	256 0 4	35 3 6	98 19 2	49 18 0	. ....
93	Elliott	2 16 0	158 4 11	0 18 11	12 2 6	174 2 4	18 6 4	59 8 2	35 18 11	. . ..
94	Pride of Cobar	2 16 6	50 5 7	.	3 6 6	56 8 7	5 15 6	23 6 0	17 14 3	. . .
	Total, Lodges ...£	88 7 0	16,514 15 1	1,205 5 5	1,006 3 5	18,814 10 11	5,310 9 6	6,491 12 1	3,534 4 10	21 0 0
	Funeral Fund	.... ..	2,634 1 10	1,484 13 8	16 16 9	4,135 12 3	.	. .	. .	1,870 0 0
	Widow and Orphans' Fund	.....	191 17 1	35 4 0	0 5 0	227 6 1	.	.	..	. . .
	Incidental Fund	.....	588 16 0		174 7 11	763 3 11		.	.	.
	Lodge Relief Fund	....		14 14 10	3 15 0	18 9 10		. .	. ...	....
	Total, The Order .£	88 7 0	19,929 10 0	2,739 17 11	1,201 8 1	23,959 3 0	5,310 9 6	6,491 12 1	3,534 4 10	1,891 0 0

Sons and Daughters of Temperance—Summary Table of Balance Sheets

Name of Division.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	District Payments.
Sons and Daughters of Temperance.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d.
Day Dawn	0 11 8	123 13 8	..	0 1 9	124 7 1	22 1 10	9 2 0	37 11 1
Bud of Hope	1 5 8	92 2 10	19 7 1	0 10 2	113 5 9	24 19 10	18 7 0	25 14 2
Rising Star		46 16 0			46 16 0	45 3 0	. ..	13 17 10
Morpeth		88 12 9	5 0 7		43 13 4	8 12 6	17 0 0	9 0 6
Franklin	0 7 0	118 1 3	3 8 7	2 10 0	124 6 10	17 12 6	62 1 5	18 1 9
Hope of Cooma	..	8 0 0	.	0 1 5	8 1 5		7 12 0	0 18 2
Sunbeam	3 1 7	79 10 1	.	.. .	82 11 8	8 16 8	39 4 0	25 13 7
Namoi		66 14 0		.	66 14 0	4 5 8	34 15 0	17 13 2
Phœnix		21 18 0	.....	.	21 18 0	1 0 9	8 15 6	12 10 10
Queen's Own	0 15 6	84 16 9			85 12 3	20 9 6	44 2 9	19 7 8
Loyal Albert. (No Return received)								
Ashfield	0 15 0	66 4 4	.	7 0 4	73 19 8	14 3 11	35 17 9	18 8 9
Pride of Dubbo. (No Return received)								
Pride of the West	2 8 0	58 10 11	.	.	60 18 11	6 13 0	18 2 6	16 5 9
Bright Morning Star		5 18 0	4 6 7	.	10 4 7	.. . .	0 19 6	1 12 8
Rainbow. (No Return received)								
Eureka. (No Return received)								
Southern Light	14 12 0	142 5 0	10 9 4	13 14 0	181 0 4	34 15 6	87 0 0	7 15 9
Concord	2 1 0	141 7 10	13 10 0	4 6 4	161 5 2	13 0 9	47 16 3	31 14 10
Albert		17 6 0			17 6 0	4 4 0	8 2 11	4 8 8
Day Spring	9 7 4	556 9 7	42 12 4	14 18 3	623 7 6	181 17 6	220 3 0	54 14 10
Hand of Friendship	0 10 0	53 14 11		3 0 6	57 5 5	3 11 6	29 0 0	9 6 6
Star of the South	3 14 0	284 1 1	.	23 16 3	311 11 4	73 5 0	111 10 0	56 19 4
Prince Alfred. (No Return received)								
Harmony	.	260 13 10	20 16 4	. .	281 10 2	70 7 6	106 1 0	19 5 9
Golden Hope	1 1 4	43 1 8	. .	..	44 3 0	2 2 0	15 6 9	14 13 1
St. George	1 0 8	108 10 4	0 17 0	15 8 3	125 16 3	26 6 9	68 0 1	28 16 4
Hope of Wagga	.. ...	28 2 11	.. ..	. ...	28 2 11	. .....	10 14 0	4 12 7
White Rose. (No Return received.)								
Hope of Camperdown	1 4 0	220 19 0	1 7 3	31 4 1	254 14 4	57 0 1	106 10 3	45 7 0
British Lion	.. .	349 17 1	7 3 3	. ...	357 0 4	71 17 6	133 13 4	76 8 0

B (2)—*continued*

Sheets tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in Hand	Loans on Mortgage	Building Societies	Shares in Protestant Hall	Guarantee Society	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
61 1 9	678 7 11	1 707 15 11	1 732 17 10	1 687 9 8		59 11 2			50 0 0	25 0 0	89 3 0
38 1 7	337 7 0	781 17 2	794 13 3	761 1 6		11 1 9			20 0 0	2 10 0	
86 16 0	528 5 10	1 474 1 9	1 510 7 1	65 0 0	1,248 17 9	86 9 4			100 0 0	10 0 0	
121 5 11	1,111 7 3	2 557 9 10	2 601 3 8	1 851 14 0	674 0 0	75 9 8					
27 15 9	355 11 1	985 8 11	995 10 2	992 0 0		3 10 2					
114 14 6	504 11 7	595 11 1	532 0 9	500 3 11		31 16 10					
67 15 11	553 10 3	400 3 11	341 12 1	300 18 4		35 13 9				5 0 0	
42 3 9	443 7 3	375 3 7	372 13 6	338 11 8		4 1 10			30 0 0		
53 0 8	597 7 4	1 368 15 1	1 378 18 9	1 155 6 4		123 12 5			100 0 0		
32 12 3	213 16 10	434 3 8	427 13 11	347 13 11					80 0 0		
146 16 2	872 6 3	2 256 7 2	2 419 13 2	2 314 11 1	35 0 0	67 18 1				5 0 0	2 16 0
9 19 1	93 16 1	10 6 11	*Dr* 15 9 7	25 8 7							40 18 2
38 6 0	414 7 10	399 16 0	312 7 7	282 7 7					25 0 0	5 0 0	
15 18 10	128 18 3	35 18 0	47 4 0			47 4 0					
24 12 6	161 3 9	106 18 2	121 15 5	0 9 7	100 0 0	21 2 10					
44 4 10	387 11 10	1,365 7 11	1,441 4 1	1 342 0 2		99 3 11					
15 3 6	94 8 6	58 12 1	54 18 2	44 10 5		10 7 9					
76 6 8	692 12 10	2 024 13 5	2 046 17 2	1 281 2 4	600 0 0	15 14 10			150 0 0		
22 16 6	114 1 7	376 0 10	403 16 7	338 4 9		20 11 10			Land £40 Shares 5		
14 11 0	150 14 8	553 18 9	568 4 4	131 14 8	425 0 0	11 9 8					
17 9 4	153 1 3	893 0 4	930 10 5	337 1 10	144 0 0	14 8 7	430 0 0			5 0 0	
13 13 0	127 2 5	87 6 9	67 7 11	26 11 2	36 0 0	4 16 9					
65 16 9	386 8 10	1 740 7 2	1,861 19 8	416 19 8	1,400 0 0				20 0 0	25 0 0	
48 8 7	406 3 8	1 101 10 4	1,151 16 1	148 2 10		4 13 3	974 0 0		25 0 0		
95 13 2	439 13 2	1 230 17 2	1 192 10 5	1 126 8 0		36 12 5	19 10 0			10 0 0	
47 13 7	398 6 8	540 2 9	657 0 5	570 3 10		36 16 7					
78 3 0	278 12 9	1 065 18 8	1,156 5 7	335 3 0	739 0 0	62 2 7			20 0 0		
45 10 5	291 17 0	351 17 8	313 0 6	276 17 8		31 2 10				5 0 0	
27 17 11	231 8 8	465 6 3	504 8 9	459 19 11		40 18 10				12 10 0	
28 16 7	241 18 5	239 3 5	259 17 8	249 13 1		10 4 7					
21 6 7	211 9 10	272 11 7	241 2 9	248 19 1						7 10 0	15 6 4
49 7 0	278 10 0	531 1 4	571 3 9	532 19 0		38 4 9					
17 0 11	161 10 10	8 18 11	57 1 4	39 0 0		8 1 4				10 0 0	
18 11 9	282 6 9	459 8 0	459 16 1	461 0 0							1 3 11
71 9 4	699 4 1	1 407 9 10	1 494 4 11	1 345 14 8	92 10 0	56 0 3					
33 13 3	277 15 3	364 4 5	411 10 1	230 5 4	175 0 0	6 4 9					
25 10 0	194 14 11	445 17 8	489 5 4	443 1 5		46 3 11					
23 10 0	115 14 0	96 19 1	99 3 2		82 5 6	16 17 8					
15 6 0	181 19 4	199 14 8	182 17 9	26 12 9	155 5 0					1 0 0	
28 10 0	228 10 1	392 14 7	433 14 10	165 14 5		43 0 5	225 0 0				
22 7 4	328 6 4	191 2 5	210 8 8		189 8 2	18 10 6			2 10 0		
48 18 7	269 0 4	532 6 9	561 19 9	100 0 0	299 7 11	102 11 10			50 0 0	10 0 0	
34 13 0	219 19 3	229 11 0	268 15 8		110 0 0	103 15 8	55 0 0				
20 10 7	269 9 4	92 13 5	117 16 0	93 13 2		24 2 10					
7 5 0	72 17 10	108 8 8	142 4 5	51 7 6	40 0 0	50 16 11					
37 3 6	413 2 0	460 5 0	402 11 11	60 0 0	125 0 0	36 1 11	169 0 0			12 10 0	
16 12 6	111 0 3	114 6 7	122 1 10	115 14 7		6 7 3					
27 2 8	249 10 3	282 9 9	391 19 11	269 2 7		52 17 4					
11 16 3	70 9 0	17 6 10	26 15 5			26 15 5					
20 15 0	139 2 4	110 17 9	141 11 6			46 11 6	90 0 0			5 0 0	
34 8 2	231 17 10	327 11 0	360 13 10	355 16 8		4 17 2					
10 17 6	148 12 2	151 14 6	108 4 4	103 15 2		4 9 2					
33 17 9	192 2 6	56 7 7	116 12 10			116 12 10					
38 3 6	174 1 4	95 0 2	131 9 8	100 7 10		31 1 10					
18 14 0	158 13 2	12 12 11	33 0 5	18 11 0		14 9 5					
15 11 10	209 18 4	159 16 3	185 4 5	142 17 8		42 6 9					
26 9 6	210 10 2	85 6 9	130 16 11	100 6 8		30 10 3					
11 12 11	125 6 4	29 11 10	78 7 10	65 9 11		12 17 11					
8 13 10	60 9 7	12 0 7	7 19 7			7 19 7					
2 268 3 9	17 675 10 2	32 8 2 10 6	34 041 11 3	22 768 18 11	6 670 14 4	1 915 5 5	1 962 10 0		717 10 10	156 0 0	149 7 5
25 4 0	1 895 4 0	14 948 1 3	17 188 9 6								
163 0 0	163 0 0	991 11 1	1 055 17 2	9 659 18 2	1 876 0 0	594 12 11	5 950 0 0		279 0 0	75 0 0	
683 3 7	683 3 7	*Dr* 402 16 7	*Dr* 322 16 3								
40 0 0	40 0 0	534 10 10	513 0 8								
3 179 11 4	20 406 17 9	48 923 17 1	52 476 2 4	32 428 17 1	8 546 14 4	2,509 18 4	7 912 10 0		996 10 0	231 0 0	149 7 5

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year	Savings Bank	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in Hand	Loans on Mortgage	Hall and Other Freehold Property	Building Societies	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	45 0 5	113 15 4	240 13 4	251 5 1	234 18 7		16 6 6				
	17 11 6	86 12 6	237 18 9	264 12 0	162 0 2		2 11 10			100 0 0	
	3 4 8	62 5 6	169 9 11	154 0 5			14 0 5		140 0 0		
	3 18 4	38 11 4	175 8 8	180 10 8	172 9 3		8 1 5				
	15 6 4	113 2 0	128 14 6	139 19 4	101 18 0		38 1 4				
	0 2 11	8 13 1	4 8 6	3 16 10	3 16 10						
	28 10 3	102 4 6	94 16 7	75 3 9	3 0 0		22 3 9		50 0 0		
	4 10 6	61 4 4	6 13 6	12 3 2			12 3 2				
	1 0 0	23 7 1		*Dr* 1 9 1							1 9 1
	16 13 6	100 13 5	55 13 3	538 12 1	538 9 0		0 3 1				
	4 1 6	72 11 11	12 7 1	13 14 10			13 14 10				
	7 5 8	48 6 11	7 6 0	19 18 0			19 18 0				
	3 14 6	6 6 8	46 13 3	50 11 2	40 18 1		9 13 1				
	24 12 3	154 3 6	930 11 0	957 7 10		100 0 0	82 7 10	175 0 0	600 0 0		
	30 12 3	123 4 1	815 16 9	853 17 10	200 0 0	250 0 0	43 17 10		360 0 0		
		16 15 7	12 1 8	12 12 1			12 12 1				
150 0 0	54 13 5	661 8 9	1 274 2 10	1 236 1 7	1 232 3 4		3 18 3				
	18 18 3	60 16 3	154 16 0	151 5 2			6 5 2		175 0 0		30 0 0
	28 10 8	270 5 0	370 3 1	411 9 5		97 2 0	64 7 5		250 0 0		
92 0 0	24 16 9	312 11 0	482 5 5	441 4 7	442 8 7		8 16 0				
	10 11 10	42 13 8	12 15 7	14 4 11			14 4 11				
	14 0 10	137 4 0	57 6 4	45 18 7	25 17 0		20 1 7				
	7 7 3	22 13 10	29 16 9	35 5 10			35 5 10				
	20 2 8	229 0 0	161 3 5	186 17 9	61 4 5		5 13 4		120 0 0		
	39 12 2	321 11 0	189 19 1	225 8 5	188 15 1		36 13 4				

APPENDIX

Sons and Daughters of Temperance—Summary Table of Balance Sheets

Name of Division.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	District Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
R. T. Booth	0 10 0	64 14 9	.	.	65 4 9	9 2 6	26 2 3	12 4 7
Conqueror	0 4 0	71 11 2	.	1 1 0	72 16 2	32 0 0	19 13 0	17 8 11
Southern Cross (No Return received.)								
Allowrie	0 5 6	54 19 7	2 3 9	16 2 0	73 10 10	7 7 0	38 2 6	14 16 8
Morning Star	0 8 6	161 2 11	12 14 5	1 16 10	176 2 8	39 5 9	69 1 11	33 13 1
Enterprise	0 18 8	153 12 0	3 10 2		158 0 10	27 7 9	75 0 4	41 18 5
Rising Sun	0 2 0	142 6 1	11 18 11	0 5 0	154 12 0	85 14 4	56 14 0	32 3 7
Emulation. (No Return received.)								
Solid Rock	1 8 9	175 6 11	6 18 10	12 15 8	196 10 2	26 13 9	72 14 2	42 2 7
Star of Hope	17 11 9	523 8 3	24 0 0	7 0 6	572 0 6	102 3 0	189 18 6	109 9 0
Jubilee. (No Return received.)								
Native Rose. (No Return received.)								
Hope of Petersham	. .	368 0 3	42 4 9		410 5 0	144 18 4	181 2 2	85 18 6
Total Lodge Funds	64 3 11	4,732 9 9	232 9 9	155 12 4	5,184 15 2	1,186 19 8	1,968 5 10	960 13 11
Daughters of Temperance.								
Ark of Peace (No Return received.)								
Star of Peace	1 12 8	90 8 4	7 8 1	8 18 3	108 7 4	39 11 0	45 13 4	22 11 3
Crystal Spring. (No Return received.)								
Victoria	.	62 19 10			62 19 10	19 0 0	29 15 6	18 6 4
Advance, Rose of Australia	. .	57 18 9	0 3 2	2 3 3	60 5 2	11 1 6	27 8 0	10 0 7
Rose of Sharon	0 15 0	97 15 0	13 5 5	0 4 2	111 19 7	13 2 6	31 6 6	15 0 7
Cossipore	21 0 6	87 6 6	4 9 11	0 11 1	113 8 0	5 18 9	56 17 3	24 19 9
We Hope to Prosper	1 5 3	82 18 6	4 10 0	3 3 0	91 16 9	8 15 0	46 14 0	20 16 0
Star of the South. (No Return received.)								
Berean	0 18 9	25 14 0	9 19 6	10 14 0	47 5 6	11 3 4	24 9 7	2 5 3
Hope of Richmond. (No Return received.)								
Total Lodge Funds	25 11 5	505 0 11	39 16 1	25 13 9	596 2 2	108 12 1	262 4 2	113 19 9
Sons of Temperance.								
Happy Day	2 8 6	181 12 9	43 17 1	15 12 0	243 10 4	56 2 0	67 18 6	37 3 6
Happy Home	0 13 0	75 3 8	.	19 10 3	95 6 11	18 0 6	26 14 5	15 19 5
Star of the East	0 13 4	123 17 8	4 8 11	162 10 10	291 10 9	48 12 8	58 14 6	26 12 0
Star of the West	..	3 8 0	.	.	3 8 0	.	.	3 11 0
Goulburn	2 1 0	301 11 11	80 13 2	46 19 7	431 5 8	264 6 1	93 13 0	17 9 9
Golden Reef. (No Return received.)								
Armidale	0 17 0	79 14 1	...	3 1 6	83 12 7	8 12 10	35 17 0	16 4 8
Rose of Australia	.....	97 15 11	2 15 7	0 1 0	100 12 6	45 18 2	32 2 2	20 11 5
Wonder of the World	...	38 12 6	. .	13 0 6	51 13 0	26 5 0	. .	13 10 0
Nepean	1 0 0	262 3 9	3 0 0	59 7 8	325 11 5	64 1 6	83 18 7	15 4 10
Captain Cook	6 3 6	218 7 1	22 11 1	5 15 6	252 17 2	53 2 6	92 17 8	54 11 4
Olive	...	34 13 9	0 13 3	0 1 6	35 8 6	0 5 10	14 1 7	7 14 0
Spring in the Desert	0 10 6	27 16 0	..	22 2 0	50 8 6	.	23 2 6	8 2 6
Good Intent	0 6 0	178 13 7	24 15 8	4 4 0	207 19 3	129 8 0	55 11 11	45 1 9
Star of Freedom	. ..	52 13 6		.	52 13 6	8 13 4	.. ..	19 7 4
Australian	0 10 0	146 16 6	19 7 6	1 1 10	167 15 10	38 3 0	55 5 10	37 16 3
Hearts of Oak	9 7 8	151 1 4	10 5 4	8 1 2	178 15 6	55 19 0	57 15 7	42 5 8
Total, Lodge Funds	24 10 6	1,974 2 0	212 7 7	361 9 4	2,572 9 5	817 10 5	697 13 3	381 5 5
National Division Funds, viz —								
Funeral Fund	.. ..	1,140 4 7	53 0 10		1,193 5 5	..... .	.	. ..
Clearance Fund	.. .	49 9 5	2 13 10	:	52 3 3		.	. . .
National Division Account	....	157 6 5		111 16 1	269 2 6	. .	.. .	. ...
Extension Fund		31 5 9		.	31 5 9	.. .		
Total, National Division Funds		1,378 6 2	55 14 8	111 16 1	1,545 16 11	...	.....	.
Grand Total, The Order	114 5 10	8,589 18 10	540 7 6	654 11 6	9,899 3 8	2,113 2 2	2.928 3 3	1,455 19 1

United Ancient Order of Druids, Sydney District—Summary Table of Balance

	Name of Lodge.	Entrance Fees.	Contributions.	Interest.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Sick Pay.
	Sydney District.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
55	Pioneer (No Return received.)						
56	Prince Alfred	0 17 6	173 4 6	2 1 5	20 7 3	196 10 8	74 10 6
57	Belmore	7 2 6	471 14 3	50 6 7	31 16 8	561 0 0	164 18 5
58	Stonehenge	0 15 0	296 12 11	14 0 4	34 19 9	346 8 0	108 3 0
59	Rose of Australia	3 17 6	184 12 9	5 5 3	37 6 0	231 1 6	31 3 9
60	Iron Duke. (No Return received.)						
77	Phœnix	4 15 0	356 11 9	9 5 4	40 15 1	411 7 2	162 5 2
78	Royal Oak, Balmain	12 7 6	525 11 9	17 1 1	75 15 10	630 16 2	190 15 0
79	Mistletoe	6 2 6	376 3 9	13 1 11	38 19 2	434 7 4	100 8 9
80	Western Pioneer	2 7 6	288 17 7	7 15 0	16 16 8	315 16 9	48 3 0
81	Acorn	5 17 0	622 18 5	18 16 11	44 0 6	691 12 10	229 17 3
88	Olive Branch	4 15 0	219 12 3	.. .	23 11 10	247 19 1	91 5 3
90	Caractacus	3 17 6	347 9 8	10 1 9	41 14 2	403 3 1	83 17 0
92	Royal Oak, Inverell	0 12 6	106 18 10	0 0 8	5 11 0	113 3 0	10 19 0
94	Heart of Oak	2 0 0	512 14 5	19 15 10	129 5 9	663 16 0	194 15 11
102	Blue Mountain	7 2 6	262 6 9	10 5 2	7 7 1	287 1 6	90 7 0
123	Royal Standard, Leichhardt	6 2 6	541 0 7	13 19 7	90 6 1	651 8 9	165 11 0
131	Harmony	2 0 0	115 10 0	9 11 4	15 3 3	142 4 7	39 15 0
132	Icem	3 15 0	178 18 10	2 15 8	11 18 9	197 8 3	68 7 0
161	Royal Standard, Wilcannia	10 12 6	235 7 2	3 4 0	0 3 0	249 6 8	81 18 6
178	Star of Bingara	1 2 6	150 18 9		2 2 6	154 3 9	66 0 3
179	Britannia	3 15 0	509 13 4	.	15 19 11	529 8 3	86 18 0
183	Ivy	4 8 8	345 5 9	17 19 11	31 19 2	399 13 6	56 14 0
193	Old Oak	11 0 0	308 0 1	0 17 6	77 15 0	397 12 7	90 17 0
196	Granville	11 17 4	316 1 9	2 12 1	30 15 2	361 6 4	76 1 6
204	Pride of the Forest	3 10 0	358 17 11		11 1 6	373 9 5	75 9 0
205	Rock	2 0 0	155 17 7	8 10 11	6 0 0	172 8 6	34 1 0
206	Gladstone. (No Return received.)						
209	Rose of Rockdale	2 15 0	224 6 10	9 0 4	54 17 6	290 19 8	27 15 0
222	Jubilee	6 2 6	267 5 3	4 11 1	46 9 1	324 7 11	50 14 0
227	Lord Nelson	1 12 6	160 3 9	.	88 3 2	249 19 5	25 12 0
245	Conqueror	7 10 0	389 8 4	5 16 0	32 14 8	435 9 0	82 10 0
246	Southern Cross	5 15 0	371 10 4	10 6 7	44 11 0	432 2 11	99 3 0
249	Boadicea	8 10 0	757 11 0	6 6 4	35 14 9	808 2 1	163 9 0
251	Glen Wollongong	3 5 0	283 5 4	4 0 3	43 12 11	334 3 6	92 0 6
259	Orange Grove	1 12 6	236 18 3	5 18 5	18 4 0	262 13 2	51 3 0
269	Jersey	7 17 6	105 6 8	.	11 16 7	125 0 9	43 16 0
271	Sydney	10 12 6	316 3 6	2 18 8	10 10 3	340 4 11	56 15 0

B (2)—*continued.*

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897—*continued.*

Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure	Total.	Amount of Funds beginning of year.	Amount of Funds end of year.	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks.	Cash in Bank and in hand.	Loans on Mortgage.	Hall and Other Freehold Property	Building Societies.	Amount of Mortgage on Hall, Bank Overdraft, &c.
£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..... .	17 14 0	65 3 4	0 6 0	0 7 5	0 4 10	. ..	0 2 7	. .	.... .	... . ..	.. .. .
.. ..	8 16 6	77 18 5	13 15 9	8 13 6	.. ... .	.....	8 13 6	.. ....	.. ..	..... .	. .....
15 0 0	11 4 8	86 10 10	634 7 9	621 7 9	.	100 18 10	20 8 11	... ...	560 0 0	.....	.. .. ..
.....	29 9 6	171 10 3	381 11 6	386 3 11	373 19 10	.	12 4 1	. .	.	. .	.... .
....	14 0 6	158 7 0	44 6 1	43 19 11	23 10 4	.. . .	7 8 7	13 1 0	. .	..... .	. ...
.. ..	16 13 3	191 5 2	315 8 3	278 15 1	273 8 2	.	5 6 11	. .....	.. .	. . ...	. .... .
..... .	33 11 6	175 2 0	209 18 8	231 6 10	189 9 1	. . .	41 17 9	. ..		.. .	.. . ..
..... .	32 2 0	433 12 6	1,603 1 0	1,741 9 0	436 0 0	.. .	25 9 0		1,280 0 0	. .	.... ..
..... .	25 10 5	437 9 5	1,069 10 11	1,042 6 6	1,040 18 0	. . .	1 8 6	. ...	. .. .	..	.....
257 0 0	614 0 9	4,987 0 2	10,441 7 2	10,639 2 2	5,745 8 7	548 0 10	614 0 10	188 1 0	3,475 0 0	100 0 0	31 9 1
.. ....	14 5 6	122 1 1	190 14 1	177 0 4	173 16 7	.. .. .	3 3 9	.	.	.. ..	. .. . .
.....	6 5 6	73 7 4	79 17 0	69 9 6	58 12 10	. ...	10 16 8	. .		..	.
..... .	18 16 11	67 7 0	21 14 7	14 12 9	11 5 8	.. .	3 7 1		. .	. ..	..
....	17 9 5	76 19 0	354 11 1	389 11 8	371 17 5		17 14 3	. .. .	. . ...	.....	..... .
.....	17 17 3	105 13 0	102 10 10	110 5 10	98 19 8	. .. .	11 6 2	.. .. ..	. .	.. .	.. ...
.. ..	23 18 6	100 3 6	203 14 6	195 7 9	177 1 1	. .	18 6 8	.			.
10 0 0	19 13 11	67 12 1	246 13 2	226 6 7	214 3 10	. . .	12 2 9	.. .	. . ..	. .	. ..
10 0 0	118 7 0	613 3 0	1,199 15 3	1,182 14 5	1,105 17 1	. .	76 17 4	.	.. .	..	.
.... .	28 11 4	189 15 4	1,464 18 8	1,158 13 8	1,297 9 6	..	21 4 2	. .	200 0 0	. ....	.. ....
.....	41 3 6	101 17 10	366 1 5	359 10 6	.	. ....		.	600 0 0	. .. .	240 9 6
..... .	36 3 5	170 2 7	355 3 9	476 11 11	164 19 5	.	11 12 6		300 0 0		...
.. ..	0 3 6	3 14 6	0 8 0	0 1 6	.		0 1 6	..		. .	. .
65 16 6	61 16 3	508 1 7	2,721 14 10	2,649 18 11	1,915 0 3	. .	34 18 8	. .	700 0 0	.	.. ....
.. . ...	5 17 0	66 11 6	12 14 8	29 15 9	20 0 0	. ..	9 15 9	.. ..	... .	...	..
.. ..	16 12 3	115 4 0	67 4 3	52 12 9	42 0 0	. . .	10 12 9	... . ..	....	. .. .	. . .
....	13 6 0	53 1 0	280 9 0	279 1 0	.	.	4 1 0	. .	275 0 0		.....
20 0 0	73 3 1	256 8 0	1,351 5 2	1,420 8 7	.. ..	132 10 8	87 17 11	.	1,200 0 0	. .. .	.. ..
.... .	29 4 3	229 15 9	593 15 9	616 17 2	587 8 1	.	29 9 1	. .	...	.. ....	... ..
.... ..	9 16 0	31 17 5	28 2 6	31 13 7	20 0 1	.... .	11 13 6	..		.	.....
. .. ...	40 0 7	71 5 7	40 19 10	20 2 9	..	.	20 2 9		...	. ..	. .
.. ..	47 7 0	277 8 8	594 3 7	524 14 2	507 7 10	...	17 6 4	.....	. .	. .	. . .
....	7 6 5	35 7 1	25 1 11	42 8 4	21 10 4	..	20 18 0	.....	...	. . ..	.. ..
.. ....	22 13 9	153 18 10	592 16 3	606 13 3	105 11 0	490 10 6	10 11 9	. .	. ..	..... .	. .....
.....	33 12 1	189 12 4	269 12 6	258 15 8	246 2 7	.. ..	12 13 1	.. .	. . ..	.. . ...	. .....
85 16 6	466 16 5	2,449 2 0	8,764 12 1	8,887 19 6	4,927 9 1	623 1 2	302 18 9	....	3,275 0 0	. . ..	240 9 6
769 10 0	141 7 6	910 17 6	1,631 4 3	1,913 12 2	1,125 10 8	515 0 0	436 3 2	.. ..	.....	....	.....
.....	46 6 2	46 6 2	109 7 1	115 4 2							
.....	190 7 3	190 7 3	*Dr.* 40 17 4	37 17 11							
....	46 2 6	46 2 6	24 16 4	9 19 7							
769 10 0	424 3 5	1,193 13 5	1,724 10 4	2,076 13 10	1,125 10 8	515 0 0	436 3 2	. .... .	... .	. .....	.
1,122 6 6	1,623 7 7	9,242 18 7	22,130 4 10	22,786 9 11	12,904 5 5	1,686 2 0	1,430 0 1	188 1 0	6,750 0 0	100 0 0	271 18 7

Sheets tubulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Grand Lodge Payments.	Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	Amount of Funds beginning of year.	Amount of Funds end of year.	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks.	Cash in Bank and in hand.	Loans.	Bank Overdraft, outstanding cheques, &c.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
56 13 6	18 16 0	.. ..	45 11 4	195 11 4	60 2 8	61 2 0	24 17 8	. ..	36 4 4	.	.....
191 13 1	62 14 2	. .	60 14 6	480 0 2	1,462 4 10	1,543 4 8	1,500 6 7	. . .	89 10 0	. .	46 11 11
135 11 0	49 4 5	.....	63 8 1	347 6 6	331 15 0	330 16 6	377 14 3		3 2 3	. ...	.. .. .
105 18 11	19 11 4	.. .	37 8 2	194 2 2	154 14 0	191 13 4	144 19 4	. . ..	46 14 0	. ...	..... .
160 9 3	45 6 8	.	72 18 8	440 19 9	336 13 9	277 1 2	257 17 0	. ..	19 4 2	. .. .	. . . .
203 13 0	84 6 5	.	93 7 5	572 1 10	585 6 7	644 0 11	585 17 8	. ...	58 3 3	. . ..	. . .
177 5 11	56 2 3	. .	55 18 6	389 15 5	419 14 5	464 6 4	416 1 9	. ..	48 4 7	. .	.... .
123 8 8	40 13 5		30 9 8	242 14 9	298 10 3	371 12 3	281 0 7	.	90 11 8	... .	... . .
289 0 6	81 3 4	.....	73 6 9	673 7 10	481 17 5	500 2 5	447 0 3	. .	53 2 2	.	. . . .
91 6 7	25 12 6	.	37 10 5	245 13 9	34 14 6	36 19 10	1 8 1	...	35 11 9	. .. ..	. .. ...
199 9 0	50 8 11	.	69 8 8	403 3 7	328 8 7	328 8 1	295 8 10		32 19 3	.. .	.... .
48 10 0	19 11 1		31 10 1	110 10 2	24 3 9	26 16 7	1 13 6	...	25 3 1	. .....	.....
288 1 2	74 10 10	.. .	92 10 9	649 18 8	529 14 2	543 11 6	529 15 10	. .....	13 15 8	.. . ..	....
107 5 6	42 10 8		38 16 0	278 19 2	367 11 10	375 14 2	30 0 0	298 6 10	47 7 4	.. ..	.....
301 17 0	80 6 6	.....	95 16 5	643 10 11	507 18 6	515 16 4	411 1 5	....	104 14 11	. ...	. .
47 18 8	17 11 7	.	38 1 3	143 6 6	271 14 8	270 12 9	234 14 1	..	35 18 8	.. .	. . .
66 17 3	27 0 1	....	29 12 4	191 16 8	161 16 1	167 7 8	95 19 7	71 8 1	..	. . ...	.....
101 10 0	42 13 6	..	31 9 10	257 11 10	178 2 6	169 17 4	91 19 8	. ..	57 17 8	20 0 0	.
83 6 1	38 17 11	. ..	15 17 6	204 1 9	132 8 8	82 10 8	112 6 10	..	. . .	... .	29 16 2
217 17 5	61 1 11	. .	85 0 5	450 17 9	309 14 6	388 5 0	340 2 0	....	48 3 0	. . ..	. . .
133 15 8	46 16 2	... ..	86 3 10	323 9 8	503 0 2	579 4 0	548 0 0	. . .	31 4 0	. .	.....
141 5 0	45 1 11	.. ..	63 12 8	340 16 7	86 19 6	143 15 6	75 17 6	..	67 18 0	. .	..
149 10 11	33 5 11	. ..	76 14 5	335 12 9	131 7 2	157 0 9	120 13 8	. . ..	36 7 1	....	.....
144 2 6	47 3 5	. . .	50 7 2	317 2 1	34 3 6	90 10 10	80 0 0	... .	10 10 10	.....	.. ..
57 8 6	14 9 1	..... .	23 19 7	129 18 2	254 8 7	296 18 11	26 13 5	196 7 1	48 18 5	25 0 0	. . .
133 12 8	25 5 3	. .	27 7 10	214 0 9	289 17 2	366 16 1	301 16 9	.	64 19 4	....	. . .
143 13 0	39 3 11	..	43 3 5	276 14 4	204 9 10	252 3 5	211 15 2		40 8 3	.. .	. .
145 7 7	22 8 0	....	37 2 6	230 10 1	52 3 6	71 12 10	66 11 2	.	5 1 8	.	.
170 19 2	58 3 1	....	74 11 11	386 4 2	194 12 0	243 16 10	171 2 9		72 14 1	.	.
104 16 10	55 18 6	.... .	119 0 9	378 19 1	318 19 4	371 14 2	325 0 0		46 14 2		.
343 10 0	84 12 0		221 1 10	812 12 10	301 13 6	297 2 9	238 12 2	.	58 10 7	.	
111 0 6	54 4 9	.....	68 15 7	326 1 4	169 3 9	177 5 11	136 12 2		40 13 9	..	.
104 1 5	35 14 1	.. .	37 8 10	228 7 4	258 16 11	293 2 9	117 16 8	120 0 0	55 6 1		.
47 9 6	20 6 3	....	17 0 9	128 12 6	80 18 3	77 6 6	75 0 0		2 6 6	.	
75 6 8	40 2 10	.. .. ..	63 1 1	235 5 7	141 9 11	246 9 3	153 13 1		92 16 2		. . . .

APPENDIX

United Ancient Order of Druids, Sydney District—Summary Table of Balance

	Name of Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
275	Mount Kembla	4 2 6	142 10 5		3 5 6	149 18 5	59 10 0
277	Liberty Plains	1 7 6	174 0 2	2 11 8	20 9 7	198 8 11	88 1 0
278	Star of Petersham	4 10 6	2 3 0 5	2 14 4	18 11 3	258 16 6	26 0 5
288	Rose of Annandale . . .	7 12 6	331 13 10	3 12 9	65 17 8	408 16 9	66 16 9
289	Laurel	3 9 0	121 5 1	2 13 11	9 2 6	136 10 6	44 3 8
293	Excelsior .	4 13 0	182 15 1	3 6 8	16 16 4	207 11 1	63 15 0
295	Anglesea	1 17 6	176 17 3	3 1 4	21 13 3	203 9 4	43 19 0
300	Staff of Woonona	6 0 0	129 19 9	1 0 0	1 8 6	138 8 3	42 16 8
301	Progress	1 2 6	100 2 4		9 5 11	110 10 9	28 1 0
303	Hope of St Marys	3 5 0	195 2 1	0 6 0	31 17 6	230 10 7	30 0 0
307	Pride of Richmond	3 7 6	192 13 1		14 18 10	210 19 5	21 9 0
309	Gwydir . .	4 13 6	140 7 0	3 10 0	7 16 6	156 7 0	7 7 0
	Total, Lodge Funds	224 6 6	13,193 7 1	309 2 7	1,449 8 4	1,517 4 6	3,637 18 3
	Grand Lodge, Funeral Fund		1,089 16 6	271 14 6		1,361 11 0	
	Grand Lodge, Management Fund		848 0 10	3 6 10	81 8 1	932 15 9	
	Grand Lodge, Guarantee Fund		42 5 0			42 5 0	
	Total, The Order	224 6 6	15,173 9 5	584 3 11	1,530 16 5	17,512 16 3	3,637 18 3

United Ancient Order of Druids, Newcastle District—Summary Table of Balance

	Name of Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay.
	Newcastle District	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
3	Young Man's Friend		19 6 6	4 0 10	0 9 5	23 16 9	
4	Loyal Friend in Need	4 15 0	254 14 0	14 19 5	6 10 6	280 18 11	187 4 2
2	Hand and Heart	3 15 0	373 3 3		5 4 9	382 3 0	158 10 10
5	Lily of Australia		32 7 9	1 3 6		33 11 3	
6	Hand of Freedom .	5 1 9	225 9 5	6 9 5	0 10 0	237 10 7	152 4 9
7	Welcome		143 5 8			143 5 8	73 16 8
8	Hope		67 19 10	4 5 0	0 0 9	72 5 7	43 2 4
9	Rock of Hope	4 8 6	299 18 5	52 2 1	5 6 9	361 15 9	209 6 8
10	Hand of Friendship .	1 11 6	202 6 11	13 5 11	6 0 1	225 4 5	132 12 6
11	Duckenfield	2 17 6	233 0 0	6 10 9	8 0 0	250 8 3	213 5 4
12	Hope of Carrington	0 10 0	89 9 0		0 1 0	90 0 0	58 8 4
	Total, Lodge Funds	22 19 3	1,941 0 9	162 16 11	32 3 3	2,099 0 2	1,228 11 7
	Grand Lodge, Funeral Fund		314 5 6			314 5 6	
	Grand Lodge, Management Fund .				65 8 6	65 8 6	
	Grand Lodge, Goods Fund				6 18 3	6 18 3	
	Total, The Order	22 19 3	2,255 6 3	102 16 11	104 10 0	2,485 12 5	1,228 11 7

Australian Oddfellows' Union—Summary Table of Balance Sheets

	Name of Lodge	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total
	Newcastle District	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Miners' Home ...	4 14 0	930 1 3	35 2 6	17 7 6	987 5 3
	Rose of Australia .	0 8 6	338 13 10	10 4 4		349 6 8
	Total, The Order . .	5 2 6	1,268 15 1	45 6 10	17 7 6	1,336 11 11

Miscellaneous Societies—Summary Table of Balance Sheets

	Name of Society	Entrance Fees	Contributions	Interest	Other Receipts	Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Australian United Sisters Benefit		35 17 6	5 2 6		41 0 0		22 4 0
	Australian Union Benefit	6 5 0	496 10 10	264 1 6		766 17 4	130 11 6	237 15 0
	Bodalla Friendly		25 11 0	6 16 2		32 7 2	14 8 0	21 12 6
	Bulli and Bellambi Benefit		72 2 11	19 12 4		91 15 3	57 0 7	3 5 0
	Brasch's Employees		12 6 0	1 0 0		13 0 6	26 5 0	
	Colonial Sugar Refining Co (Ltd) Employees' Benefit, New South Wales Branches	60 9 6	1,854 0 7	125 6 3	4 14 6	2 044 10 10	949 6 5	664 3 3
	Clarence River German Club		29 12 6	0 17 9		30 10 3	11 2 0	16 11 6
	General Post Office Mutual Benefit	4 7 6	776 15 0	23 17 8	2 19 6	807 19 8		
	Gladesville Hospital Sick Benefit		32 12 6			32 12 6	16 19 4	
	Hebrew Mutual Medical and Benefit (No Return received)							
	Italian Workmen's Benefit (No Return received)							
	Kiandra Medical Assistance (No Return received)							
	Protestant Union Benefit		208 10 0	66 5 6		274 15 6	43 15 0	86 8 0
	No 5 Police Division Widows Fund	30 15 0	114 17 0	18 0 6		163 12 6		
	Palace Emporium Provident (No Return received)							
	Sydney Storemen's Provident		56 4 0	13 7 4		69 11 4	17 10 10	
	Sydney Marine Benefit	0 2 0	629 11 11	56 18 4	7 8 6	694 0 9	194 19 2	220 15 7
	Sydney Clerks Warehousemen's Benefit	7 3 6	514 16 2	12 3 7	1 8 0	535 11 3		216 3 9
	Metropolitan Colliery Employees' Accident	0 6 0	300 7 0	0 18 10	1 0 4	302 12 2	244 4 5	
	No 1 Old Protestant Alliance (No Return received)							
	St Peters Burial	0 15 6	111 2 0			111 17 6		
	Swedish and Norwegian Association	0 5 0	91 13 0	4 13 11		96 11 11	45 6 0	37 1 6
	Cobar Medical and Accident Association	42 12 0	264 13 6		6 16 0	314 1 6	113 0 0	96 12 0
	Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia		109 2 0	11 0 6	69 13 5	189 15 11		
	Wallace & Co Factory Employees' Sick and Benefit Society		19 12 10			19 12 10	11 0 0	
	New South Wales Naval Brigade Widows and Orphans Provident Society		70 19 0	8 17 3		79 16 3		
	Independent Order of Good Templars .		1 1 8	0 4 2		1 5 10		
	Grand Total of Miscellaneous Societies Funds	153 1 0	5,827 18 11	639 4 1	94 0 3	6,714 4 3	1,875 8 3	1,622 12 1

B (2)—*continued.*

Sheets tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897—*continued.*

Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Grand Lodge Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year.	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans.	Bank Overdraft, Outstanding Cheques, &c
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d
15 11 8	26 14 6		25 0 7	126 16 9	75 0 2	98 1 10	58 2 7		39 19 3	.. .	
102 6 8	23 7 6		28 4 0	241 19 2	82 6 6	38 16 3		.	38 16 3	. ..	
93 15 6	32 8 11	.	65 15 9	218 0 7	89 5 8	130 1 7	91 3 3		38 10 1	2 16 0	2 7 9
155 1 0	42 13 4		89 19 6	354 10 7	157 2 4	211 8 6	123 12 9		87 15 9	.....	. . .
51 7 5	15 3 4		13 16 0	124 10 5	91 9 6	103 9 7	85 13 2	.	17 16 5	.....	...
57 12 0	20 9 6		40 17 11	182 14 5	167 5 2	192 1 10	163 14 8		28 7 2	.....	.....
80 5 7	20 9 0		27 1 3	171 14 10	151 19 5	183 13 11	145 18 1		37 15 10	.....	.....
11 5 0	25 0 2		15 11 11	94 13 9	144 5 6	188 0 0	125 2 0	43 17 3	19 0 9	.....	...
37 13 0	20 1 0		23 3 3	108 18 3	16 18 7	18 11 1	3 8 3		15 2 10	.....	... .
102 14 0	24 3 3		23 8 7	180 5 10	101 6 9	151 11 6	65 6 0		86 5 6	.....	.... .
109 14 4	23 17 10		16 11 6	171 12 8	108 9 8	147 16 5	105 12 2		45 17 0	.....	3 12 9
72 0 0	18 11 6		24 5 0	122 3 6	140 0 8	174 4 2	153 18 0	.	20 6 2	. . .	.... .
5,892 17 7	1,844 18 6		2,502 4 2	13,877 18 6	11,344 10 8	12,642 16 8	9,951 0 4	729 19 3	1,996 9 8	47 16 0	82 8 7
		1,400 16 0		1,400 16 0	7,840 0 3	7,800 15 3	7,962 14 10	100 0 0	. .	.... .	. .
			926 12 0	926 12 0	106 15 8	112 19 5					
			27 19 9	27 19 9	134 14 11	149 0 2					
5,892 17 7	1,844 18 6	1,400 16 0	3,456 15 11	16,233 6 3	19,426 1 6	20,705 11 6	17,913 15 2	829 19 3	1,996 9 8	47 16 0	82 8 7

Sheets tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897.

Medical Attendance and Medicines	Grand Lodge Payments	Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks	Fixed Deposits in Banks	Cash in Bank and in hand	Building Societies	Bank Overdraft, Outstanding Cheques, &c.
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 10 0	21 8 8		6 8 6	34 7 2	108 0 10	97 10 5			2 3 9	95 6 8	.....
28 9 0	51 4 7		44 1 0	310 18 9	1,691 16 10	1,661 17 0	1,656 13 9	.	5 3 3	. . .	.....
111 11 8	59 6 3	.	37 3 0	366 11 9	337 0 5	352 11 8	346 3 7		6 8 1	.	. .....
9 15 0	17 13 1		6 7 6	33 15 7	39 16 6	39 12 2		.	8 2 3	31 9 11	.....
11 1 0	45 15 5		30 3 0	239 4 2	178 14 1	177 0 6			41 1 11	135 18 7	.....
44 14 10	24 12 9		14 5 0	157 9 3	66 4 7	52 1 0	47 11 0		4 10 0	.	.. ..
14 16 0	10 12 11		6 10 6	75 1 9	64 8 4	61 12 2	52 15 6	. .	8 16 8	....	. .....
10 10 2	57 18 7		34 2 4	311 17 9	1,525 4 3	1,575 2 3	1,549 10 1		34 5 7	.	8 13 5
15 17 0	44 3 5		30 6 10	222 19 9	374 9 8	374 14 4	376 12 2			. . .	1 17 10
2 2 0	46 2 9		30 8 6	291 18 7	487 14 10	446 4 6	425 18 0		20 6 6		.. ..
30 14 6	12 2 0	. . .	12 7 3	113 12 1	81 14 11	58 2 10	46 12 11		11 9 11		.. ....
286 1 2	391 0 5		252 3 5	2,157 16 7	4,955 5 3	4,896 8 10	4,501 17 0		142 7 11	262 15 2	10 11 3
		345 0 0		345 0 0	3,154 5 2	3,106 16 9	3,110 3 11		1 5 1	.	.....
		.	82 2 5	82 2 5		.					
..	.	.	7 16 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	4 12 3					
286 1 2	391 0 5	345 0 0	342 1 10	2,592 15 0	8,115 0 5	8,007 17 10	7,612 0 11	.	143 13 0	262 15 2	10 11 3

tabulated from Returns sent in to the Registrar for the year 1897,

Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	District Payments	Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure.	Total	Amount of Funds, beginning of year	Amount of Funds, end of year	Savings Banks.	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage.	Building Societies.
£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
409 14 8	88 14 6	196 12 0		96 10 6	791 11 2	2,017 2 0	2,212 16 1	150 0 0	105 3 11	250 0 0	1,707 12 2
159 14 7	5 17 0	80 14 0		29 19 9	276 5 4	189 1 11	262 3 3	44 8 2	22 10 9		195 4 4
569 9 3	94 11 6	277 6 0		126 9 9	1,067 16 6	2 206 3 11	2,474 19 4	194 8 2	127 14 8	250 0 0	1,902 16 6

tabulated from Returns sent into the Registrar for the Year 1897.

Funeral Donations	Other Expenditure.	Total	Amount of Funds beginning of year	Amount of Funds end of year.	Savings Banks.	Fixed Deposits in Banks.	Cash in Bank and in hand	Loans on Mortgage	Freehold Property.	Building Societies.	Outstanding Cheques, &c.
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
	12 13 1	34 17 1	150 9 0	156 11 11	152 17 4	.	3 14 7		..	. . ....	.....
267 10 0	51 10 2	687 6 8	4,319 10 5	4,399 1 1	358 0 9		66 0 4	3975 0 0	..	. .....	.. ....
	4 2 6	40 3 0	231 10 0	223 14 2		200 0 0	23 14 2		. ..	. .....	... .
20 0 0	12 9 9	92 15 4	264 19 9	263 19 8		262 0 0	1 19 8	.	..	.....	.....
2 0 0	0 4 0	28 9 0	28 13 11	13 10 11	11 0 4		2 10 7	.	..	. .....	.....
149 10 0	500 3 4	2,263 3 0	2,214 1 8	1,995 9 6			1,995 9 6	.	.	. .....	.....
25 0 0	1 0 2	53 13 8	332 3 11	309 0 6			9 0 6		. .	300 0 0	.....
110 0 0	558 15 10	668 15 10	980 14 4	1,119 18 2	1,093 4 0		26 14 2	.	.	.... ..	. ... ..
	4 1 0	21 0 4	5 7 2	16 19 4			16 19 4	. .	.	... ...	.....
20 0 0	67 2 10	217 5 10	970 6 11	1,027 16 7	308 19 0	.	18 17 7	200 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
... . .	12 12 0	12 12 0	500 4 3	651 4 9	651 4 9		. .	.	. .	.....	.....
. .	16 19 6	34 10 4	331 13 3	366 14 3	346 19 8	.	19 14 7	.		.. . ...	.....
90 0 0	74 8 0	580 2 9	1,494 19 1	1,608 17 1	1,543 10 9	.. .	65 6 4	. ..	.	.....	.....
. .	243 15 8	495 19 5	202 15 10	278 7 8	257 18 7		20 9 1	.		. .....	.. ..
. . .	44 2 0	288 6 5	36 11 7	50 17 4	51 2 8	.	0 6 11	..		. . ....	0 12 3
27 0 0	62 8 0	89 8 0	568 6 7	590 16 1	547 0 0	.	43 16 1	.	.	. . .. ..	.. ..
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APPENDIX C.

Registrations in 1898.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

New Societies	17
Complete amendments of rules	22
Partial ,, ,,	40
Change of name	1
Dissolutions	6
Amalgamations	4
Change of place of meeting	3
Trustees	170

Names of New Societies.

A.H.C.G.—Sacred Heart Branch (Pymble).
A.O.F.—Court Great Western, No. 7,949.
G.U.O.F.G.—Mistletoe Lodge, No. 28.
,, Cloth of Gold Lodge, No. 39.
,, South Coast Provincial Grand Lodge.
G.U.O.O.F.—Jubilee Lodge, No. 3,747.
H.A.C.B.S.—St. Mary's Branch, No. 287.
,, St. Brigid's Branch, No. 291.
I.O.R.—Orange Tent, No. 55.
,, Lily of Ashfield Tent, No. 4.
M.U.I.O.O.F.—Loyal Native Youth Juvenile Lodge.
,, Loyal Pride of Moree Lodge.
P.A.F.S.—Pride of the Nepean Lodge.
U.A.O.D.—Royal Arch Chapter.
Australian Gas Light Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Society.
Pacific Co-operative Colliery Employees' Accident Fund.
Eastern Suburbs Friendly Societies Burial Association.

Names of Societies dissolved.

A.O.F.—Court W. E. Gladstone.
H.A.C.B.S.—St. Patrick's Branch, No. 207.
L.P.B.S.—Fear Not Lodge, No. 9.
No. 1 Australian United Sisters Benefit Society.
Bulli and Bellambi Benefit Society.
Bodalla Friendly Society.

Change of Name.

St. Brigid's Branch changed to St. Bernard's, No. 247, H.A.C.B.S.

Names of Societies Amalgamated.

I.O.O.F.—Star of Hurstville, No. 72, with Ferndale, No. 54.
S. & D.O.T.—Princess Alice with Cossipore, No. 44.
O.R.F.—Court Royal Plant with Court Fortitude.
,, Court Unity with Court Newtown.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

New Societies	4
Complete amendments of rules	0
Partial ,, ,,	8
Trustees	7
Change of registered office	1

Names of New Societies.

Broken Hill Starr-Bowkett Society, No. 15.
Mudgee Federal Benefit Building Society.
Leichhardt, Petersham, and Annandale Starr-Bowkett Society, No. 1.
Fifth Albury Benefit Building and Investment Society.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

New Societies	2
Complete amendments of rules	3
Partial ,, ,,	0
Change of registered office	2
Trustee	1

Names of New Societies.

Leesville Co-operative Society (Limited).
Camden Haven Pioneer Co-operative Society (Limited).

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[1*s.* 9*d.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, &c.

(*APPOINTED 12th JANUARY, 1900.*)

ALSO,

THE PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL, &c., &c.

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee,* 26 *June,* 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

* 13—*a* [2*s.* 6*d.*]

CONTENTS.

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our Trusty and Well-beloved—

GEORGE ANDERSON, EDWARD MANN CLARK, JOHN ROWLAND DACEY, JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, BROUGHTON BARNABAS O'CONOR, THOMAS WADDELL, and WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esquires, Members of Our Legislative Assembly of Our Colony of New South Wales,—

Greeting:—

KNOW YOU, That We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you, or any five or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the case of WILLIAM CRESWELL, at present an inmate of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum in Our said Colony:

And We do, by these presents, grant to you or any five or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises; and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited; and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, within three months after the date of this Our Commission, certify to Us, in the Office of Our Chief Secretary, under your or any five or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, to be President of this Our Commission, which said Commission We declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoria No. 1, intituled "*An Act to regulate the taking of evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*"

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

(L.S.) Witness Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twelfth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-third year of Our Reign.

By Deputation from His Excellency,

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SEE.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents No. 21, page 216, this thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, 31 *JANUARY*, 1900.

[*The First Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Case of William Creswell was held in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; John Rowland Dacey, Esq.; Richard Denis Meagher, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The President announced that Mr. Walter D. White, of the Charities Department, had been appointed Secretary and Shorthand Writer to the Commission.

The Commission under the Great Seal having been read, formal business was discussed.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, asking him to obtain Mr. Speaker's authority for an Officer of the House to attend the next meeting of the Commission, and produce the Progress Report from the Select Committee on the case of William Creswell.

William Marshall, Esq., Estate Agent, was sworn and examined.

The Commission, at 12·40 p.m., adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday, 2nd February.

FRIDAY, 2 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Second Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the case of William Creswell was held in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; Richard Denis Meagher, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn and examined:—Richard Aldous Arnold, Esq., Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly; Frederick Norton Manning, Esq., M.D., late Inspector-General of the Insane for New South Wales; and John Dettmer Dodds Jackson, Esq.

The Commission, at 1·30 p.m., adjourned until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 6th February.

TUESDAY, 6 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Third Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the case of William Creswell was held in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; Richard Denis Meagher, Esq.; Thomas Waddell, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn and examined:—John Dettmer Dodds Jackson, Esq.; George Hartwell Gifford, Esq., First Assistant Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales; Charles Elliott, Esq.; Mrs. Nellie Smithers; and Mrs. Bridget Wines.

The Commission, at 1·15 p.m., adjourned until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 13th February.

TUESDAY, 13 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Fourth Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the case of William Creswell was held in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; John Rowland Dacey, Esq.; Richard Denis Meagher, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The patient, William Creswell, was in attendance during the sitting of the Commission.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were sworn and examined:—James Robertson Firth, Esq.; Thomas James Pickburn, Esq., M.D.; Henry William Devlin, Esq., M.D.; John Thomas Walker, Esq.; and Walter Watson, Esq.

The Commission, at 1·40 p.m., adjourned until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 20th February.

TUESDAY, 20 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Fifth Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the case of William Creswell was held in No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; Richard Denis Meagher, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The patient, William Creswell, was in attendance during the sitting of the Commission.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission decided to summon the Hon. J. N. Brunker, M.P., and Mr. William Kite, of Bathurst, to give evidence at a meeting of the Commission to be held on Tuesday, 27th instant.

Accounts amounting to £8 5s. 2d. were passed for payment.

The following witnesses were sworn and examined:—Mr. Henry William Watts; Mr. Walter Lee; and John Dettmer Dodds Jackson, Esq.

The Commission, at 1·20 p.m., adjourned until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 27th February.

TUESDAY, 27 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Sixth Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Case of William Creswell was held in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; John Rowland Dacey, Esq.; Richard Denis Meagher, Esq.; Thomas Waddell, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The patient, William Creswell, was in attendance during the sitting of the Commission.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that the Hon. J. N. Brunker, M.P., had been duly summoned to attend that day's meeting of the Commission.

Accounts amounting to £10 10s. were passed for payment.

The following witnesses were sworn and examined:—Alfred Edwin Hellyer, Esq., Record Clerk, Master-in-Lunacy's Office; William Sutherland Gowen, Esq., Postal Detective, General Post Office; William Raleigh Sayers, Esq., Assistant Accountant, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney; Mr. Eugene Reilly, 211, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. Thomas Tant, Macaulay Road, Petersham; William Kite, Esq., Kelso, near Bathurst; Robert Dear, Esq., Tumut; Edward Priestman, Esq.

The Commission deliberated as to the Report to be presented to His Excellency the Governor. The President was requested to prepare a Draft Report for consideration at a future meeting of the Commission.

The Commission, at 2 30 p.m., adjourned.

TUESDAY, 20 *MARCH*, 1900.

[*The Seventh Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the case of William Creswell was held in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, at* 11 *a.m.*]

Present: John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, Esq. (President); George Anderson, Esq.; Edward Mann Clark, Esq.; Thomas Waddell, Esq.; William Henry Wilks, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

An account amounting to £3 10s. was passed for payment.

The Commission proceeded to consider their Draft Report for presentation to His Excellency the Governor.

Clauses 1 to 5 were verbally amended and passed.

Clause 6—Is Creswell the real Sir Roger Tichborne?

Mr. Clark moved, "That the clause stand part of the Report."

The motion was carried upon the following division:—

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 1.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Wilks.
Mr. Anderson,	
Mr. Clark,	
Mr. Waddell.	

Clauses 7 to 9, and the "Decision of the Commission," were passed.

Mr. Wilks moved, "That the Progress Report from the Select Committee on the case of William Creswell be printed and incorporated with the evidence taken by the Royal Commission."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Clark, and passed.

The Report, as amended, was adopted.

The Commission, at 1 p.m., adjourned.

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency on the 12th day of January, 1900, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the case of William Creswell, have the honor to submit the following Report :—

First Meeting of the Commission.

1. Owing to the fact that certain of the Members of the Commission were absent from the metropolis when the Commission was issued, it was found impossible to hold the first meeting until Wednesday, 31st January.

Absence of a Member of the Commission.

2. Broughton Barnabas O'Conor, Esq., M.P., appointed a Member of the Commission, was in South Africa at the time the Commission sat, and, therefore, did not attend any of the meetings.

Meetings of the Commission.

3. In all seven meetings of the Commission have been held, the number of witnesses who have given evidence regarding the matter under consideration being twenty-three.

The General Evidence.

4. A large number of persons in this and other colonies have sought to give evidence before your Commission, and discrimination has had to be exercised in order to avoid adding to the mass of conflicting statements made in connection with the Tichborne case. From the first it was seen that much of the testimony so freely offered was of little value. The object the Commission kept in view was to obtain evidence from persons who actually knew the patient during the early years of his residence in New South Wales. The testimony of the various witnesses does not harmonise on all points. On the contrary, it is rather conflicting. For instance, witnesses who knew Creswell in the early sixties assert that he both spoke and wrote French.

French. On the other hand, there are those who are equally positive in stating that Creswell never spoke French. Again, it has been asserted that the patient, who at the time referred to appears to have been a tall, well set up, military-looking man, used to perform the sword exercise, was fond of horses, a good shot and cricketer, generally comporting himself as a gentleman, although being at times eccentric in his demeanour. Witnesses have deposed to his having had a military training, and being "very military in his habits"; while others assert there is nothing about Creswell to lead one to suppose he is of good birth or breeding.

Education and Handwriting of Creswell.

5. In an inquiry such as that instituted by your Commission, consideration was naturally given to the question of the patient's education. This has an important bearing upon the case. The balance of evidence goes to show that Creswell (if he does not possess a knowledge of French), has received a very fair education. Indeed, taking into consideration the period at which he must have been at school—away back in the early forties—it becomes apparent that he received an education which might with reason be presumed to be far in advance of that usually possessed by those belonging to the farming community. The Commission have inspected letters written by him prior to his detention as being of unsound mind, and since he has been at the Asylum. The handwriting in both cases is good, and the language employed altogether in advance of that which would probably be used by a farming man of the period referred to. Experts in caligraphy are of opinion that the letters unquestionably indicate that the man at least had a clerical training. The letters in question have been closely compared with *fac-similes* of the Tichborne signatures. One of the experts noticed a remarkable similarity between the letter "P" in the early writings of Tichborne, and the letter written by Creswell in 1871. The other expert examined was of opinion, after a comparison of the *fac-simile* specimens of the handwriting of Tichborne with the handwriting in the two letters signed by Creswell that they did not agree in character, and were not written by the same hand.

Is Creswell the real Sir Roger Tichborne?

6. It is beyond question that there are those who regard the patient, Creswell, as the real Sir Roger Tichborne. Mr. Luke Cullen, who arrested Creswell at Tumut on a charge of being of unsound mind, has sworn that Arthur Orton told him that Creswell would become one of the wealthiest men in England if he would only stay at home and look after his own property. That was at Wagga, in the early sixties. Later on he saw Creswell in Tumut, and, believing Creswell answered to the description of Tichborne, claimed the £1,000 reward then on offer to anyone finding the whereabouts of Sir Roger. He wrote the then Inspector-General of Police, who replied: "From inquiries I have made I have no doubt whatever that you have pointed out the right man as the long-lost heir, Sir Roger Tichborne, for which you will be entitled to £1,000 reward." Cullen heard nothing further after that, and he has hinted that the official head of the police at that time seemed to hush the thing up. Mr. Marshall, a witness who was well acquainted with Creswell in Gundagai in the sixties, is of opinion that there was a resemblance between the Creswell of that day and the photographs of the ancient race of Tichborne. Further, Mr. Marshall stated his conviction upon oath that the patient is none other than Tichborne. Mrs. Smithers, a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Eckford, M.L.A., who manifested a deep interest in the case, has declared that on one occasion she went with her father to the Asylum to see Creswell, and while there Mr. Eckford asked the patient to say if he was Sir Roger. To this Creswell made answer: "I will tell you nothing here; get me away and I'll tell you." Mr. Firth, who held a responsible position at the Asylum, "did not think he was Creswell, whom he made himself out to be." Another witness, Mr. Watts, who was employed at Gladesville Asylum at the time of Creswell's sojourn there, believed Creswell to be Tichborne, from a remark he had made

made to the effect that he (the patient) was like "the prodigal son, but never to return." Dr. Manning, who firmly holds that he is Creswell, admits there is a likeness between the photographs of William Creswell and Sir James Tichborne. Dr. H. W. Devlin's impression of Creswell is that he is a most remarkable-looking man, with "aristocratic-looking features, altogether out of the common," his manner being quiet and gentlemanly. Mr. Priestman in his evidence stated his absolute conviction that the Parramatta patient is none other than the long-lost Sir Roger Tichborne. His belief is based upon the fact that the patient made a certain statement to him, which he cannot be prevailed upon to repeat. Further, this witness asserts that Arthur Orton obtained his intimate knowledge of Sir Roger Tichborne's life from Creswell, who confided in him and was betrayed. He considers the patient has been cruelly wronged by unscrupulous persons, and "so foully deceived that his wrongs have sealed his lips as to his identity." Others who have been examined state he is William Creswell, *alias* Smith, and scout the idea of his being Tichborne.

The Medical Evidence.

7. The medical evidence is important. Drs. Pickburn, Devlin, Godson, MacCormick, and Manning have been examined. Drs. Devlin and Pickburn were given a set of questions referring to the natural and accidental marks and peculiarities which were existent on Tichborne. There were fifteen such marks said to be admitted by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The Select Committee specially deputed Drs. Pickburn and Devlin to proceed to the Asylum and conduct a personal examination of Creswell. This they did, with the result that twelve similar marks were sworn to exist on the body of the patient. In addition to this, Creswell was brought to Sydney, where, before the members of the Commission, the two medical men pointed out the several marks upon the patient's body. Twelve of the said marks appear to have been accounted for, and the absence of the other three are explainable—viz; the natural shrinkage in height, by reason of advancing years; the absence of tattoo marks, which may have been obliterated; and the lancet cuts on the ankle, which may have become indistinct through the friction and exposure to which the feet are naturally exposed.

Question of the Release of Creswell.

8. The question of obtaining the release of the patient William Creswell from the Hospital for the Insane has been brought prominently before the Commission by Mr. Edward Priestman, a resident of Sydney, who holds power of attorney to take possession of the man either as Tichborne or Creswell. The power of attorney here referred to was given to Mr. Priestman by the Rev. E. Williams, of Isleworth, London, who has interested himself in the case.

It should be stated that Mr. Priestman has for a number of years taken an active interest in matters connected with the famous Tichborne case, his chief reason for so doing being, as he states, his friendship for the late Sir Alfred Tichborne, with whom he was personally acquainted, and also his marked respect for Creswell, whom he believes to be none other than the long-lost heir to the Tichborne estates. In justice to this gentleman, it may be added that he has displayed remarkable tenacity of purpose in producing evidence and furthering what he patently believes to be a righteous cause. Also, Mr. Priestman is prepared to show his *bonâ fides* in the matter by entering into a substantial bond to properly safeguard Creswell's physical and material interests, provided the patient be released to him either as Tichborne or as Creswell. Further, Mr. Priestman informed the Commission on oath that in the event of Creswell's release from the Asylum he will take him to England.

Question of Creswell's Sanity.

9. One of the medical witnesses—Dr. H. W. Devlin—examined before the Select Committee gave it as his opinion that to all appearances Creswell is harmless. Dr. Manning, formerly Inspector-General for the Insane, who gave evidence before the Royal Commission, has stated that the patient is very demented. What particular form that dementia has of late assumed does not appear. Creswell was before the Commission in Sydney on three separate occasions, and the members have had an opportunity of judging as to his sanity or otherwise. Supposing him to be still insane, it cannot be gainsaid that he had remarkably lucid intervals when before the Commission. Some of the questions put to him were promptly answered. On other occasions he declined to speak. Judging from his conduct in Sydney, and at the Asylum, and also from the character given to him by those who have known him for a number of years, he would appear to be quite harmless. He is said to be a reserved man, being somewhat refined in his demeanour and general bearing. In the circumstances it would appear to be difficult to pronounce him as hopelessly insane; indeed it has been asserted that his presumed insanity stops short at eccentricity. It is possible his mental health might be improved by effecting a radical change in his surroundings. Presumably it will be readily admitted that the environment of this man's every day life does not tend to make him saner; on the contrary it may be expected to prolong his present condition mentally.

It is conceivable that were Creswell released from the Asylum and placed under proper control, with kindly treatment and the exercise of care he would benefit by such a change.

Seeing that the State has been put to great expense in maintaining the patient in the Asylum for so long a period, and seeing, further, that the Commission understand that a Sydney resident is willing to take control of him, and enter into a substantial bond for his safe keeping, it would appear best, in the interests of this unfortunate man, as well as of the State, to forthwith terminate the period of his detention.

Further, it will be apparent to your Excellency that if the recommendation of the Commission is given effect to, all future responsibility with regard to the patient will devolve upon those who execute the requisite bond for his safe custody.

Decision of the Commission.

1. The Commission are of opinion that, although it has been contended, and, indeed, sought to be proved, that the patient is the missing heir to the Tichborne Estates, the evidence before them is insufficient to enable them to declare him to be the lost Tichborne; in their opinion, he is William Creswell. This conclusion has been arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence adduced at the inquiry by the Select Committee, and a full consideration of that sworn before the Royal Commission.
2. The inquiries of the Select Committee and the Royal Commission have proved justifiable, as having had the effect of fixing the important and much vexed question of the identity of the patient now an inmate of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.
3. With regard to the question of the patient's sanity, the Commission are of opinion that he is of sufficiently sound mind to be released from the Asylum, provided the customary bond for his safe keeping and proper treatment be entered into by the person now seeking to obtain his release.

In keeping with this view of the matter, the Commission recommend that it is expedient that the said William Creswell, the subject of their said inquiry, be set at liberty forthwith.

In conclusion, your Commission desire to place on record their appreciation of the able and careful manner in which Mr. Walter D. White, the Secretary and Shorthand-writer to the Commission, has carried out the duties of his office.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK (President),
GEO. ANDERSON,
EDWARD M. CLARK,
J. R. DACEY,
T. WADDELL,
WILLIAM H. WILKS,
Commissioners.

OBJECTION (BY MR. MEAGHER) TO CLAUSE 3 OF DECISION OF THE COMMISSION.

As I am satisfied that the subject of this inquiry is no other than William Creswell, and am also satisfied that though perfectly harmless he is afflicted with chronic dementia, and, being of opinion that his present excellent condition of health is attributable to the good care and treatment he is receiving at Parramatta Asylum, I fail to see what good object can be obtained by releasing him to Mr. Priestman (whom, by the way, I regard as thoroughly estimable) or to any other person.

While I appreciate philanthropic motives, there is in evidence an avowed intention to take him to England (Q. 682), in my judgment (based on Mr. Priestman's admission and course of action), for no other purpose than to make Creswell a pivot upon which fresh litigation will be initiated in respect to the claiming of estates in which he has not the remotest interest.

If I had the slightest doubt as to his identity as Creswell, I would readily assent to clause No. 3. Holding this view, I respectfully differ from my fellow Commissioners in respect to the recommendation for release.

R. D. MEAGHER.

WALTER D. WHITE,
Secretary,
Sydney, 31st March, 1900.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

APPENDIX.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 31 *JANUARY*, 1900.

[*The Commission met in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly.*]

Present:—

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, Esq. (President).

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. | JOHN ROWLAND DACEY, Esq.
EDWARD MANN CLARK, Esq. | RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esq.

William Marshall, Esq., estate agent, 2, Australia-street, Newtown, sworn and examined:—

W. Marshall, Esq. 31 Jan., 1900.

1. *President.*] You have some knowledge of the object this Commission seeks to achieve;—have you any knowledge of the man William Creswell? Yes; I knew him many years ago.
2. Where were you residing at that time? At Gundagai.
3. About what year was that? I had better read a short statement I have.
4. The Commission will be glad to hear anything you have to say pertinent to the question? I carried on business as a general storekeeper at the Commercial Stores, Sheridan-street, Gundagai, from the middle of the year 1864 until the beginning of 1870, and during a considerable period of that time the person calling himself William Creswell was often in my store and transacting business, as also freely conversing on different subjects. I may here say that although I was perfectly aware at the time that a mate of Creswell's, later on than the above dates, claimed to be the owner of the Tichborne estates in England. I did not bring any testimony forward as to my knowledge of Creswell or his mate De Castro, or Arthur Orton, as my health at the time of the latter claiming the estates was very much impaired by overwork and financial difficulties in my business. William Creswell always appeared to me to be a better class of man than was to be found in country towns in the years indicated. His language was correct and kindly, and his conversation always good. His manner was a little eccentric at times, inasmuch as he would walk into my store, taking no notice of anyone on the premises until he had reached me at the inner office, when, without comment, he would take from a secret pocket in his clothes his gold watch (which was richly chased), a short gold chain, and seal, as carried in a fob pocket,—the articles being of superior workmanship—lodging same with me, intimating, by sign more than word, that he required cash, sometimes up to £10, returning same to me in one to six months; no writing used or interest charged. He would simply table the money, and seldom spoke at the time half a dozen words, never giving details of his absence, his large lustrous eyes doing what was required according to his view of the matter. His store purchases were always paid for in a similar quiet manner. Creswell borrowed a gun from the store often and would take the dogs belonging to a publican, going away into the hills for a day or two shooting. He was fond of a horse, and was reckoned a good judge of that animal. He would sometimes be in Wagga, Adelong, Tumut, or in the bush, always on the move, his nature being restless at all times, and his mind of an absent turn, not caring to speak or be spoken to. I have a distinct recollection that he hinted several times to me that I would never be sorry for any kindness on my part to him, and that people would know him better in time. These remarks I accepted to be further explained. The people of the township never seemed to me to understand Creswell. He was known by them as "Leather-jacket, the butcher." Having recently seen photographs of the faces of the Tichborne Baronets, I think the resemblance of William Creswell to them—as he appeared thirty years ago—not unlike in certain conduct and facial looks to that of the ancient race of Tichborne. I also produce a photograph of the store I formerly had at Gundagai.
5. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you at any time taken an active interest in this matter, and, if so, to what extent? No; except through Mr. Priestman calling on me.
6. When was that? About two years ago, when Judge Manning was holding his inquiry.
7. Why did Mr. Priestman call on you? I went to him. I saw something in the papers; I had lived in Gundagai, and thought I would be glad to give any assistance I could about Creswell. I did not give evidence; I was too late in arriving at the court.
8. On this occasion did Mr. Priestman request you to give evidence? No; my action was voluntary.
9. You have spoken of the general demeanour of this gentleman you knew at Gundagai. You have also referred to his characteristics, which appear to have been those of a man who had moved in polite society. That was the impression you formed at the time you saw him? Yes.
10. Not since that date? No. For many years I dropped thinking of him altogether.
11. He did not seek in conversation to make you believe he was an important person. You formed your opinion upon his general bearing? He spoke in a suggestive way, that people would know him better by-and-bye. His bearing made me notice him, also he had a curious style of dress.
12. What do you mean;—can you describe the dress? In those days he wore a snuffy brown coat, more like a shooting coat, and a kind of leather jacket.
13. Was that the costume he generally affected? Yes. His breeches were very tight.

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14. You spoke about a watch being richly chased? Yes.
15. Was there any inscription on that watch? I have tried to bring it back to my memory, but I cannot quite call to mind that the watch bore an inscription. He would come into my office, place the watch on the table, and say "I want money." In those days gold diggings were breaking out, and if I knew anything about certain persons I would advance them money to open temporary places, such as stores.
16. Those being your trade relations with people in the district, you would naturally be more inquisitive when inspecting a watch such as the one you describe; if there had been an inscription on it, would it not have been strong in your recollection to-day? I cannot say. The watch was a valuable one, worth forty or fifty guineas.
17. Was there a monogram on the outside of the case of the watch? Yes; it was embossed—characters surrounded by scroll work. It looked like a family relic.
18. You only had the watch in your possession in what might be called times of indigency, when the man required a loan on it? Yes.
19. Did you ever have your suspicions aroused as to why a man of that character would have such a valuable watch upon him? I heard the man was of good family, also he was very secretive in his ways; at that time, too, there were bushrangers about.
20. The general impression you had was that he was a man of good family? Yes. He was a man with whom you could not get up a conversation. He was a strange man, and he seemed a mysterious looking person.
21. Did he look like a man of reserved and haughty nature? Yes.
22. What of his eyes; you said they were lustrous. Did you notice any other peculiarity about them? They were blue. He had a twitching about the eyes—that was when he looked firmly at you. He did not look at you long. He might have been nervous. He became insane a few years after that.
23. Have you seen him of late years? Not for thirty-one years.
24. Did you notice any other peculiarity about his features or person? Yes; he had a limp in the leg.
25. Was it very marked? Only when he walked; it would not be generally noticeable. He used to walk about my store as if he had a right to do so. He was always well-conducted and never impertinent.
26. Did it ever occur to you that he had anything on his mind, in short, that he was under a cloud? No. I thought him eccentric, what in my country we would call a little "daft."
27. You said he was fond of shooting. Was he a good shot? He was reckoned to be so.
28. He was looked upon as an enthusiastic sportsman and a good shot? Yes. He used to go out with a Mr. Phillips.
29. Did he ever refer to a military training? I cannot recall that he did.
30. Did you ever hear any remarks as to how he would adjust his stirrups? No.
31. You spoke about Orton; did you know anything about his acquaintance with Orton? I think the man they called Orton, from what I have heard, was the man who was with him in those days as a companion. There was a butcher's shop started on the hill, at the Kimo diggings, and this man Orton bought some cattle from a customer of mine. I did not like Orton. The two men were so dissimilar in manner. I had heard Orton was fond of carousing, and I think Orton over-ruled Creswell.
32. You think that Orton's was the master-mind—was the controlling force of the twain? Yes.
33. Was it your belief that Orton controlled Creswell? Yes. I remember on one occasion when they left my store after some transaction, Orton gave Creswell a black look. I did not like the man, and had a feeling of repulsion towards him.
34. Did your feeling of repulsion lead you to consider that Creswell would like it to be known that Orton had a hold upon him? My opinion then was that when Creswell got money from me, Orton wanted to control him in reference to the money. I did not follow it up, because I did not know anything about Creswell.
35. Did he have many transactions with you in the way of borrowing money, by way of pledging the watch? Three or four transactions.
36. He paid you back what he had borrowed? Yes; kept his word and paid religiously.
37. Did he ever do anything that would lead you to believe that he had remittances from home? No. Several men in those days had remittances from the old country, and I should have recollected it had he been a remittance man.
38. He was not like the average remittance man, then? No.
39. *President.*] Was there any signature of Creswell's in connection with these loans? No.
40. Did you ever have Creswell's signature? I once had it.
41. Would you have any recollection of it;—look at this paper, bearing the signature of William Creswell. Is this his signature (*pointing to the name "William Creswell" on another portion of the document*)? No. That is a photograph of a signature to a marriage certificate. The top signature is very like it. I think, in the first instance I got his signature, I told him I would not deliver up his jewellery unless his signature were produced.
42. *Mr. Meagher.*] In following this case, no doubt you have observed in the newspapers an account of the proceedings of the Select Committee which dealt with this matter? No. Being a business man, I have not had much time to follow it up.
43. Have you seen anything in the *Herald* of late? Nothing but a casual report.
44. You were aware of the trial in England, when Orton claimed the Tichborne estates? Yes.
45. You also know it was alleged that Orton was an imposter, who was endeavouring to obtain those estates? I formed a strong opinion that Orton was not the right man.
46. As an intelligent man, do you know it was possible for your evidence on the subject to have been taken by commission? Yes. But I never followed the thing up; my health was too bad to permit of my doing so at the time. Had I been offered the trip to England, I could not have gone home.
47. Although your health was bad, there would have been no trouble in making a statement about Creswell before a Commissioner for Affidavits in the town you were living in, Gundagai? I was not living in Gundagai then. I was secretary for the late Sydney United Omnibus Company.
48. You were still pursuing your avocation? Yes. It never entered into my mind to take action. It never struck me. I did not believe Creswell was Tichborne at that time.
49. Did you know Orton by any other name? Yes, De Castro.

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50. Did it strike you that the man you knew as De Castro, and the man who claimed the Tichborne Estates was identical;—how many De Castros have you heard of in your time? I never heard of another. I thought the two identical. I did not believe that De Castro was Tichborne.
51. Well, having that belief in those days that De Castro was identical with the De Castro you knew, did you form any belief that the man whom he had such power over was the right man—that he was a Tichborne? No; not in those days; no, I did not.
52. Have you had any idea that he was Tichborne? Well, I am convinced he is Tichborne.
53. When did you form such an impression? At the time Judge Manning dealt with the application in Lunacy I saw photographs of the male owners of the Tichborne Estate, and when I compared Creswell's face, as I remembered it, with the photographs, I thought the resemblance between Creswell, now in the Asylum, and the old Tichborne faces, very great.
54. That would be about 1897? Yes; two years ago.
55. You say Mr. Priestman called upon you? I got a note from him. I only saw him once.
56. Did he ever show you a book containing photographs of the father and Sir James Tichborne? He showed me several.
57. Do you remember the photographs he showed you of Tichborne's father and the man in the Asylum? Yes. I saw Tichborne's father, his grandfather, and a photograph of Creswell.
58. Were any of those photographs identical with the one you saw in the office of Mr. Wallace, the solicitor. I saw one photograph of Sir Roger when he was a boy. Mr. Priestman was in Mr. Wallace's office with me.
59. You spoke of being ill;—you were never confined to your house the whole time, were you? During the heat of the great inquiry I was ill. My mind was much upset; I had private difficulties.
60. Although you knew this imposter was claiming large estates, you did not come forward on account of private trouble yourself? No.
61. Do you speak French;—have you heard the French language spoken? I do not speak French, but I have heard it spoken.
62. Do you remember this man Creswell expressing himself in a foreign tongue? I believe he did speak French, but it was in a sort of muttering way. Having no one with whom he could converse, he would use certain French expressions, and then go off into English.
63. You are quite clear on this point, that you have heard him speak in a foreign tongue that you took to be French? Yes; quite sure.
64. In regard to Creswell's physical appearance, did you notice any peculiarity about him; was one ear larger than the other? I think that was so. I fancy there was something wrong with the lobe of one of his ears.
65. *Mr. Clark.*] I suppose you were under the impression that if Creswell had been Tichborne at the time of Orton's application in England, he would have disclosed his identity? Yes. Had there been any inkling in my mind that he was the Tichborne claimant, I would have come forward then.
66. If he had laid claim to the estates at that time, it would not have surprised you? No.
67. And you would have supported him? Yes.
68. Was the man Orton illiterate, rough, and uneducated? Yes; a rough, bullying sort of man.
69. When he did lay claim to the estates, you naturally did not give much credence to his statements? No.
70. You never knew Creswell as going under the name of Smith? No, I did not; but that signature on the marriage certificate was like the signature he gave me.
71. You have heard that Creswell, who had been known as Smith, took the name of Creswell before he got married? Yes. I think Creswell had a very cunning manner. He was an eccentric man.
72. *President.*] You were never approached with the object of inducing you to either make an affidavit here, or give evidence in the old country, in connection with the claim of Orton to the estates of the Tichborne family; no suggestion was made by anyone that you should pursue such a course? My brother-in-law, who lives in Gundagai, knowing that I knew Creswell well, said I should take some action.
73. *Mr. Anderson.*] Where is your brother-in-law now? In Gundagai.
74. What is his name? Augustus Jeremias.
75. *Mr. Clark.*] Then you have not seen the man since you left Gundagai? Never.
76. Would you recognise him now? I think I would; his face seems very familiar to my memory.

FRIDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1900.

[*The Commission met in No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly.*]

Present:—

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, Esq. (President).

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. | RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, Esq.
EDWARD MANN CLARK, Esq. | WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esq.

Richard Aldous Arnold, Esq., Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly, sworn, and examined:—

R. A. Arnold, Esq. 2 Feb., 1900.

77. *President.*] You produce the Progress Report from the Select Committee on the case of William Creswell, together with the proceedings of the Committee and Minutes of Evidence? Yes; I have been requested to do so.
78. Have you any other documents to place before the Commission? Yes; I produce the documents and affidavits, and other papers which were officially placed before the Select Committee by Mr. Hellyer, of the Master in Lunacy's Office.
79. You have no evidence to offer? No.

Frederick

Frederick Norton Manning, Esq., M.D., 147, Macquarie-street, Sydney, sworn, and examined :—

F. N. Manning, Esq., M.D. 2 Feb., 1900.

80. *President.*] You were Inspector-General of the Insane for the Colony of New South Wales? Yes I was Medical Superintendent at Gladesville, and after that Inspector-General of the Insane for the Colony.

81. During what years were you associated with Gladesville? From 1868 to 1878.

82. Was it during your official existence that Creswell was admitted into the institution? Yes.

83. Of course you have been brought into contact with him at various times? Yes. I saw a good deal of him when he was a patient under my own care, and I have seen him a good deal since that, after his admission into the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta.

84. What was the opinion you formed with reference to his mental condition? Oh, he was undoubtedly extremely insane. He was maniacal, and had delusions; my memory for dates is not very good, but I think he must have gone there first some time in 1870 or 1871. Then Creswell got quite well, and was discharged. He came back to the institution again, after an interval of some months, and then he was more chronically insane. After remaining in my care for a considerable time, and being looked upon as incurable, he was sent with other patients to the Hospital for Insane at Parramatta.

85. Of course, in your capacity as Inspector-General, you had repeated applications from persons outside for permission to visit him? Absolutely innumerable applications.

86. You had to shut down upon them? I had to. I had to do that, because of my duty to the patient. These visits annoyed him, and made him worse. Now he has become more or less demented, indeed very demented, and the visits do not irritate him to the extent they formerly did. I have not seen him for two years, perhaps more.

87. Were you present during the examination made by Drs. Fiaschi and McCormick? No, I was not.

88. Were you acquainted with the Dr. Taylor who was associated with Creswell? Yes.

89. There is a suggestion to the effect that he was desirous of obtaining the release of Creswell for the purpose of taking him to England;—what do you think of that? I do not think there was such a suggestion; he could not have taken him without an application to me as Inspector-General, and I think Dr. Taylor kept me informed as to what was going on about the hospital.

90. Have you ever examined Creswell for the purpose of discovering whether certain marks, alleged to have been on the body of Tichborne, were to be found on him? Yes; I examined him on two occasions. First of all, to convince myself that the entries in the case-book gave a fair description of the man; also to satisfy myself if the marks referred to were to be found on the man's body.

91. I suppose it would be making too much of a demand on your recollection to ask if you can give details of your examinations? Well, really I am not able to tell you at all. I am not able to give details. I cannot quite tell you when it was I examined him. I should think it was about four years ago I examined him particularly.

92. You would have no record of that? I have not a paper; all the official papers were left in the office when I vacated it; I have not a document of any kind.

93. With reference to one particular mark—a mark alleged to have been left on the left wrist, at the back of the arm, by recent removal of a tattoo-mark;—have you any recollection of that mark? Oh, yes, quite.

94. Would you be prepared to express an opinion as to whether that scar or mark could have been produced by the removal of a tattoo? I am prepared to state positively that it could not have been produced by the removal of a tattoo.

95. Can you venture to say how that mark originated? It could only originate as the result of some severe wound, following which there would be a considerable amount of suppuration; the whole aspect of the thing was that of, first of all, a severe cut or wound, then an opening in the wound to let out the suppuration on the other side. May I say my attention has been called very particularly to this. When this man recovered, as he did, under my care, it became my duty to ascertain if he was sufficiently well to be discharged, and, for the purpose of ascertaining that, I had frequent conversations with him—as Medical Superintendent, I always did have frequent conversations with the convalescents—and I asked particularly at that time how that wound had been caused. The account I got of it was that it had been caused by a blow from some butcher's instrument, a hanger, I believe, and that it was very bad; that he went up by rail from the part of the country he was then living in, in England, reached the Paddington railway station, and from thence went to St. Mary's Hospital, London, where he was under the care of Mr. Coulson, a well-known surgeon. This exact story was repeated to me many times, and was also repeated to Sir William Manning, at the time he examined Creswell in his private room at the Supreme Court, on which occasion I was present. At the time I was talking to the man, I obtained some little information from him with regard to his past history. This thing would have faded from my memory, except for the fact that it has been constantly recalled by applications for interviews with him, and for his discharge, and recalled also by the fact that for a long time there were letters coming from his supposed relatives in England.

96. Who received those letters? They generally came to Dr. Taylor, and, after his death, to Dr. Godson. Those letters kept before me facts that would otherwise, I have no doubt, have faded altogether from my remembrance. I should say also, that this man told me he was born near Reading, in Berkshire, and that he knew the Duke of Wellington's place, the Strathfieldsaye Estate, which is in the neighbouring county of Hampshire. I remember also, he stated that he expected some property from relatives in England. That was about 1870 or 1871. I gathered it was only a small amount, and that statement was repeated both from letters from the sister, a Mrs. West, I think, who wrote out, and from a man named Creswell, who came out to New South Wales. There was some small family property they expected to get.

97. With reference to this Creswell who came out, Thomas Creswell—you recollect his coming out here? Very well.

98. He made an application for the purpose of securing the man alleged to be his brother? I do not think he made application; I think the application was made by the Ortons, or by a man named Orton, (Charles Orton), and it so happened that Thomas Creswell was here about that time. Creswell expressed no wish to take the man in the Asylum home. Having seen William Creswell, and satisfied himself he was his brother, and seeing that he was well cared for, he had no desire to take him home.

99. There was certainly an application made by some one to take this man home;—you say the application was made by the brothers Orton to take him to England? Yes.

100.

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100. That application was refused, and another application was made to take him to England? I am not aware of that.
101. There were some letters you made reference to? Yes; I have seen half-a-dozen of them at one time and other. Some of them were printed in the Parliamentary papers. There were others subsequent to that.
102. Were any replies written by William Creswell to those letters? Not any, so far as I know.
103. Was an application made originally by Joseph Eckford for the release of Creswell, on the ground that he was Arthur Orton;—and was there a subsequent application by Eckford for his release as William Creswell? I was not aware of that.
104. Did you ever come into contact with Eckford? I believe I did. I cannot recall anything definite, however.
105. There is a suggestion to the effect that Eckford was under the impression from the first that this man was really Sir Roger Tichborne;—did he make any such statement to you? There was a suggestion at first that he was Tichborne; but whether made by Eckford I do not know. There were barristers on both sides sent out specially at the time of the trial. Those gentlemen saw Creswell, examined papers, transacted other business, and went back to England. I knew at that time there was a suggestion that he was Tichborne.
106. *Mr. Wilks.*] You said you examined the case-book in connection with Creswell's admission, to see whether the description was accurate, and you found the statement correct? I think it was a fairly accurate description: I do not think it went into minutiæ. It might have done.
107. You had before you the well-known schedule of marks? Yes.
108. Did you find any close conformity to the marks enumerated in the schedule? I found that he had very few of the marks which were said to be upon the body of Tichborne. The ears were peculiar, and there was a lump on one instep. So far as my memory serves those were the only marks.
109. We have it that the left ear has a lobe, and the right is altogether devoid of it? I think that is so, I would not be certain.
110. Is that not sufficiently marked for even a casual observer to have noticed it? I cannot say.
111. Then, in regard to the disputed point of the linear scars over the temporal artery,—did you find them there? I do not remember that.
112. Dr. Devlin and Dr. Pickburn state the scar was visible to the naked eye, in the region of the auditory canal, but Dr. Fiaschi and Dr. McCormick did not detect it;—where is the temporal artery? The temporal artery is supposed to be wherever you can feel it coming across the temple. It first goes from the front of the ear to the ridge of the skull—the frontal ridge of the skull.
113. Would you describe it as over the temporal artery if you discovered a scar in that direction? Yes.
114. With regard to the tattoo marks—your impression is that the scar was caused by a cautery? No.
115. Was it the result of a surgical operation? The result of a wound which suppurated, and which had to be properly dealt with by a surgical operation.
116. Even from your first acquaintance with Creswell he adhered to the story of the treatment at St. Mary's Hospital for that wound? Yes. I remember the name of the surgeon very well. I know also the hospital was the nearest he would reach when leaving Paddington railway station.
117. That would prove the correctness of his statement? I think so.
118. I think you said that he was more rational on the first occasion, than on the second time he became a patient? The first attack appeared to be due to drink: after he had been under treatment, with the necessary abstention from drink, he got well, and I discharged him. It was when he was sane that these conversations took place.
119. Was he fairly communicative? He was. Of course I had to gauge his mental capacity and fitness before allowing him to go out.
120. At that period did his conversation revolve around any past history of his own? No; not very much.
121. He did not lead you to believe he had lived in a different sphere of life? No.
122. Did his bearing lead you to believe that he was of good birth and breeding? No. There was nothing about him to lead one to suppose he was what is usually known as a gentleman. His manner was that of a small farmer or tradesman.
123. You spoke of delusions of a maniacal character? Yes.
124. Were those delusions about blood and so forth? Yes. So far as I remember he had what are known technically as delusions of suspicion or fear.
125. There was nothing to be attached to them? No. They passed off when he got the better of the drink.
126. You say Thomas Creswell recognised him as his brother? I did not say he recognised him, but I understood he was perfectly certain he was his brother.
127. Did you get that from Thomas Creswell? No.
128. Was there a family likeness between the two men? Yes; I think there was, but it is a difficult thing to decide as to likenesses.
129. Have you ever compared the likeness of Sir James Tichborne with Creswell? No.
130. Here are two photographs—one is that of Sir James Tichborne, the other that of William Creswell—is there any similarity between them? There is certainly a likeness between the two photographs.
131. We had a likeness of Thomas Creswell? He was a stouter man, different altogether.
132. Then with regard to the twitching and general appearance of the eyes, you would notice them;—were they at all marked? Nothing peculiar about them.
133. Did he speak French? I never heard him speak French; I have never been able to ascertain that he knew French.
134. He did not seem to have any knowledge of French? Absolutely none,
135. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to the scar, do you say positively you consider it could not have been caused by cautery? I do say so.
136. After the lapse of a number of years, if a severe cautery had been used, would it not present the appearance you describe? There has evidently been a severing by some instrument of the tissues, and that no cautery could have caused.

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137. But would not the consumption of tissues caused by a cautery clumsily used or done, produce such an appearance? It might; but if you were going to use a cautery for the erasure of certain letters, you would not use it in that way,
138. That might be; but would it not be quite compatible with every reasonable suggestion that an amateur could produce such a burn upon his arm as that we have seen? I do not think a man could have stood a cauterisation of that kind.
139. Among the papers before the Commission, there is an extract from the *Daily Telegraph*, dated 17th June, 1895, as follows:—"Speaks French fluently;"—does a similar entry appear in the Asylum case-book? I do not think that appears in the Asylum book. There is a person there who knows a good deal about Creswell. I refer to a Mr. Wharf, one of the attendants; he has seen a good deal of the man.
140. You say that he was discharged and readmitted again? Yes.
141. Do you remember those two barristers who came from England to make certain investigations in connection with the Tichborne case;—had they seen him previous to his first discharge? No; I feel sure not. I do not think the Tichborne case had got to an acute stage until the man was discharged, because if it had I should have asked some questions. I think the Tichborne case cropped up while the man was at large, and before his second admission.
142. Do you remember being furnished with a list of the marks;—I suppose you read the account of the Tichborne trial? Part of it.
143. Do you remember that a suggestion was made that probably the solution of the case rested in the Gladesville Asylum;—did you give attention to the marks referred to at the time of the trial? I cannot say I went into the question then.
144. Did this man impress you as having a military bearing at all? No; certainly not.
145. I mean when you first came into contact with him? No; he did not.
146. In regard to his character of dementia, did you notice that when he was taken away from the Asylum his lucidity seemed to be improved? Well, on the occasion he was taken to see Sir William Manning he was particularly lucid, and Mr. Wharf, whose name I have mentioned, said he had never seen him so lucid. But that is not unusual. The man was aroused for the time being.
147. No doubt the monotony of the man's surroundings would have an effect upon his mental faculties? Well, there is no mental effort as a rule.
148. Do you notice that lunatics often adhere to a most rational story, and repeat it, parrot-like, for years, which may be absolutely without foundation? That might be.
149. Did you, during the interview you had in the Judge's chambers, hear him say he came out to the Colony in the ship "Maid of Judah?" I do not remember.
150. Did he ever tell you that he came to New South Wales in the "Maid of Judah"? No. I never asked the question. One avoided asking such questions thirty years ago, for obvious reasons.
151. But in the early seventies, seeing that some investigation had been made confounding him with Tichborne, I suppose you endeavoured to satisfy yourself as to what truth there was in it? I think my mind was already made up from previous conversations with him. He was sane for all practical purposes at the time I had the conversations with him. I gave all the information I could to the barristers, and let them judge for themselves. Soon after that he went to Parramatta, where Dr. Taylor took a very considerable interest in him.
152. You are satisfied he is Creswell? Yes; quite satisfied.
153. I suppose if you were satisfied he was sane, you would have no objection to the State being relieved of him, and to his being handed over to his people? No, certainly not; though I could not have discharged him whilst insane. He could not have gone out of the Colony whilst insane without the authority of the Supreme Court.
154. As a matter of fact, his first incarceration there was through the drink, and when he recovered you discharged him? Yes.
155. During his second incarceration you observed no suicidal tendency? He is absolutely harmless, and never at any time, as far as I know, has he been dangerous.
156. Did you throw any obstacle in the way when his brother applied for him? I do not think his brother applied.
157. Do you remember a bond being signed for £500 by Joseph Eckford to take him home, under a power of attorney from his brother? No; I do not remember it. Mr. Arthur T. Holroyd was then the Master-in-Lunacy. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that a bond was signed.
158. At any rate, you did not throw any obstacle in the way of his brother receiving him? No.
159. You clearly understand that Eckford was acting on behalf of the brother? I am not sure of that; I am not clear as to Mr. Eckford's position.
160. Do you remember any members of the medical profession applying for permission to see the man on behalf of Mr. Eckford, and being refused? No; I do not.
161. Do you remember Drs. McDonald Kelly and Warren applying for an order to see him, and being refused? I do know orders were refused, but I cannot say those gentlemen's applications were refused. It is quite possible they may have been. Something had to be done; the Chief Secretary endorsed my recommendation that there should be absolute refusals in the case of persons applying to see the man.
162. I suppose you have read the statements in the paper, regarding the discrepancies in the evidence given by Drs. Fiaschi and McCormick, and Drs. Devlin and Pickburn? I understand there is some discrepancy.
163. Two of those doctors swore to the existence of these marks, and the other two say otherwise;—Creswell has some eruptions, or the traces of pustules about his body? Oh; there are little scars that would occur in the case of a man who had knocked about; such often occur in people of advanced age.
164. Have you noticed that when Creswell is talking he becomes cautious and suspicious in his demeanour? Yes; that exists. It is one of the ordinary common forms of the complaint.
165. His behaviour would not lead you to believe that there was something legitimate he had to fear, which was preying on his mind? Oh, no; one sees it daily.
166. *Mr. Clark.*] Were you ever present at any conversation between Creswell, and his reputed brother Thomas Creswell? No.
167. Did you have any conversation with Thomas Creswell? Yes; he came on one or two occasions to my office; I gathered from him that he was convinced the man was his brother.

168.

F. N. Manning, Esq., M.D. 2 Feb., 1900.

168. Did you, in the course of conversation, ask him any questions in confirmation of the statements made by Creswell? Well; I have no doubt I did, but I cannot give you any definite answer to the question. I ascertained, however, that this man, Thomas Creswell, came from near Reading, in Berkshire, and knew that part of England very well. I know that part of the country well, and arrived at the conclusion that Thomas Creswell did come from that part of England.
169. Did you say the Ortons visited him? I have no knowledge of having seen the Ortons except in Court.
170. Did Creswell show aversion when the name of Orton was mentioned? No.
171. Creswell spoke of "blood," and when the name of Orton was mentioned he said, "There is blood and crime attached to that name"? I do not think any importance could be attached to that.
172. *Mr. Meagher.*] Of course, it is a very limited sphere in an asylum yard to test a man's breeding? Yes.
173. Do you know it has been a matter of talk in the Asylum that this man displays, in comparison with other patients, very refined characteristics—for instance, it has been said that the patients are very fond of tobacco, and will steal it from each other, and do almost anything to obtain it;—is it not a fact that Creswell, although very fond of tobacco, will go without it rather than resort to any mean tricks to obtain it? Yes; I believe that is the case.
174. On the occasion of our meeting him he was handed a glass of liquor. The man would not drink it sitting down, but rose and said, "I thank you," and drank to us;—is it not a fact that this man does possess a rather refined demeanour? Yes; there is some degree of refinement, but not more than I should have expected in a man who had been decently brought up among the lower middle class in England.
175. *President.*] With reference to this statement about his birthplace, are you aware, seeing that Creswell was born in that locality, that the birthplace of the Tichborne and Creswell families would be close together? Yes.
176. With reference to the examination made by Sir William Manning on the occasion of the application by the Ortons, are you aware that the Judge expressed the opinion that Creswell did not bear any resemblance to Thomas Creswell at all, but if he bore any resemblance to any of the parties in the case it was to the Ortons? I think he was impressed with there being some likeness to the Ortons, because one or two of the medical witnesses spoke very strongly on it—Dr. Goode and another.
177. Do you ever recollect Dr. Taylor saying that if he could explain the absence of the tattoo mark it would absolutely convince him that Creswell was Tichborne? No. My impression has always been that Dr. Taylor considered this man to be Creswell. Of course, he interested himself very much in the letters sent from England by Mrs. West. I never heard him express any opinion that the man was Tichborne.
178. *Mr. Meagher.*] You saw Charles Orton? Yes; in Court; there were two of them.
179. Do you really think there was any resemblance between the Ortons and this man in the Asylum? Well, I did not see any resemblance.
180. *Mr. Anderson.*] At the time Creswell was admitted to the Asylum were there any marks of a tattoo visible on him? No.
181. Not on any portion of his body? No. I believe they certainly would have been put into the case-book had they been there.
182. Were there any special marks in the place where the tattoo should have been? No; the question of tattoo marks in relation to the Tichborne case had not cropped up when I first saw him.
183. Did you see him between the times of his admission? No.

Mr. John Dettmer Dodds Jackson, 12, Denham-street, Glebe, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. D. D. Jackson. 2 Feb., 1900.

184. *President.*] What occupation are you? A pianoforte-maker.
185. Will you kindly give to the Commission such evidence as is important to the subject of their inquiry? I have spent thirty years over this matter.
186. Have you any knowledge of Creswell? Yes; I saw him on the 9th November, 1876, in the presence of Dr. Taylor, at Parramatta, and a Mr. Pass.
187. Had you seen him prior to that? Never saw him before to my knowledge.
188. Had you any acquaintance with Orton, or with any of the parties concerned in the Tichborne case? Yes; I knew Arthur Orton well.
189. Where? In Launceston, Tasmania.
190. What year was that? In 1855 and 1856.
191. What object had you in going to the Asylum to see Creswell? Because I had received information that the Ortons were coming out to identify him as Arthur Orton, and there was £1,000 offered for Arthur Orton at that time.
192. And when you saw him? He was brought out by the warders, and I said to Dr. Taylor, "He is not Arthur Orton nor Tichborne."
193. Did you know Tichborne? Yes; he was living with Arthur Orton in Launceston, Tasmania. He was at my house daily, and I was out with him night after night.
194. When did you last see Orton and last see Tichborne? I last saw Orton some time in 1856. I have never seen him since that time.
195. Then your contention is that the man in the Asylum is neither Tichborne nor Orton? Yes; that is so.
196. *Mr. Clark.*] Arthur Orton and Tichborne were companions when you knew them? Yes; they lived together in the same house—the "Royal Oak," kept by Mary Ann Tredgett.
197. Did you ever learn, later on, what became of Tichborne? He went home in 1861; I have letters from him. He went under an assumed name. He went under the name of Edward Caleb Souper. He did not sign himself Tichborne; he did not want it to be known that he was Tichborne; but there was no secret about it in Launceston.
198. Are you aware that correspondence passed between a number of individuals in Tasmania and Souper, and that he was written to, and told there were those in the Colony who contended he was Tichborne, and that he denied that he was Tichborne, or had any connection with the family? Yes; I am aware of that. I wrote him about it, and he replied and told me I was a liar.

Mr. J. D. D. Jackson. 2 Feb., 1900.

199. Have you any letters with you? Yes; I have here a diagram which I will show the Commission. It represents the arm and hand of Tichborne with the tattoo mark on the left forearm. [*Diagram produced.*]

200. Have you any letters from Souper? Yes; I will read one I have with me. It was written to a friend and refers to me:—

My dear Sir, Withdeane Court, near Brighton, 22 August, 1878.

I was surprised, though not a little pleased, to see your well-remembered hand, subscribed to your letter of the 30th June last.

The purport, however, of your communication was not so pleasant. It is not the first time that that fellow, Jackson, has uttered his incomprehensible and idiotic falsehood about his having known me in Tasmania as Sir Roger Tichborne. From first to last, in everything he affirms, to use plain language, he lies, and I am utterly at a loss to conceive what can be his object. Not only does he lie in saying I was ever introduced to him as Sir Roger, but I can unhesitatingly assert no other person ever was.

Supposing for one moment he is confounding me with some one else, no such event could have occurred without its being known to dozens as well known to myself as to Jackson, and I certainly never heard of the name of Sir Roger (nor do I believe did anyone else in Tasmania) until the great trial took place in England, years after I had left the colonies.

From 1837 to 1865 I was known in the various colonies I visited as E. C. Souper, and as no one else—so I was known to you and others in Sydney, and I don't think there was anything mysterious about me. It really seems absurd that I should enter into any statements, and should not have noticed Mr. Jackson's insane letter but out of courtesy to yourself.

I enclose a letter from Lady Ogle, and a certificate from Dr. Carter, who has known me ever since my return to England, and as Mr. Jackson is an adept at fabrication, and might deny ever having received such communication, I think it would be wise if you would kindly read them to him, retaining them, however, in your own possession.

I shall write him a short letter referring him to you.

I hope you are prospering in Sydney, and your brother—I am not quite clear which one you are, but I shall be pleased to hear from you again. I have been ill almost continuously since I came home, but trust I may live to hear Mr. Jackson's mouth has been effectually "shut up."

Believe me, with very best wishes,
Yours very sincerely,
EDWARD C. SOUPER.

201. *President.*] Then you say that this Souper who wrote that letter is identical with the individual whom you claim to be Roger Tichborne, and whom you knew in Tasmania? Yes. I swear it; Tichborne took the name of Souper; he was very cunning; he didn't want anybody to know who he really was. He was cunning, astute, and inflexible.

202. Souper was introduced to you as Sir Roger Tichborne? Yes.

203. By whom? Mr. Robert Clabburn, a dentist over there; I said, "By Jove, that brings me close home again," as I knew Tichborne-street in London.

204. Are you still convinced, despite this letter from Souper, that he is Tichborne, although he distinctly states he is not? Yes; of course I am; I have a picture of Tichborne here; it is taken from a Santiago daguerrotype; he had lobeless ears.

205. What were Souper's eyes like? Greyish blue, with thick heavy eyebrows. He only assumed the name of Souper.

206. *Mr. Wilks.*] What occupation did he follow? He taught French; he was married, too.

207. Did he admit that he was Tichborne to you? Yes. He said he was Tichborne when I was introduced to him. He spoke with French accent; he used to drink; it was only when he was drunk that he used to call himself Tichborne; he knew a little Spanish.

208. *Mr. Clark.*] Orton spoke Spanish? Oh, yes, better than I can. I speak a little Portuguese.

209. *Mr. Wilks.*] What sort of a man was Orton? A big man.

210. Did he seem to have control over Souper? Yes; we used to call them a pair of hermaphrodites.

211. *President.*] You have other letters from him? Oh, yes; when I wrote Souper at Lady Ogle's, I was under the impression he was her secretary, and that he had gone to manage the estate for Lady Ogle.

212. You wrote to Lady Ogle? Yes. I have another letter from the real Tichborne, who still signs himself Souper.

213. You have published a pamphlet concerning this case? Yes.

214. Will you oblige the Commission by letting them have a copy? I will. I may say I am only anxious that this matter should be investigated, because this Souper is the real man. I also remember that this real Souper was charged at the Criminal Sessions, Melbourne, with horse-stealing. He was found not guilty, and discharged; that was some years ago, in April, 1854.

215. You saw Thomas Creswell when he was out here? When Creswell's brother came out here, I called on him, and told him my position. He said, "You are quite right, William Creswell is my brother." I had two or three interviews with Thomas Creswell.

216. *Mr. Clark.*] Did you notice any likeness between Thomas Creswell and the man in the Asylum? Yes; I said to Thomas Creswell, "Well, look here, had you told me you were not his brother, I would not have believed you, because I never saw two men with such remarkable blue eyes."

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* NOTE (*on revision*):—Sir Roger Tichborne's introduction to J. D. D. Jackson.—In explanation, my most intimate friend in Launceston, Tasmania, was a Mr. Robert Clabburn, the dentist. It was our usual habit to visit each other daily. When Clabburn was not at my house I, in all probability, would be at his house. One morning, about 9 o'clock, I went to Clabburn's house, and on going into the back parlour, Clabburn, who was standing with his back toward the fireplace, exclaimed, "Hullo, Jack, allow me to introduce Sir Roger Tichborne to you—my noble Sir Roger Tichborne. There's a name for you; there he is," pointing to Souper, who was lying upon three chairs with both hands under his head. For the moment I was confused and wondered what it all meant, saying at the same time, "By Jove, the sound of that name takes me close home. I have never heard that name mentioned since I have been in the colonies" (I lived close to Tichborne-street in London), and I immediately went over to the other side of the room where Souper was lying with his eyes closed, and taking hold of his right leg, nearly pulled him (Souper) off the chairs upon which he lay stretched out at full length, saying at the same time, "Hullo, old chap! what have they been doing to you?" He (Souper) opened his eyes and said, "It—is—all—right. It—is—all—right." Thinking there had been a quarrel during the previous night, I said to Clabburn, "I cannot stay, I have business to attend to—will see you in the afternoon." Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon I called at Clabburn's house, as I felt curious to know what had happened to Souper. Clabburn said, "O, Jack, you should have been here last night. We were having 'a go in' at the old game. There was my noble Sir Roger Tichborne, Evan Roberts, Arthur Orton, the ship chandler, and one or two others. They got at their "hanky-panky" work (cheating at cards). I caught Evan Roberts in the act, and I let him have it right in the eye—painting him for a week or two." I saw during the week perhaps two or three times Evan Roberts in the streets with his eye bandaged, showing he must have had a heavy blow on his eye. Clabburn told me that there had been a terrible row. Souper (Tichborne) became very indignant, and said he was the son of an English nobleman and belonged to the aristocracy of England, and if he (Tichborne) chose to open his mouth he could buy up all Launceston, and when his father died he would inherit the title and estates and be Sir Roger Tichborne.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 6 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Commission met in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly.*]

Present:—

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, Esq. (President).

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. | RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, Esq.
EDWARD MANN CLARK, Esq. | THOMAS WADDELL, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esq.

Mr. John Dettmer Dodds Jackson, 12, Denham-street, Glebe, sworn, and further examined:—

217. *President.*] I believe you have attended here to-day for the purpose of handing in certain documents in connection with the evidence you have already given, and to the publication of which you attach much importance? Yes. I have had printed a pamphlet, entitled "The Discovery of Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, *alias* Edward Caleb Souper, secretary to Lady Ogle, of Withdeane Court, near Brighton, Sussex, England, and his Confederates."* It explains the action I have taken for a number of years past; I have spent a good deal of money in the hope of having the matter settled, and thought I might be of service to the Commission. I have here a letter written by this Edward Caleb Souper—whom I know to be the real man—to a Mr. Sandon; I will read it. It is as follows:— Mr. J. D. D. Jackson. 6 Feb., 1900.

My dear Sandon, Hobart Town, V. D. Land, 22nd May, 1855.

After a pleasant run of three days I arrived here at the wharf, about 3 o'clock in the morning, thus missing, as I did at Sydney, a view of the river, which, I understand, was really a loss; and I can well imagine it to be so if the view along its shores is equal to those in the neighbourhood of the town. Although arriving at that early hour, and unable to land until 8 o'clock, the very liberal regulations of the company to whom the "Tasmania" belongs do not admit of breakfast or any other meal being prepared on board after the anchor is dropped or the ship brought alongside the wharf. If the arrival should take place at any reasonable hour, I do not imagine that any passenger, however poor, would prefer remaining on board; but I thought it extremely mean that not even a cup of coffee could be had during the many hours we were obliged to await permission to land. Treading terra firma, however, once more, and hunting up an eating-house, at a cost of 1s. 6d. I got anything but a pleasant meal. I set out on my travels in search of cheap lodgings, up one street, down another, poking into by-ways, half up to Heaven in trying to find the address of a place at New Town, with running up the face of a "Mighty Hill" then down to the bottomless pit almost; amongst a row of cottages that appeared to have rolled down the opposite hill, and by accident—not broken—had lighted on their right ends; in short, I wandered the whole day, until the painful truth was forced upon me that, as far as lodgings were concerned, Hobart Town was every penny as dear, if not more so, than Sydney. I could find nothing under 30s. a week, and this I have been paying since my arrival, as long as my small means lasted (I am now on tick); but with the exception of the people and the extreme cleanliness of the place, there is every other objection—neighbourhood and neighbours, grub, &c., &c. Any move for the better would cost from £2 to £2 10s.. Clothing, washing, provisions, rent, wages (excepting the factory girls), I am informed, are all fully as high as at Sydney. And in such instances, where I have inquired for my own purposes, I have found it so. I am still paying 5s. a dozen to the laundress. All this is very disheartening.

On the day after my arrival I called at Government House with my letters. The Private Secretary, who is a very gentlemanly man, received me as a brother chip; he assured me I could not have arrived at a more unfortunate time. Every department of the Service had been or was being reduced, and that those who were affected by the retrenchment system would, of course, in the event of any future emergency, have prior claims to a stranger; still, he would place my name on the list and submit my papers to the Governor. I told him I was ready and anxious to take *anything* so long as it was not too subordinate to admit of my rising higher. A few days after I received a letter from the Colonial Secretary (with whom I had also had an interview) informing me His Excellency would be glad to avail himself of my services whenever an opportunity offered, which, as an old official, I knew how much to value. I have also sent in copies of my papers to the Clerk of the Council, whom I found, in a conversation I had with him, was an old friend of *my* old friend, Governor Hutt, and a fellow collegian with him and his brother, W. Hutt, M.P. I am much afraid, however, of danger in this quarter. Forgetting for a moment, in the warmth of confabbing with one so intimate with Mr. Hutt, I mentioned that Mr. Merewether was very nearly going out to the Swan with Mr. Hutt as Private Secretary, and I felt my blood run cold as Mr. Henslow (the name of the gentleman I am referring to) told me that he, the Hutts, and Merewether were all mutual acquaintances. Now, if they—Henslow and Merewether—correspond, and the former should by any chance refer to me, I *am, indeed, undone.* Altogether, my position is a most painful and dangerous one here. I have but 1s. 6d. left, owe a fortnight's lodging, have scarcely a hope of employment in any shape, with *the dread of discovery hourly hanging over me,* unable to move in any direction but upwards, if I could only seduce a dealer out of a pound or two of gunpowder. As you may imagine, I am wretchedly low, and last week really frightened the inmates here. I could not touch food, though they tried to tempt me—got into my place where I could be alone, thoroughly miserable, cut up and cast down. What in the name of God I shall do I cannot say. My appearance is against my finding an existence as a labourer—*my* sort are not wanted. I have offered all round the town to do anything, everything, for bread and shelter; but the very name of poverty is enough to shut me out of every house, and, what is worse, every hope of earning a livelihood. To-day I was going to see the Governor, but he had just received news of his brother's death, and was not visible, *so one more night of wretched sleepless* anxiety and dispair (sic). Oh, my God, how bitterly do I judge and condemn myself! Alas! too late, too late! is the fatal cry of thousands *when remorse and suffering* follow the commission of wrong. Could I, *by my warning and example, but save one erring, unhappy* wretch from treading in my steps, I might, on my death-bed, have one green spot *in my desert life of folly and error, to look back upon—if I can I will, though I lay bare my shame.* Should anything turn up I will write. I remember gratefully all *your* kindness; you have a noble heart, Sandon, and I fervently wish you every success and happiness. Remember me kindly to your brother; the others will not care for me. I received a letter from Mrs. Smith—certainly a very kind one—to which I have replied by this mail. She has friends here, but with a consideration I had no right to expect, she says she does not wish to make my circumstances or conduct known to them by placing my debt to her in their hands for recovery. I have thanked her to the best of my power, and I can only assure her, as I do myself most sincerely and truly, that I will do everything that lies in my power to pay, pay, pay. I shall never know peace until I have accomplished this great end.

I suffer very much from the cold. You cannot conceive what it is, especially to one who has for so many years resided in a warmer climate, and moving latterly from warmer to *warmer.* I wish I could move to a snug berth in *Walmer Castle,* and then it might snow and blow till all was blue. Mount Wellington—just at the back of the town—has for many days been covered with snow, apparently to a considerable depth; and by way of warming myself I have been reading (as something new) Parry's "Voyages to the North Pole," something in the same spirit as a hungry devil will pore over a cookery book. Comfortable, is it not? I ought to explain that 30s. a week does not provide a fire in the sitting-room. I am

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Note *(on revision)*:—At the time I wrote the pamphlet, I was under the impression that the fictitious Souper was really the late Lady Ogle's secretary, and had the Chief Commissioner of Police in England replied to my first letter (which unquestionably he should have done), I could have given him further information, as I had received a letter from Dr. Carter (Lady Ogle's family doctor) in the meantime, and found that I had been imposed upon by the spurious "Souper," and that the genuine Souper, formerly of West Australia, was "Souper's" (Tichborne's) confederate in the conspiracy.

Mr. J. D. D. Jackson. 6 Feb., 1900.

am at times quite blue with cold, and if any old chum could only at that critical moment drop in and give me a good drubbing for past misdeeds, I should present a most noticeable appearance of a piebald, half-scraped nigger. Well, time, paper, and subject say stop! You have doubtless ere this wished me at the devil. (I am going, my good fellow). Write by Melbourne if you have no direct steamer at hand; the "Tasmania" is the only one on this line. Tell me all you know. Conceal nothing; it is better I should know all if anything does occur. Did you get the 10s. from the old cock where I last stayed? Say a kind word for me to Mason if you think he would care to know I esteemed him much—indeed I did so all—but things are not as they used to was. Jopplin was a real good fellow, and Edward Drewitt, and if I bored him or any of them I deeply lament it. God knows I suffer much. Good night, my dear Sandon; from my heart, believe me, I wish you every good. I shall never forget your generous, feeling kindness.

Yours very faithfully,
EDWARD C. SOUPER.

218. That letter is, you say, from Souper? Yes, the well-remembered Mr. Souper, who was known to me as Sir Roger Tichborne, and on whose left fore-arm was deeply tattooed an anchor, a cross, a heart, the letters "R.C.T.," and a tattooed blotch near the wrist. These tattooed marks were seen by me, and by other persons still living in Tasmania.

219. Anything further? Yes. I will give the Commission a description of Souper when in Launceston, in 1855:—Souper was a tall, lean, bony-built man, of very sallow complexion; his height about 5 ft. 9 in.; age, perhaps, 26 or 27; his hair very dark and straight, cut short; his eyes were greyish blue, rather full and dreamy; eyebrows and moustache were very dark, almost black; his nose was aquiline, with well-distended nostrils. His ears were well marked by not having detached lobes, the bottom part of each ear being closely attached to each cheek; he had a round determined chin, and the middle part of his upper lip slightly protruded. When standing his shoulders appeared somewhat high, and his head posed slightly to the left side. His hands exhibited bony knuckles; on his left fore-arm were deeply tattooed (crosswise) an anchor, a cross, and a heart, and "R.C.T." (lengthwise), and a tattooed blotch near the wrist; his legs were slender and straight, but, from a side view, seemed a little bent forward at the knees. He was usually attired in a black surtout coat, buttoned at the waist, wore a black silk hat, Inclined a little forward as if to shade the eyes; and he had a peculiar unobtrusive walk. He spoke good English, but with French accent, and his voice was feeble. His manner was insinuating and of a gentlemanly demeanour. At times he was very melancholy, and seemed as if something greatly troubled him. He was an incessant smoker, and was not rendered incapable by small quantities of sprits. Occasionally he sang French songs. In my shop in Patterson-street, he, at different times, played a French horn, a post horn, a call bugle, and, particularly, an eight-keyed copper bugle—the only one I had. There was another coincidence: Souper wore, concealed under his shirt, suspended from his neck by a string, a piece of substance somewhat of an oval shape, a little over an inch in length, and about half an inch in thickness, covered with a dirty white material, like the end of a thumb of a soiled kid glove. He told me that it had been given to him in Paris. I afterwards heard that it was a piece of Jesus' cross.

220. You have some other documents? I have here an important document in support of my evidence. It is the sworn affidavit of Annie Shillington, of Zeehan, Tasmania, as follows:—

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Lunacy.

In the matter of William Creswell, and in the matter of the Lunacy Acts of 1879–93, and the Lunacy Act of 1894.

And in the matter of the application of Edward Priestman.

On this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, Annie Shillington, of Zeehan, in the Colony of Tasmania, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am the person referred to as the wife of Robert Clabburn.
2. In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six I was living in Launceston, Tasmania, and became acquainted with Robert Clabburn and Edward Souper, through meeting them on many occasions at socials.
3. In the same year I married Robert Clabburn in Launceston, in Tasmania, who was a dentist.
4. For the following two years Edward Souper was a constant visitor at our house, and became acquainted with my sister, Elizabeth Bland.
5. When I first became acquainted with Edward Souper I knew him by no other name, and shortly after I was married my husband always addressed him as "Sir Roger" and "Sir Roger Tichborne."
6. He often washed his hands at our house, and used to turn his shirt sleeves up to his elbows, and on several occasions I noticed tattooed marks on his left arm on the inner surface. I cannot remember what they represented; one mark was below the elbow and the other just above wrist, and I said to him, "What did you put those marks on your arm for?" and he replied, "Only for mischief." He seemed ashamed of them.
7. He was a tall man, sallow complexion, slight build, dark skin, prominent nose, black whiskers. Well educated, of good address, could speak several languages. Was fond of talking about astronomy; fond of piano-playing and singing; addicted to drink.
8. He was in the habit of receiving remittances of money out from England, and said it was a Lady Ogilvy (Ogle?) sent it out. I do not know Lady Ogilvy's (Ogle's?) address.
9. He often told us about his travels to different parts of the world, and on one occasion the ship he was on caught fire, and all his things burnt.
10. He had peculiar shaped ears; the bottom part seemed to be close in to his cheek.
11. About the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight he left Launceston for Port Sorrell, as tutor to a Mr. Hall there, and afterwards married my sister, who only lived seven or eight months, and died.
12. He then left and went to Melbourne, and I received a letter from him stating he was going to sail for England. That was the last I heard from him.
13. If I could see his photo. I feel sure I could recognise him.
14. He was a Roman Catholic.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above-mentioned, at Zeehan, in Tasmania, before me,— } ANNIE SHILLINGTON.

C. Eaton Brown,
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for taking Affidavits in the Colony of Tasmania.

Also, there are two letters I should like to read. They are as follows:—

Sir, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 8 February, 1877.

Concerning the lunatic patient named Creswell under my care, I have to state,—

1stly. That a Mr. Lock upon two occasions in September, 1876, visited this man by permission of the Colonial Secretary.

2ndly. That he has no letters or figures whatever tattooed upon either arm.

3rdly. His ears are not pierced.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. TAYLOR, M.D., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

J. D. D. Jackson, Esq.,
114, Stanley-street, Sydney.

Sir,

Mr. J. D. D. Jackson. 6 Feb., 1900.

Sir, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 26 September, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant respecting the patient Creswell, I beg to state,—

1stly. That Mrs. Jury left here expressing her conviction that Creswell was not her brother, Arthur Orton.

2ndly. I have received no information concerning this patient's removal to England.

3rdly. All marks, scars, &c., upon the person of this man are well known, and in the event of his removal will be carefully and officially recorded.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. TAYLOR, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

J. D. D. Jackson, Esq.,
Sydney.

221. Is that all your evidence? I think that is all I have to say. I consider those letters of very great importance, and I have to request that the Commission will cause them to be printed and attached to my evidence.

George Hartwell Gifford, Esq., First Assistant Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales, sworn, and examined:—

G. H. Gifford, Esq. 6 Feb., 1900.

222. *President.*] As an officer of the Public Library of New South Wales, you have attended for the purpose of producing for the use of the Commission certain volumes having reference to the Tichborne trial? Yes.

223. Will you enumerate the volumes referred to? They are:—1. Kenealy's "The Trial at Bar of Sir Roger C. D. Tichborne, Bart.," 9 vols.; 2. "Charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England—the Queen against Thomas Castro," 2 vols.; 3. "The Tichborne Romance, &c.," 1 vol.; 4. "The Tichborne Trial: The Summing-up by the Lord Chief Justice of England," 1 vol.

224. You have no evidence to offer? No.

Mr. Charles Elliott, 14, Victoria-place, off Liverpool-street, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. C. Elliott. 6 Feb., 1900.

225. *President.*] I understand you have some documents you desire to produce for the information of the Committee? Yes; first of all, I have a letter from Miss G. Baring, sister to the Baring Brothers, England, the great bankers.

226. How did it come into your possession? I wrote to Miss Baring, enclosing a letter to Castro, knowing she had his address.

227. Will you please read the letter? Yes.

Sir, Elm-place, Surbiton, Surrey, England, 10 June, 1890.

I have received a letter enclosing a letter from yourself to the claimant, as "Tom Castro." I am sorry to be obliged to decline steps. In regard to that letter it is considered better that he should not communicate with any who might give evidence. His case is almost perfect. If you can give the date of the period of time you were connected with him—"Thomas Castro"—at Wagga Wagga, it must be by sworn document. Your address leads me to suppose that you reside near Melbourne. Mr. H. H. Browne, chemist, of Park-street, South Melbourne, would doubtless receive any communications from you with pleasure, as he is a staunch friend in the cause, and himself a witness of the highest importance.

Yours truly,
G. BARING.

Mr. Charles Elliott.

228. Anything else? Yes. I remember that Mr. Brown, a chemist, specially came from Melbourne to interview Creswell, the lunatic. I think that was during the time of the Robertson Ministry. Creswell had cut his arm in Launceston, and Mr. Brown stitched it up. When he came here he recognised Creswell at Parramatta. Mr. Brown was positive the man in the Asylum was Creswell, and not Tichborne. I desire to put in a declaration, sworn by myself, touching the matter of Tom Castro; also a declaration from Hannah Keppel, or Keppie, as the name is properly spelt:—

DECLARATION OF CHARLES ELLIOTT.

This is the sworn testimony of me, Charles Elliott, residing at Mewburn, Yarra Glen, Victoria, Australia.

I, CHARLES ELLIOTT, first became acquainted with Tom Castro (*alias* Thomas Castro) at Sale, in Gippsland, Victoria, in or about the middle of the year 1854; he was then in the employ of Mr. John Fostor, or Forster, of the Boisdale Station, near Sale, Gippsland, Victoria. As a stockman, I had many opportunities of seeing him, and often in the township of Sale; also at Medburn Park, the adjoining station, owned by a Mr. Johnson. I was working with him at the same time and place, and often observed "Castro," "the new chum," as the Colonials used to say. Young Castro could throw the lasso well, a practice he learned in America, from whence he assumed the name of Castro, or "De Castro," for reasons of his own. Some time after I left Sale we met again at Deniliquin, New South Wales, when and where we renewed our acquaintance; we then boarded at Charles Lucas's boarding house, and were room mates for a long time. That was in the years 1862, 1863, long before he, the claimant, became publicly known as "Roger Tichborne." Our landlord, Charles Lucas, knew him to be a baronet's son from some remarks made to him by Tichborne, and Lucas himself coming from the same neighbourhood as the Tichborne Estates, took great interest; it was Charles Lucas who taught him ("Castro") what he knew about butchering when Lucas kept a butchering establishment himself in Deniliquin, on the Edwards River—this was before either of us went to live at Wagga Wagga. We often compared notes together, because Thomas Castro and myself had both been in Spanish countries. Many a time he (Castro) corrected me in my bad Spanish, as he spoke the pure Castilian. He also told me about his having been in the British Army in a Cavalry Regiment. I myself had seen some service in a mounted regiment in the United States of America. We had often argued about the difference in the drill exercise. He (Castro) confided in me many incidents of his boyhood travels at home; often and often did I advise him to write to his mother, "Lady Tichborne," if no one else; but no, he would say, "I will go home some day and surprise them all." He appeared to fancy the rough and ready life he led here, unconstrained and free from all etiquette which prevailed at home. I well remember on one occasion he ("Castro") was sent for in a hurry by a mate of his, named Arthur Orton, who had met with a severe fall from a horse on the other side of the Murrumbidgee River. I went with him at once to assist him in relieving his mate Arthur Orton. Some time after this he went to reside at Wagga Wagga, where Tom Castro, *alias* Roger Tichborne, opened a butcher's shop, and I followed my trade as a painter. I also well remember Tom Castro being laid up upon a sick bed, and at that time I had frequently the opportunity of seeing him undressed, and I can honestly and truly assert that he never had any tattoo-marks upon his arms, or any parts of his body; had he been tattooed I must have seen them; and the man who swore at the great trial in the Court of Queen's Bench that he (Castro, *alias* Tichborne) was tattoeod must have been totally unacquainted with the facts, or have perjured himself to have uttered such remarks from his lips; in fact, to my mind, and to the mind of the greater part of Australia, this case is

Mr. C. Elliott. 6 Feb., 1900.

is the greatest conspiracy that ever came before the English Law Courts. A long time had elapsed before he ("Castro") had become publicly known as "Tichborne," and it would have taken a clever rogue and a much smarter man than "Castro" was to have planned and concocted such a swindle as it has been said Castro did at the trial.

I make this solemn declaration without fee or reward, because I am so positive that the claimant, who has undergone such a severe sentence unjustly, is no other person than the true and real Roger Tichborne, from the remarks he has made to me about his family connections, and which no other man upon the face of this earth could fabricate or have made up had he not been the very true and identical man himself. And I make, etc., etc.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Declared at South Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, this 20th day of October, 1890, before me,—
JAMES SWIFT, J.P.

DECLARATION OF HANNAH KEPPEL (KEPPIE ?).

I, HANNAH KEPPEL (KEPPIE ?), do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the daughter of the late Mr. C. Lucas, formerly of Deniliquin, in the Colony of New South Wales, and I can perfectly well remember Thomas Castro, *alias* Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, being employed as assistant butcher at my father's place, and residing at his house at Deniliaquin (?), during the years of 1861 and 1862. I also remember that Thomas Castro made a statement to my late father, both verbally and by letters, to the effect that he, Thomas Castro, belonged to a very high and ancient family in England. And I make, &c., &c. (The New South Wales Government Form.)

HANNAH KEPPEL (KEPPIE ?).

Declared at Liverpool, New South Wales, this the 3rd day of December, 1890, before me,—
H. L. M. KAYE, J.P.

229. Have you anything further to say? I also exhibit certificates of character from well-known colonists in Victoria, and a writing signed by Miss G. Baring, as follows:—"This testimonial is creditable to any man, and in conjunction with his declaration, proves Mr. Elliott to be a true friend and a person whose evidence is unassailable."

Mrs. Nellie Smithers, 213, Macquarie-street south, sworn and examined:—

Mrs. N. Smithers. 6 Feb., 1900.

230. *President.*] I believe you are the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Eckford? Yes; and from my earliest recollection, I have heard my father speak of the Tichborne case.

231. You know your father took a keen interest in this movement, and that he made application on two different occasions for the release from the Asylum of the man alleged to be William Creswell? Yes.

232. In the first instance he made application for his release as Arthur Orton? Yes.

233. On the second occasion, he applied for his release as William Creswell? Yes.

234. Your father was unsuccessful? Yes; but my father always believed the man to be Tichborne.

235. Do you know that your father was of opinion the man was Tichborne? Yes; father could not get him released as Tichborne, so he made application for him as Arthur Orton and as William Creswell.

236. Have you had repeated discussions with your father about this man? Yes; I have a good memory, and can remember when Thomas Creswell came out he stayed at my father's hotel, the "Langham," in Wynyard-square. Thomas Creswell went with father to the Asylum five or six times for the purpose of identifying the man. The day before the case came on at the Court, he said to my father, "I am leaving your hotel to-night." Father replied, "For what reason?" Thomas Creswell said, "This case is coming on to-morrow, and I would rather live in a private boarding-house than an hotel; it will look better." Father made answer, "Why have you stayed here all this time?" Creswell replied, "I am not in your debt; I have paid up to-day." My father replied, "That is all very well, Mr. Creswell, but you are not acting the part of an honorable man." Thomas Creswell then left the hotel. After he went, father said to me, "Nellie, this man is going to turn on us to-morrow; he is going to turn round and swear the man in the Asylum is his brother, William Creswell."

237. And did he do so? He did. A fortnight after that Thomas Creswell made an application to the Supreme Court for the release of his brother, William Creswell. He did not get him. Thomas Creswell went to England after he was defeated. My father then went to Tasmania. He had heard of the first mate of the ship "Bella" as being in that colony. Father was taken ill in Tasmania, and, acting on the advice of old Dr. Bowker, we brought him back to Sydney. As a consequence of his illness he did not see the mate of the "Bella." Father arrived in Sydney on the Wednesday and died on the following Saturday at half-past 9 o'clock. Mr. Brunker was sitting on the end of the bed, and my father said to him, "Watch this case, Jim."

238. *Mr. Anderson.*] What case? The Tichborne case. Mr. Brunker gave father a promise to do what he could, and after his death he did not bother one bit about it. I have also seen letters from Miss Baring, in England. She is a sister of the great bankers, the Baring Brothers. Mr. Brunker has read all these letters, and he knows just as much of the case as my father would if he were alive now. Mr. Brunker took his meals with our family at our private table, and as the English mails came in, father used to read the letters bearing upon the Tichborne case, afterwards handing them to Mr. Brunker. On one occasion, I went with my father to the Asylum. He was taking some tobacco to this man. I remember father saying to him, "Why do you not tell me your right name; are you not Sir Roger?" The man replied, "I will tell you nothing here; get me away from here; that is all I want; get me away and I'll tell you." Father also went to Wagga and took the dying depositions of a widow lady named Mrs. Clark. She married the man William Creswell, who then went under the name of Smith.

239. *President.*] He went by the name of Smith prior to taking that of William Creswell? Yes. Mrs. Clark told father she said to Creswell, "Why have you so many names?" He replied, "That has nothing to do with you; a great many people would like to know my proper name, but they never will." There is a Mr. Edward Lee, a wool-broker, living at North Sydney, to whom Miss Baring wrote for the papers my father held in the case. She wrote, "Now Mr. Eckford is dead, the papers are of no use to anybody; the case will die away." Mr. Lee, who is connected with our family, gave my mother a small sum of money for the papers. He sent them to Miss Baring, in England.

240. Then you are of opinion that Mr. Brunker was interested in this case? He seemed to be; he sided with my father. I am not prejudiced against Mr. Brunker in any way—not at all.

241. Do you know what Mr. Brunker's opinion was at that time with regard to the identity of this man? I cannot say. He told my father he would look after the case.

242.

Mrs. N. Smithers. 6 Feb., 1900.

242. You saw both Thomas Creswell and the man said to be William Creswell? Yes.
243. Did you look upon them as having any resemblance to each other? No, not at all.
244. You have come before the Commission voluntarily;—what induced you to come? My husband said to me one day, "Nellie, why don't you try and find Mr. Priestman; you know a lot about your father's case." I ultimately wrote to Mr. Priestman and placed certain statements before him. I told him it was for my father's sake I was doing it. Mr. Priestman never tried to find me.
245. You have not the slightest doubt as to what your father's object was in trying to secure possession of Creswell? My father firmly believed he was Tichborne; but he could not get him as Tichborne.
246. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you any idea of the reason which prompted your father to take interest in the matter at all? To get the man his own property.
247. I suppose he became interested in consequence of reading the reports of the proceedings of the Tichborne case? Yes.
248. Did you accompany your father to the Asylum? Yes; twice.
249. Do you remember any of the conversations he held with Creswell? Creswell used to ask for tobacco. One day father called him "Arthur" and "William." On another occasion he called him "Sir Roger," and he turned his head away with something like a sarcastic smile on his face.
250. Did your father have any discussion with Creswell as Orton? Yes. The two brothers, Charles and Edmund Orton came out, and they identified the man as their brother. There was also a person named Jean Luie at my father's place; this Jean Luie was a terrible man.
251. When he was called Orton, did he show any repugnance to the name? He did not take any notice.
252. Did he pass any remark as to the character of Orton when the name was mentioned? No.
253. Was he rational when you saw him? Yes. At times, when the warder would come along, he would say to father "Hush." That was when father was speaking about the Tichborne estates.
254. Your father applied for him as Arthur Orton; on failing in that, application he tried to get him as William Creswell, but he was not successful in that application? Yes; that is so.
255. How would that have assisted him in a claim that he was Tichborne? Father did not care what name he got him released by, if only he could get him out and take him to England.
256. With regard to your father speaking of Mrs. Creswell, *nee* Mrs. Clark, you know nothing more about what was said by him when she spoke of his having adopted another name? He said a lot would like to know his proper name, but they never would know it; a lot would like to know who he really was, and that there was a lot of property coming to him.
257. With regard to Thomas Creswell, you say he bore no resemblance to the man William Creswell? No; Thomas Creswell was a stout man with a rather reddish face; he seemed like a butcher.
258. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say your father and Creswell's brother had a little dispute;—Thomas Creswell left the hotel the night before the trial? Yes.
259. Did not your father know then that he was going to claim him as his brother? Yes; but father had been under the impression that he would play fair.
260. Do you remember that on the eve of your father's application he had trouble with the man Jean Luie? Yes.
261. Do you remember that shortly before the application the brothers Orton and Jean Luie had a dispute at your father's hotel, and Luie threatened to write to England stating he did not approve of your father's conduct in asking them to say he was Orton? No.
262. Did not Jean Luie claim that Tichborne was the man who was on the "Bella" with him, and that he would not be a party to having this man taken out of the Asylum as Orton? I cannot say. Luie was a very insulting man. Father told him to leave the hotel when he found out what he was.
263. Jean Luie came out from England, from Miss Baring, in 1883;—you know he went to the "Langham Hotel"? Yes.
264. You do not remember Luie and the Ortons falling out about the identity of the man in the Asylum? No. My father believed the man to be Tichborne; he never believed he was Orton.
265. Mr. Brunker knows a good deal of this case if he likes to speak? He used to talk about the case with father.
266. Do you remember your father executing a bond for £500 to take this man home to England—that was in 1880? No.
267. Do you remember a Mr. Daniel Smith who came to the hotel? Yes.
268. Was he in the pay of Miss Baring? I cannot say.
269. Did not Daniel Smith and the Ortons come out together? I believe they did.
270. He was a man with a grey beard? Yes; but he, like Luie, got quarrelling, and father had to turn him out.
271. *Mr. Anderson.*] There must have been a very strong impression in your father's mind that Creswell was Sir Roger Tichborne? Yes.
272. Did you ever hear him say what led him to hold such a strong belief in the man as Tichborne? No; I am unable to say.
273. You never heard him express a reason for his assertion that Creswell was Tichborne? No; but I have heard him say this man was the real Sir Roger Tichborne.

Mrs. Bridget Wines, 81, Cameron-street, Paddington, sworn, and examined:—

Mrs. B. Wines. 6 Feb., 1900.

274. *President.*] You are a married lady? Yes; I am a widow now.
275. You desire to offer some evidence;—what have you to say regarding this matter? In the year 1869 I was in a situation at Shelbourne Villa, Nelson-street, Woollahra. There were five girls and a man kept at the house. The man left, and a young fellow took his place. One of the girls told me he was a gentleman, and had letters on his arm.
276. Can you give a description of the man? He had hair of the lightest shade of brown, blue eyes like the blue of the skies, very fair skin, rather a round prominent forehead, he wore a moustache and a little beard, the hair of which was a shade or two lighter than that of his head; I noticed tattoo marks on his arm. After he had been in the house for a week or ten days, he made no secret of his marks at all. He pointed out to us a mark in the middle of his left eyebrow, where a fish-hook had entered the flesh.

Mrs. B. Wines. 6 Feb., 1900.

277. Any other peculiarities? Yes; there was a slight dent on the right side of his nose—he said he got the mark by falling off a horse at home; also he had a mark like a burn on the left side of the temple. I asked him how he got that mark, and he replied, "It was a gunshot wound."
278. Was he a tall man;—what height was he? Short. He had well made shoulders, and a military style of walk. He seemed to be fond of me. One day he came to me and told me he was leaving, and asked me to write to him after he left. I tried to put him off; but he would take no refusal. Some time after that—it was on a Sunday night—he saw me and asked me to be his wife, saying, "I am a nobleman's son; I ran away from Stonyhurst College, when I was a boy of 14; I am not whom you think I am; I got on board a ship amongst some sailors, and they tattoed me; later on I was away in Valparaiso, South America, and came away on the ship called the 'Bella'; there was a mutiny; we were wrecked, and cast away; I was picked up, and brought to this country on the 'Osprey.'"
279. Any more? Yes. He spoke good English with a French accent He professed to be very fond of me, and pledged his troth to me. I went away to another part of the country, towards Singleton, and there I met and married my late husband, Robert Wines. We were back in Sydney again at the end of 1876. One day in George-street I met this man I have referred to, and whom I believe to be Sir Roger Tichborne. He stopped and spoke to me. I had my two children with me at the time. He was the same Roger. Once he wrote a note to me saying he was prevented seeing me, and at the end of the note he printed three letters; they were "R.D.T." He said after that, "Did you notice the letters? They are my initials." I replied, "If you are a nobleman's son, why not go home to your friends?" He answered, "I will never go home." He has a heart marked on the inside of his left wrist; the line round the heart is blue; the anchor going through the heart is red; on the side of the left arm there are three capital letters, "R.T.D.," but they might be "R.D.T."
280. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you notice any other marks on the left arm—any scar? I did not. I believe the man to whom I have made reference is still in Sydney.
281. *President.*] Have you seen him lately? No; not lately.
282. Have you seen the man in the Asylum who is alleged to be William Creswell? No; I went to Mrs. Priestman two years ago. I wanted to see Creswell, but when Mrs. Priestman told me he was in the asylum from 1870 I was quite satisfied. I did not want to go, as I knew he could not be Tichborne.
283. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did he ever tell you he was Tichborne? No.
284. *President.*] And you still believe that this man, whom you knew years ago, is still in Sydney? Yes.
285. You believe him to be Tichborne? Yes.

TUESDAY, 13 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Commission met in No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly.*]

Present:—

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, Esq. (President).

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. | JOHN ROWLAND DACEY, Esq.
EDWARD MANN CLARK, Esq. | RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esq.

[The patient, William Creswell (attended by Mr. James Wharf, Chief Attendant, and Mr. William Algie, Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta), was present throughout the meeting of the Commission.]

James Robertson Firth, Esq., Dutruc-street, Randwick, sworn, and examined:—

J. R. Firth, Esq. 13 Feb., 1900.

286. *President.*] You were at one time Assistant Superintendent at the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum? Yes.
287. You know an inmate named William Creswell? Yes, well.
288. Do you recognise him as being present? Yes (*pointing to the patient*) that is he; but he has so wonderfully changed, I think, I should have passed him in the street. He has got so thin in the face.
289. *Mr. Meagher.*] In what particular way has he changed? His face seems to have shrunk very much. When I knew him he was a fine, strapping fellow.
290. *President.*] How long is that ago? A good many years ago.
291. Over twenty? About that time.
292. That was in the Asylum, at Parramatta? Yes.
293. During the time you were connected with that institution you naturally had frequent opportunities of seeing the man? Yes; I saw him every day—sometimes two and three times a day.
294. Speaking in general terms, what impression did you form as to his characteristics, and so forth? He was a very well-behaved man—a superior kind of man.
295. You say he was a superior kind of man? I always thought him to be a superior type of man. He was straighter and more upright in stature than he is now.
296. Would you take him to be a man who had undergone a military training? I do not know; he always walked bolt upright, and with a firm step.
297. Do you fully recognise the man now before the Commission as William Creswell? Yes, I do.
298. *Mr. Wilks.*] What led you to refer to him as being a superior type of man? His conversation and bearing.
299. Have you heard him speak French? He understood French.
300. Do you understand French? I do; I lived on the Continent for seven years.
301. Was the French he spoke Parisian or provincial? He had a *patois*. I considered it more provincial than Parisian. It was seldom you could get him to speak French.
302. You are certain you have heard him speak French? Yes.
303. Did he, during any of his lucid periods, refer to anything in his past history? No. Once I was saying something about my friends in Portsmouth, and he turned his head round and looked at me slyly.
304. Did he in any way refer to your conversation? No; he was a man extremely reticent about himself.

J. R. Firth, Esq.
13 Feb., 1900.

305. Did he give you the impression that he had had an excellent early training? Yes; he did.
306. Would you think his habits and general bearing those of an agricultural labourer in England? No; certainly not; he was much above that—I should say he was a man who had had a very good home training.
307. Did you at that period know that there was a suspicion that he was Sir Roger Tichborne? Well, yes, I think so. There was something peculiar about the man. He was so reserved. When I asked him if he was Roger Tichborne, he only looked at me, but made no answer. I did not think he was Creswell, whom he made himself out to be.
308. Did he tell you anything about Arthur Orton, or did he say he had been in the other Colonies? I can hardly remember; I think he said he had been in South America and also in Tasmania.
309. Did he ever make reference to anyone by the name of Souper? No.
310. Did he mention anything about the vessel he arrived in? There is something running through my mind—I think I got it from him—about the "Bella" and the "Osprey." He did not say he came out in either of those vessels, but his general conversation led me almost to conclude he had been a passenger in both of them.
311. The "Bella" and the "Osprey"? Yes.
312. *President.*] Did you examine Creswell;—did you notice any marks on him that you subsequently made a memo. of? I do not remember, though it runs in my mind that he has been tattooed.
313. That he has been tattooed? Yes.
314. Did you make a memo. in a book that you subsequently lent to Dr. Taylor? I made a great many memos. relating to him; Dr. Taylor kept the book.
315. Did Dr. Taylor convey his own impression with regard to the man to you? No; Dr. Taylor was the wrong man to do that, because he was always in hopes that he would get a trip to England.
316. *Mr. Meagher.*] With reference to this man's demeanour while under your observation, did he strike you as being anything above what you would expect from a man in ordinary middle-class life in England? Certainly he did.
317. Would you say he showed any refined characteristics more than would be associated with, or usual in the case of a young man of the agricultural class? He was far ahead of the average agricultural labourer.
318. Do you know that Creswell, if he be Creswell, comes from a farming family? I cannot say.
319. You were assistant to Dr. Taylor? I was, and to the doctor before him.
320. Your ejaculations about Dr. Taylor obtaining possession of a book of yours, and his anxiety to get a trip to England, would lead one to suppose you do not entertain kindly feelings towards him? Well, I do not know; he got me dismissed, but that would not make me tell other than the truth.
321. You stated you have an idea that this man had tattoo marks? I have an idea he has them on him.
322. When did you first get that idea? Long, long, long ago. He either has or had them, and they got obliterated; there may have been something done to them.
323. While assistant to Dr. Taylor, do you remember many people, both lay and professional, interviewing this patient at the Asylum—for instance, do you remember the old firm of Allen, Bowden, and Allen? Yes.
324. Do you remember them going up and pestering him? I cannot remember; but I remember a couple of ladies and a gentleman came to see him, and they began to talk to him as Tichborne.
325. Well, what followed? He looked at them, turned on his heel, and walked out of the room. It was one of the ladies that spoke to him, but he made no reply.
326. Who was it? I cannot say.
327. Do you remember if her name was Mrs. Jenkins? I think it was.
328. Do you recollect the late Mr. Eckford attending the Asylum? Yes.
329. Can you say if he visited the Asylum on more than one occasion? I am unable to say.
330. Among the numerous persons who journeyed to the Asylum to see this man, and for the alleged purpose of investigating the Tichborne case, do you know that the questions they asked the patient were commonly such as would bring some pregnant fact to his memory, if possible; for instance, they would refer to the "Bella" and the "Osprey," and so forth? Yes; I believe it was so, and they used to get him into a bad temper, when they asked him those questions and he got teased a bit.
331. The man developed bad temper at times, being annoyed with the questions asked by them about the "Osprey" and the "Bella"? Yes.
332. When you told Mr. Wilks you heard him speak of the "Bella" and "Osprey," it is quite possible he spoke of what had been dinned into his ears by his visitors? Yes.
333. You think it is possible that he merely repeated what was on his mind, as a result of those interviews? Such a thing is possible.
334. Do you remember, when you were assistant to Dr. Taylor, being present on an occasion when a woman named Mrs. Jury came to see him, and that particular interview was regarded as being the most lucid he had had in the Asylum? I can hardly say.
335. I will read an extract from a letter from Dr. Taylor to the Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department. It is dated Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 14th April, 1878, and is as follows:—"On the 31st day of October, 1877, a lady now resident in Sydney called to see Creswell at the Asylum. She had known Creswell before he became insane, and had known members of his family in England. She had not seen Creswell for, I think, nearly ten years; he at once recognised her, and addressed her by name. After a brief conversation, this lady produced the photograph of a female, and asked Creswell if he knew it. He looked at it very carefully, and said, "That ought to be my sister, Mrs. Gough." Then again, "In May, 1877, Mrs. Jury, a sister of Arthur Orton, arrived in this Colony from England for the express purpose of identifying Arthur Orton, supposed to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, under the name of William Creswell. On the 7th of May, Mrs. Jury made her first visit to the Asylum, and was conducted to a room wherein Creswell was seated with six other patients, men of his own stature and general appearance. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Jury utterly failed to recognise Creswell; indeed she addressed all the others but Creswell, and ultimately I pointed him out to her as "the man she had travelled so far to see." On the 9th of May, Mrs. Jury again interviewed the lunatic, again produced portraits of her family, and again examined his arms and ears. Having completed her investigations, she left the room saying to me she was quite satisfied that the man shown to her was not Arthur Orton, her brother, that he bore no resemblance to her family, and was wanting in the distinctive marks, by which she

J. R. Firth, Esq. 13 Feb., 1900.

she could have recognised him";—do you remember those interviews; do you remember his being shown a photograph, and asked to say who it was, and he made answer that it was his married sister, Mrs. Gough? I have a slight recollection of the interviews, but I cannot recall anything definite.

336. I suppose you will not be prepared to swear that on the 14th of April, 1878, Dr. Taylor was committing perjury? No; certainly not.

337. *Mr. Anderson.*] Have you a distinct recollection of the time Creswell first came under your notice in the Asylum? Yes.

338. You saw him then? Every day.

339. At the time of his admission, did you notice any tattoo marks upon him, and, if so, was the fact recorded in the books? I cannot say about the books, but it is in my mind that he had a sort of obliterated mark on his arm.

340. If the mark was there some of the attendants at the Asylum would have an opportunity of noticing it? Yes.

341. Have you any knowledge of tattoo marks decaying after a period of years? No.

342. Do you believe it is possible for them to decay without being removed? Yes.

343. *President.*] On the occasion of Creswell's admission to the Asylum, whose task would it be to take charge of anything found in his possession? Mine.

344. Have you any recollection of a ring? No.

345. Or a leather jacket? No.

346. A watch? A watch he might have had, but not a leather jacket. Dr. Taylor took away whatever there was in the shape of money or trinkets.

347. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did I understand you to say, in speaking to Mr. Wilks, that you have a distinct recollection of this man Creswell speaking of the ship "Osprey"? Yes; and the "Bella."

348. Also, you said you understood French, and this man spoke that language with a *patois?* Yes; but it is difficult to get him to speak French. He always seemed to have some object in concealing his knowledge of that tongue.

349. Would you expect an educated Englishman to go to France, acquire the language, and speak it with a *patois?* Well, at one time I spoke a *patois* myself.

350. You think it would not be strange for a college-educated Englishman in France to speak French with a *patois?* No.

Thomas James Pickburn, Esq., M.D., College-street, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

T. J. Pickburn, Esq., M.D. 13 Feb., 1900.

351. *President.*] You have already given evidence before the Select Committee on the case of William Creswell? Yes, in November last.

352. The Commission will be glad if you and Dr. Devlin will point out the several marks upon the body of the man now before us known as William Creswell, in order that the Members may personally inspect them? We are quite prepared to do so.

353. Will you first point out lancet cuts for bleeding on the temporal artery? Yes, there you may see them—"the two small linear scars directly over the temporal artery, near the auditory canal," as described; but marks of bleeding (even from the temporals) are not peculiar to Creswell. Some fifty or sixty years ago bleeding was a common practice, and so similar scars may often be found in other old men. These particular scars are on the main (temporal) artery, and not on the anterior branch, and the difference of opinion between Dr. MacCormick and ourselves may be due to the fact that he looked on the branch (the anterior) of this vessel—the usual site for arteriotomy—and not in the situation as described by us. This you will find stated by Dr. MacCormick himself in evidence.

354. *Mr. Wilks.*] The evidence given by Dr. Godson on the subject is to the effect that he did not see the cut or scar. Also Dr. Fiaschi and Dr. MacCormick did not see it? Well, there are the marks; you can see them for yourself.

355. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you say, using your glass, there is any scar or mark on this man's nose? No, I do not find any.

[*Creswell here interjected, "A wasp stung me; I pulled down a nest, and it stung me. It was on Bullsdown Farm.*]

356. *Mr. Wilks.*] In your evidence before the Select Committee you were questioned about an issue-mark? The questions and answers were:—"9. Are there the remains of an issue-mark on Creswell's left upper arm? There is a small white scar, slightly depressed, on the left upper arm, near the vaccination marks, and could have been due to an issue.—10. Are there lancet cuts for bleeding on both arms; and if so, how many on each? Yes; at the bend of the *left* arm there is the faint scar of a puncture directly over the vein; at the *right* bend there are two scars, one directly over and in a line with the vein, and another linear scar in a line with the vein, but a little (¼ inch) to one side of it."—Both those marks were of importance in the Tichborne case. Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick deny their existence. Will you and Dr. Devlin point them out to the Commission? Yes. You can see that they are quite easy to distinguish, and are as described in my evidence before the Select Committee.

357. *Mr. Meagher.*] You and Dr. Devlin have examined Creswell's sexual organs? Yes.

358. Are there any abnormalities? No, they are perfectly normal.

359. The question of a malformation has been raised, it may be as well to be perfectly clear on the point? He has been examined by both Dr. Devlin and myself, and we found no abnormality.

Henry William Devlin, Esq., M.D., Miller-street, North Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

H. W. Devlin, Esq., M.D. 13 Feb., 1900.

360. You have already given evidence concerning this matter before the Select Committee? Yes.

361. You have assisted Dr. Pickburn in locating certain marks upon the body of the man known as William Creswell, and in conjunction with that gentleman have pointed the same out to the Members of this Commission? I have.

362. And you corroborate what he has said? Yes.*

John

*NOTE (*on revision*):—I wish to add that, in company with Dr. Pickburn, I was asked to point out the discrepancy between Dr. MacCormick's evidence and ours with regard to cuts on the temporal artery. No discrepancy really exists, as Dr. MacCormick swore in his evidence that there was no cuts on the anterior branch of that artery (which we admit); but they exist on the main trunk of the temporal artery, where, Dr. MacCormick swore, he did not look.

John Thomas Walker, Esq., Verner-street, Goulburn, sworn, and examined:—

J. T. Walker, Esq. 13 Feb., 1900.

363. *President.*] What are you? I have a saddlery establishment in Goulburn.
364. Do you know the man before the Commission? Yes; William Creswell.
365. Where did you first know Creswell? In Tumut.
366. You are positive you knew him as William Creswell? Yes; and as James Smith, and by nick-name as "Leather Jacket," but he never answered to that name.
367. He was so nick-named because he wore a peculiar garment? Yes; but no one used the expression to his face.
368. Just tell the Commission what you know about Creswell? I became acquainted with him about the year 1864, through being in business in Adelong, and also at Tumut. At the time he was living with a Mr. Macnamara, of Snubba Station, and frequently with E. G. Brown, late Member for Tumut. He was what they would now call a "jackeroo"—that is, a gentleman getting colonial experience. I never knew him to work. He always assisted the squatters.
369. What opinion did you form with regard to him, what type of man was he? He was rather superior to the general run of men who would knock about the station. The squatters treated him as such. If ever he came into town he came with the squatters. He frequently returned with them, too. He was a man I never saw drunk. I have seen him the worse for liquor, but he never lost his legs.
370. He is alleged to have had a military bearing? I had a good deal of conversation with him. He would call at my place to see some racehorses I used to train and run. He was a great horse fancier. Saddlers use a 3 foot straight edge, and when he would be passing through my shop he would, in his playful way, take it up and do the sword exercise with it.
371. Did you ever meet him in company with a man named Orton? No. At one time I had about 20 tons of flour, and Creswell told me he was going to Wagga to see an old chum. I could rely upon him, so I asked him to inquire of Forsyth, at Wagga, as to the price of flour. On returning he told me the market price; also he informed me his chum had got married to a servant girl, who worked at the "Prince of Wales Hotel," Wagga, kept by a Mr. Simpson. He was always talking to me about making him a hunting saddle. He said when he had that made he would have a stamp or crest made too. He pencilled it out. I took it to be a crest. I said, "It would be foolish to do that." He replied, "When I got married in Queanbeyan I had a stamp made to brand the cattle belonging to my wife." Some time after this, Mr. John Macnamara, of Snubba, was managing the Snubba Station for his mother and his aunt. Later on, to my great surprise, I found Creswell was a butcher. That was about 1865, in Tumut. I said to Creswell, "How came you to be a butcher?" He replied, "I picked it up on the station; when they would kill a beast I helped them." During the time he was butchering in Tumut he cut one of his hands. The cut was on his left hand. I bandaged it up ——
372. *Mr. Meagher.*] On the hand or arm? I almost forget now. The person who helped me to bandage his hand was Thomas McAlister, one of my apprentices.
373. Can you tax your memory a little? Yes; I distinctly recall it now. The cut was on the joint of the inside of the left wrist.
374. Do you recognise such a mark on this man now before the Commission? Yes. [*Witness pointed out the position of the cut and the mark left by it, and the patient Creswell agreed that the mark on his wrist was the particular one referred to by witness.*] Continuing: After the butcher's shop closed—I cannot say whether he took wages or not; I never knew him to take wages—he acted as groom at the "Mona Isle Hotel," in Tumut ——
375. *Mr. Wilks.*] What inference are we to draw from the statement that he never took wages? I never knew him to work for money.
376. He was not a wage man? I never knew him to be.
377. *Mr. Dacey.*] He would appear to have had an income from somewhere without being under the necessity of working for wages? Yes; he always seemed to have money.
378. You are under the impression that this man received no salary? Yes; I always thought he received money from some other part.
379. You looked upon him as a jackeroo? To tell you the truth, I took him for a gentleman.
380. As a gentleman come out for colonial experience? Yes.
381. Anything else? Yes. I remember at the time he was a groom at the hotel, Robert Deer, the proprietor, gave a prize of £8 8s. for the best pigeon shot. Creswell was a member; I was one also. Mr. C. Guy, of Brungle, volunteered to lend me a gun that had been in his family for fifty years; the gun was one of Joe Manton's. When I entered the ground Creswell saw the gun, and he asked me to let him fire out of it, as he said he had shot with many a Joe Manton in England.
382. *President.*] How many birds did Creswell shoot? I cannot say. Some time after the shooting match Creswell came into my shop. He was a little elevated. I thought more of him during the time, over two years, I knew him than I did of many in Tumut. Well, he came into my shop, and went through the sword exercise with a saddler's knife. I got annoyed with him for keeping my apprentices from their work while he was drilling them, and wasting their time and my own. I lost my temper, and ordered him out of the place. He became very indignant, and went away; it was the only time he ever lost his temper with me. Half-an-hour afterwards a boy entered the shop and handed me a letter. I said to the boy, "Where did you get the letter?" he replied, "Creswell, at Deer's, gave it to me for you." Now, in the year 1844 I went to school in Sydney, and there was a French vessel lying at Moore's wharf. After school hours we boys used to go to the wharf, and after a fashion we taught the sailors a little English, and in return they taught us French. My father, who had been a captain the Navy, and was a French scholar, used to correct my pronounciation. I looked over the letter and said, "Why, Creswell has written the letter in French, and I cannot read it." I took the letter to Robert Deer, and said, "Can you read French?" He replied, "No, I read German." As I could not rightly understand the contents of the letter, I feared it contained a threat from Creswell, as he had left my shop in such an indignant fashion. Next day I saw Creswell on the verandah of the "Woolpack Hotel," with his leather jacket and leather vest. He was walking up and down, and you would think he was marking time; also he had his clothing on the verandah in the sun. An officer of police, Sergeant Tant, was on the opposite side of the road. I said to him, "Tant, poor Creswell is a little off his head"; he made answer. "He is properly off." I then asked Creswell what he was doing with his clothes spread out in that fashion. He said, "Drying them."

J. T. Walker, Esq.
13 Feb., 1900.

them." I told Tant of the letter I had received from Creswell written in French, and which I could not read, also that his name was at the bottom of the letter, and I could not get anyone to read it. Tant asked, "Do you think it would be advisable to take him up for protection?" I said, "I think it would." He then authorised the watch-house keeper to bring him over. I was there when he was brought over by the keeper of the watch-house—Luke Cullen.

383. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you state positively that the letter was in the handwriting of Creswell? No.

384. Was Creswell's name at the bottom of the letter? No; it was another name.

385. *Mr. Wilks.*] Was there a watchmaker, a Frenchman, in Tumut at that time? There was a Londoner.

386. What was done with the letter? I handed it over to Sergeant Tant in the Court-house at Tumut. I cannot say whether Creswell got one month to Gundagai or three months under medical treatment; but a few weeks afterwards he wrote me from gaol to go to Mr. William Bridle, senr., and pay for the paddocking of his horse, and to sell the horse, saddle, and bridle, and forward the money to the gaol at Gundagai, which I did. I fancy a Mr. Toohey, a storekeeper in Tumut, purchased them. I left Tumut, but afterwards, when the great Tichborne case came on, I thought of my connection with this man. It has always pressed upon my mind that "Roger Tichborne" was on the bottom of the letter he wrote to me in French. I had never heard the words "Tichborne" or "Roger" when I knew him in Tumut. I forgot to say that during the frequent conversations I had with him he told me often, when I used to remark about the way he was living, "I am not what I seem; I would be in England now only I married a woman beneath me in Queanbeyan, at Canberra Church." I have had all this published at my own expense in the *Melbourne Leader* and the *Albury Banner*. Eight years ago I opened business in Queanbeyan, and remembering what he told me about the brand he got made to brand his wife's cattle, I made inquiries of Thomas Larkin, of Queanbeyan, as to whether he had ever made a brand for Creswell. He replied that he did, and he believed the brand was knocking about amongst the old iron in the blacksmith's shop in Queanbeyan.

387. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did he give you the design of the brand? No. Eight years ago I called upon Mr. Dibbs, and asked permission to be allowed to see Creswell in the Asylum. I was referred to Mr. Gould; but he would not allow me to see him, because I was not related to the man. However, I subsequently saw the late Mr. Hugh Taylor, and went to see Creswell at the Asylum. The man at the lodge would not allow me in; but he showed me over twenty men cutting wood in a yard—there were Chinamen, blackfellows, and others, I had not the slightest difficulty in pointing Creswell out. The man said I had a wonderful memory. I did not speak to Creswell.

388. *President.*] Have you seen him since the occasion you refer to—eight years ago, at the Asylum? No.

389. Do you recognise the man? I do; I recognised him at once. I would pick him out of a thousand men. He recognises me, too.

390. *Mr. Clark.*] When you dressed the wound on the inside of his wrist, did you notice any other cut or mark? I cannot remember.

391. Did you notice any tattoo marks? No.

392. *Mr. Meagher.*] You are not prepared to swear that the letter which Mr. Deer's lad brought to you had Tichborne's name at the bottom of it? No; but I have always been under the impression that it was the name, though.

393. You could not say whether that letter was in even his handwriting? I have no doubt about it, on account of the boy saying he came from Creswell, at the hotel.

394. But so far as your personal knowledge goes, you cannot swear he wrote the letter;—so far as you are concerned he may not have known anything about the letter? Well, I do not believe he would have been where he has been for so many years only for that letter. I took it for a threat, and that letter was the cause of his being arrested.

395. You believe this mysterious missive in French has been the means of keeping him in the Asylum ———? For thirty years.

396. You never spoke to Creswell about that letter? I believe he acknowledged sending the letter; but it is only belief on my part.

397. *Mr. Clark.*] You handed the letter to the sergeant of police? Yes; to Sergeant Tant.

398. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Luke Cullen, in his evidence given before the Select Committee, was asked (Question 321) if he ever heard Creswell make use of any French expressions, and his answer was:—"I once heard him speaking to a French watchmaker in Tumut. The watchmaker kept a shop, and Creswell kept a butcher shop next door. The shops were opposite the Court-house, Tumut, and belonged to Mrs. O'Mara. After Creswell went away I said to the watchmaker, 'That man seems to be able to speak French as well as you.' He replied, 'Yes, and better than I; that man is an educated gentleman'";—what do you say in regard to that? I now begin to remember there was a Frenchman in Tumut; but I do not remember his being there while Creswell was in the town.

399. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you taken much interest in this case? No interest at all. I never saw Mr. Priestman until to-day.

400. Did you take any interest at the time of the trial of the Claimant? Yes: because I believed this man Creswell was the right man.

401. Did you take any action then? Yes; I had my statement published in the *Melbourne Leader* and the *Albury Banner*.

402. Do you think Arthur Orton got information from Creswell? Yes, I do. I never knew anyone in the Queanbeyan district but would say Creswell was the real Tichborne.

403. *Mr. Clark.*] Did it surprise you at all when he used to adopt these different names? He and his wife fell out.

404. Did he adopt the name of Smith after you knew him? He went by both names—Smith and Creswell.

405. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know his wife? She died years ago.

Walter

Walter Watson, Esq., Wombat, near Young, sworn, and examined:—

W. Watson, Esq. 13 Feb., 1900.

406. *President.*] I believe you knew the man known as William Creswell;—do you recognise him as being amongst the persons in this room? Yes; that's him [*pointing to the patient.*]
407. How long ago would it be since you last saw him? Not since he was tried in Queanbeyan for an assault.
408. How long ago is that? About thirty-six years.
409. Do you experience any difficulty in recognising him? A little; he is very much altered; he was a fine, straight, smart-looking man then.
410. Did you know him in conjunction with anyone else? William Davis, of Gundaroo.
411. How did he strike you when you first saw him? The first time I saw him he was playing at a cricket match in Queanbeyan; it was in the latter part of the year 1862. I was in the mounted police at the time. He came up to me and introduced himself, saying to me, "I should judge from your appearance you have been in the British army?" I said, "Yes." He replied, "I should say in the cavalry, from your appearance." I said, "Yes, you are right; I have been a cavalry soldier." He said, "I have served in the Sixth Carabineers; what was your corps?" I replied, "Do you know any regiment in Her Majesty's Service without a number?" and he answered, "Yes; the Royal Horse Guards." I said, "That was my corps." He said, "I have been a cavalry soldier myself," and put out his hand, which I took and shook. He said, "I have served in the Sixth Carabineers; my name is William Smith; we will have a drink."
412. Was that all that passed? That was all that passed. I saw him many times after that. He took the name of Creswell when he married Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Creswell, after she married, told me she would never have married him if she had known he had an *alias*.
413. Can you say when he was first known as Creswell? He was not known as Creswell until he married Mrs. Clark.
414. How long had you known him prior to his marriage? Twelve months; I knew him intimately.
415. You never heard of him as William Creswell until then? No; never. After he got married I shunned him a good deal—he took to drink greatly.
416. He married a lady who kept an hotel? Yes.
417. Is there anything more you would care to relate? No. Most of his conversation related to soldiering. He knew all the routine of a cavalry barracks.
418. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did he ever tell you he had been in France? No; he was not a man of many words; he was quiet and reserved.
419. *President.*] Did he ever convey to you an impression that he was better—more important—than he appeared to be? I was always under the impression he had had a good education and a middling good rearing.
420. Did you ever have an opportunity of noticing whether he had any tattoo marks? No; it rather runs in my head that he did, though. If he had them, it would be possible to take them out. I had a Union Jack in colours pricked in the left arm and an anchor on the right arm, and they have been removed.
421. *Mr. Meagher.*] How long ago is it since they were taken out? Fifty years.
422. What were they removed with? Chalk and water—it was some white stuff.
423. *President.*] Is it a fact that you had tattoo marks properly put in with Indian ink? Yes.
424. And they were removed? Yes. The first I heard about Creswell being Sir Roger Tichborne was when a gentleman named Lloyd came to me. He had been to the Queanbeyan police and they referred him to me. I could give him no information then, as I did not know where Creswell had gone to.
425. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you ever see Creswell in company with Orton? No.
426. Did Creswell ever say anything to you about his prospects—what he had in view? Only once. He was talking to Mr. Byrne about buying him out of his hotel in Queanbeyan. Byrne said, "It would take more money than you have got." He replied, "Oh, I can find the money."
427. Does Creswell recognise you to-day? Yes; he recognises me right enough, but he will not speak.

TUESDAY, 20 *FEBRUARY*, 1900.

[*The Commission met in No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly.*]

Present:—

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, Esq. (President).

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq.
EDWARD MANN CLARK, Esq.
RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esq.

The patient, William Creswell (attended by Mr. James Wharf, Chief Attendant, and Mr. William Algie, Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta) was present throughout the meeting of the Commission.

Mr. Henry William Watts, fruitgrower, Ryde, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. H. W. Watts. 20 Feb., 1900.

428. *President.*] Where do you reside? At Ryde.
429. What are you by occupation? A fruitgrower.
430. Were you at one time an attendant at the Gladesville Asylum? Yes; for about three years.
431. Can you fix the date definitely? I was there in 1869, 1870, and 1871.
432. You were there at the time of the admission of the patient, William Creswell? I will not be certain; I know he was there at the time I was there.
433. Do you recollect seeing him there? Oh, yes; he was very partial to me; he and I used to get on very well.
434. Do you recognise him here to-day? Yes, and he recognises me; I have not seen him since 1871.
435. You have not seen him since that year? No; when I entered the room to-day I went to him and said, "Good day, Creswell," he put out his hand and I shook hands with him; I then said, "Do you recognise me?" and he replied, "Yes," and mentioned my name.

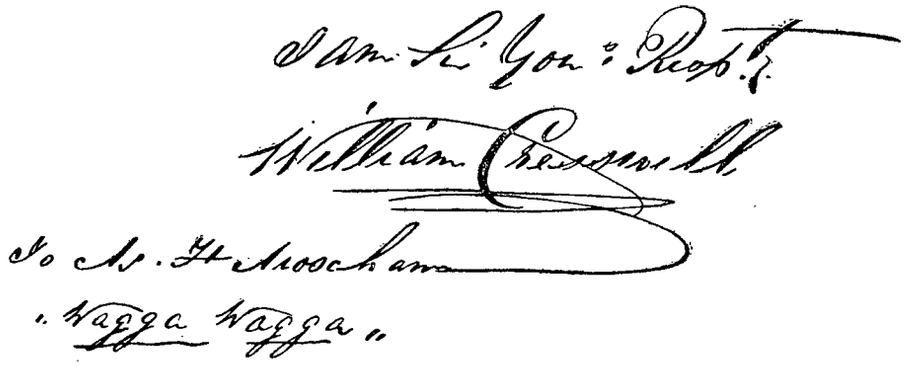
Mr. H. W. Watts. 20 Feb., 1900.

436. I understand that when you were leaving Gladesville Creswell gave you a letter;—do you produce that document? Yes; I have it with me. When I was leaving I mentioned to Creswell that I was going to try up country with fruit, and he said, "I will give you a letter which will show you the different roads and camping places, and a letter of introduction to Mr. Moxham, of Wagga Wagga."

437. Will you read that letter? The introduction to Mr. H. Moxham, Wagga Wagga, dated "Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 17 October, 1871," is as follows:—

To Mr. Moxham,—Sir,

Henry Watts has some splendid fruit. I recd. him to you as being likely to trade with him. He is a good sort, and this is his first trip up to Wagga Wagga. If you can do anything for him he will be grateful. He is in want of sheepskins, back carriage. He grows the fruit himself. Hoping yourself and Mrs. Moxham is well.



438. *Mr. Wilks (to the President)*: Will you endeavour to obtain a copy of Creswell's marriage certificate, so that the signatures may be compared?

439. *The President:* Yes.

440. *President (to witness)*: Have you anything else to say? Nothing more; only at the time Creswell wrote that letter if he had not been in the Asylum you would not have thought there was anything wrong with him. Sometime after, when the Claimant went to England, I said to my wife, "I always believed this man Creswell was the real man"—I mean Tichborne. There was one instance I remember which made me think this. One day at Gladesville he was sent down to feed the pigs. I went down and said, "Hullo, Bill, feeding pigs, eh?" He laughed and made answer, "Yes, I am something like the Prodigal Son, but never to return."

441. Anything further? Nothing of any interest that I can remember.

442. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you ever ask him if he was Sir Roger Tichborne? No; I had no idea of the Tichborne case at the time I was at Gladesville.

443. *Mr. Clark.*] Did you hear him speak French at all? No; but he always had a nice manner with him.

444. He was noticeable in that respect? Yes.

445. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did he ever refer to his past life—did he tell you who he was, and what he had been? No. But I think he had a good bringing up.

446. What do you draw your inference from? From the remark he passed about never returning Home, and his nice manner generally.

447. You thought he was well connected at Home, but you had no special reason for believing he was Tichborne? No.

448. Then you only formed your conclusion from that off-handed statement of his about the Prodigal Son? Yes.

449. But is not that a statement that could be made by any man who did not wish to return to his people? I suppose it is.

450. As a matter of fact, you were struck by his gentlemanly manner and bearing, and that made you think he was someone superior? Yes.

451. *Mr. Anderson (to the President)*: I desire to put a few questions to the patient, William Creswell.

452. *President:* You are at liberty to do so, Mr. Anderson.

453. *Mr. Anderson (to William Creswell)*: Do you mind telling me your name?

454. *Creswell:* William Creswell.

455. What ship did you come out in? The "Maid of Judah."

456. Do you remember the year? In fifty-four.

457. In fifty-four? I think so.

458. Why did you come out—was it on business or pleasure? I came out to the colonies ———. I do not tell everybody my business.

459. Do you remember any stock or cattle being on board the "Maid of Judah"? Yes.

460. Who were you bringing them to? To Sydney.

461. Who were they consigned to? You can ask those questions in Sydney yourself.

462. Do you know Mr. Kite, of Bathurst? Yes.

463. Were you bringing the cattle to him? There were some cattle in the "Maid of Judah."

464. Were you in charge of the cattle at the time? Yes; I brought them to Sydney. I remember there was somebody in this Colony they were consigned to—I think it was Thomas Kite.

465. *Mr. Anderson:* That is all I have to ask, Mr. President.

Mr.

Mr. Walter Lee, 24, Franklin-street, Glebe, sworn, and examined :—

Mr. Walter Lee. 20 Feb., 1900.

465. *President.*] What are you? A labourer, employed at Tooth and Company's brewery.
466. I understand you were formerly a seaman? Yes; over fifty-five years ago I was in Her Majesty's Navy, on the "Trafalgar."
467. You have seen the patient William Creswell? Yes.
468. Do you recognise him? No, I do not; it is a long time since I was in the "Osprey." I will tell the Commission how I came to be on board the three-masted schooner "Osprey." In 1852, I came out in a barque called the "Bangalore" to Melbourne, as an able seaman; I ran away from her and went to the diggings; I did very well; I had a brother living in Adelaide, and after a while I went round there to see him. That was in May, 1853. I did not find my brother, although I advertised for him; I went to the house of a man named Oman in Adelaide, in 1854; it was a boarding-house; whilst there the captain of the "Osprey" and a young, smart, military-looking man came there and asked the men at the place if we wanted a ship. I said, "Where are you going?" the captain replied, "To Geelong." I told him I would ship with him if he would give me my discharge when we got there. He answered that he would, and I shipped on the "Osprey" under those conditions. On reaching Geelong I obtained my discharge and left the vessel. The smart-looking young man I have referred to made the voyage round in the "Osprey" with us. I asked the captain where he came from, and he said "From South America." He also told me the "Osprey" used to carry the mails from England to the West Indies and along the South American coast. The "Osprey" was a very old vessel. The captain and the young man were given to drink.
469. Did you have any conversation with this young man on the voyage? No, nothing of any interest; we had our work cut out to keep on pumping the water out.
470. Anything else? I remember we ran ashore going to Geelong. There was not sufficient of a crew to work the vessel. I remember when the seamen were brought on board the "Osprey" in Adelaide. One man made a mistake and brought the wrong kit with him from the vessel he had been on; I had to take back the bag to the vessel—a brig that had come from Hobart Town.
471. What was the name of the brig? I am unable to say. I can remember the names of the sailors on the "Osprey"; they were known as Bill, Harry, and Arthur.
472. Was there anything peculiar about either of those men? One of the men, known as Arthur, was no less than Arthur Orton, and he went to England as the Claimant. I wrote to Dr. Kenealy and to Onslow, and told them about it.
473. *Mr. Clark.*] Told them the man you knew as Arthur was Sir Roger Tichborne? No, Arthur Orton; and when the man whom they say is Creswell was brought to the Supreme Court I said, "He is not Tichborne ——"
474. Whom do you say he is;—do you think the man now before the Commission is Tichborne? If he will stand up I will see; if he is Tichborne he should be 3 inches taller than I am.

Witness and Creswell here stood close to each other, and it was apparent that the latter was about 2 inches taller than Lee.

475. *Witness to Creswell*]. Were you ever a shipmate of mine?
476. *Creswell.*] No.
477. *Mr. Clark.*] Are you of the opinion that the smart-looking military man whom you sailed with on the "Osprey" from Adelaide to Geelong was none other than Sir Roger Tichborne? Oh, yes; I say Sir Roger Tichborne was aboard of that vessel.
478. Did you know him as Sir Roger Tichborne? No; but I have seen a photo. of the real Sir Roger, and I can identify him as being the man.
479. Did you notice any tattoo-marks on him? No.
480. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you know anyone by the name of E. C. Souper? No.
481. *Mr. Clark.*] Did this young fellow go by any name on the ship? I suppose he had a name, but I cannot recall it; I believe he had a share in the "Osprey."
482. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you ever hear that the "Osprey" had been a ship, and that her rigging was altered? I did hear it; but I do not think her rigging was altered.
483. You say the "Osprey" went from Adelaide to Geelong? Yes.
484. Do you know that in the year 1854 the "Osprey" was a well-known vessel on that part of the coast of Australia? It was in July, 1854, that I arrived at Geelong in her.
485. We have it that the "Osprey" arrived in Melbourne in May, 1854; she was put into the inter-colonial trade for a time, and afterwards used as a hulk round Sandridge; ultimately she was, with three other vessels, ballasted and sunk in order to make foundations for the Sandridge Pier? Yes.
486. Did you know Jean Luie? He was not there.
487. Did you ever come across him? Yes; in the Haymarket. He wanted to make a tool of me. Old Smith introduced Luie to me. When Orton came out from South America, I was passing Eckfod's Hotel, and I said, "Good day, Mr. Orton"; he seemed surprised to see me.
488. Your first appointment on the "Osprey" dates from the month of July, 1854;—who found her crew when she arrived in Australia, you cannot tell? No.
489. Jean Luie could have been among the crew without your knowledge? Yes.
490. *Mr. Wilks.*] You do not recognise William Creswell? No.
491. How old are you? Seventy-one next August.
492. You see nothing in the bearing of the man present before the Commission to lead you to recognise him as the man you sailed with on the "Osprey"? No.
493. You said the man you believe to be Sir Roger Tichborne was 3 inches taller than you? Yes.
494. Did you notice anything peculiar about the ears of this man who was with you on the "Osprey"? No. You see I had no idea he was Tichborne at that time. I have since seen his photograph in the *Sunday Times* and the *Town and Country Journal*, and I think the photographs I saw were those of the man I sailed with in the "Osprey."

Mr. John Dettmer Dodds Jackson, 12, Denham-street, Glebe, sworn, and further examined :—

Mr. J. D. D. Jackson. 20 Feb., 1900.

495. *President.*] The Commission would like to have the benefit of your opinion with regard to the patient, William Creswell, now before them ; do you recognise him ? Yes, as Creswell ; the man I saw at Parramatta. I may say I have handed some notes to the Secretary, giving the substance of the conversation I had with Mr. Clabburn, and also with him whom I believe to be the real man. I should like them added to my evidence.*

496. Have you anything further to add ? No.

497. *Mr. Wilks.*] Do you recognise the man known as Creswell, now before the Commission, as Edward Caleb Souper ? No

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TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1900.

[*The Commission met in No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly.*]

Present:—

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK, Esq. (President).

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq.
EDWARD MANN CLARK, Esq.
JOHN ROWLAND DACEY, Esq.
RICHARD DENIS MEAGHER, Esq.
THOMAS WADDELL, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY WILKS, Esq.

[The patient, William Creswell (attended by Mr. William Algie, Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta), was present throughout the meeting of the Commission.]

Alfred Edwin Hellyer, Esq., Record Clerk, Master-in-Lunacy's Office, sworn, and examined :—

A.E. Hellyer, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

498. *President.*] You produce certain documents that have been asked for by the Secretary to the Commission ? Yes ; I produce a photograph of two persons—one is supposed to be that of William Creswell.

499. And the others ? I produce a copy of an entry in the books at St. Mary's Hospital, London, W., as follows :—

St. Mary's Hospital, London, W., 26 October, 1883.

William Creswell, aged 26 years, single man, by occupation a butcher, residing at 84, High-street, St. John's Wood, Marylebone. Admitted to Thistlethwayte Ward, under the care of Mr. Coulson, on the 20th of August, 1852, suffering from inflammation of absorbents of the arm, caused by a punctured wound twenty-four hours previously ; the treatment was incision and poultice, and the patient was discharged cured on the 24th of September following, having been in the hospital thirty-five days.

I

Note *(on revision)*:—Clabburn and myself (J. D. D. Jackson) had frequent discussions after the row and fight over the cheating at cards, and seemed to enjoy the idea of "Souper being a nobleman." The gist of our dialogue or discourse ran (as near as I can recollect) as follows :—

Clabburn : "That's just the name for my noble Sir Roger Tichborne ; I shall in future always call him by that name. Isn't that a fine name for him ? Fancy, just fancy, this nobleman buying up all Launceston !"

J. D. D. Jackson : Well, I can't understand him ; he is evidently a superior sort of man, and one who has travelled a good deal about the world."

Clabburn : He was very indignant, and told me that I didn't seem to know to whom I was speaking.

J. D. D. Jackson : In our usual confabs, he told me that he had travelled in South America ; and as I myself had also travelled in different parts of Brazil, and lived for a short time in Rio de Janeiro, we had now and then a talk about the *churches*, the *mules*, *Mexican spurs*, the *lasso*, and *beautiful plumage* of the *Brazilian birds*, &c. He also told me that he came from Rio de Janeiro to Perth, West Australia, and thence, in coming to Melbourne, the ship caught fire, and all his belongings were burnt. He said the vessel was off Adelaide, and suffered shipwreck.

Clabburn : "Did he ever tell you about a duel he had fought ? That makes him have those despondent fits so often ; he can't shake them off. At times he's very bad."

J. D. D. Jackson : "No. But it was rumoured that he had murdered some one, and that it preyed fearfully on his mind and spirits, causing his long melancholy fits and sighs, lasting for an hour or an hour and a half."

Clabburn : "They're a nice lot up at the corner (alluding to 'The Royal Oak' public-house, situate at the corner of Brisbane and Tamar Streets, Launceston), Arthur Orton, Daniel Phillips, my noble Sir Roger Tichborne, and Happy Jack (Laws)." They were always together. You should have been there the other night. I never saw a man like Orton, the sailor. They were having a "go in—a shake in the hat." Arthur Orton is an hermaphrodite, or something of that kindred.

J. D. D. Jackson : I was there ; but when they left off playing "Blind Hookey" I left and went home, as I had business to attend to in the morning. Dr. Campbell, who occupied a part of my premises, was curious about Sir Roger, and we both scrutinised him, and had several chats concerning the peculiar habit of Sir Roger Tichborne always wearing his surtout coat buttoned at the waist while out walking or visiting, as if to hide, perhaps, a deformity, which was very noticeable. Dr. Campbell remarked that Sir Roger's ears were very peculiar through having no lobes to them, and said he (Tichborne) was a man that nobody could understand. I suggested to both Dr. Campbell and Clabburn that the cause of Sir Roger wearing his coat buttoned was not to hide some malformation but to hide that he had no sign of shape or figure, the usual appendages of man were wanting, which accounted for the effeminate voice of "Sir Roger" and his excessive politeness, being an idiosyncrasy pertaining to the French people.

Several other incidents are well remembered by me. For instance, in chatting about Brazil, that even at Cera I stayed on shore all night with the engineers of the "San Sebastian" (a Brazilian steamer), and on the following morning, whilst early looking to buy some Cera parrots, on going into a house, as directed, I was nearly frightened out of my life ; a large "gohana," about the size of a Newfoundland dog, stood right in front of me, when I quickly jumped back, and the inmates, hearing my frightened voice, came to my assistance, and assured me by stroking and patting the reptile that it was perfectly harmless. In describing this little adventure to Sir Roger Tichborne, and asking whether he had seen any "gohanas" while travelling in South America, he replied by correcting me in calling the animal a "gohana." He said, "Yes, I have seen them, but you are wrong in the word, it is 'Iguana,'"—spelling it to me. Well, said I, the sailors always called them "gohanas," and that accounts for me picking up that word, pronouncing in their way.

Tichborne, the man that I knew, was a man of superior attainments and research. He told me so many things, which I remember as if but yesterday : His being at the Duke of Wellington's funeral, and having had a good view of it ; was well acquainted with the various operas ; had heard Mario, the tenor, also Lablache, the basso. "La Prophete" was a favourite opera of his, mentioning "Don Pasquale," "Norma," &c.

I also produce two copies from the Baptismal Register of the parish of Strathfield, Mortimer, as follows:— A.E. Hellyer, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

23 June, 1826.

William, son of William and Mary Ann Creswell, Mortimer, farmer.

H. ORD,
Vicar.

I CERTIFY that the above is a true copy from the Baptismal Register of the parish of Strathfield, Mortimer, Berks (page 60, No. 476).

10 July, 1884. (Signed) C. LOVETT CAMERON.
Vicar.

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15 December, 1883.

Thomas, son of William and Mary Ann Creswell, Mortimer, farmer.

C. S. BIRD,
Officiating Minister.

I CERTIFY that the above is a true copy from the Baptismal Register of the parish of Strathfield, Mortimer, Berks (page 94, No. 750).

10 July, 1884. (Signed) C. LOVETT CAMERON,
Vicar.

Also, I have a copy of a statement made by Thomas Creswell.

500. The Commission would like to hear it;—please read the statement? It is as follows:—

Statement of Mr. Thos. Creswell at a personal interview at Elm Dean, Surbiton, England.

27 November, 1883.

NOTE.—After the accident at Mrs. Lee's, William Creswell returned home to 84, High-street, St. John's Wood, Marylebone. An order for St. Mary's Hospital was obtained and he was admitted twenty-four hours after the accident. The sinews were tied with silver wire, and it was successful with every finger but the third finger, which was useless and likely to remain so.

The accident occurred when hanging a bullock. Creswell's foot slipped, and he caught his wrist on the hook, and hung suspended until lifted off. The wound was severe and indelible. His brother Thomas constantly visited him and took him grapes.

G. BARING.

Personal Characteristics of William Creswell.

Height—5 ft. 9½ in.; Colour of hair, beard (if any)—Dark; Colour of eyes—Dark; If any injury to fingers—Third finger; If injured, from what cause?—By meat-hook; On which hand was the cut received in the butcher's shop, at and on what part on the inside of the wrist the sinews torn?—I think right hand; Mrs. Lee, Church-street, Edgeware-road.

Signed by Thomas Creswell; witnessed by Georgiana Baring, 27th November, 1883, Surbiton.

William Sutherland Gowen, Esq., postal detective, General Post Office, sworn, and examined:— W. S. Gowen, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

501. *President.*] What are you? A postal detective.

502. You are an expert in handwriting? Yes; I have had a considerable experience in that direction.

503. You have examined a number of documents which have been submitted to you by the Secretary to the Commission? Yes. I have made a careful examination of two letters shown me, dated Queanbeyan, 22nd June, 1864, and Gladesville, 17th October, 1871, signed Wm. Creswell and William Creswell respectively, and I am of the opinion that beyond doubt these two letters were written by the same hand. The character of the handwriting, which is legible and regular, suggests a clerical* training prior to the date in June, 1864, as it seems thoroughly established on that date, as shown by the fact that in the letter written seven years latter the same character is clearly maintained. I have also carefully examined *fac similes* of the handwriting of Roger Charles Tichborne, both from his earlier and later letters, and I find that a settled character has formed itself there, showing clearly that letters written with intervals of five and six years between them were written by the same hand. I have carefully compared these *fac-simile* specimens with the handwriting in the two letters signed Creswell, and decidedly, in my opinion, they do not agree in character, and were never written by the same hand.

504. *Mr. Wilks.*] You have compared these Creswell signatures with the Tichborne *fac similes?* Yes.

505. Do they bear any resemblance to each other? No; they are entirely dissimilar.

506. *Mr. Meagher (handing the witness "The Charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England—the Queen against Castro"—vol. ii, in which the fac similes occur).*] Are these the specimens you have examined? Yes; they are entirely dissimilar. It seems to me that the character in the case of the writing of Roger Tichborne is clearly and undoubtedly established. I should say that the Creswell letters are written by an entirely different hand.

507. *Mr. Wilks.*] Compare the signatures with that written by Creswell on the marriage certificate? The signature is not so firm, but the character of the handwriting is borne out.

508. There is an absence of the scroll? Yes; but the general character is maintained.

509. Do you notice that Creswell's letters are punctuated? Yes.

510. And that led you to form the opinion that he had had a clerical training? Yes; the handwriting of Roger Tichborne is of a literary character; it is more careless. I notice also in the Tichborne signatures there is great irregularity in the line of the letters; also there is an upward tendency.

511. Would you think the man that wrote those letters (meaning the letters signed by Creswell), was engaged as an agricultural labourer? No; I should think not.

512. *Mr. Clark.*] Take the early Tichborne signatures—take the "P's"—and those of Creswell's letter to Watts—do they bear a similarity? Yes; there is a resemblance of a general character.

513. There is a signature of Orton's shown here; do you think that in any way compares with Creswell's handwriting? The "C" is similar, but I cannot say there is any great similarity. There is a very noticeable break in the letters; I have also observed that in Creswell's letter—that is, the letters are disconnected somewhat.

514. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose you admit that some men who follow a manual occupation write a very good hand? Yes; it is so.

515. And other men who have no manual occupation write an awkward hand? Yes; clergymen and doctors are cases in point.

516.

NOTE *(on revision)*:—The attached is correct. I would like, however, to draw attention to two points which were not made clear by me at the inquiry. Firstly, with regard to the clerical training, this term is not intended to convey the idea that the man had received a first-class education, but that he had been, probably, a book-keeper in a store, and thus acquired some practice as a penman. I thought afterwards that the term employed by me might lead to a misapprehension of my meaning. Secondly, as regards the use of capital letters, a few years ago it was admissable, and in common practice, to use capital letters in many places where they are omitted now.

W. S. Gowen, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

516. In regard to the letter from Gladesville, if evidence has been given by Dr. Manning that judging from Creswell's demeanour, he should regard him as coming from a farming class, or the lower middle-class in England, would you, viewing this handwriting, and considering Dr. Manning's opinion of Creswell, arrive at an opinion opposed to his theory? I should be inclined to think he had had a clerical training.

517. I suppose you admit, with Mr. Netherleigh, the great expert in England, that it is a significant fact that the man who has had only a primary training—that the ordinary man who has had an education just sufficient to make him intelligent—is usually careless in his use of the capital letters? I know it is so.

518. *President.*] That was notorious in Orton's letters? ——

519. *Mr. Meagher.*] Look at this letter from Gladesville, and see how many capitals are there? There are "Camping Ground," "Camp," "New Bridge," "Fruit"—there are several words spelt with capitals that are not usually so spelled.

520. And in regard to that signature on the marriage certificate, it might be so written in consequence of the man standing or sitting in a peculiar way, or it might be owing to his having been drinking heavily? Yes.

William Raleigh Sayers, Esq., Assistant Accountant, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

W. R. Sayers, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

521. *President.*] You have had placed before you a number of letters with the object of ascertaining if the handwriting is at all similar? Yes.

522. Will you give the Commission your opinion? Yes. I hold in my hand a letter signed by Wm. Creswell, dated Queanbeyan, 22nd June, 1864, and a marriage certificate bearing the signature of William Creswell. The two signatures of William Creswell are undoubtedly written by the same person, for the reason that, although there is a dissimilarity between the "W," the "C's" in Creswell are exactly alike. Also there is a peculiar little trick in the small "s"—a peculiar sort of twist in that letter. I identify those two signatures as being by the same man.

523. What about the Gladesville letter? Turning to the Gladesville letter of 1871, in comparing that with the Queanbeyan letter of 1864, I should say that, taking into consideration the lapse of time—seven years—between them, they would be written by the same man.

524. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you compared the signatures? The same remark applies. I think it is possible they were written by the same man.

525. *Mr. Clark.*] Looking at those different letters would it strike you that he would be a man likely to be able to change his handwriting? No. I do not think it. He seems to me a man whose characteristics show out in his handwriting.

526. *Mr. Wilks.*] Do you notice the punctuation, or attempt at punctuation, in the letters;—would you think those letters were written by a man who had not received a fair education? No.

527. *Mr. Meagher.*] As regards the recurrence of capital letters in the 1871 letter —— ?

528. *Mr. Clark.*] But we must remember that the time the 1871 letter was written he was confined in the Asylum at Gladesville as a lunatic.

529. *Mr. Wilks.*] Would you think that Queanbeyan letter would be written by an agricultural labourer, or the son of a middle-class farmer of that period—1864? I should rather think it too good for a man in that sphere of life. I should hardly think a man would go in for punctuation unless he had a fair knowledge; it would be extraordinary if that letter were written by a man in the sphere of life you suggest.

530. *Mr. Clark.*] Here are some early signatures of Roger Tichborne;—do you notice any similarity between the capital "P's" in the early signatures and the letter of 1871? There is a remarkable similarity.

Mr. Eugene Reilly, 211, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. E. Reilly. 27 Feb., 1900.

531. *President.*] What are you by occupation? I am employed at Her Majesty's Theatre.

532. Were you in your earlier days in Her Majesty's army? Yes; I was in the 6th Dragoon Guards, or Carabineers.

533. Do you recollect an officer of that regiment named Tichborne? Yes, Sir Roger Tichborne.

534. What year would that be? I think, as far as I can recollect, it was in either 1848 or 1849.

535. You have seen the patient, William Creswell, now before the Commission? Yes.

536. Do you recognise him;—have you seen him before? No; I am not able to recognise him—I do not think I ever saw him before to-day.

537. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is there anything about the man William Creswell that would lead you to think he had been an officer in the army? I cannot say there is.

538. Have you a distinct recollection of Sir Roger Tichborne? No.

539. *Mr. Clark.*] Can you recollect anything of the colour of Tichborne's eyes? No; it is a long time ago since I was soldiering.

Mr. Thomas Tant, Macaulay-road, Petersham, sworn, and examined:—

Mr T. Tant. 27 Feb., 1900.

540. *President.*] You were at one time a member of the Police Force of this Colony? Yes.

541. Were you ever stationed at Tumut? Yes, for about four years.

542. What year? In about August, 1865. I was there until September, 1869.

543. Have you seen the man named William Creswell? Yes; [*pointing to the patient*] that's the man.

544. Do you recognise him? Yes; no doubt about it.

545. Did you ever see him at Tumut? Yes; thousands of times.

546. Were you ever brought into close contact with him? Yes; and I had several conversations with him.

547. What opinion did you form of him? He was for a short time butchering for John Macnamara, and at the time he supplied me with the writings—memos. giving a list of the cattle he slaughtered for his employer. He was a quiet man.

548. Did you notice anyone in his company at that time;—did you come across Arthur Orton? There was no man calling himself Arthur Orton in Tumut; but Tom Castro was there. I knew Tom Castro at Wagga Wagga.

549. *Mr. Meagher.*] What year would that be? The latter end of 1865 or 1866.

550.

Mr. T. Tant. 27 Feb., 1900.

550. *President.*] Did you know those two men, Creswell and Castro, as associates? I feel sure Creswell must have known Castro. When I first met Creswell, I had a chat with him as to where he had come from. He told me he usually went by the name of Creswell; but added, "That is not my right name; it is Arthur Orton." I replied, "What makes you go by that name?" He answered, "It is well to have a couple of names sometimes." He also said he came from Wapping, and his father's name was George Orton, of Wapping. I said, "Then you know all about the Docks, Ratcliffe Highway, and those places," and his answer was, "Well, I did not agree well with the old man; I was away from the old man for a time."
551. Did he ever tell you he was in any way associated with the Tichborne family? No.
552. Did you ever have any impression to that effect? No; I should not have an impression like that. I am a military man myself; I left the army fifty years ago, about the time Sir Roger Tichborne was in the Service, and I should know by looking at Creswell he was not a military officer.
553. *Mr. Wilks.*] Would you know that when you met him in Tumut? Yes.
554. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did he, to your knowledge, ever lay claim to have had connection with the cavalry? No. There was a man named Frizone, a Frenchman, living next door to Creswell. This Frizone was a pretty good swordsman; Creswell has seen him do the sword exercise.
555. Did you ever hear Creswell converse in French with this man you refer to? No; I do not think he could talk French; I never heard him speak in French to Frizone. I took him to be just a young man—nothing extra of a scholar. I should know he was not a college man. I should think he was about as good a scholar as I was.
556. If Dr. Manning describes him as probably being the son of a lower middle-class farmer in England, what would you say? That would be about it; his handwriting was nothing like what a gentleman like Sir Roger Tichborne would write.
557. You had plenty of opportunities of observing his handwriting;—did anything about it impress you as being that of Tichborne? No, never.
558. *President.*] Look at that letter, dated Queanbeyan, 1864;—can you recognise that as being anything like the memos. he used to give you in Tumut? I think so.
559. Is there any similarity in the handwriting? I think the memos., which I am unable to produce, would be something similar to the writing in that letter.
560. *Mr. Wilks.*] Do you remember that Creswell was reported to have sent a letter written in French to a Mr. Walker, of Tumut? I know nothing of the letter.
561. Did he frequent Walker's saddlery establishment? He might have gone there occasionally.
562. Did you ever hear of him practising the sword exercise at Walker's place of business? No.
563. Is that the gentleman [*pointing to Creswell*] who went under the name of Orton in Tumut while you were there? Yes; Creswell also told me he had been in Bathurst, and he asked me if I knew Captain Battye. He said, "I knew Captain Battye in Bathurst; I lived there a good while."
564. You are positive in your identification? Yes; that is the man I knew in Tumut as William Creswell and Arthur Orton.

William Kite, Esq., grazier, Kelso, near Bathurst, sworn, and examined:—

W. Kite, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

565. *Mr. Meagher.*] What are you? A grazier.
566. Your father was one of the old pioneers of the Bathurst district? Yes.
567. This morning, in the presence of this Commission and others, you identified the patient, William Creswell? Yes.
568. You experienced no difficulty in recognising him, although he was purposely placed in a room with a number of other men? Not the slightest.
569. Had you seen him before? Yes; in the Parramatta Asylum.
570. How long ago would that be? It might be twenty years ago; I cannot tell exactly.
571. Did you, when at the Asylum, pick him out from among a number of other people? I did. I identified him in the presence of Dr. Taylor.
572. You say he is Creswell? He is a man named William Creswell.
573. Have you any doubt about that? Not the slightest. He is the man whom my father sent out from London in charge of bulls.
574. *President.*] What year was that? 1855; I think towards the end of 1855.
575. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did he take those bulls to Bathurst? He first brought them to Sydney, and thence they went to Windsor for a time for a rest.
576. Eventually the bulls went to Bathurst? Yes, in charge of Creswell.
577. Did you see Creswell on his arrival with the cattle? I did.
578. How old would you be then? About 19.
579. How old did he appear to be? Eight years older than I was—perhaps more.
580. At any rate, you were a young man of 19 when he arrived with the bulls? Yes.
581. At the time of his arrival, were books kept at the station? Yes; a day-book and ledger.
582. Do you produce either of them? I produce the day-book containing the following entry:—"W. Creswell, one serge shirt." Then again I see an entry in the handwriting of my brother-in-law, the late Mr. Cousens,—"W. Creswell, one half pound of tobacco," and underneath that "24th November, 1855." Another entry is,—"22nd February, 1856, William Creswell, by expenses in Sydney with bulls, £2 10s.; medicine for bulls, 5s. 6d.; two halters, 2s.; expenses of man and self, three bulls, to Windsor, £1 19s.= £4 16s. 6d." Under that again there is an entry, "6th February, 1856, William Creswell, to cash, £10."
583. How long did Creswell continue in the employ of your father? I think he was engaged for twelve months, and he remained there for about that time.
584. During that time were you often in his company? Yes; I was frequently with him.
585. After your twelve months' experience of him, you have not the slightest doubt that he is the man you say he is? I am quite positive of it.
586. Did he ever refer to any mark or marks on his body? He mentioned the circumstance of his having a wound on his arm.
587. Did you see the wound? Yes. I think it is on one of his wrists—the inside of the wrist. He said to me, "I got caught in a meat hook."
588. Would you mind looking at the patient and seeing if you can recognise the mark at all? Yes. [*Witness here made an examination of the patient's arm.*] I cannot exactly locate the mark. I ——

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589. *Mr. Clark.*] You thought it was further up the arm than the wrist? Yes.

589½. *Mr. Meagher.*] Had your brother Thomas any dealings with Creswell? On one occasion my brother Thomas came down from the station to "Woolstone," Kelso, and whilst there, one of my father's old servants said to him in the hearing of Creswell, "That mare is too small for you, Mr. Thomas." My brother replied, "I want to sell her." On his returning from town next day he was told, "That man—meaning Creswell—has sold your mare." Later on my brother saw Creswell, and asked him, "Why did you sell my mare—what did you get for her"? Creswell answered, "Seven pounds." My brother said, "If you don't bring me £12 or the mare, I will deal with you." Creswell went away and returned with the mare.

590. Do you know where he went after leaving you? Some two years afterwards father received a letter, addressed to "Tom Kite, Kelso," which letter was not intended for him but for my brother. When father opened it I saw it, and after looking at it I said, "It appears to me the letter comes from Creswell—the man who came out with the bulls." Father replied, "Why do you think so?" I said, "Because I see £7 in figures which refers to a mare of Tom's—my brother—he sold without his authority, and he has not forgotten it, and the hieroglyphics, and the sign of the cross lead me to believe he is insane."

591. What connection is there between the letter you refer to and the sale of the mare? I detected something in the letter.

592. What was it? It was £7 in figures, and it at once struck me as having reference to the mare he sold.

593. Had the letter any characteristics that might strike one as being peculiar? He signed with the sign of the cross.

594. *President.*] He did not attach any signature? No.

595. *Mr. Meagher.*] Prior to Creswell leaving your employ, did you form any opinion as to his sanity? I thought him an erratic individual. He was an excellent butcher. He killed a cow for me without authority.

596. Did he ever impress you as being a college man, or as having a superior education? No, not at all. He was a great man to talk. I was often with him.

597. Did you ever hear him speak French? No.

598. This note your father got,—was it a sensible production or —— ? It was the note of a madman—of a man who was a lunatic. It had hieroglyphics all over it, and on it also was the sign of the cross. I immediately said to my father, "That is from Creswell."

599. Subsequently to the receipt of that note I believe he turned up at the station? Yes; I saw him standing at the stable one morning, and said, "Good morning, Creswell." He replied, "Good morning, Mr. William;" I said, "What is the matter with you?" He answered, "I am looking for something to do, can you give me anything?" I replied, "No, I have nothing; I cannot give you any work." The fact is, I did not wish to give him work.

600. Why not? I had my suspicions aroused by that letter addressed to "Tom Kite."

601. The reason you did not offer him employment was on account of his mental condition? I could not give work to a man whom I thought half demented. He walked away some five or six paces, picked up a piece of wood—a chip—put it into a piece of blanket, and placed it in his pocket. That action convinced me he was mad.

602. And the man you speak of is, you say, in this room to-day? Yes—William Creswell.

603. *Mr. Wilks.*] You spoke of the year 1855;—are you quite certain? I have a book entry here; nothing can be more certain. This day-book shows it was the end of November, 1855.

604. Do you know the name of the vessel that brought the bulls out to the colony? I think it was "The Maid of Judah."

605. *President.*] I presume those entries in your day-book were made from day to day? Oh, yes; they were always entered every day.

606. *Mr. Wilks.*] You do not think it was a vessel called the "Destares"? That was not the name; I think it was "The Maid of Judah."

607. Do you remember what took place at the Asylum when you visited Creswell? When I went into the first yard I saw a number of men; I could not recognise Creswell there. I then entered the second yard, and there was a number of men sitting under a vine. One of those men rose and came towards me in the middle of the yard.

608. What occurred then? I said, "Good day, Creswell." He made no answer. I then went on, "Do you know me"? No answer. "Do you know William Kite?" "Kite—Kite—Kite," he said, and that was all. I then said, "Do you recollect Elegance"? "Elegance—Elegance—Elegance," he replied. "Elegance" was the thoroughbred horse my father sent out from England. I turned round to Dr. Taylor and my brother-in-law (Mr. M. Forrest), who was with me, and said to Dr. Taylor, "He knows me very well, but he pretends not to know me." I then said, "I will try and catch him." I turned round quickly, saying, "Do you recollect Dewdrop?" He replied, "Yes; a flea-bitten gray mare," which she was.

609. *Mr. Meagher.*] Creswell said that? Creswell said that in answer to my question.

610. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did he refer to Elegance? No.

611. Did he recognise you? No, but he knew me perfectly well, but he was what they call "put up" not to recognise me.

612. Do you mean "put up"—who by? I cannot say; I did hear there was some little influence going on.

613. What made you surmise there was some influence going on? It was my imagination only; I imagined such was the case. Creswell looked at me as if he was on his guard.

614. His general bearing led you to believe he was trying to suppress his identity—not to reveal it? Yes.

615. Was this mare Dewdrop well known to the general public or to the people on the station? She would not be known to the general public; she was a racing mare.

616. Creswell has had no other conversations with you since the time you refer to at the Asylum? No.

617. *Mr. Meagher.*] Ex-Sergeant Tant has told us to-day that Creswell on one occasion told him he knew Captain Battye in Bathurst? Captain Battye lived in Bathurst at the time Creswell was there.

618. *Mr. Clark.*] You say that when you visited the Asylum Creswell seemed to endeavour to hide his identity? I think so.

619. Would it surprise you to learn that at the Asylum if there is one thing more than another he insists upon it is that he is William Creswell? I do not know.

620. Did you think there were influences at work at the time you visited him? I did think so.

621. Then it is possible there may be influences at work now? I do not say so.

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622. The man is most emphatic that his name is Creswell? Then he tells the truth.
623. You say he came out in "The Maid of Judah," and that he arrived at your station in 1855? Yes.
624. If you were told that the shipping records of the Port of London show that no ship of that name left before 1861, what would you say? I cannot say; I might be confounding the ships; other cattle came out to my father.
625. Did you tell any of the authorities at the Asylum twenty years ago that Creswell came out in "The Maid of Judah"? No, I did not.
626. Was Creswell fond of horses or shooting? Yes; he was fond of a horse, and could shoot well.
627. Could he play cricket? I cannot say. He could shoot well—he shot two pigeons flying.
628. In regard to the mare Dewdrop, I suppose there were other people in Bathurst who knew her as well as Creswell? Not a great number.
629. Supposing the lost Tichborne was in Bathurst about that time, he was just likely to know her? I do not think so.
630. Did nobody know Dewdrop but those on your station? Very few people.
631. *Mr. Dacey.*] I understood you to say that someone put Creswell up to refuse to recognise you? I said I imagined such a thing.
632. Did I understand you to say you heard something that warranted you in saying that? I believe I heard something like it.
633. You would not be too sure about it? No.
634. Oh, you would not? No.
635. You say Creswell was a great man to talk, and not the man to conceal anything;—he was pretty voluble? Yes, decidedly.
636. During your intercourse with him did he show any disposition to keep his affairs to himself? No, on the contrary. He was a very well-behaved man, though it is nearly forty years ago since the time I speak of.
637. You do not agree that he was a close man, and would give information to no one? Not at all.
638. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Clark asked you about "The Maid of Judah"; all you can tell us is that those bulls arrived in Bathurst at the end of 1855;—does your book disclose the duration of their spell at Windsor? About a fortnight.

Robert Dear, Esq., cordial manufacturer, Tumut, sworn, and examined:—

R. Dear, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

639. *President.*] How long have you resided at Tumut? Between thirty-three and thirty-four years.
640. You have seen the patient, William Creswell, this morning? Yes.
641. Have you seen him before? Yes.
642. Where? He was in my employ at Tumut for between ten and eleven months.
643. In what capacity? As groom; I kept an hotel at the time.
644. What name did he go by? William Creswell. I may say I knew him some little time before he entered my employ, and he was then known as George Creswell. He was living at a place called Tarabandara, on the Tumut River.
645. Did you notice anything peculiar about him during the time he was in your employ? He went quite out of his mind; he was always a little off his head during the whole time; he was a first-class working man.
646. Did you ever have any conversation with him relative to his previous history? Yes; one day I was saying that the last horse-racing meeting I was at in England was at Reading, in Berkshire. He replied, "Reading, that's where I come from." He told me he knew all about Reading. After that he asked me for a job, and I put him on.
647. Did you have any further conversation with him? I did; but I have only a faint recollection of what was said. I do remember a great deal of what he said to me about butchering, because I was apprenticed to a butcher myself near the place he had been in in England. I was apprenticed in Portland Town, and he told me he was employed in St. John's Wood as a butcher. There was no doubt about his having been a butcher; he could dress a beast as well as anyone I ever saw.
648. Have you ever heard him say he was in any way associated with the Tichborne family? He went completely out of his mind while with me, and his mania took the form of letter-writing. He wrote to all sorts of people. Amongst others, he addressed letters to several Hampshire families. He knew something of the Tichborne family. He addressed a letter to Lord Mildmay, to Mr. William Day, the horse-trainer, in Hampshire, and to several others. He wrote the letters, and gave them to me. I pitched them into a box. I did not forward any of them. He went so badly out of his mind that I had to get rid of him. Sergeant Tant, who has given evidence here to-day, took him in charge, and he has been in the Asylum ever since.
649. Did you ever hear of him having written any letters in French? No; that is one thing I am positive of—I never heard him speak a word of French. I have no remembrance of the letter written in French, which Mr. Walker, who has given evidence before the Commission, said he received.

Edward Priestman, Esq., Accountant, City Mutual Life Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

E. Priestman, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

650. *President.*] I understand you desire to read a statement to the Commission? Yes; having had an opportunity of seeing the evidence, I desire briefly to refer to certain statements that have been made. To this end, and in order to be clear in what I wish to say, I have placed my remarks in writing.
651. Will you read the statement? Yes. It is as follows:—

I am well aware that in dealing with the evidence which has been adduced in the first instance before the Select Committee, and more recently before the Royal Commission, I am undertaking a task which is a big one, but the same feeling which has animated me all through my five or six years' struggle will, I trust, help me to point out certain particulars which may have escaped the attention of the Members composing this Commission.

To take the evidence of the witnesses in their order, I commence with Drs. Pickburn and Devlin. Their joint evidence establishes the fact that every mark and peculiarity on Creswell corresponds exactly with the marks and peculiarities admitted by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to have been existent in Roger Tichborne. The only exceptions being the height, the difference in which can and has been accounted for, the cuts on the ankles, and the tattoo-mark, the absence of both of which is explainable.

Now

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Now I submit with great respect that, where a certain person may be lost for years, and has on his person, say, two or three distinguishing marks and peculiarities, in after years if another is found showing these same marks, &c., there is very strong proof that these two persons are one and the same. But what do Drs. Pickburn and Devlin say? A man is produced before them who has some thirteen or fourteen marks and peculiarities appertaining to a man who has been lost. Does not that form proof enough in all conscience that the men are absolutely identical? Fifteen marks and peculiarities were admitted as proved to have existed on Roger Tichborne, and twelve of these have been sworn, after a careful examination, to exist on Creswell. The only one of importance missing is the tattoo-mark. Two or three witnesses swear that Creswell had this at one period, and indisputable evidence can be, and has been, produced that such are easy to obliterate. And again it must be remembered that all marks, not natural ones, on Roger Tichborne were proved to have existed fifty years ago, and that such a long period would account for their almost total disappearance, and yet they are on Creswell.

The natural marks and characteristics are, according to the doctors mentioned, all there. The remarkable grey-blue eyes, the twitching of the eyebrows, the odd ears, the slight halt in the walk noticeable at times, and the lump on the right instep (sworn to by Dr. Manning in his evidence on the 2nd February). These were the only natural marks proved to exist at the great trial. But several others although not admitted as proved by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn were sworn to by members of the Tichborne family and others. They were a peculiar thumb-nail on the right hand, a habit of continually muttering; a habit of almost invariably sitting sideways on a chair; a very frequent stamping of the foot on the floor. Creswell, it must be admitted, has all these.

Therefore, I say, can any doubt possibly exist as to who he is? To proceed, Lady Doughty said of her nephew at the great trial "He was always most mysterious in his manner and actions, making mysteries out of nothing." Look at Creswell, he is the embodiment of mystery.

Dr. Godson, in his evidence before the Select Committee, page 15, referring to the wound on the back of Creswell's left wrist, said, "Creswell got it by cutting something with a butcher's instrument. He was attended by a well-known surgeon at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. There was a good deal of suppuration, and they made a counter opening on the front of the wrist." Yet Creswell tells us he received this wound on the front of the wrist at Tumut, through the knife slipping whilst slaughtering a sheep. And Mr. Thos. J. Walker, of Goulburn, tells us that his apprentice, bound up this very wound at Tumut.

I have here a copy of an affidavit sworn by Mr. Michael Lennane, of Tumut, also one sworn by Mr. Patrick Harlow, of Tarrabandra. In the latter it will be noticed that Creswell was known to him as George Creswell, and the latter told Mr. Harlow that the wound on the back of his left wrist was caused by a cutlass, not by a butcher's crop.

I also append an affidavit from Mr. Francis Devlin, of Temora. They are:—

Affidavit of Michael Lennane, sworn the 24th day of November, 1897, states:—

1. I knew Creswell in the years 1867 and 1868.
2. In the Tumut district, New South Wales, he worked for nearly two years in the butcher's shop kept by Arthur Orton (the Tichborne Claimant).
3. On one occasion in the year 1868, while travelling with me from Gundagai to Tumut, he took me into his confidence and told me that his real name was Sir Roger Tichborne.
4. He was, as a rule, a very reserved man.
5. He always led me to believe that he was a man of good family, and well connected in England.
6. I have seen what purports to be a photograph of the William Creswell now confined in the Parramatta Asylum, and recognised it as the likeness of the William Creswell I knew at Tumut, who told me he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

Affidavit of Patrick Harlow, sworn the 26th day of October, 1897, states:—

1. I first became acquainted with William Creswell, who is now confined in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, in 1866, when I was residing at Tarrabandra. He was engaged in October, 1866, by a Mr. James McEvoy to do some fencing. He had a mate working with him named James Buchanan.
2. He was engaged six months, and I often had conversations with him. Speaking one day of rank wheat, he told me that his people put their sheep on it to graze it down.
3. On one occasion he complained of his wrist. He said it was a cutlass wound. He wore a leather strap over it when lifting logs.
4. When the fence was finished Creswell was engaged by McEvoy as a boundary rider.
5. Soon after this Creswell, while in my yard, received a kick from his horse which nearly killed him. He stayed in his own cabin for a week, and then was taken to the Gundagai Hospital, which was about 10 miles away.
6. I went to see him at the hospital when he had been there a fortnight. He was very ill indeed. The nurse would only allow me to see him on condition that I should only say a few words to him. He did not recognise me at first, but afterwards asked me to get some clothes of his washed. I never expected to see him again.
7. About three weeks afterwards I saw him sitting on the bridge over the Murrumbidgee at Gundagai. He told me he was staying there at "The Bridge Inn Hotel" to recruit his strength. We drank together, and he gave me a receipt for his horse, which was in my paddock. I had never seen his writing before. I was surprised that a man in his position could write so well. I have since lost the receipt.
8. When I knew him he went by the name of George Creswell, not William, as he is called in the Lunatic Asylum.

Sworn, &c.

Affidavit of Francis Devlin, sworn the 1st day of November, 1897, states:—

1. I first became acquainted with William Creswell in Queanbeyan in the year 1861 or 1862.
2. In 1864 Creswell often used to visit the butcher's shop I then kept, and he frequently said to me, "I am Sir Roger. You will hear of me in future days"; and "I am Creswell and I am Sir Roger." I did not then know what he meant.
3. On various occasions I saw tattoo-marks on his arm. To the best of my recollection they were on the back of the left wrist.
4. He frequently, when in my company, naturally adressed me in a foreign language, which I believe was French.
5. I always knew him to be eccentric, and rather given to drink, but a thorough gentleman.
6. I visited Creswell at the Parramatta Asylum in 1884, and he after a short time recognised me, and we spoke of old times. He seemed down-spirited, and several times repeated the words, "Devlin, butcher." I tried to cheer him up, and said, "You will soon be out of this." He replied, "Well, I really don't know what they are keeping me here for."
7. Creswell also asked me about Mr. J. J. Wright, of Queanbeyan, and also the Messrs. Hunt, publicans.
8. In 1884 I was introduced in Sydney to a man named Thomas Creswell. I was told he claimed William Creswell as his brother. I conversed with him for some time, and came to the conclusion that he was no relation whatever to William Creswell.

Sworn, &c.

Turning to page 19, in the Progress Report of the Select Committee, we have in Mr. J. R. Moore's evidence an entry in regard to Wm. Creswell from the Reception House records, as follows:—"12th January, 1871. Patient's age, 42; religion, Roman Catholic, &c." Roger Tichborne was born on the 5th January, 1829, consequently on the 12th January, 1871, he would be 42 years and one week old. In addition, Tichborne was a Roman Catholic, whilst the Creswell family are Baptists. The real William Creswell was born in 1827, at Mortimer, in Berkshire.

That the patient Wm. Creswell speaks French fluently we have the sworn evidence of voluntary witnesses, men of known and proved integrity; that he is, or has been, a good writer we have ocular demonstration; and that he is polished and gentlemanly in his manner we have also ample evidence. Is it possible, then, that the patient can be the real Wm. Creswell?

I have here the latter's photograph as sworn to by Thomas Creswell in London in 1883. Is there the slightest trace of any resemblance between it and the patient?

In the affidavit sworn by Thos. Creswell as abovementioned he deposes to the fact that his brother is "5 feet 9½ inches in height, with dark hair and eyes, &c." Has the patient then shrunk 2½ inches in height, and what about his eyes? We have it that the real Wm. Creswell was apprenticed to a saddler named William Carter in Reading, and this Carter swore to the appended photograph as being that of Wm. Creswell, his one-time employee.

With the generous indulgence of the members of the Commission I will now mention one or two little episodes which occurred at my recent visits to the Asylum.

On

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On the occasion of my visit with Drs. Pickburn and Devlin, the former, when examining the cut on the front of Creswell's wrist, noticed a small scar close to and at right angles to it. Asked by Dr. Pickburn as to whether this small scar formed part of the larger wound, Creswell replied, "No; there was a blotch there, and the person who removed that removed the other mark." Now, a blotch on the front of the left wrist was a proved birthmark on Roger Tichborne. Then, as to the other mark mentioned by Creswell, does it not seem probable that he referred to the tattoo? The two doctors heard this, and can vouch for what I say.

On the same occasion Dr. Pickburn called him Mr. Creswell, pronouncing the name as though it were spelt "Crezwell." "My name is not Crezwell," the patient retorted, "it is Cresswell." "Yes," I replied, "spelt with a double s, eh, my friend?" The patient nodded acquiesence. On my next visit, thinking that Creswell would repeat this, I said to him whilst Mr. Murray, of the *Sunday Times*, was sitting by my side, "What is your name, William?" "Crezwell," he replied. "Will you spell it for me?" I asked. "C r e s w e l l," he answered. This, to my mind, is proof that he has only assumed the name, as he did that of Wm. Smith, Roger Leslie, Chas. Hampden, &c.

A still more noticeable event occurred on this visit. I happened to be sitting beside the patient whilst evidence was being taken in another part of the room, and, pressing his hand, I said to him, "Why do you adopt all this disguise; you are no more William Creswell than I am." "Yes," he answered, "that is right; but don't say that here."

Now, regarding Creswell's stereotyped answer when questioned about his name, date he came here, and the name of the vessel by which he came here, viz., "William Creswell, 'Maid of Judah,' 1854." Inquiries were instituted in England long ago by the late Miss Baring, and she ascertained that no vessel called the "Maid of Judah" had left England previous to 1861. We have the evidence of Mr. Stafford Lett, with whom I had a long interview two years ago, that he knew Creswell as William Smith, in Sale, Gippsland, in 1858, and that the latter was in company with Arthur Orton (see Creswell pamphlet, page 26).

Regarding Creswell's taking a mob of cattle to Mr. Kite's station near Bathurst, I certainly admit that Creswell did take up cattle to Mr. Kite's in the early sixties; but he was in Victoria in 1854.

About the year 1865 Creswell came to Sydney with some £200 he obtained from Mrs. Creswell, and ran through the money in debauchery. When it was spent he was looking for means to go up country again, when he heard of a man being wanted to drive some cattle to Mr. Kite's. On his arrival at the station Creswell spent some seventeen weeks there, eventually clearing out about the time Ashton's circus, which had been giving performances in Bathurst, left. It was afterwards ascertained that the reason of his following the circus was because he discovered that one of the players in the band had been a bandsman in the 6th Dragoon Guards-Carabineers (Roger Tichborne's regiment), and the two of them were together for some time until the circus arrived in Wagga.

I now wish to call the attention of the Commission to the Creswell pamphlet. There, in a statement signed by Mr. R. Y. Cousins, of Kelso, it is made to appear that Creswell was in Mr. Kite's service from November, 1855, to March, 1856. This does not tally with Mr. Kite's affidavit.

Then, again, in the Creswell pamphlet, there appears a letter from Mrs. Mary C. Haigh. In this, Mrs. Haigh, who apparently knew the family intimately, says, "I cannot recollect when Wm. Creswell came to this Colony; but I think it must have been during my passage on return to England, about 1861. He brought letters to me. In London I renewed my acquaintance with the Creswell family, and was told that William was coming out to go to Mr. Kite's, at Bathurst."

Now, the Commission will admit the gross inconsistencies between Mr. Kite's affidavit and Mr. Cousins' and Mrs. Haigh's statements. I fully admit that William Creswell was at Mr. Kite's station, and that he took some cattle there; but it was in 1865. In 1854 the object of this inquiry was in Melbourne, and on Boisdale station, in Gippsland, as mentioned in Mr. Graves' statement, and verified by myself, with the late Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary for Justice, and a relative of Mr. Foster, of Boisdale.

The narrative referred to is as follows :—

STATEMENT OF MR. GRAVES, M.P. (PUBLISHED IN *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, JANUARY, 1895).

I visited Creswell twice at the time the Ortons, from South America, were brought over in the case by an hotel-keeper in Wynyard-square, Sydney. At the time of the first Tichborne trial an attorney's clerk, named Mackenzie, and a detective from London, came to Australia adverse to the case of any Australian claimant. This Mackenzie took up the case of Orton, who was called de Castro. He followed his career from the time he left his father, the Wapping butcher, to his final butcher's shop in Wagga. He traced him, without a check, from London to South America, back to London; then out to Tasmania, from there to Gippsland, in Mr. Johnson's cattle ships, to Port Albert; thence to Johnson's cattle stations, then round Sale (Gippsland); from there to an hotel at Sale, where he was ostler; then charcoal-burning near Sale. From charcoal-burning to horse-breaking, still in the vicinity of Sale, for Messrs. McLeod; and subsequently horse-stealing, and selling the horses at Bendigo and Castlemaine diggings. His movements were followed from there to Echuca, thence to Deniliquin, where he acted for a long time as pound-keeper for Mr. Robertson. He was, after that, in the employment of Mr. Heindt, an hotelkeeper, the Deniliquin pound being sold by Mr. Robertson to a Mr. Monk. From there he went to Wagga, as a butcher, and finally to England. All these years he was off and on engaged in butchering as a sheep-butcher. His favourite feat, when he was half-drunk, was to get a knife and a sheep, and for any wager he could get he would kill and dress the sheep in the London market manner in the shortest time on record. Mackenzie and his detective next turned their attention to the "Swell," as Tichborne, when on Boisdale Station, was called. He took up his career in Victoria, and followed it out as he had done Orton's, from the day he landed from the "Osprey," at Liardet's Stage, at Sandridge. His first new acquaintance was Captain Chessel, who went down to repair the "Osprey," and Tichborne was afterwards introduced to Captain Crawford, the Police Magistrate, who conversed with him in French. Captain Chessel got up a subscription for him, bought him an outfit, and sent him to board at the "Highlander Hotel," Flinders-street, where he met a lot of Gippsland drovers. He was in the habit of going each evening with these drovers to Kirk's Bazaar. He also went one or two short trips round Melbourne with the drovers, and made the acquaintance of a stockman employed by Mr. Foster, of Boisdale. This man, "Bill," asked Mr. Foster to take the "Swell" to Gippsland, and two days after Mr. Foster left Melbourne, after the sale of some cattle, "Bill," the stockman, started back to Gippsland with five horses. He took the "Swell" down on one of these. On the third day on the road Mr. Foster overtook the men, and rode down the rest of the way with them.

The "Swell," told him his history, and when he arrived at a public-house Mr. Foster would take him into the parlour with him for a drink, giving Bill, the stockman, his drink in the bar. Foster and the "Swell" talked a good deal about France. They went on to Boisdale station, and the "Swell" helped Bill to muster cattle. They used to kill for the station, and the "Swell" had not the most distant idea of any kind of butcher's work. He could not even cut up meat to salt. When they had been at the station for some weeks, Bill, at Mr. Foster's direction, took the "Swell" out with a mob of yearling weaners to an out-station, and he remained there for some months. He then came back to the home station, at Boisdale, and Mr. Foster paid him £5 by cheque on a Melbourne agent. The "Swell" had small feet, and was most particular to keep his boots clean, polishing them every morning. This was a most unusual proceeding for a station hand. One day, Mr. Johnson, of Tasmania, who lived on the next station, came over to Boisdale to look for some of his missing cattle, and de Castro (Orton) and two other stockmen came with him. This was the first time that Orton and the "Swell" ever met. They seemed to chum in together. Orton had a most untidy way of dressing. He wore a red handkerchief round his neck, a dirty jumper, and moleskin trousers, and had been in Gippsland about six or seven months before the "Swell" came down. The "Swell" could speak French, and rode with long stirrup-leathers like a trooper. He was very quiet and mysterious at times. Orton, or de Castro, as he was called, then took to frequenting Sale, and became ostler at an hotel there. He made the acquaintance of squatters, and was known as a skilful butcher and charcoal-burner. At the time the "Swell" was about Mr. Foster's station he had a great fancy for horses. He occasionally went into Sale, and was very thick with de Castro. Then he and Orton took to breaking-in horses and selling them. After staying at this business for a while they cleared out of Sale, the "Swell" going towards the Upper Murray and the Monaro, and Orton to the Bendigo and Castlemaine district. Orton then went to Deniliquin, from there to Wagga, and thence to England.

The "Swell," on his travels, fell in with a lady who was a nursery governess at some station. She had lived with a family in England, where she had met the "Swell," when he was a cavalry officer. She used to speak French with him, and it was said they were very good friends. This lady was alive a few years ago. I do not know if she is now. I have met her, and if anyone alive could identify the English cavalry officer, the Gippsland horse-breaker, and the Parramatta lunatic as one and the same person that lady could. I used a French expression twice at Parramatta in the presence of the lunatic. He looked at me very furtively, and he certainly understood what I said. Years ago, in consequence of the information I possessed, I came to the conclusion that the man at Parramatta was, first, a gentleman by birth; secondly, he never

E. Priestman, Esq.
27 Feb., 1900.

never had been a butcher; he was not a brother of the Ortons; that, although not set up like a cavalry officer, he had been drilled; that he had some innate fear of punishment; that he had a Frenchman's knowledge of French expressions never used by Englishmen; that he had not, in early life, earned his bread by manual labour.

Mr. Graves adds in his narrative that Bill, the stockman, of Boisdale, was in his employ in 1873 and 1874, and he was, through him, able to verify the particulars of the life of the "Swell" given above.

I may mention the fact that during my researches into this matter I have ascertained that the subject of this inquiry has taken different names at various periods. We have him first, after landing in Melbourne, in 1854, in July, adopting the name of Tom Castro; then at Boisdale he was known as "The Swell" and William Smith. After that he took the name of Charles Hampden; then he was known as "Gentleman Harry," the Frenchman; subsequently as George Speaker, Alfred Smith, "Ballarat Harry," Arthur Orton, George Frederick Smith, William Creswell, Roger Leslie, and George Creswell. During the whole period of the adoption of these names, extending from 1854, Creswell was on intimate terms with the real Arthur Orton up to 1865, and it is beyond question that from Creswell, Arthur Orton obtained all the knowledge which enabled him to make such a bold and partially successful attempt on the Tichborne-Doughty estates.

In studying the character of Roger Tichborne one is struck with the fact that he was, even before he left England, a perfect incarnation of contradictions. At one time we have him chumming in with noblemen, and we next see him drinking and debauching in some low pot-house with disreputable companions. He was met on several occasions in England by different people, and even at that period he made a practice of giving a fictitious name when asked who he was.

Regarding the patient adopting the name of Creswell. The first mention of his doing so was on the occasion of his marriage with the widow Clark. Strange, too, but absolutely true, is the fact that Mrs. Clark's maiden name was Ellen Oates. She was a native of Hampshire, England (the Tichborne estates are in Hampshire), and it was her brother, Thomas Oates, who carried Roger Tichborne, in a state of intoxication, on board the "Bella" at Rio Janeiro. This relationship of Mrs. Creswell to Thos. Oates can be verified on application to Mr. E. W. Johnson, solicitor, Goulburn.

Then, again, a Mr. Allen, of Lawson, in the Blue Mountains, wrote me, in 1895, to the effect that he and his wife were great friends of Mrs. Creswell, and the latter, on her death bed, informed them and a storekeeper at Cowra that when she married Creswell she fully expected he would have married her in his right name, and she would have been Lady Tichborne.

We have the evidence of Mrs. Smithers that her father, the late Mr. Eckford, was convinced that Creswell was the lost baronet. And Dr. Godson acknowledged to my wife and myself that his predecessor, Dr. Taylor, would have taken Creswell to England if he could have accounted for the tattoo marks. Who better qualified to form an opinion as to Creswell's identity than those two gentlemen?

As to the tattoo mark, it must have been removed by some means from Creswell's arm, otherwise Mr. Forbes, Mr. J. J. Wright (a magistrate at Queanbeyan), Mr. Walter Watson, and others must be looked upon as perjurers. I can produce abundance of evidence that tattoo marks have been and can be obliterated.

This, then, being the only mark not on Creswell out of fifteen marks and peculiarities, with the greatest confidence I leave it to the Royal Commission to decide who Creswell really is.

Let me remind the Members that when Sir Wm. Manning, in 1884, sent Creswell back to the Asylum, virtually nameless, he had far more abundant evidence than has now been advanced to prove the patient Creswell. And yet His Honor scouted the evidence of Thomas Creswell, Mr. Kite, Mr. McDonald, and others, and by his action told them that he did not believe them.

Look at Creswell—a man of mystery. So was Roger Tichborne. Where did Arthur Orton obtain his knowledge—his intimate knowledge—of Roger Tichborne's life? Creswell, to his sorrow, confided in him too deeply, and was betrayed.

I can only say, in conclusion, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I thank you deeply for your disinterested attention, and your freely given services in helping me to do justice to one who I consider has been cruelly wronged in the past; in fact, has been so undeservedly made a tool of by unscrupulous villains, so foully deceived, that his wrongs have sealed his lips as to his identity, and condemned him to a life of misery and suffering.

I can say no more, but simply thank you all, from the bottom of my heart, and plead, at the same time, for freedom for the alleged William Creswell, whom I am absolutely proud to call my friend.

652. *Mr. Wilks.*] You admit Creswell went to Mr. Kite's in the early sixties? Yes; I meant about 1865.
653. You have heard Mr. Kite swear it was in 1855? Yes.
654. You also saw Mr. Kite produce a day-book in which there are several entries made in 1855, of articles purchased by, and matters pertaining to, William Creswell? Yes.
655. That book was written up by Mr. Cousens, a brother-in-law to Mr. Kite? Yes.
656. Well, now, unless the entries in the book are forgeries——? Mr. Kite's affidavit in 1884 is to the effect that Creswell brought bulls on to the station in 1854.
657. That is a difference of one year only? I am not impugning Mr. Kite's story at all; but it is possible for dates to be altered.
658. But you cannot alter a day-book? What I say is, Creswell arrived at Mr. Kite's with cattle in 1865—not 1855; there is ten years' difference.
659. You heard Mr. Kite clearly say Creswell was with them on the station for twelve months; and you also heard him say he had been in close contact with Creswell for a month at a time? Yes.
660. You spoke of natural marks and tattoo marks, and, with the exception of the height, the cut on the ankle, and the tattoo marks, you claim the whole of the marks said to have been on Tichborne are observable on Creswell? Yes.
661. To which do you attach the most importance? To the natural marks.
662. Which—the twitching of the eyebrows, the remarkable blue eyes, and the odd ears? Yes.
663. Is it not a fact that the evidence before the Lord Chief Justice in England was to the effect that both ears were lobeless? It was alleged that one ear was lobeless, and the other was not; the two parties to the trial admitted that. The Tichborne family unanimously swore they were odd ears.
664. The Lord Chief Justice of England decided the original Tichborne had both ears lobeless? Yes.
665. Creswell has only one ear lobeless? Yes.
666. It has been said that you are a distant relative of the Tichborne family—is that so? I am a distant relative of the family in this way: my father's father married a lady whose sister was married to a cousin of Sir James Tichborne.
667. That is simply a distant marriage connection? Yes.
668. What has prompted you to take this case in hand? Chiefly because I knew Sir Alfred Tichborne when I was very young. It was the aim of his life to discover Sir Roger Tichborne, and I would do anything for him.
669. Are you acting on behalf of anyone in this matter? I am acting for a friend who was a friend of Roger Tichborne's mother. I have a power of attorney from a clergyman—the Rev. E. Williams, of Isleworth, London, England.
670. *Mr. Dacey.*] What power has he to give you authority? The Lunacy Act says: any relative or friend resident outside the Colony, can give power. At the same time I hold a power of attorney for the patient as William Creswell. I am willing to take charge of him under either of those powers of attorney, whether he be Creswell or Tichborne. The latter power of attorney is executed by Creswell's friends in England.

671. You remember the startling statement made by Sir William Ferguson, the great surgeon, who alleged there was a certain malformation —— ? He only alleges it. There is a good deal to be said on that subject. Arthur Orton evidently was under the impression there was something of that sort, and, from what I can gather, purposely injured himself personally in England. E. Priestman, Esq. 27 Feb., 1900.

672. From the time of your first acquaintance with Creswell until now, you appear to have got stronger in your opinion that he is Tichborne? I am. I am absolutely positive, from what he said to me. He will not speak now.

673. In your book, "The Tichborne Mystery", page 127, you say: "There is also his knowledge of French (Tichborne's mother tongue); and above all, in the writer's mind, Creswell's greatest characteristic—mystery"; you have heard witness after witness here, who were intimately acquainted with him, swear he never spoke nor wrote French? On the other side I have heard several witnesses swear they have heard him speak French

674. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have positively said in your statement that "The Maid of Judah" never left the port of London before 1861? Yes.

675. Would it surprise you if a gentleman now in this room were to go into the witness-box and swear that he saw "The Maid of Judah" in Sydney Harbour, after her passage from London, in 1855? It would surprise me greatly.

676. Who is your authority? I got my information from London.

677. *Mr. Clark.*] Have you made inquiry at the Shipping Office in Sydney? No.

678. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are you not aware that you could have obtained a copy of the records from the Shipping Office here to substantiate your evidence? I am of opinion that the whole thing rests upon the doctor's evidence; I would not give a snap of my finger for other evidence.

679. *Mr. Clark.*] You hold power of attorney to receive the patient as Tichborne or as Creswell? Yes.

680. That power of attorney with regard to Creswell —— ? Comes from the same gentleman who gave me the power to get him as Tichborne.

681. Has Creswell any property, any estates, in England? I can only speak from hearsay. I have heard that he is entitled to a farm in Hampshire, and that Thomas Creswell has said he would rather that he should die in the Asylum than obtain possession of it.

682. What do you propose to do with this man if you get him out of the Asylum? I will take him to England at once.

683. Are you prepared to give security for his safe keeping and proper treatment? Yes; I am prepared to enter into the usual bond. I can get the money straight away.

Mr. Thomas Tant, Macaulay-road, Petersham, sworn, and further examined:—

684. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have heard the last witness, Mr. Priestman, say that "The Maid of Judah" never left London for Australia before 1861? Yes. Mr. T. Tant. 27 Feb., 1900.

685. Can you tell the Commission anything about that vessel? The first time I saw her was on 22nd September, 1854. She was then in the dock at London, loading for Sydney. She was a clipper-built vessel of about 700 or 750 tons. She was sister ship to the "Woolloomooloo." When I arrived in Sydney on 13th January, 1855, "The Maid of Judah" was lying at the Circular Quay. She was at that time loading wool for London. I left "The Maid of Judah" in the dock at London, and when I got out here she was here before us. She had outrun us on the passage.

686. *Mr. Clark.*] What ship did you come out in? The "Bangalore."

687. *President.*] What was the usual duration of the passage of a sailing vessel in those days? We were 116 days from London to Australia. The "Woolloomooloo" and "The Maid of Judah" were clipper ships, and faster than our boat.

688. What was the length of the passage of "The Maid of Judah"? I should say about eighty-five days.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

APPENDIX.

A.

Letter from Mr. Betts, Gladesville Asylum, forwarding extract from Asylum Case-book.

The Hospital, Gladesville, 17 February, 1900.

Dear Sir,

The only description of William Creswell in our Case book is. "He is a tall, powerful man, grey hair and beard, and looks older than he is."

I can find nothing about marks.

I have, &c.,
C. M. BETTS

Walter D. White, Esq.,
Secretary, Royal Commission on case of William Creswell.

B.

Extract from Case-book, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, forwarded by Dr. Godson, Medical Superintendent.

WILLIAM CRESWELL

Age, 44 years; social condition, said to be married, No. of children, nil; occupation, digger and butcher; nativity England, religion, Roman Catholic.

Admitted, 18th April, 1872.

April 20th.—He was admitted into the H. I. G., 15th August, 1871, for mania, having previously resided at Camden. The cause was intemperance, and the duration about two months.

He had a previous attack in 1870.

On admission he was flighty in conversation, believed he had property in England; restless and eccentric in conduct, prone to collect rubbish and quarrel with those about him. He is subject to attacks of recurrent mania. At his worst he is restless and eccentric, but not very troublesome if permitted to remain in bed. At his best he is quiet, cleanly, assists in the ward, and appears very intelligent. Has been subject of repeated inquiry on the supposition of his being the "Arthur Orton" of the "Tichborne Case."

E. GODSON,
Medical Superintendent, 192/1900.

C.

Correspondence *re* Ship "Maid of Judah," &c.

Office of Royal Commission on Case of William Creswell,
No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly,
Macquarie street, Sydney, 1 March, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Royal Commission on the case of William Creswell, to request you to be so good as to favour the Commission by forwarding to them at this office, at your earliest convenience, information concerning the date of arrival at the port of Sydney of a vessel called the "Maid of Judah." It has been sworn that this vessel was at Sydney in 1855, and William Creswell has stated that he came out in her in 1854. Possibly the records at your office will show if the foregoing statements are correct. In any event, the Commission will be glad to have the required information (as asked for by me personally this day) from you officially. I have further to ask that you will be good enough to regard this matter as "Urgent."

I have, &c.,
WALTER D. WHITE,
Secretary.

Captain Edie, Shipping Master, Shipping Office, Young street.

Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 1 March, 1900.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that the "Maid of Judah" arrived at this port on the following dates:—16 March, 1854; 2 January, 1855, 7 November, 1855. The name Creswell does not appear upon the two first lists, but on the list, 7 November, 1855, a name, "Mr. Crosswell," appears as a cabin passenger. I enclose herewith a certified copy of this list.

I have, &c.,
J. EDIE,
Shipping Master.

The Secretary, Royal Commission, *re* William Creswell.

INWARD

A List of the Crew and Passengers arrived in the ship "Maid of Judah," of Aberdeen, Merchant, master; burthen, 665 tons; from the port of London to Sydney, New South Wales, 7th November, 1855.

Seamen's Names.	Station	Age	Of what Nation	Names of Passengers	
James Lawson	Mate	31	Scotland	Mr. Rudd	1st Cabin.
John Smith Gillan	Second Mate	21	,,	Hale	
Alex. McDonald	Third Mate	24	,,	Strachen	
John Alexander	Carpenter	40	,,	Ingram	
Timothy Matthews	Boatswain	29	,,	J. Ingram	
James Christie	Sailmaker	20	,,	Crosswell	
Allen Rattrie	Steward	26	,,	Miss Barker	
Robert Belgrave	Cook	34	West Indies	Boniface	
Matthew Noonan	A. B.	29	Scotland	Dawnan	
Allen Richardson	,,	37	England		
Alexander Donald	,,	19	,,		
Thomas Hickson	,,	24	,,		
George Roberts	,,	21	,,		
Henry Goodridge	,,	33	,,		
William Noller	,,	27	,,		
Richard Burton	,,	26	,,		
James Grant	,,	27	,,		
Wm. Goodwin	,,	24	,,		
John Cockerton	O. S.	18	,,		
James Forbes	Apprentice				
Thomas Brown	,,		,,		
John Stewart	,,				
James Sim	,,				
Alexander Drummond	,,				

ISAAC MERCHANT,
Master of the "Maid of Judah."

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Inward List of the "Maid of Judah," 7/11/55.

J. EDIE, Shipping Master.

1/3/1900.

D

Letter from Mr. Edward Priestman, forwarding Statements and Affidavits.

W. D. White, Esq., Secretary, Royal Commission on case of
William Creswell, Legislative Assembly, Sydney,—

Sir, Sydney, 5 March, 1900.

In dealing with the evidence which has been adduced in the case of William Creswell in my statement last Tuesday, I only had the chance of doing so with that which at the time I wrote it had already been laid before the Royal Commission. May I now hope that I may be allowed to deal with the evidence which was tendered by Messrs. Kite and Tant on Tuesday last. Leave being granted, I beg to state as follows :—

The only flaw which I could discover in the mass of testimony which I have collected, or rather had collected, was that dealing with the arrival in this Colony of Creswell in the "Maid of Judah." But the fact was that feeling assured the medical testimony would settle the question of Creswell's identity definitely, I troubled less about corroborative evidence than I might have done.

That the evidence of witnesses is at times very contradictory seems to me to be exemplified thoroughly in this case. For instance, we have Messrs. Tant and Luke Cullen totally at variance. These two witnesses were both members of the police force, and both stationed at Tumut at the same time. The former states that Creswell had no claims to be thought a superior type of man, and had no military training, and had no knowledge of the French language. Whilst Mr. Cullen, who evidently knew more of Creswell, having met him with Arthur Orton in Wagga, speaks of him as a gentleman with a military bearing, and thoroughly conversant with the French tongue. In fact, he was so absolutely confident of Creswell's identity with the missing Roger Tichborne that he laid claim to the reward which was offered for the discovery of the missing heir in 1868 or 1869.

I leave the Commission to judge for themselves as to which of these two witnesses is the most reliable.

I will now allude to Mr. Kite and his evidence, and in doing so, will refer the Commission to his affidavit (as follows), which was put in at the time of my application in 1897 :—

"AFFIDAVIT of William Kite, sworn the 3rd day of June, 1897, states :—

"1. In the early part of the year 1879, I think in January of that year, I, in company with the late Mr. Forrest, visited the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta in the said Colony.

"2. Upon being conducted into the yard in which there were several patients I at once, amongst the said patients, recognised one of them to be a man named William Creswell, who had been in the employment of my late father, Thomas Kite, at Bathurst, in the said Colony, in the year 1854.

"3. The said William Creswell at once entered into conversation with me. He talked in an incoherent manner, but made allusion to a flea-bitten mare called "Dew-drop," which belonged to my late brother, and from his appearance and conversation, I had no doubt then, and have no doubt now, but that he is William Creswell, who was in the employment of my late father at Bathurst in 1854.

"Sworn, &c."

Mr. Kite swears in this that Creswell was in his father's employment in 1854, in fact, mentions the year twice over. In his evidence, given before the Commission last Tuesday, he quotes from a day-book said to have been kept on his father's station, wherein it is stated Creswell was supplied with tobacco in November, 1855, and then proceeds to contradict and nullify his affidavit given in my 1897 application, by stating that Creswell arrived from England with prize bulls for his father in November, 1855.

Hearing this new departure from his original statement by Mr. Kite, I at once employed a gentleman, in whom I can place absolute confidence, to search through the shipping reports for the years 1854 and 1855 in the columns of the *Herald* in the Public Library. This he has carefully done, and I append his two statutory declarations, Nos. 1 and 2.

In No. 1 it will be noticed that the "Maid of Judah" arrived in Sydney on the 30th December, 1854, with no William Creswell and no prize bulls on board.

No. 2 shows that there are several passengers, the last one on the list being a Mr. Croswell ; and there is no mention whatever on the manifest of the ship of any bulls (prize or otherwise), or, in fact, any description of cattle whatever. Now, it may be said that Croswell is a misprint for Creswell, but that matter is negatived from the fact of there being no bulls or cattle on board. Thus it is clearly proved that the Parramatta patient's stereotyped answer to questions as to his identity, "William Creswell, 'Maid of Judah,' 1/54," is absolutely without foundation, and I may say that just as much credence can be placed upon anything he says in his present position. For instance, he told Mr. Fitzpatrick and myself that he wanted to go to Melbourne to get some things he had left there at the "Treasury Hotel," in 1854, and to pay the landlord (Mr. Cooper) 14s. which he owed him since that time. This latter story he has since repeated. Now, if this story about Melbourne is correct, the patient cannot be William Creswell, but he can be Roger Tichborne, who landed in Melbourne in 1854. And to give this story a certain amount of credibility, it is known to Mr. Fitzpatrick that young Mr. Cooper has written to say that his father did keep the "Treasury Hotel" in 1854. Therefore, I leave it to the Commission to judge which story is the most feasible—that about the "Maid of Judah," which is proved to be wrong, or that about the "Treasury Hotel," which is, to a certain extent, confirmed.

The particulars on which the appended No. 2 statutory declaration is based are taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 8th November, 1855 ; and so that there might be no possible mistake, Mr. Huxham, who has sworn this statement, made a search through the *Herald* for the arrival of any live stock in any ship in 1854 and 1855, and there is no mention of anything with the exception of some rams. These are included in the ship's manifest, and their arrival is commented upon in the columns of the paper.

I append here a cutting from the Creswell pamphlet (this latter was laid upon the table of the House by Mr. Brunker, in 1884) :—

"From Mr. R. Y. Cousins, Kelso.

"Kelso, 7 April, 1883.

"William Creswell arrived in Sydney on or about the 24th of November, 1855, and brought bulls from England for the late Mr. Kite. He was in the service of Mr. Kite for seventeen weeks—namely, to March 21st, 1856. This would make twenty-eight years in November next from the time of his arrival in this country. Our London agents at that time were Messrs. Robert Brooks & Co., of St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, London, by whom, I believe, William Creswell was engaged. He went or was at Wagga Wagga some time after, and wrote to us from that place. I am not aware at present, or do not remember, if he went to the Braidwood district or not.

"R. Y. COUSINS."

This cutting consists of a statement from Mr. R. Y. Cousins, a relative of Mr. Kite, and in it Mr. Cousins states that William Creswell was with Mr. Kite from 24th November, 1855, to 21st March, 1856—in all seventeen weeks—whilst Mr. Kite swore, on Tuesday last, that Creswell was on the station for twelve months. With all due respect to the members of the Commission, I would suggest that the day-book, on which Mr. Kite seemed to place such great value, be handed over to the Commission for their careful perusal. And more especially would I urge this seeing that Mr. Kite described Creswell as a common man, with no claim to the title of gentleman, when the members of the Commission have had so many opportunities and so much evidence to prove otherwise.

Not being aware that evidence *re* the handwriting of Creswell was to be tendered last Tuesday, I append herewith copy of a Parisian expert's opinion, with letter accompanying same :—

"Rough Extract from Opinion obtained on Handwriting of Wm. Creswell, as shown in your Photograph.

"Having only obtained printed copies of Sir Roger's writing, it is impossible to form a fair comparison between the styles of the two men (C. and R. T.). The whole point turns upon certain 'flourishes' in Creswell's handwriting—the printed copy of Sir Roger's tends to show very faintly these same flourishes. If we can get hold of an original specimen of his writing, showing that these 'flourishes' were really used by him, then his caligraphy and that of 'Creswell' are identical."

"Address :

"Address: Birling Lodge, near Malling, Kent, March 3, '98.

"Dear Mr. Priestman,

"Your most interesting letter of January 23 reached me from home yesterday (I expect the newspaper by next post). *Last week* I wrote the editor of your *Sunday Times* a critical letter on the December trial, which I sincerely hope he will publish. If he does, I shall be glad to know whether you approve of the contents.

"I am over in Paris for two or three weeks' change.

"Father Williams tells me that he is working hard at the new plan of campaign, and he has, I know, put the whole case before Judge Bagshawe, a well-known County Court Judge in London.

"Your noble sister, the Rev. Mother, and Father N. Jones, both remain staunch to you.

"*I append a criticism on the photo. of 'Creswell's' writing you kindly sent me.*

"What a *most extraordinary* coincidence, the meeting of C. Orton and Luie in the Benevolent Asylum.

"I am very sorry, but I still hold the same views as to the futility of obtaining Creswell's release by again appealing to the law.

"Father Williams is without doubt most plucky, courageous, and benevolent.

"I am glad you agree with what my solicitor said; it is quite likely that they were incorrect as to Roger being unable to recover his rights. It is a pity that 'Creswell' did not have a child—a son.

"I agree with all you say about the conflicting affidavits of Messrs. Godson and Manning.

"*I wonder how I could get hold of an original copy of Roger Tichborne's writing to put before the expert.*

"Miss G. Baring's will has been recently published—(£20,000).

"With best regards.

"Sincerely yours,
"PHILIP SIDNEY."

I may say, too, that I submitted Creswell's letter, with a fac-simile of one written by Roger Tichborne, to a Mr. Kilburn, up till recently manager of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank in Queen-street, Woollahra, and before that in a high position in the same bank at head office, and he unhesitatingly pronounced the two to be identical. Mr. Kilburn is, I believe, now residing in Victoria, and can be asked to confirm what I say.

I can only say, in conclusion, that if the members of the Commission will allow this letter to go in with the other papers I shall feel deeply grateful. Let me again reiterate that it is the Parramatta patient I want, be he, in the opinion of the Commission, either Wm. Creswell or Roger Tichborne. In any case, I hold power of attorney for either.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD PRIESTMAN.

P.S.—I have forgotten to call attention to Thomas Creswell's affidavit regarding his brother William, as read out to the Commission last Tuesday—viz., "Height 5 ft. 9½ in., dark hair and eyes, crooked finger and wound in *front* (not back) of left forearm, where he was caught by a meat hook." Not one single feature in common with the Parramatta patient.—E.P.

STATUTORY DECLARATION BY MR. HUXHAM.

No. 1.

I, *John Brown Cove Huxham*, of 72, Gloucester-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—On the 2nd March instant I searched for and found in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 1st January, 1855, the manifest of the cargo of the ship "Maid of Judah," which had arrived at Sydney on the 30th December, 1854, from the Downs, England, the 7th October previous, as appears in the shipping news of the said paper. And that I carefully examined the said manifest or list of cargo, and the same does not include any bulls or cattle of any kind. That a list of passengers by the said "Maid of Judah" on that trip is given in the said issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and among them no mention is made of William Creswell. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Sydney, this 2nd day of March, 1900, before me,—
B. J. MARKS, J.P.

J. B. C. HUXHAM.

STATUTORY DECLARATION BY MR. HUXHAM.

No. 2.

I, *John Brown Cove Huxham*, of No. 72, Gloucester-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—Since making my declaration on the 2nd instant, I have searched the shipping record in the *Sydney Morning Herald* paper for the year 1855, and under date 8th November of that year I found the following entry:—"November 7. 'Maid of Judah,' 665 tons, Captn. Merchant, from the Downs, the 5th, and the Lizard, the 11th August. Passengers—Miss Barker, Miss Boniface, Miss Dowman; Messrs. Rudd, Hale, Strachan, Ingram (2), and Croswell." I also carefully examined the manifest or list of the cargo of the said ship on that date, and I say it contains no bulls or cattle whatever, nor any reference to any. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths.'" And also under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared before me, this 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1900,—
B. J. MARKS, J.P.

J. B. C. HUXHAM.

Affidavit of Robert Dear, sworn the 20th day of October, 1897. Filed 2nd November, 1897, states:—

1. The William Creswell, who is at present confined in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, was about the year 1867 or 1868 in my employment for nearly twelve months.

2. Whilst in my employ he frequently wrote letters to members of the Tichborne family, to Lord Mildmay, to the Bishop of Winchester, and to other persons; but these letters were never forwarded, and were ultimately torn up.

3. The said William Creswell while in my employment frequently told me that his right name was not Creswell.

Sworn, &c.

Affidavit

Affidavit of John Hands, sworn the 30th day of September, 1897. Filed 2nd November, 1897, states :—

1. I knew William Creswell during the years 1863 to 1867.
2. In 1864 or 1865 Creswell married a Mrs. Clark.
3. Previous to his marriage I knew him by the name of Smith. After his marriage he was known as Creswell.
4. About this time I was selling him some sugar, and remarked, "It's Creswell now, I see; some relation to Baron Creswell." He said, "Mind your own business; I may be a baronet, for all that."
5. Later I sold him a drab buckskin suit; it was on account of his wearing this suit that he was called Leather-jacket.
6. When at my uncle's station, Woodbury, I often used to go shooting with Creswell; he was a good shot, and a man of military bearing; I imagined he had been an officer; he was more than an ordinary linguist.
7. I have not seen Creswell since 1867 or 1868.
8. I have seen a photograph purporting to be the portrait of William Creswell, now confined in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, and identify it as the portrait of the man whom I knew as Smith and William Creswell in the years 1863 to 1867.

Sworn, &c.

Affidavit of Michael Lennane, sworn the 24th day of November, 1897, filed , states :—

1. I knew Creswell in the year 1867 and 1868.
2. In the Tumut District, New South Wales, he worked for nearly two years in the butcher's shop kept by Arthur Orton (the Tichborne Claimant).
3. On one occasion, in the year 1868, while travelling with me from Gundagai to Tumut, he took me into his confidence, and told me that his real name was Sir Roger Tichborne.
4. He was, as a rule, a very reserved man.
5. He always led me to believe that he was a man of good family, and well connected in England.
6. I have seen what purports to be a photograph of the William Creswell now confined in the Parramatta Asylum, and recognised it as the likeness of the William Creswell I knew at Tumut, who told me he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

Affidavit of John Perrin, sworn the 22nd day of October, 1897, filed , states :—

1. In the years 1871 and 1872 I kept an hotel at Urana in New South Wales.
2. A frequent visitor to the hotel was one Charles or William Creswell. He was at one time called "Charles," at others "Bill."
3. The said Charles or William Creswell often told me that he came from Berkshire, in England.
4. The said Creswell had brown hair, brown eyes, an aquiline nose, and was about 5 ft. 10 in. in height; at the time I knew him he was a man about forty-five (45) years of age.
5. Towards the end of January, 1872, the said Creswell came to my hotel, and said he had had a row with the contractor of the station on which he worked, and that he hoped that he would be struck dead if he worked for him again. A day or two after this he told me he was going back to work at the station. I reminded him of his wish to be struck dead; he replied that he would not bother his head about that, and went off to work.
6. Within a week afterwards his body was brought back to Urana; he had been struck dead by lightning.
7. I was one of the jury at the inquest on his body; Coroner Armstrong held the inquest, and the verdict returned was that his death had been caused by his being struck by lightning.

Sworn, &c.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, *John Brown Cove Huxham*, of No. 72, Gloucester-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—On the 5th March instant I searched the shipping record in the *Sydney Morning Herald* paper in the year 1865, and on 6th November in that year I found an entry of the arrival at Sydney of the ship "La Hogue," and in the manifest of her cargo there are "1 bull, 2 heifers, M. Joseph." I also searched her list of passengers, and the name Cresswell is not among them. I also found in the same paper entries of the arrival at Sydney of the ship "Maid of Judah" on the following dates, namely, the 14th March, 1854; the 31st December, 1854; the 7th November, 1855; the 18th September, 1856. I carefully examined the manifests of her cargo on each occasion, and neither of them contained any bulls or cattle of any kind. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths'." And also under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared before me, this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1900,— } J. B. C. HUXHAM.

B. F. MARKS, J.P.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Printed under No. 15 *Report from Printing Committee,* 21 *December,* 1899.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

*13—F

1899.
(THIRD SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 37. TUESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1899.

14. CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the case of William Creswell, at present an inmate of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Dacey, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Waddell, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. O'Conor, and the Mover.
Debate ensued.
Question put.
The House divided.

Ayes, 48.			Noes, 11.
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Edden,	Mr. Molesworth
Mr. Fegan,	Mr. W. W. Davis,	Mr. Law,	Mr. Brunker,
Mr. Goodwin,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. Wright,	Mr. Garland,
Mr. See,	Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Cook,
Mr. Wilks,	Mr. Hughes,	Mr. Lees,	Mr. Cohen,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Watson,	Mr. Byrne,	Mr. Quinn,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. James Thomson,	Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Spruson,
Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Henry Chapman,	Mr. Sawers,
Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Affleck,	Mr. Thomas Clarke,	Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Smith,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Jessep,	Mr. Richards,	Mr. Millard,	Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Pyers,	Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Ross.	Mr. Mahony.
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Kidd,	*Tellers,*	
Mr. Rose,	Mr. McCourt,		
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Carroll,	Mr. Price,	
Mr. Barnes,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	
Mr. Phillips,	Mr. Nielsen,		

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 53. TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1899.

5. CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee, now sitting on "Case of William Creswell," have leave to visit the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, for the purpose of taking evidence in connection with the inquiry.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 57. THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1899.

3. CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL:—*Mr. Meagher*, for Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Chairman, brought up the Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 7th November, 1899.
Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.

CONTENTS.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 7th November, 1899, "*to inquire into and report upon the case of William Creswell, at present an inmate of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum,*" and to whom was granted on 12th December, 1899, "*leave to visit the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, for the purpose of taking evidence in connection with the inquiry,*" have agreed to the following Progress Report:

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), have resolved, owing to the advanced period of the Session, to report the evidence to your Honorable House.

* See list, p. 7.

JOHN CHARLES LUCAS FITZPATRICK,
Chairman.

No. 1 *Committee Room,*
Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 21*st December,* 1899.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 16 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Anderson, | Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Dacey, | Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick called to the Chair.
Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.
Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Dacey*),—That the Chairman obtain the services of two medical practitioners to examine the man William Creswell, with a view to their reporting to, and giving evidence before, the Committee.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 23 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Dacey,
Mr. O'Conor.

Edward Priestman (*Accountant, City Mutual Life Association*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 28 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Wilks.

Alfred Edwin Hellyer (*Record Clerk, Master-in-Lunacy's Office*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness produced report of Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick; also papers connected with the Creswell applications to the Supreme Court.
Witness withdrew.
Thomas James Pickburn (*Medical Practitioner*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Henry William Devlin (*Medical Practitioner*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Room cleared; Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Wilks.

The Clerk read a telegram from the Chairman, intimating that he was unable to be present.
Mr. Wilks called to the Chair *pro tem.*
Edwin Godson, M.R.C.S. (*Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta*), called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Edward Priestman recalled and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 7 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Dacey.

Edwin Godson recalled and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 12 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Wilks.

John Richard Moore (*Acting Superintendent, Darlinghurst Receiving House*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness *produced* Registers 1871, 1872, Darlinghurst Receiving House.
Witness withdrew.
Harold Mapletoft Davis (*Licensed Surveyor*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Luke Cullen called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Resolved (*on motion of Mr. E. M. Clark*),—That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to visit Parramatta Hospital for the Insane, for the purpose of taking evidence in connection with the Inquiry, and that the Committee proceed by 9·25 a.m. train to Parramatta to-morrow.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 9 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 13 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (Chairman).

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Wilks.

Committee proceeded by train to Parramatta, thence to the Hospital for the Insane, and met in a room at that Institution.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Wilks.

The man known as Wm. Creswell having been brought into the room,—
Harold Mapletoft Davis further examined.
Luke Cullen further examined.
Wm. Algie (*Warder*) sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.
The Committee having returned,—
Re-assembling to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 19 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Anderson, | Mr. E. M. Clark.

William Ernest Forbes called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 3 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Meagher,
Mr. O'Conor, | Mr. Wilks.

Alexander MacCormick (*Medical Practitioner*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.
Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Wilks*),—That the Chairman prepare a Draft Progress Report.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2·30 o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 21 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Anderson,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Meagher,	Mr. O'Conor.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Meagher called to the chair *pro tem.*

Mr. E. M. Clark moved,—That Drs. Pickburn and Devlin be awarded the sum of £7 7s. each, under Standing Order No. 374, for examining the man William Creswell, and giving evidence, in accordance with the Committee's Resolution of 16th November, 1899.

Mr. Meagher submitted the Chairman's Draft Progress Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

1899.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CASE OF WILLIAM CRESWELL.

THURSDAY, 23 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. DACEY,
MR. O'CONOR.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Priestman, accountant, City Mutual Life Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you visited the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum yesterday in company with Dr. Pickburn and Dr. Devlin? Yes. E. Priestman. 23 Nov., 1899.
2. Did you there see the man who is referred to by this Committee as William Creswell? Yes; I have seen him twice before.
3. I believe he is the man in connection with whose case this Committee was appointed? Yes.
4. And the man whom the doctors went to see? Yes.
5. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is the man whom the doctors examined reputed to be Sir Roger Tichborne? Yes.
6. *Mr. Clark.*] Do you allege that he is Sir Roger Tichborne? Yes.
7. And that is the man whom the doctors examined? Yes.
8. *Mr. O'Conor.*] Were you present during the whole of the examination by the doctors? Yes, for two and a half or three hours.
9. *Chairman.*] I believe you have taken an interest in this case for a number of years? Yes; for over five years. The very first day I saw him I was convinced he was Tichborne, on account of the family likeness.
10. *Mr. Clark.*] Did you know the family in England? Yes; I knew Tichborne's brother.
11. *Mr. Dacey.*] Were you personally acquainted with the family? Yes.
12. *Mr. Clark.*] I believe that in the course of five years you have gathered a great deal of information about the case? Yes; I will be able to give it to the Committee when they require it.
13. *Mr. Dacey.*] Have you any letters of the documents bearing on the case from England or elsewhere? Not from England. There have been so many resurrections in connection with the case during the last thirty years that the people at Home have got sick of it and cannot believe that there is anyone of the Tichborne family in the asylum. They tell me that if it is really proved that this man is Tichborne, England will be fairly staggered.
14. Were not the Tichborne estates settled by Act of Parliament so that this man can have no right to them? The Tichborne estates are settled on Sir Henry Tichborne to protect them against imposters, but the Doughty estates went into Chancery. I may mention that if the man in the asylum is proved to be Tichborne, he is Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. The present Sir Henry Tichborne is Sir Henry pure and simple. The man in the asylum is the only one who can assume the title of Doughty. He amalgamates the Doughty estates in his own person. Failing proof that he is Tichborne, or the discovery of the real Tichborne, the estates go to another branch of the family.

E. Priestman. 23 Nov., 1899.

15. He would virtually be entitled to the Doughty estates under any circumstances? Undoubtedly; he is the only man who can amalgamate the two estates.

16. Have you discovered, in the course of your inquiries, that if this man is really William Creswell, he is entitled to property at Home? We have information that Thos. Creswell swore in the witness box here in 1884, that he came here to find the brother who is entitled to an estate in England—a large farm worth £2,000 or £3,000.

17. *Chairman.*] As the result of your examination yesterday, have you seen any reason to change your opinion with regard to the identity of the man? Not in the slightest degree. I am more convinced than ever.

18. *Mr. Clark.*] I suppose that you did not take part in the examination? No. I held up the man's sleeve that they might examine his arms.

19. *Chairman.*] I believe that during the greater part of the examination, Dr. Godson the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum was present? Yes; also a Mr. Wharf and another person whose name I do not know. There was also a warder present.

TUESDAY, 28 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

Mr. E. M. CLARK, Mr. DACEY, Mr. MEAGHER, Mr. WILKS.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., in the Chair.

Alfred Edwin Hellyer, Record Clerk, Master-in-Lunacy's Office, sworn and examined:—

A. E. Hellyer. 28 Nov., 1899.

20. *Chairman.*] I believe the Department with which you are connected has been called upon to produce some papers in connection with the case of William Creswell? Yes. I produce the report of Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick. Creswell was admitted to the Parramatta Asylum on the 18th April, 1872. I may mention that Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick made an examination of Creswell about eighteen months ago. I also produce the papers connected with the Creswell applications to the Supreme Court. The first application was made on 30th December, 1879. An order was made directing that Creswell might go to England upon Mr. Eckford giving a bond. Two men, I think, came here from England to remove him, but they were discredited; subsequently an application was made for his release as Orton. A further application was made about 1885, by Charles Orton, claiming Creswell as his brother.

21.—*

Thomas James Pickburn, Medical Practitioner, sworn and examined:—

T. J. Pickburn. 28 Nov., 1899.

22. *Chairman.*] I believe you received instructions last week to visit the Parramatta Asylum for the purpose of examining a man named William Creswell? Yes.

23. Did you do so? Yes.

24. Will you make a statement with reference to the matter? I was asked to reply to a list of questions which was submitted to me with reference to marks alleged to be on the body of this man, and to give my answers after making a careful examination on Wednesday, 21st November.

25. What length of time did you occupy in making the examination? About two or three hours. I was accompanied by Dr. Devlin, and made a careful examination so as to ascertain whether Creswell has certain marks and characteristics alleged to be identical with those on Roger Tichborne. I might state that in carrying out this somewhat tedious examination, no difficulties were experienced, so far as Creswell himself was concerned, for his behaviour was particularly quiet and docile; and when he once or twice exhibited a little impatience, a word from Mr. Edward Priestman had the effect of making him quite submissive, and ready to submit to any examination desired. The following are the questions submitted to me, along with my answers to the same;—

1. Is there a lancet cut for bleeding on the temporal artery? There are two faint linear scars directly over the temporal artery, just above the left auditory canal.

26. Where is the temporal artery? Close to the anditory canal.

2. Is there a slight blotch, about the size of a fourpenny piece, on the front of the left wrist, or any mark indicating the obliteration of such? No blotch on the front of the left wrist, but a linear scar over the radial artery, half an inch long.

3. Do Creswell's ears correspond with the description of Roger Tichborne's, as follows:—"Ears not matches, the left being lobeless, the right having a normal lobe"? The right ear has a large pendant lobe, and the left none. The ears are not matches, the right ear being much larger altogether and measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches vertically, while the left is only $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and is smaller transversely.

4. Has he large grey-blue eyes, with a pensive expression? Yes, as to large grey-blue eyes; expression more vacant than pensive; sometimes watchful and suspicious.

5. Has he an ample but flat forehead, with bushy eyebrows? The forehead is ample, but not particularly flat; the eyebrows are decidedly bushy.

6. Does Creswell limp at all when walking? Yes, a little, at times, when walking; the limp being apparantly due to some marked bowing of the right leg, causing a slight shortening of that limb.

7. Has he the habit of twitching or raising his eyebrows? Yes.

8. Has he any mark on the eyelids which could have been caused by the insertion of a fish-hook? Was satisfied that there is a small roundish scar on the right upper eyelid, and might have been so caused.

9. Are there the remains of an issue-mark on Creswell's left upper arm? There is a small white scar, slightly depressed, on the left upper arm, near the vaccination marks, and could have been due to an issue.

10.

---

* Question and answer expunged by order of the Committee.

T. J. Pickburn. 28 Nov., 1899.

10. Are there lancet cuts for bleeding on both arms; and, if so, how many on each? Yes; at the bend of the *left* arm there is the faint scar of a puncture directly over the vein; at the *right* bend there are two scars, one directly over and in a line with the vein, and another linear scar in a line with the vein, but a little ($\frac{1}{4}$-inch) to one side of it.
11. Are there lancet cuts for bleeding on the ankles? Unable to find any; but it is possible that, after the lapse of so many (fifty) years, and the friction and exposure to which the feet are subjected, the smaller punctures made in bleeding would become too faint and indistinct to discern.
12. Are there any tattoo-marks on Creswell's left arm, or marks indicating the obliteration of such by cautery? There are *no* tattoo-marks whatever on the arms. There is a large puckered eliptical scar on the back of the left hand and wrist, which is nearly 3 inches in length, and about 1 inch wide at its broadest central part.
13. Could such scar have been caused by cautery? Any powerful caustic or acid, causing great destruction of skin, might result in a similar scar.
14. Is there a "lump" on his right instep? There is no abnormal "lump," but the tarsal end of the metatarsal bone of the right great toe is more pronounced and thickened than the left. This is a fairly common appearance on both insteps, especially the right, and in Creswell's case the lumps are, no doubt, due to traumatism; the right foot, being naturally more exposed to injuries, would have the larger lump.
15. Are the feet of equal length, and what is the length of each foot? The difference in length between the two feet is very slight; the left foot (raised) is 10 inches; pressed on the ground half an inch longer ($10\frac{1}{2}$); the right foot (raised) measures $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; pressed on the ground, the same as the left ($10\frac{1}{2}$ inches); but time and mode of life must have a marked effect on the measurements of the feet.
16. What is Creswell's height? His height, measured in his socks, is 5 ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Creswell no longer holds himself erect, and the progressive stooping of the head and shoulders would readily account for much decrease in height, even of an inch, or 2 inches, during the last ten or fifteen years.
17. Has Creswell a dent in the back of his head, just behind the left ear? Yes; but it is a natural depression, and can be found behind both ears; it is most marked on the left side.
18. Is there a strong resemblance between Creswell and the likeness of Sir James Tichborne, Roger's father? Could not see the slightest resemblance.
19. Has Creswell a dent in the centre of the eyebrow? Could not find any dent in the centre of the eyebrows, only the natural notches (supra-orbital) on the inner side of both brows.
20. Has Creswell a small wound, healed over, on the top of the third finger of the right hand? Could see nothing definite.

I may remark that Creswell's answers were given perfectly quietly, and without any resistance. Once or twice he seemed to be a bit tired of it, but that was all. I may state that when he sat on a chair, he sat in the way which has often been described—"he sat on the side of a chair, with his right arm thrown over the back of it."
27. I believe that is a peculiarity which has been attributed to Tichborne himself? I have read so.
28. Did you arrive at any conclusion as to Creswell's mental condition? I should say there is no doubt that he is hopelessly insane. He is in a state of chronic dementia, and always will be. Whether he is or is not harmless, I cannot say. He was, however, perfectly quiet whilst we were there. The only persons who could give evidence as to whether he is or is not harmless would be those who have had opportunities of continually watching him.
29. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did he express any desire to know the object of your inspection? No; I do not think he took the slightest interest in it. He seemed tired of it. It seemed to bore him, and he was anxious to get away.
30. You have stated that his height is a quarter of an inch less than it was on a former occasion when he was examined? Yes. He has shrunk a quarter of an inch since he was examined by Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormack about two years ago.
31. I suppose that is a thing which is quite possible to occur? Yes; I should imagine that in another year he will be a quarter of an inch shorter still.
32. What is the difference between the measurement of Tichborne and of this man? I think that when Tichborne was a young man his height was 5 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.
33. I suppose it is a general feature of all men that they shrink in stature as they grow older. Yes. Of course we are all taller in the morning than we are in the evening. The cartilages between the spine extend whilst we are lying down, and throughout the day they collapse a little.
34. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose you had the result of Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick before you when you made your examination? Yes.
35. With regard to the marks on the temporal artery;—as a result of their investigation they say "there are no lancet cuts for bleeding over the situation of the temporal artery"? Yes.
36. Is it possible that they might have laboured under the misapprehension under which many people labour in regard to the situation of the temporal artery? I should say that they would not. I may mention that the marks were distinct, and they were verified when we enlarged them by means of a magnifying glass. The arteries are very easy to see, because they are in a state of disease. They are hard and large, like whipcord.
37. Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick stated that they found no more marks on the eye-lid suggestive of injury by means of a fish-hook? That is so. We looked at the eyelids very carefully. We cannot say what the mark was originally. There might have been a pustule there which has left the little scar.
38. Is it possible that that mark might have been due to an injury caused by a fish-hook? It is quite possible. Of an injury sustained thirty or forty years ago there would be very little left.
39. I believe that the injury occurred fifty years ago? That is so. You can see a scar there, and you can also notice that the skin is a little thinner, because it is scar tissue.
40. Did you notice any appearance of Creswell being in-kneed? No; on the contrary, he is bow-legged. His right leg is bowed out. That makes one leg a little shorter than the other. I understand that during his time he has been a good deal on horseback.

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41. In view of the man's age and condition, there is no doubt that a shrinkage of his stature would be possible? Yes; the fact exists that he has shrunk a quarter of an inch since the last measurement. He was 5 ft. 7 in. when Drs. MacCormick and Fiaschi examined him two years ago, and since that time he has shrunk a quarter of an inch.

42. *Mr. Wilks.*] In what part of the day did you make the examination? In the middle of the day.

43. Do you know during what part of the day the other doctors examined him? No. If they examined him immediately after he had been in bed for eight hours it would make a difference.

44. *Chairman.*] In addition to yourself and Dr. Devlin, I believe that Dr. Godson, the Medical Superintendent, was present at the time of the examination? Yes; and he rendered us every assistance.

Henry William Devlin, Medical Practitioner, North Sydney, sworn and examined:—

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45. *Chairman.*] Have you any evidence to offer? Yes; in conjunction with Dr. Pickburn, I made an examination of William Creswell, at the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday last.

46. I believe your examination occupied a considerable length of time? About two and a half hours. I was asked to answer the following questions, to which my answers are attached:—

1. Is there a lancet-cut for bleeding on the temporal artery? Yes, two linear cicatrices (scars) directly over temporal artery, close to left auditory canal.
2. Is there a slight blotch, about size of fourpenny-piece, on the front of left wrist, or any mark indicating the obliteration of such? No blotch, but a linear mark half-inch long, over radial artery.
3. Do Creswell's ears correspond with the description of Roger Tichborne's, as follows:—Ears, not matches; the left ear lobeless, the right ear having a normal lobe? Yes, perfectly. Right ear, 3⅛ inches length; left, 2⅝ inches.
4. Has he large blue eyes with a pensive expression? Striking large grey-blue eyes, occasionally pensive.
5. Has he an ample, but flat, forehead, with busy eyebrows? Ample forehead, not specially flat. Eyebrows very bushy.
6. Does Creswell limp at all when walking? Yes, slightly; the limp being apparently due to bowing, causing shortening of leg.
7. Has he the habit of twitching or raising eyebrows? Yes, in a marked degree.
8. Has he any marks on the eyelid which could have been caused by the insertion of a fish-hook? Yes; mark on right upper eyelid could have been so caused.
9. Is there the remains of an issue-mark on Creswell's left upper arm? Yes; small amorphous white scar near vaccination marks, probably resulting from issue.
10. Are there any cuts for bleeding on both arms, and, if so, how many on each? Yes; one on left arm, two on right. One of two on right directly over cephalic veins; the other just beside it. At the bend of left arm there is a faint scar of a puncture over the vein.
11. Are there any lancet-cuts for bleeding on ankles? Not visible.
12. Are there any tattoo-marks on Creswell's left arm, or any marks indicating the obliteration of such by cautery? No tattoo-marks; large puckered scar over the back of wrist, 3 inches long and over 1 in breadth in centre.
13. Could such scar have been caused by cautery? Yes.
14. Is there a lump on his right instep? Yes; lump on both insteps, more marked on right.
15. Are the feet of equal length, and what is length of each foot? Equal length horizontally, both being 10¼ inches. Perpendicularly, or as taken by a shoemaker—right, 10¼; left, 10 inches.
16. What is Creswell's height? Five feet 6¾ inches in socks.
17. Has Creswell a dent in the back of his head, just behind the ear? Yes; behind both ears, especially left.
18. Is there a strong resemblance between Creswell and the likeness of Sir James Tichborne—Roger's father? Cannot see any.
19. Has Creswell a dent in centre of eyebrow? Yes, in both; more marked in right.
20. Has Creswell a small wound, healed over, in the top of the third finger of right hand? Nothing definite.
21. How did Creswell behave in room? He seemed inclined to resent the examination; but on Mr. Priestman informing him it was for his good, he was very quiet and submissive throughout.
22. Could cuts on ankles have become obliterated? Yes; the length of time (fifty years), the exposure the feet are subject to, the friction from boots, would all tend to obliterate lancet-cuts.
23. Did Creswell volunteer any information *re* scars on front of arm? Understood Creswell to say that the one who removed blotch near the radial artery removed the other.

I could not say whether he meant the other scar on the wrist or the one on the back of his hand. Dr. Pickburn thought he referred to the one on the wrist.

47. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you know at that time that Creswell had made a statement to a medical gentleman some years before, stating the cause of those removals? No; but Mr. Priestman, who was present, drew my attention to what he said.

48. *Mr. Wilks.*] He did not give any details with regard to the removal? No; he said that the person who removed the one removed the other. There were several cuts and scars on the wrist, one of which did not resemble an ordinary scar; it was something like a blotch, and he said that the man who removed that removed the other.

49. In what manner could he have removed it? By cutting a piece of skin out eliptically. I may mention that in the case of birth-marks we now, instead of burning them out, make an eliptical incision, and drew the parts together.

50. How do you suppose a mark would have been removed at the time in question? Most likely by acid.

51. Would that leave a blotch? It would leave a scar.

52. In your opinion, surgical aid would be required to remove it? I think so. Of course a man with very little medical knowledge could do it. I have seen acid put on a birth-mark, and it has become white, and has shrivelled up.

53. What would be the object of removing a scar like that? If there had been a tattoo-mark it might have been removed with the object of concealing identity. If it had been a birth-mark, it might have been removed with the object of getting rid of disfigurement.

54.

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54. *Chairman.*] Still it would be competent for a man with an object to serve to remove a tattoo-mark;—is there any reason to believe that the mark that you found on his arm was not produced by that means? The front mark, I should think, was produced by that means, and the back ones possibly so.
55. The tattoo-mark, as a matter of fact, was on the back of the arm;—it is scarcely likely that it would be on the fore-arm? No; because the chief arteries are there, and in tattooing you would have to take great care that you did not injure them, and cause the dye to affect them.
56. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you any knowledge as to how tattooing was carried out about that period? No.
57. Is there any scientific method of tattooing elsewhere than that which is adopted in Russia? Yes; a man whom I examined the other day in connection with a life office had a tattoo-mark upon him. It almost looked like an impression from his clothes. I asked him what it was, and he said, "I am hardly at liberty to explain, but it is the mark of a secret society in America where we are all tattooed." It was scientifically and neatly done.
58. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you seen what are termed the "bracelets"—a tattoo-mark which goes right round the wrist? Yes; it is quite possible to do that sort of thing. It would require no scientific knowledge to do that, because a man, as a rule, would not know the danger he was incurring. On the other hand, he would probably take precautions in regard to the dye. Things which are dangerous are often done without bad results following.

24. Will the doctors state, in replying to the question as to Creswell's height, if it is probable that Creswell has shrunk; in fact, has every appearance of having shrunk fully from 1½ inch to 2 inches during the last ten or fifteen years, having become considerably bent, &c.? It is probable that Creswell has decreased in height to the extent in question owing to age and stooping.
25. Will the doctors state how Creswell, during most of the time he was seated, sat sideways on the chair, with one arm thrown over the back of the chair, a marked characteristic of Roger Tichborne? This characteristic was distinctly noticed.
26. Can the doctors say that he mumbled a good deal to himself (another marked characteristic of R.C.T.)? Yes.
27. Is it not usually the case that a small lump is common on the instep of the left foot with many people;—in the case of Creswell it is on the right foot (this is where it was on R.C.T.)? Not aware of lump showing preference as a rule for either foot. In Creswell's case much more marked on right.

I have seen two or three shoemakers, and they say that the lump has no preference for either foot. It sometimes occurs on the right and sometimes on the left foot, and it occurs about once in thirty people.

28. Can the doctors state that though Creswell is eccentric he is harmless to all appearances? To all appearances he is harmless, but could not definitely state, having but limited opportunities of observing him.

My answers are practically the same as those of Dr. Pickburn.

59. *Mr. Wilks.*] With regard to the mark on the right eye, do you think it could be occasioned by a pustule? I do not think so, because there was a mark and a counter-mark. It appeared as though something had gone through the eyelid whilst it was in a folded state. When it was unfolded you could see two marks.
60. Could that have been caused by a fish-hook? It might have been. Of course it is a long time since it occurred, but it is fairly distinct under the glass.
61. You have stated that Creswell had a pensive look about him;—do you think it is possible for an insane man to look pensive for any length of time? Yes. I may state the attendants said he was brighter than usual on account of the excitement. Mr. Priestman brought him some tobacco and other things.
62. You state that he mumbled to himself;—is that a characteristic amongst insane people? Yes; it is a common characteristic.
63. It is looked upon at times as a sign of insanity? To some extent it is.
64. Is the mere fact of a man being for twenty-nine years in a lunatic asylum calculated to deprive him of what little reason he possessed when he went in? Yes; I do not think many would have stood the ordeal.
65. What impression did you form of Creswell as a man? He is a most remarkable looking man. You could never forget him if you saw him. He has aristocratic looking features—altogether out of the common, and his manner is quiet and gentlemanly. As a rule, men who are educated up to a certain standard lose all that sort of thing when they become partially insane, but he seems to have preserved it to a great extent.
66. Did he evince any interest in your examination? Very slight. When Mr. Priestman said that we were his friends, he raised his eyebrows in an extraordinary fashion. Mr. Priestman asked him to shake hands with us, but he would not do so. Mr. Priestman also asked him to be quiet, and to do what he was told, and he was quiet.
67. Do you consider him to be hopelessly insane? I should say he is a lunatic; but I did not see very much of him. I remember a patient of mine being in an asylum for six or seven years, and a year before he died he became quite sane.
68. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Do you look upon him as a dangerous lunatic? He seemed very harmless when we saw him.
69. *Chairman.*] Dr. Godson, I believe, made a remark to the effect that Creswell was particularly quiet and docile that morning? Yes. He also said that whether he was or was not Tichborne, he was no ordinary man. He stated that he was noted for his cleanly habits. He also stated, "This man is passionately fond of tobacco. The other inmates who are fond of tobacco will beg, borrow, or steal it, but Creswell will never get it in an underhand way. If he cannot get it in a proper fashion he will go without it."
70. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you form an impression that he is a man who has had the advantage of a good early training? Yes; and even more than that, because some men who have had a good training lose all the effect of it when they become demented.
71. Did you form the impression that he was a man with a refined mind? Yes.
72. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you understand how a medical man, looking at the temporal artery for scars, could possibly miss seeing them if they were there? I think I could explain that matter very satisfactorily. The temporal artery runs a great distance. It branches across the temple on the side of the head,

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head. When we examined the man Dr. Pickburn looked at the artery over the temple, and I looked at it below. I remember an instance in which two doctors asserted, at first, that the temporal artery ran across the forehead, but, on thinking over the matter, they said it also ran up the side.

73. Is the portion of the temporal artery where the scars were found in any way obscured by hair? I think there is a little hair. I can easily understand that the anterior branch of the temporal artery, which crosses the temple, was what was examined on a former occasion.

74. *Mr. Wilks.*] Probably the doctors did not follow out its ramifications? I have no doubt they did, but the main artery may have been neglected. They examined the portion crossing the temple. I may mention that our examination lasted for two and a half hours, and Dr. Godson told me that the former examination lasted for only one hour.

75. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose that, in making a full investigation, you would naturally examine the whole of the surface which was traversed by the temporal artery? ——

76. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, being unable to discover a mark immediately over the temple, you would follow the artery down until it reached the main trunk from which it sprung? Yes; we looked about a good deal on both sides, and then saw the mark. I may state that upon one occasion I saw a man bled at that particular spot, and i had that in my mind when making the examination.

77. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were these scars or marks visible without the magnifying glass? Yes; it is necessary to look minutely, but still they are visible to the naked eye.

78. With regard to the scar on the wrist: under the microscope would there be any distinction between a wound that has been healed and a birthmark, or any other mark, which has been obliterated by the aid of acid? I do not think there would be in this case, because there was great destruction of tissue underneath. I should say that when it was done a large area was scooped out by means of operation or cautery. That would granulate upwards from the bottom, and, under the microscope, would not show any difference.

79. I notice that Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick, who examined the scar about which you have been speaking, said, in their report, dated 26th November, 1897:—

> There is a broad scar on the back of left hand and wrist. This, Creswell told us, was cut by a butcher's crop, and was treated in St. Mary's Hospital. There is another lineal scar on the inside of left wrist, done by a knife, the result of a kick by a sheep whilst slaughtering it. This occurred at Tumut. These scars can be accounted in the manner described by Creswell to Sir William Manning.

Do you prefer to accept Creswell's explanation of this matter rather than the theory that the injury was the result of burning out by means of acid? I would rather accept the theory that it was burnt out by means of acid. It would be impossible for an uncomplicated crop injury to do it.

80. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did Creswell attempt to be communieative with regard to his scars? No.

WEDNESDAY, 29 *NOVEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

MR. MEAGHER, | MR. E. M. CLARK.

W. H. WILKS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edwin Godson, M.R.C.S., sworn and examined:—

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81. *Chairman.*] What are you? Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.

82. Would you care to make a statement, or would you prefer to answer a series of questions? I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be asked. Of course, I look upon Creswell as one of my ordinary patients.

83. *Mr. Clark.*] How long have you been Medical Superintendent there? I have been Medical Superintendent sixteen years, but I have been in the institution eighteen years.

84. *Chairman.*] Were you present at the last medical examination of Creswell? Yes.

85. And you witnessed the general behaviour of Creswell? Yes.

86. Did he exhibit then, or at any previous time, anything that would show that he was any other person than Creswell? Well, I have always looked upon him as Creswell. I do not know of anything in his general bearing that would lead me to believe otherwise. I have no opinion at all as to the identity of the man. He is there the same as any one else, and I identify him as Creswell.

87. Were you present at the previous inquiry conducted by Dr. Fiaschi and Dr. MacCormick? Yes.

88. Will you inform the Committee what was your impression in regard to the examinations—which was the more searching? The latter one—the one made by Dr. Pickburn and Dr. Devlin—was longer, but I do not say more searching.

89. *Mr. Clark.*] How long did the last examination take? From about half-past 10 until 1 o'clock.

90. And how long did the previous one take? I suppose an hour and a half.

91. We have evidence to the effect that it took about a quarter of an hour? That is altogether wrong. They were certainly there for fully an hour.

92. We also have it in evidence that Creswell was in the habit of muttering;—is not that common with general patients? No; but certain classes of patients often mutter to themselves.

93. There seems to be a diversity of opinion in regard to the scar on the temporal artery: Dr. Fiaschi and Dr. MacCormick failed to detect it, and the reason given is that they did not follow the ramifications of the temporal artery;—have you observed that scar? Well, I have not seen it recently. I examined the patient some years ago, and everything that was found was entered in the case-book. Whether that is entered, amongst other things, I could not tell.

94. They say that the scar on the temporal artery is very plaiu to the naked eye? I do not think it could be very plain when Dr. Fiaschi and Dr. MacCormick did not see it. I have here an extract from the case-book. It does not say anything about the scar over the temporal artery. According to this entry, there certainly is a very slight lineal scar, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inch long, below the outer canthus of the right eye. That will be a branch of the temporal artery.

95. *Mr. Meagher.*] When was that report made that you are reading from the case-book? The 22nd January, 1896.

96. I suppose there have been descriptions before that of the patient and his peculiarities? Yes; the records go back to 1879.

97.

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97. Is that scar remarked in all the reports? No; it is not in any of the previous records.
98. It does not appear to have been noticed until 1896? No. That mark may have been got at the hospital.
99. Did you notice any tattoo-marks on him? No.
100. If there had been any, could they have been removed by any process? They probably could have been removed.
101. Would that leave a blotch? It would leave a cicatrix.
102. *Mr. Clark.*] Do you know whether there is a scar, blotch, or a mark on the wrist? There is a cacatrix on both sides of the wrist.
103. *Chairman.*] Which could have resulted from the removal of tattoo-marks? It is possible to give a clear account of that. He said he got it by cutting something with a butcher's instruments. Whilst he was going through some butchering operations the instrument slipped, and he got a wound on the back of the arm. He was attended to by a well-known surgeon at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. There was a good deal of suppuration, and they made a counter opening on the front of the wrist. That explanation is quite feasible.
104. He is very coherent then in regard to his explanation? Yes; he never varies.
105. Does he display any annoyance during these inspections? Sometimes he gets a little impatient.
106. Does he show any inquisitiveness—does he ask the reason for these inquiries? No; he never asks about anything as long as he gets a bit of tobacco.
107. Something has been said about his having a peculiar pensive expression in his eyes? He has eyes of a peculiar blue—eyes which would draw anybody's attention.
108. His general bearing would lead you to believe that he has had a good early training? There is no doubt that there is something peculiar about his general bearing. He is different from the majority of them. He keeps to himself a great deal.
109. He is very reserved? Yes.
110. What are the peculiar characteristics that you have noticed? He keeps to himself, never associates with the others, is always clean and tidy and smart looking.
111. He is scrupulously clean? Yes.
112. Is he at all communicative? Not at all; he is very reserved.
113. Is he reserved with the officials? I do not think he speaks to them at all. He has been thirty years in the place. Years ago he was more communicative than he is now. I often speak to him, but he never answers me.
114. We have discovered that there is a difference of a quarter of an inch between his height at the time of the examination two years ago and his height at the recent examination;—is a decrease in height a common thing? Yes; it often happens. People become doubled up with age and the shrinking of cartilage.
115. Do you think it would be possible to decrease by 2 inches in stature in a life-time? I should hardly think so.
116. What would be the difference in an interval of fifty years; there is a difference between the supposed measurement of Tichborne and that of this man of something like 1½ inch;—is it possible for that to occur? It is rather difficult to say. It may be possible, but I cannot think it probable.
117. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Have you Creswell's height when he was originally admitted to the asylum? I think so. He was admitted to Gladesville before he went to Parramatta.
118. *Chairman.*] You would give a general description of him when he entered the hospital? The description given is very vague. There is an entry dated 28th December, 1882, it says:—

This patient was interviewed to-day, by order of the Colonial Secretary, by Messrs. Eckford, M.L.A., and two gentlemen introduced as Messrs. Daniel P. Spaull and Charles Webb. Mr. Wharf was also present during the early part of the interview. Mr. Spaull (the smaller man) put many questions to Creswell, appearing to bear upon life at Wopping; but Creswell gave no reply or rational answers that could be interpreted to mean anything; indeed Mr. Spaull spoke so low and appeared so deaf that very little could be expected from such a conversation. Creswell was frequently pressed by myself and others to state whether he knew Mr. Spaull, and to mention his name if he did know him; but he gave no reply. Creswell's talk was rambling, incoherent, and low in tone, and only when asked to accept anything, as rum and tobacco, did he make anything like a rational or outspoken statement. He sat staring at Mr. Spaull, and muttering to himself, and asked Mr. Spaull when he would come again to see him, as he had been promised something nice if they came again.

There is also the following entry, dated July, 1884:—

By direction of the Inspector-General of the Insane, a most careful examination was made towards the latter end of this month of William Creswell's person, paying particular attention to all marks that might be found on his body. This examination was conducted by both the Medical Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer, which the signatures will testify. The left hand was first examined. On the ring finger was found a small arrow-shaped cicatrix, between the second and third fingers was found a cicatrix on the web, and a scar was visible on the web between the thumb and forefinger, and also at the base of the forefinger. The ends of the fingers were normal. A large scar was found on the back of the hand, and measured 2½ inches long, while one of an inch in length was present over the inferior surface on the ulnar side of the wrist, and like an arrow in shape. A slight scar was also found on the middle third anterior surface of ulnar side of arm (left). On the right arm there are two vaccination marks, one of which is indistinct. On the right wrist there is an indistinct scar; on the ulnar anterior aspect of the wrist was a very slight mark on the internal aspect of the thumb. Ditto on forefinger, very slight, and a mark over the knuckle of the right ring-finger. On the right hand the finger ends are quite normal. The right cheek is pitted with skin vascular. The ears are of large size, while the lobes are not pierced. The left cheek is also pitted, and no tattoo-marks of any description can be found on his arms. There is a slight warty growth at the back of the shoulder blades; no marks on back, sides, or armpits. The right leg shows slight exotosis over the instep of the big toe; but no marks on the right leg or thigh. There is no mark between the scrotum and anus. The testicles are both normal; no marks are found on the left thigh or left leg. No marks of any kind are found on the head, and no tattoo-marks of any kind on any part of the body.

E. GODSON,
Medical Superintendent.

119. The nature of his insanity is chronic dementia? Yes.
120. I suppose he is perfectly harmless? Yes.
121. Has he ever spoken in the French language at all? He has never showed the slightest knowledge of French.
122. Are his ears at all peculiar? One is different from the other. One is a perfect lobe, and the other is lobular.
123. Is one larger than the other? Yes.
124. Is that a common occurrence? Yes; you find hands and feet one larger than the other, and it is the same with the ears.
125. We have received information that there is ½ an inch difference between the ears;—if that is so, would it not be very apparent? Yes.

E. Godson, M.R.C.S.
29 Nov., 1899.

126. The right ear is $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches, and the left $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches;—that would be a very marked difference? Yes, very marked.
127. *Mr. Meagher.*] The mark on the temporal artery would be close to the auditory canal;—that is used for bleeding purposes, is it not? I suppose that any portion of the temporal artery could be.
128. It has been stated that Sir Roger Tichborne had been bled, and that there is a cut on the temporal artery caused by a surgeon bleeding him at Canterbury; you would naturally look in that direction to see if there were any signs of his having been bled; do you say that no discovery was made before 1884? There was no record of it.
129. Does the mark there give you any indication that there has been a puncture made at a remote period? I forgot the mark. I have not examined the head for some time. It evidently is not a very conspicuous mark.
130. This examination would be conducted with the aid of a lens, but Drs. Pickburn and Devlin say that they do not require the aid of a lens to see this mark, and they refer to it as an old scar;—can you understand how, after careful examination only five years before, Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick failed to find it? It was scarcely five years.
131. Can you give any rational explanation of these doctors stating that they found lancet cuts for bleeding on the situation of the temporal artery in 1899, and two other highly reputable medical gentlemen, who examined the patient two years before, saying that they could not discover those marks? They must be there. If present now it must have been there when Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick examined the man. I cannot understand how they could have missed them.
132. The marks were there, apparently, some twelve years before they came to examine the man;—they were there, according to the records of the asylum, in 1884? Yes.
133. Of course, you know that Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick were appointed by the Court to make the examination in consequence of an application to take this man to England? Yes.
134. Did they, to your knowledge, have access to the books of the asylum in regard to the description of the marks? No; I do not think they saw the book.
135. You have been there for eighteen years? Yes.
136. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that extracts from those books were furnished to the Court, giving the marks on the patient? Yes.
137. That, as a matter of fact, this report of 1884, containing the description of the mark, was before the Court? Yes; I know there was an extract taken.
138. It had been stated that the original Roger Tichborne had received an injury in the eye from a fish-hook;—have you noticed that on this man Creswell? There is no mention of it. When I examined him I had no list of things to find. Had I been supplied with the list I should have looked for the things referred to. I simply examined him as I would any ordinary patient.
139. He is without doubt the most noted patient that you have there? He has been notorious.
140. I do not suppose that any other patient has had the same amount of newspaper space devoted to him, and I suppose you take some interest in him? I take an interest in him as a patient; but not any more than I did in any of the other inmates.
141. Was it not known all the world over that there were certain scars on the body of Roger Tichborne? Yes.
142. Was not one of the scars, apart from the tattoo marks, a mark on the eyelid, caused by a fish-hook? Yes; I know that now, but I did not know it before. Had I known it when you sent for me I should have examined him in reference to these specific marks.
143. You say the reason why you have not seen that mark is that you had no specific question to answer? I do not say that the mark is not there; but I do not recollect it.
144. If you had had a specific question asked of you, you would have been in a better position to answer; in 1897 Dr. Fiaschi and Dr. MacCormick had that specific question put to them as to whether there was a mark on the eyelid suggestive of injury by a fish-hook, and the answer was, "We find no mark"? Yes.
145. Can you account in 1899 for these other two medical gentlemen having the same question put to them as to any mark on the eyelid which could have been caused by the insertion of a fish-hook, and answering, "Yes; there is a small rounded scar on the right upper eyelid, which might have been so caused"? He could not have had a fish-hook in his eye since; but some injury might have been done to his eyelid in the meantime.
146. Do you think those two gentlemen looking for this old scar would be on their guard against any recent one? You would suppose so.
147. Can you account for the discovery of the scar two years afterwards by those two doctors? No; I have no explanation to offer.
148. Dr. Devlin explains that the injury might have been done by a fish-hook, there being two marks as if the eyelid had been folded? Yes.
149. Did you ever examine the mouth of this man? Not internally.
150. Have you noted stunted nails on the right hand of this patient? I believe that one of his thumb-nails is peculiar.
151. About the tattoo-mark alleged to have been removed Dr. Devlin and Dr. Pickburn say it is quite possible that the mark on the inside of the wrist may have been caused by some acid used to remove such a mark; the patient has also given an explanation to you;—in your opinion, which explanation is the more probable one? The explanation which Creswell gave. I have never doubted it for a minute.
152. In the first place, it would be rather a delicate place for tattooing, and still more delicate for removing the tattoo with acid? Yes, very dangerous indeed.
153. *Chairman.*] According to the evidence, you found that Creswell was particularly docile at the last examination? Yes.
154. And you passed an opinion to that effect to the visiting doctors? Yes; I remember making the remark.
155. You say he is of a reserved nature? Yes.
156. Very fond of smoking? Yes.
157. But he will not attempt to obtain tobacco by surreptitious means; he would go without rather than take it out of another man's pocket? I think he would.
158. *Mr. Clark.*] Did you notice the peculiar manner in which he sat on a chair whilst going through the examination—a manner that is said to have been a peculiarity of Tichborne? Yes; but that is a very common attitude.

159. *Chairman.*] In regard to his walk, does he limp? I never noticed him limp. I have seen nothing very peculiar in his walk. E. Godson, M.R.C.S.
160. Are his legs bowed at all? I do not think so. I will examine him. I should not like to commit myself to definite answers without doing so. 29 Nov., 1899.

Edward Priestman recalled and further examined:—

161. *Chairman.*] Have you a further statement that you wish to make to the Committee? Yes; a written statement, which I will read. It is as follows:—During the five years in which I have fought for justice for Creswell, or rather Roger Tichborne (whom I am absolutely convinced Creswell really is), I have, I feel sure, carried the good wishes of all right-thinking men as regards the efforts I have made in furtherance of the end I wish to attain. When I visited the Parramatta Asylum five years ago I went there purely to satisfy myself by close observation that there was really some truth, or foundation of truth, in the theory that Creswell was in reality Roger Tichborne. In less than ten minutes I was satisfied on the point of identity. The family likeness is striking—the large light-blue eyes, the marvellous twitching of the eyebrows, the slight limp noticeable in the walk, all tended to assure me at this early stage; but when I looked closer and saw the mark of the fish-hook through the eyelid, the odd ears, the cut on the temporal artery, the lump on the instep, and last and not least, the air of mystery innate in the man, I was confirmed in my belief absolutely. The marks and peculiarities enumerated above, I have sworn to; and it may be better imagined than described what my sensations were when most of these marks and peculiarities were refuted by eminent medical men such as Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormick, and the publication of whose evidence rendered me an object of derision, if not worse. To remove this impression has since been the object of my life. I felt certain that, could I obtain a Select Committee of Parliament, the wrong which I considered I had received would be righted. That this is in a fair way of being accomplished, I feel certain, and I wish to tender my most heartfelt thanks to Mr. Fitzpatrick and several other Honorable Members for what they have done. During my long fight, I have discovered much that may be of interest. In the first place, Dr. Manning and several others assert that Creswell is Creswell pure and simple, and that he was proved so in Court before the late Sir William Manning in 1884. If the gentlemen present will turn to the book I lately wrote on the Tichborne case and read part VI, they will find that this latter assertion is not true, and that Creswell really went back to the Asylum from the Court without a name. This will be more fully realised if the Committee will cause the papers in the Equity Court connected with the 1884 movement to be laid before them. I understand that the Medical Superintendent at the Parramatta Asylum has been in communication with the alleged Creswells, brother and sister, up to the time of both their deaths—the brother having died some ten or twelve years ago, the sister more recently. Inquiries have been rigidly instituted by a friend of mine in London, on whom I can thoroughly rely, and he informs me that the remaining survivors of the Creswell family have very hazy ideas about any relationship with the Parramatta patient. When the late Mr. Justice Manning expressed himself in Court in 1897 as being absolutely satisfied that the Parramatta patient was in reality Wm. Creswell, of Strathfieldsaye, I at once wrote to a gentleman friend of mine in London, and asked him to procure for me, from the sole surviving son of the Thomas Creswell who was out here in 1884, a power of attorney to procure the release into my hands of his alleged uncle. The answer my friend received was, "Give me £300, and I will give Mr. Priestman the power of attorney." Arrangements were attempted to be made, so that this money might be raised, but when at the point of success, my friend was told (so he informed me) that this Thomas Creswell's uncle (the Parramatta patient) owned property at Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, which would revert to Thomas Creswell in the event of the patient's death in the asylum, and Thos. Creswell was afraid that if the patient was released, he might will the property to someone else. This, added to the fact that the deceased Thos. Creswell swore before Sir William Manning, in 1884, "that he desired to find his brother William, because he was entitled to some of the Strathfieldsaye property," is sufficient to show that if the Parramatta patient should be really Wm. Creswell the taxpayers of this Colony should be no longer saddled with his maintenance. Regarding the marks, &c., on the alleged Wm. Creswell, it rests with the Committee as to whether it is necessary to bring to Sydney any of the witnesses whose evidence was read at my application before the late Justice Manning, in 1897. Personally, I would recommend that the following very material witnesses come to Sydney to identify Creswell in the asylum as the man whom they knew, viz.:—Mr. John Thomas Walker, saddler, Goulburn; Mr. Francis Devlin, wholesale butcher, Temora; Mr. Luke Cullen, attendant at George-street Asylum, Parramatta; Mr. William E. Forbes, Riverstone Meat-works, Riverstone; Mr. William Marshall, house and land agent, Australia-street, Newtown; Those in my mind would be ample, as the evidence they can give is very strong. Anent the tattoo-mark which several of my witnesses swear to as being on the back of Creswell's left wrist, I think if the Committee look through the evidence adduced at the 1884 trial, it will find that Thomas Creswell deposed to the fact of his brother William's arm being ripped up by the meat-hook from the left armpit to the elbow, and in a different locality altogether to where the scar is on the alleged Wm. Creswell's wrist. I would also like to suggest to the gentlemen of the Committee that they order the Receiving House books of 1870 and 1871 to be produced, as also the alleged Creswell's belongings when he first entered the Asylum at Gladesville. Of course, at the time of writing this I am more or less in the dark as to the late examination of Creswell by Drs. Pickburn and Devlin. If the marks and peculiarities are deposed to by them as being identical with those known to exist on and in the lost Roger Tichborne, then the gentlemen composing the Committee must be convinced that Creswell is really Roger Tichborne; and I would respectfully suggest to the Committee that Drs. Pickburn and Devlin's evidence is given on oath, whilst Drs. Fiaschi's and MacCormick's was a simple statement, and I was not permitted the privilege of having them put in the witness-box at the proceedings in the Equity Court, in 1897, before the late Judge Manning, and having them cross-examined. In any case, I would like to impress upon the Committee the fact that I am willing to take charge of Wm. Creswell, whether proved Roger Tichborne or not, and take him to England; and I can find sureties to enter into the necessary bond for his safe custody, transport, and future maintenance. I hold power of attorney from the Rev. E. Williams, of London, to act for him in procuring the delivery into his hands of William Creswell under that name simply. I have my own opinions as to Creswell's sanity, and make free to say that I am absolutely convinced that his presumed insanity stops short at eccentricity. E. Priestman. 29 Nov., 1899.

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1899.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. DACEY.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Edwin Godson, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane, Parramatta, recalled and further examined:—

E. Godson, M.R.C.S. 7 Dec., 1899.

162. *Chairman.*] I think some reference was made on a former occasion to you making an examination of certain marks on Creswell? Yes.

163. Have you examined William Creswell for any marks or peculiarities since you last were before the Committee? Yes, I made a thorough examination yesterday afternoon.

164. Will you state the different marks and peculiarities which you noticed? On a former occasion I could not swear whether there was or not a mark on two particular places—the temporal artery or over the right eyelid. I examined him yesterday, and I could see neither of the marks. I was not satisfied with my own examination, but sent for Dr. Reid, who also examined him. There was nothing which we could swear to as being a puncture or wound, either on the eyelid or right temple. We not only examined him with the naked eye, but also with a powerful lens.

165. How long have you been connected with the Asylum? About eighteen years.

166. During the whole of that time, have you found Creswell to be perfectly harmless and amenable to discipline? Yes, he has caused us no trouble.

167. Is there any other feature of the examination to which you would like to make reference? On a former occasion I said I thought there was something peculiar about his right thumb, but I find that the fingers, thumbs, and nails are perfect, excepting that the right thumb is not so long or so deeply bedded at the matrix as the left thumb. That is accounted for from the fact that Creswell always breaks his tobacco with the right thumb. We do not allow the patients knifes to cut tobacco. That, however, is nothing abnormal. His thumb-nails and finger-nails are perfectly normal.

168. Is there anything further you wish to say? I think those are the principal things about which I was in doubt. The in-knees and the size of the feet and ear are absolutely proved. The right ear is very much longer than the other, half an inch. The feet are the same length. I measured him again, and he was exactly 5 feet 7 inches high.

169. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did he go the full height? You might say so. Perhaps he was one-sixteenth or one thirty-second part of an inch less.

170. *Chairman.*] When the case was heard at the instigation of Mr. Priestman, some time ago, reference was made by Dr. Manning to the fact that two letters were found on Creswell at the time he entered the asylum, one alleged to be from his brother, Thomas Creswell, and the other from Mrs. West; are you aware of their existence? No, I am not personally aware of them, but I do not say they are not in existence. Any letters or property found on a patient are detained until he is either dead or discharged.

171. *Mr. Dacey.*] In whose possession will they be? In the possession of the Assistant Superintendent who keeps all the records and patients' property.

172. Was this officer there at the time of Creswell's admission? No; there have been several there since then.

173. Have you been there longer than the Superintendent? Yes.

174. How long was Creswell in the Institution before you joined it? About ten years.

175. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Are the records sent to the Master in Lunacy? They are always kept, and the Assistant Superintendent could produce them.

176. *Mr. Dacey.*] What was the date of Creswell's admission? I am not quite sure; but I know it was about twenty-eight years ago.

177. Have you noticed any alteration in him during the time you have been there? No, he is about the same mentally. He has altered a little in appearance, and has got greyer.

178. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] I suppose that when you made your examination you were acquainted with the whole of the distinguishing marks which were supposed to be on Tichborne? Yes, I read Mr. Priestman's book a little time before.

179. Then, if Drs. Devlin and Pickburn claim that Creswell has certain marks over the eyelid and on the temple, you think they must be wrong? That is my opinion. I could not see anything there to which I could swear. Mr. Wilkes, on a former occasion, remarked that Dr. Devlin stated that a particular mark was so palpable that it could be seen without the aid of a lens, but, even with the aid of a lens, I could not swear that it was there. There are various puckerings of the skin. He is very weather-worn, and the blood-vessels are corrugated and enlarged, and I might easily mistake one of them for a scar. I do not say that the scar is not there, but it is not sufficiently clear for me to swear that it is there. Certainly I could not find it.

180. I suppose your examination lasted some time? For nearly an hour—fully three-quarters of an hour, and most of the time was spent about the eyelid and the region of the temple. He was a little difficult to examine at first. It was a terribly hot day, and it took me some time to examine his eyelid particularly.

181. *Chairman.*] I do not know whether you were asked, on a former occasion, a question as to the period of time which was occupied in the examination by Drs. Fiaschi and MacCormack? Yes; I was then not sure of the length of time occupied, but I am sure now that it was one and a half hours at least.

182. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] The question was put to Dr. Pickburn, "Has Creswell any marks on the eyelid which could have been caused by the insertion of a fish-hook?" and his reply was, "I am satisfied that there is a small roundish scar on the right upper eyelid, which might have been so caused?" I could not find the mark. There was something like an injected capillary over the top of the eyelid, but I do not say the scar is not there, but I do not think it is there. I could not see it with the lens or without it. Is there any question of Creswell or Sir Roger Tichborne ever having a pustula eruption, such as small-pox, because this man is covered with some pustula eruption, which has come from small-pox or something of that kind? I asked him if he had had small-pox, and he said his mother would tell me.

183. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know how old he is? Yes; he always gives the same answer when you ask him. If you ask him, he will tell you that his name is William Creswell, that he was born at Mortimer, near Reading, in Berkshire, on 8th May, 1828. If you ask him when he came out here and by what boat, his reply is, "The Maid of Judah." He never varies in his answers.

184. Have you seen or heard anything to make you alter your opinion that this man is no other than the man you believe him to be? None whatever. E. Godson, M.R.C.S. 7 Dec., 1899.

185. *Chairman.*] Do you think that it is proable that certain statements have been made to him during the last twenty-five or thirty years—that have been so dinned into his ears—that he has learnt them parrot-like? To a certain extent his answers are parrot-like, because his mind is gone, and he could not learn anything. I, myself, do not doubt his story for one moment; I accept it as absolute gospel.

186. Would you doubt his story if you were aware of the circumstance that in the year in which he alleges he came out in the ship called "The Maid of Judah," there was no such ship in existence? He would not tell me the year he came out. I asked him, and he did not say.

187. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is it known when he was in the Colony before being admitted to the Institution? I do not think so. He was admitted from Gladesville about thirty years ago. He was there for twelve months, and was then discharged as recovered. It was at that time that he told Dr. Manning all about his left hand, and how the supposed scar was caused.

188. You have not heard him say how long he was in the country before he entered Gladesville? No.

189. *Chairman.*] With the exception of the statements he has made to you in the fashion he usually adopts, has he ever spoken rationally in regard to any other subject? Not to me. I may say that on Sunday I tried to examine his eye and the side of his face, but he would not let me touch him.

190. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is there any person now connected with the Institution, officially, who was there at the time of his admission? No.

191. Is he a man addicted to drink? He will not touch it, but it is on account of a delusion on his part, because he thinks it is poison. On one occasion I offered him some rum in my office, but he would not touch it.

TUESDAY, 12 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. MEAGHER,
MR. WILKS.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Richard Moore, Acting Superintendent, Reception-house, Darlinghurst, sworn and examined:—

192. *Chairman.*] I believe that intimation was given to the authorities to the effect that we desired to see the records for 1870 and 1871? Yes. J. R. Moore. 12 Dec., 1899.

193. Will you kindly read them? The first entry in regard to Wm. Creswell is dated 12th January, 1871:—

From Braidwood Gaol, in transit to Gladesville; certificate signed by R. H. Gentle and Rees Llewellyn. Patient's age, 42. Religion—Roman Catholic. Native place—England. Late residence—Goulburn. Previous occupation—Butcher. Married, but separated from his wife. Form of mental disease—Monomania. Supposed cause—Not known. Has he any disposition to refuse food?—No. Is he disposed to injure himself or others?—No. Have any medical means been employed?—No. Is patient's bodily health good?—Yes. Describe particulars of disease—Continually writing to the Earl of Belmore. What property has he with him?—One gold ring, one knife, tobacco-pouch, opossum rug, quart-pot, and leather vest. Address of patient's friends?—Has no friends.

The entry for 12th January in the symptoms book is:—

William Creswell, aged 42. From Braidwood, in transit to Gladesville Asylum. Swarming with vermin. Some of his clothes have been buried as the only means of getting rid of the lice. Transferred to Gladesville, 13th January, 1871. Diet, ordinary.

That is one of the entries. Then there is another:—

William Creswell. Admitted 8th August, 1871, from Central Police Office. Medical certificate signed by Drs. Marshall and Egan. Age—43 years. Religion—Roman Catholic. Native place—England. Residence—Camden. Previous occupation—Gold-digger. Married; no children. Form of mental disorder—Mania. Has any personal restraint been employed?—Yes. Has the patient been insane before?—Yes. Have there been any lucid intervals?—Yes. Have you observed any change or peculiarity in his habits lately?—No. Has he shown any disposition to refuse food?—No. Is he disposed to injure himself or others; state which, or if both?—It is feared so. Has he ever been in any asylum for lunatics?—Yes; Gladesville, January last. Is the patient's bodily health good?—Yes. Describe the particulars of the disease?—Has various delusions about being entitled to money which is withheld from him, incoherent, and flgihty. What property has he with him?—None.

Another entry is:—

William Creswell; aged 47. From C.P. Office. Very lousy, body and clothes. Clothes in such a filthy condition, alive with vermin, that they must be destroyed. Discharged to Gladesville Hospital, 14th August, 1871.

194. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] There seems to be a discrepancy in regard to ages;—how are the ages obtained? From the patients themselves.

195. *Chairman.*] Is there any means of securing the presentation before the Committee of the articles enumerated in the first description? They would be forwarded with the patient to the Gladesville Hospital when he was transferred from the reception-house to Gladesville.

196. A ring and a leather vest are mentioned;—both play a prominent part in the Tichborne case? I do not know whether they will be at Gladesville or not. He was apparently discharged from there before 12th August. When a patient goes away his property is generally returned to him.

197. *Mr. Wilks.*] You have stated that one form of his mania consists in writing letters to the Earl of Belmore;—is there any chance of getting any of those letters, or of ascertaining their nature? I could not say. They are not at the reception-house. The only paper we keep at the reception-house is the order from the justice of the peace for admission. I could not tell you the subject-matter of any of his letters.

Harold Mapletoft Davis, licensed surveyor, sworn and examined:—

198. *Chairman.*] Some years ago you were, I believe, located in the Queanbeyan district? Yes, for a long time. H. M. Davis. 12 Dec., 1899.

199. In what part of it? Gininderra and Queanbeyan.

200. During your residence there were you brought in contact at any time with a man who went by the name of Creswell? Yes; I knew him intimately.

201. Have you seen him of late years? Not for the last thirty-four or thirty-five years.

202.

H. M. Davis. 12 Dec., 1899.

202. Will you state how you came in contact with him? When I first came in contact with him he was groom for Mr. George Campbell. I used to meet him at Gininderra, in cricket-matches. He was a great cricketer. He was a man about my own height; perhaps a little taller.

203. Was there anything striking about him? There was a peculiarity about his eyes; he used to wink when he spoke to you. He remained with George Campbell for some time. He was very fond of drinking, and he caused several accidents through capsizing buggies. Campbell then got rid of him. My brother, who owned Gininderra, being an ardent cricketer, thought it would be a good thing to get hold of him. At that time, and until he was married, he went by the name of George Smith. My brother hired him on the understanding that he would give up drinking. I was living at Gininderra at the time, and saw a great deal of him. We had several conversations; but nothing was said about his family. There was something peculiar about him; I could not make him out at all.

204. Did he ever tell you anything with reference to his antecedents? No; excepting that he came from Strathfieldsaye. He appeared to know that place better than any other, and it was the only one about which he spoke to me.

205. I believe that some time after you got to know him he got married? Yes. At that time I was surveying on the property of Mrs. Clarke, the woman he married. She was a widow, and kept an hotel at Jerrabeggarie. It was not until after he met Mrs. Clarke that I got to know that his name was Creswell. Mrs. Clarke was at Gundaroo, and Creswell was at Gininderra. I was camping near to Mrs. Clarke's place. She had seen Creswell at a cricket-match at Gundaroo, and she took a fancy to him. He also took a fancy to her. He used to give me notes for her, and she gave me messages for him when I went home on Saturday. I did not think there was anything serious in the matter. On one occasion, however, he gave me a letter, and told me that he intended to "pop the question to the old widow," as he called her.

206. *Mr. Clark.*] I suppose that in those days he was not regarded as being mad? No. He was, however, always eccentric in his ways. She accepted him. Some time after that I drove him down to see her, and they named the day. On a subsequent occasion he got me to drive him down to see Mr. Smith, the clergyman. He wanted to get the license. It was on that occasion that he told me that his name was Creswell. We were about 7 miles from Mrs. Clarke's place when he suddenly stopped talking. After travelling some distance, he said: "Must I get married in my own name?" I replied: "I should think so. If you do not you will only perjure yourself." He remarked: "That is not pleasant," or, "That is awkward." I said: "If I were you I would give my right name." He then added that Smith was not his name, and after some consideration he added: "If I must have a name, I will have a good one. I will be Sir William Creswell Creswell, Bart.; I ought to be one if I am not." I did not take any particular notice of that at the time, but afterwards I thought more of it. He got the license, and gave his name as Wm. Creswell, and he always went by that name afterwards. I was at his wedding in Gundaroo. I saw very little of him afterwards. I went from Gininderra to Queanbeyan, and he always came to see me when he came to town.

207. And you have not seen much of him since? Not since he parted from his wife.

208. Did they live together long? I think not—twelve or eighteen months. There was one peculiarity about his marriage. As soon as he came back from the church, after the wedding, the first thing he did was to call his wife "Madam." I asked him why he did not call her by her Christian name. He answered: "I do not know what her Christian name is." He always called her Madam.

209. I think I saw a letter written by yourself to the *Daily Telegraph* or *Sunday Times* the other day? Yes; that was a letter I wrote to Mr. Priestman.

210. What are the circumstances associated with the writing of that letter? I was passing Dymock's, in George-street, last week, when I saw a book outside the shop, entitled "The Tichborne Mystery." One of the illustrations in the book was a likeness, and it attracted my attention, because I considered it to be a splendid likeness of Creswell, as he was when I knew him. I bought the book and took it home, and, to my astonishment, when I looked at it, the photo was not a photo of Creswell, but of Sir James Tichborne. The resemblance struck me so forcibly that in the afternoon I wrote to Mr. Priestman and told him about it.

211. There was a very great likeness? A very great likeness to what Creswell was when I first knew him. Creswell was rather broad-shouldered—a stout, strongly-made man.

212. *Mr. Wilks.*] You state that he had peculiar eyes—was there a pensive look in them? I do not know that I have noticed that. He had a very round, light-blue eye.

213. Was it more of a merry eye than a pensive eye? I do not know about that. He had a habit of winking when he was speaking; it was something like a nervous twitching.

214. You have stated that there was something peculiar about him,—what do you mean by that? I mean that he was eccentric.

215. Were you ever led to believe that he was "ratty" or not all right mentally? Not at all.

216. After he told you that if he were to have a name it would be Sir Wm. Creswell, Bart., did he again refer to the question of the baronetcy? No; I do not think that he referred to it again.

217. Did you pass any remark about the matter at the time? No.

218. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] I suppose that when he told you he was Sir William Creswell he was in a jolly humour, seeing that he was about to be married? I suppose so.

219. Was he, generally speaking, a man of cleanly appearance and habits? Yes, very. He was "natty" and tidy.

220. How old would he be when you first knew him, thirty-five years ago? I used to take him to be about my own age, and I am 68 now. I should say that he was 30 or 33 when I last saw him.

221. Had you read anything about this case prior to seeing the book at Dymock's? No.

222. Were you aware of the Committee's existence? No.

223. You say you wrote to Mr. Priestman? Yes.

224. Do you know him? No; I have never had the pleasure of seeing him, but I have had letters from him.

225. Dealing with the Tichborne case? Yes; two years ago, when I was living at Gundaroo.

226. Did the letters from him ask for information? Yes; I was told by Mr. Jenkins, in the first instance, if I had any papers or letters, to forward them to Mr. Priestman, but I had none.

227. Did you notice any reserve about Creswell? He was very much reserved. He would not tell you anything about his private affairs at all.

228.

H. M. Davis. 12 Dec., 1899.

228. Did you form the impression that he was a man who had had an excellent training in his youth? I thought he was considerably above his station.
229. Did he give you that impression on account of his conversation and general bearing? Yes. I used to think sometimes that he was rather overbearing in his manner. For instance, he regarded himself as being quite my equal. I was a new chum at the time, and did not like it.
230. Your station in life was superior to his? I considered so. The more I saw of him the better I liked him.
231. Did you ever have any conversation with his wife after they were married? Yes; I saw her after she left him.
232. Did she ever say that he told her that he was anything but Creswell? No.
233. Was she a woman who was inclined to be chatty? Sometimes she was.
234. Do you think that if she knew that he was entitled to a title she would have been glad to ventilate the fact? I could not say. I do not think she was ambitious enough for that.
235. Do you think she would have made you acquainted with the fact if he had told her that he was entitled to a baronetcy? If he told her that I think she would have told me.
236. Did you see them together during their married life? No.
237. Do you know whether they were on terms of attachment or not? I do not. I do not think they lived happily together, because shortly after Creswell married her—in fact, on the very day he got married—he took to drinking again.
238. Was she older than he? I think so.
239. You say that he was about your height, or a little taller—what was your height? About 5 ft. 8 in. Standing by the side of him he appeared to me to be about my own height.
240. You have stated that he was a good cricketer;—was he a good all-round cricketer? Yes; a good all-round cricketer. He had a very peculiar way of standing on his left toe when he was going to hit a ball.
241. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you notice any tattoo-marks on his arm when he was playing cricket? I could not say that I did. He always wore a very broad strap round his left arm.
242. Might that have covered any mark? It might; it was from 3 to 4 inches wide.
243. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did he always wear the strap? Yes; round his left wrist.
244. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you look upon it as a wrist-supporter? I suppose so.
245. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Was it an uncommon thing for people to wear wrist-straps of that kind in those days? Yes.
246. Did you ever notice any limp about him? There was a peculiarity in his walk, but he was not what I would call lame.
247. Did he hobble? Yes, at times; at other times you would not notice it.
248. Were his legs perfectly straight? I think so. He was very military in his habits. I feel sure that he had had a military training from the way in which he used to keep his saddle-room and his horses. He used to roll his saddle-straps through the buckle instead of leaving them slack.
249. I suppose he always adhered to the statement that he was born at Strathfieldsaye, even when he was going by the name of George Smith? I do not think I ever heard him mention Strathfieldsaye until I knew him as Creswell.
250. Did he appear to know a good deal about that part? Yes.
251. Did he ever speak of any other part of England? Not to me. He used to tell me about the Duke of Wellington's charger, and how often he had seen it.
252. Did he ever speak about coming to New South Wales, or of the ship which brought him? No; he was very reticent.
253. Did he ever mention the date of his birth? No.
254. *Chairman.*] Did he ever say that he had been on the Continent—France, for instance? No; I have heard him make use of French expressions. He told me he had seen a good deal of the world.
255. Have you seen his handwriting? Yes.
256. Did he write a good hand? Yes; very fair.
257. There is a copy of one of his letters in the book published by Mr. Priestman;—does that correspond with his handwriting, as you remember it? Yes; there was a peculiarity about his "t's," which I remember.
258. Were you in Queanbeyan when he was imprisoned for committing an assault? I remember that he once committed an assault; I think I must have been in Queanbeyan at the time. In the letter published in Mr. Priestman's book Creswell refers to me to give him a character. The person to whom he addressed the letter was Mr. Freestone, a solicitor.
259. *Mr. Wilks.*] What were the French expressions which you heard him make use of? They were short exclamations.
260. Were they French curse words? Some of them were.
261. They were not cultured expressions? No.
262. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you speak French yourself? No.
263. What was the date of the marriage with Mrs. Clarke? Between 1862 and 1865.
264. Did Creswell ever tell you he had been in Victoria? I have heard him speaking of the Victorian diggings.
265. Did it strike you that he had had some experience of the Victorian diggings? He said he had been on the diggings in Victoria.
266. Did he ever, in the course of conversation, when relating his experiences in Victoria, mention the name of Arthur Orton? Not that I am aware of.
267. Did he ever mention the year in which he had been on the diggings in Victoria? No; he said casually that he had been on the diggings.
268. Were there many people present when the marriage with Mrs. Clarke took place? No.
269. How many? We had breakfast after we came back, and I think there were four of us—Creswell and his wife, somebody else who came from the church, and myself.
270. Did you ever meet a man called Stafford Lett, from Victoria; and was not Mr. Lett one of those who was present when Creswell married Mrs. Clarke? I do not remember him. I do not say he was not there; but I do not remember him.
271. Was there any man there whose name you did not know? No; there might have been some one in the other part of the hotel.

272.

H. M. Davis. 12 Dec., 1899.

272. Did he ever speak to you of a Victorian friend whose name I have mentioned? ——
273. When speaking of the Victorian gold-fields, did he mention the name of John Stafford Lett? Not that I know of.
274. If Mr. Lett has sworn upon oath that he was present at the marriage ceremony, you would not care to say that he swore what was incorrect? No; at the same time I do not remember him.
275. If he says that at the marriage ceremony he remembers Creswell, whom he had known as Smith in Victoria, stating that he was William Creswell, you would not deny it? No.
276. Can you remember anyone being present who was surprised at hearing him declare his name at the marriage ceremony as William Creswell? No.
277. You have stated that he called Mrs. Creswell "Madam"? Yes.
278. Are you prepared to say whether he pronounced the word with the proper French accent? No; I think it was anglicised.
279. Are you a sufficiently competent French scholar to say whether he pronounced the other French words he uttered with the accent of a man who has had a training in French? He struck me that he pronounced them as a Frenchman would pronounce them.
280. Mr. Wilks has asked you whether you considered the expressions he made use of were coarse expressions;—is your knowledge of French limited? Yes.
281. You are not in a position to say whether the words he used were of a high or low character? I do not think they could be of a low character, because I have heard ladies in the Old Country use the same expressions. They are French ejaculations which you often hear.
282. Did Creswell seem to trust more in you than in anyone else? Yes.
283. You have stated that when playing cricket he used to stand in a peculiar attitude;—I suppose you know that when boys at English colleges learn cricket they usually develop the peculiar attitude of their coaches? I have seen some of the old English cricketers at Canterbury adopting the same attitude as that which Creswell adopted.
284. Have you seen Creswell since he has been in the asylum? No. I applied to Mr. Critchett Walker on one occasion for an order to see him, and he said that if Dr. Maurice O'Connor would give me a pass to see him I could see him. He subsequently asked me not to bother about the matter, because the man had been so worried that he had gone off his head altogether. He asked me why I wished to see him, and I said that I wished to see if he recognised me, or whether he was the man whom I remembered. However, I withdrew my application.
285. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did you recognise the writing in the letter which is published in Mr. Priestman's book as Creswell's handwriting? Yes.
286. What was he doing when he wrote that letter? He was living with his wife at that time. I may mention that he had a little black pocket-book about which he was very particular. I do not know what become of it. He used to keep his papers in it, and was very careful not to let anyone see what was inside.

Luke Cullen sworn and examined:—

L. Cullen. 12 Dec., 1899.

287. *Chairman.*] You are at present employed at the Newington Asylum, Parramatta? Yes.
288. I believe that some years ago you were in the Police Force? Yes.
289. Where were you stationed? At Tumut and Wagga.
290. Did you ever meet a man named William Creswell? Yes; I arrested him.
291. How many years ago? I think it was in 1863 or 1864, but I have had a sunstroke since, and it has affected my memory.
292. Where did you arrest him? At Tumut.
293. On what charge? Being of unsound mind.
294. Had you ever come in contact with him before that time? Yes; I had spoken to him on several occasions at Tumut, and I saw him some years before that in Wagga Wagga when he was working with Arthur Orton.
295. Did you know Arthur Orton? I saw him once. I was on a visit to Wagga, and I happened to meet the two of them in the "Commercial Hotel."
296. Was there a considerable amount of difference between the personal appearance of Arthur Orton and Creswell? Yes; one appeared to be a fat, bloated, ordinary-looking man.
297. Who was that? Orton; the other was a military, gentlemanly-looking man.
298. Had you any conversation with Creswell at that time? No; but I had with Orton. I was a stranger in Wagga at the time. I was on bush duty. I went into the tap-room or parlour of the hotel, and called for a drink. Orton and Creswell came in whilst I was sitting there. Creswell went right through, as if he were going to the back-yard, and Orton sat down. He said to me, "Do you know that man who has gone through?" I replied, "No; I am a stranger here, and I do not know you or him." He said, "He is a strange card that." I asked in what way. He replied, "That man ought not to be knocking about the country. He ought to be at Home. That man would become one of the wealthiest men in England if he would only stay at Home and look after his own property." I put it down to a bit of "gas." Some time afterwards I happened to see Creswell in Tumut. I had been transferred to Gundagai and Tumut, and I saw him there butchering. What Orton had said to me had struck me, and a short time afterwards, in looking over the *Police Gazette*, I noticed that a reward of £1,000 was offered to anybody finding the whereabouts of Sir Roger Tichborne. On account of what I heard from Orton, in Wagga, I wrote to the Inspector-General of Police, stating that I believed Creswell was the man, and that he answered the description. The Inspector-General wrote back to this effect: "From inquiries I have made, I have no doubt whatever that you have pointed out the right man as the long lost heir, Sir Roger Tichborne, for which you will be entitled to £1,000 reward." After that, I never heard another word from the Inspector-General of Police. He seemed to hush the thing up. I wrote to him again, however, from the George-street Asylum. I was in the hospital there, and when I got well I wrote to Mr. Fosbery, asking him if he had made any further inquiry about the man. He replied, asking me to have nothing further to do with the matter.
299. In what year was that? In 1869.
300. I do not think Mr. Fosbery was Inspector-General then;—was it not Captain McLerie to whom you wrote? I do not think so.
301. What did you do with the answer you received? I could not tell you; but I remember it well, and the Inspector-General of Police does not deny it. He told Mr. Priestman that if I applied personally for the letter or letters I wrote I should get them.

302.

302. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did Creswell tell you on several occasions that he belonged to the best blood in England? Yes. The first time I heard him say that was after I brought him before the Police Magistrate and returned him to the cell. He said, "That fellow has ordered me here. He does not know me. I belong to the best blood in England." I have heard him say the same thing on several occasions. L. Cullen. 12 Dec., 1899.
303. *Chairman.*] You arrested him at Tumut on a charge of being of unsound mind? Yes.
304. What was the result? An order was made to have him forwarded to the Lunatic Asylum.
305. Was he violent at the time? When I arrested him he appeared to be very violent. He had an American axe in his hand and a bowie-nife, and was threatening to chop down anyone who came near him.
306. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did you ever notice any marks on either of his wrists? He had marks upon him, but I forget what they were. There was one peculiarity about him which I could not forget. He had a habit of twitching his eye or eyes when speaking to me.
307. Was it a nervous twitching? It appeared to be so.
308. *Chairman.*] When did you last see him? About thirty years ago. I think I would know him again if I saw him. He gave me an impression that he had served in the army. When he was in the cells he tore a red, blue, and white blanket into strips, and put the strips around him as though it were a belt. He also made epualettes for his arms. He marched up and down the cell and shouted out orders as though he were putting men under his command through their facings.
309. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say that it was in 1869 when you saw an advertisement offering £1,000 reward for the discovery of Sir Roger Tichborne? Yes.
310. Was there not a good deal of talk in the locality in which you were stationed about this advertisement? No. I never heard it mentioned by anybody but the police themselves. The police do not usually speak of these things publicly.
311. Was not the advertisement in the local newspapers? I do not think I ever saw it in the local newspapers? I saw it in the *Gazette.*
312. You received a reply from the Inspector-General to the effect that apparently you were on the right track? Yes.
313. Did you show his note to any of your friends? No. In connection with these matters letters are generally written to the officer in charge, who reads them, or gives them to the constable to read. He retains them, and does not hand them over.
314. Who is your superior officer? Sergeant Thomas Tant. He is now a night-watchman in Sydney.
315. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Do you know if there was any companionship between Orton and Creswell;—did you ever hear of their being in company after you saw them at Wagga Wagga? No. I heard that they were partners in a butchering business at Wagga Wagga.
316. *Mr. Meagher.*] It was in 1869 that you saw the *Gazette* containing the notification respecting Tichborne? ——
317. Do you remember that in the early seventies the whole of the press was ablaze with the account of the great Tichborne trial? Yes.
318. Did you read in the Press at the time that those who were interested in keeping the estate were making out that the claimant was Orton, and not Tichborne? Yes.
319. Seeing those statements in the Press, did you communicate with the head of the police, or with anyone in England, stating that you remembered Orton as a butcher, and that you also remembered a man with a military bearing, and an air of superior training, being in his company;—did it strike you that you could have given information to show that Orton had the means of knowing the whole of the history of Tichborne? That was the first occasion on which I thought Cresswell was Tichborne, and I communicated with the Inspector-General, and no doubt he has my letter yet. Having had a sunstroke I have been thrown out of my reckoning in regard to dates.
320. Seeing the reports in the newspapers to the effect that an attempt had been made to show that the claimant was Orton, a butcher, you communicated with the Inspector-General of Police? Yes.
321. Did you ever hear Creswell make use of any French expressions? I once heard him speaking to a French watchmaker in Tumut. The watchmaker kept a shop, and Creswell kept a butcher shop next door. The shops were opposite the court-house, Tumut, and belonged to Mrs. O'Mara. After Creswell went away I said to the watchmaker, "That man seems to be able to speak French as well as you." He replied, "Yes, and better than I; that man is an educated gentleman."
322. He seemed to have no difficulty in speaking fluently with the Frenchman? None.
323. And you were quite clear that the Frenchman afterwards told you that he was a highly-educated man, and could talk French better than himself? Yes. His expression was, "He is one school gentleman; he speak the French better than I do."
324. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did you notice Creswell wearing anything around his wrist? No; he had no strap on him when I arrested him. If he had had any I should have had to take it off.
325. Had he any tattoo-marks on him? Yes, but I could not swear what they were. Of course, if he had been a criminal, I should have searched for every little mark or scar upon him.
326. *Mr. Meagher.*] But you are clear you saw some tattoo-mark, but where you could not say? That is so.
327. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did you notice any peculiarity about his walk? He had a peculiar walk. He walked very erectly. He walked in such a way as to give you the idea that one leg was a little shorter than the other, or that there was something wrong with the knee.

WEDNESDAY, 13 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. MEAGHER,
MR. WILKS.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Harold Mapletoft Davis, licensed surveyor, recalled and further examined:—

328. *Chairman.*] Have you seen William Creswell at the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum this morning? Yes. H. M. Davis. 13 Dec., 1899.
329. Have you formed any opinion as to his identity? I have not the slightest doubt that he is the man whom I knew in Queanbeyan, and to whom I referred in my evidence yesterday. There are so many peculiarities

H. M. Davis. 13 Dec., 1899.

peculiarities about him that there can be no mistake. The colour and shape of his eyes, the twitching of his eyebrows, the peculiar way in which he occasionally taps his foot upon the ground, his height, facial expression, and general appearance, convince me that he is the man whom I knew.

330. Have you any doubt about it? Not the slightest. In the course of conversation he mentioned an incident concerning the upsetting of some meat at Roberts' Hotel, Goulburn, many years ago. I may explain that a number of us were staying at the hotel, and we were badly waited upon. There were so many of us that there was a difficulty in attending to our wants at meal-times. On one occasion when a man named Hyde, who lived about 3 miles from Ginninderra, was present, my brother Syd. jumped up and said, "Come on, Hyde; I'll bet you a sovereign I get my meat downstairs before you." He took hold of the remains of a leg of mutton, and Hyde seized another dish. They started for the door, and Hyde having the advantage, my brother upset his dish, and threw its contents down the stairs over Hyde's head, remarking, "I got mine down first." Creswell mentioned this incident to me to-day.

331. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you notice any pecularity about Creswell's ears when you knew him at Tumut? No doubt I observed it, but it did not fix itself in my memory.

332. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Was his beard, when you first knew him, as it is now? It was shorter.

333. *Chairman.*] That would account for you recognising the photograph in the book so clearly? Yes.

334. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Creswell has spoken a good deal about criminals and blood;—have you any reason for thinking that he has been identified with anything appertaining to crime? No.

335. When was it that he arrived in Queanbeyan? I was there in 1856, and it must have been 1859 before I saw him.

336. Then, if there had been any rumour there that he had been mixed up in anything questionable, you would have heard it? Yes.

Luke Cullen, employed at the Newington Asylum, recalled and further examined:—

L. Cullen. 13 Dec., 1899.

337. *Chairman.*] Have you seen Creswell at the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum this morning? Yes.

338. Do you consider that he is the man to whom you referred in your evidence yesterday? I believe he is the same man. I have no doubt about it, although he is very much altered. He is very much thinner.

339. Have you any doubt in regard to his identification? Not the slightest.

340. Is he the man whom you stated you heard speaking French to a French watchmaker in Tumut? Yes.

341. And the man whom you arrested as being of unsound mind? Yes.

342. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] When you were connected with the police was there any suspicion surrounding him in regard to the commission of a crime? No.

343. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you any doubt as to him being the man to whom you referred yesterday? No; there is something in the eyes, face, and general appearance which is so striking as to leave no doubt.

344. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you notice this morning that he disliked being questioned about Orton? Yes.

345. You stated in your evidence yesterday that he and Orton were associated? So they were.

346. Did there seem to be any strong friendship between them? None that I know of. They did not seem to be friendly, and I do not think they ever were.

347. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Where did Creswell remain after Orton went Home? In Tumut. As soon as he went Home the conversation I had with Orton, to which I referred, came to my mind.

348. It was about the time that Orton went Home that you arrested Creswell on account of his being of unsound mind? Yes; I would not be positive that he had gone Home or that he went Home immediately afterwards.

349. Did he show any eccentricities before Orton went away? Not until the time I arrested him.

William Algie, warder in charge of the weatherboard division, Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, sworn and examined:—

W. Algie. 13 Dec., 1899.

350. *Mr. Wilks.*] I suppose you have been present on many occasions when Creswell has been examined? Yes; I was present when Dr. Manning, and Dr. MacCormick, and Dr. Fiaschi examined him.

351. Were you present when Drs. Devlin and Pickburn examined him? Yes.

352. Have you been present when Mr. Priestman visited him on different occasions? Yes.

353. Have you noticed that he was rather communicative this morning? Very much more than I ever knew him before.

354. Do you consider that he was rather more lucid this morning than usual? Yes; he seemed to give vent more freely than usual.

355. Did you observe his readiness in recognising Mr. Davis, and hear the conversation he kept up with him? Yes; he seemed to recognise him, and then he seemed to desire to shut off the conversation.

356. Did you notice, when inquiries were made of him regarding Orton, that he shut off the conversation as if there was something strange about the career of Orton about which he did not wish to be reminded? Yes. There is something in that. When you touch him on that point he does not seem to care to answer questions.

357. Have you ever heard him remark, on former occasions, anything about criminal guilt and blood? That is his insanity. He has always done that. He seems to have a delusion concerning cutting off people's head or drinking their blood. Sometimes, if you put your hand on him, he will turn round suddenly and say, "You are a dead man, I will have your blood." Of course, that is his insanity.

358. Have you established any theory in regard to the remarks he makes of this character? No.

359. Is it your experience of insane patients that, when speaking, they usually dwell on some particular portion of their career? They vary a good deal. They seldom stick to one thing.

360. But Creswell does stick to one thing? Yes. Sometimes he appears to regard anything said to him as an offence; for instance, sometimes, if you say to him, "Good-day, Creswell," he will turn round and say, "That is not my name; it is William Creswell." He will follow you about, stamp his foot, and tell you he will have your blood.

361. *Chairman.*] What is his general demeanour? Very quiet. He has been more talkative this morning than I have ever known him to be.

362. Is he by any means what may be termed a violent patient? No; I have never known him lift his hand to any of the inmates.

363. Does his demeanour alter at all after a visit or an examination? Formerly it did, but not lately. Two or three years ago, after Mr. Priestman had visited him, he used to be very excited for two or three days, but lately he has seemed to calm down. W. Algie. 13 Dec., 1899.
364. *Mr. Wilks.*] He kept on referring to crime to-day? Yes; and he always considers that what he says is correct—that whatever he says is law.
365. I suppose there is nothing in his remarks which would lead one to believe that he had ever been engaged in any crime? No; it is his imagination.
366. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say you were present on the occasions when the medical experts examined Creswell? Yes.
367. How long did Drs. MacCormick and Fiaschi take over their examination? I did not take particular notice, but I should say it must have been nearly two hours.
368. How long did Drs. Pickburn and Devlin take over their examination? About the same time, I think.
369. *Mr. Wilks.*] Which would you consider the most exhaustive examination? Both of them were pretty exact. I do not think there was much difference. All the doctors paid great attention to him. He was stripped, and they appeared to examine every part of his body.
370. Judging by his actions and demeanour, do you regard him as a man of superior training? Yes; I think he is a little superior to the general run of patients we have.
371. Have you ever heard him make use of any French phrases? No. I may mention that Dr. MacCormick had a French cook who came to see if he could speak French, or understand it. The cook put some questions to him. The cook stated afterwards that he asked him what he did not understand—that he asked him if he wanted a bit of tobacco, and that he seemed not to understand what he was saying. Subsequently, he asked him in English if he would have a piece of tobacco, and he replied, "Yes; have you got any?"
372. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is it a fact that some of the patients would beg, borrow, or steal tobacco from one another? Yes, if they had the chance.
373. Is it a fact that although Creswell is fond of tobacco he would scorn to borrow or steal it? Yes; I have never known him to borrow tobacco. If he wants any he will ask me for it, but he will not ask any patient for it, nor will he steal it.
374. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Does he mix much with the other inmates? No; he keeps to himself, and he amuses himself by sewing handbags.

TUESDAY, 19 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

PRESENT:—

MR. ANDERSON, | MR. E. M. CLARK.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

William Ernest Forbes sworn and examined:—

375. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? At present I am connected with the Riverstone Meat Preserving Company. Formerly I was station manager for the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and also for the Bank of Australasia, Melbourne. W. E. Forbes. 19 Dec., 1899.
376. During your career as a station manager, were you located in several places on the Southern line? Yes; in the vicinity of Queanbeyan, Tumut, Albury, and Wagga Wagga.
377. How long is that ago? Thirty-four or thirty-five years. Prior to that I was with my father, who was one of the largest agriculturists and graziers in Australia, at Gundaroo.
378. Did you come in contact with the man who is known by several names, but particularly by the name of Smith, and afterwards by the name of William Creswell? Yes.
379. Were you fairly intimate with him? Yes.
380. Have you seen him recently? Yes.
381. When? On Wednesday last I saw him in the billiard-room at the Asylum, Parramatta. Prior to that I had not seen him for thirty-four years.
382. Did you experience any difficulty in recognising him? Not the slightest.
383. I suppose he has altered very considerably? Yes; he stoops very much, and, of course, he is much grayer, but when I first knew him he did not wear a beard. The twitching of his eye cannot be mistaken.
384. Were there any other characteristics about him by which you could recognise him? Yes, the scar on the hand. It was on the 26th January, 1860, that I first met him in Araluen.
385. What type of man was he then? He was very active, very erect, and rather eccentric. He was then in the employ of Mr. Edward Smith, butcher, of Araluen.
386. Under what name did you know him then? As George Frederick Smith.
387. Were you brought into frequent contact with him? Yes, in 1861, 1862, and 1863 I played cricket with him for three seasons. He belonged to the Gininderra Cricket Club. Mr. Harold Davis, who was also at the Lunatic Asylum on Wednesday last, was one of his most intimate friends and also a club mate.
388. Did you have frequent conversations with him? Yes, but he was very eccentric. When his own team were batting he would be somewhere alone. He would seldom associate with anyone. The chances are that he would be lying on his back in the field, and throwing up a cricket ball and catching it. He was a very fair cricketer and a medium paced underhand bowler. Whilst playing cricket with him I frequently saw a tattoo on his arm.
389. On which arm? On the back of the wrist of the left arm. It consisted of a heart, anchor, and a cross, with the initials R.C.T. beneath it.
390. What space did the mark occupy? A space of about 2 inches—probably more.
391. Did you ever have any conversation with him with reference to it? I often asked him what it represented, and he used to put me off by saying it was a freak which had caused him to have it put on. The heart was in red ink; the rest was in blue ink.
392. I understand that at the time you were very much struck with the appearance of it? Yes. It was the first tattoo mark I had ever seen, and I thought it was very peculiar to see a picture on a man's arm. I was only a youth at the time—between 14 and 15 years of age.

W. E. Forbes. 19 Dec., 1899.

393. Did you ever attempt to copy it? Yes; I gave a copy of it to Mr. Joseph Eckford when he was endeavouring to prove him to be Arthur Orton. This was in 1873 or 1874.
394. Have you a copy of it now? Yes. (*Produced.*)
395. Is this the original copy? No; I gave the original copy to Mr. Eckford, but this is a copy from the original.
396. When did you first know this man by the name of Creswell? He took it on the 6th of April, 1863—the day on which he married Widow Clark.
397. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Clark? Yes, years before her husband died. They were personal friends of my parents.
398. What transpired after that? Some time after they were married they gave up the hotel. At the time of her marriage to Creswell she kept the hotel known as the "Farmers' Home," on Jerrabeggarie, Gundaroo, and went to Queanbeyan, where they kept an hotel. I did not see him from the time they left Gundaroo in 1863 until I met him again in Cowra in 1865. At that time he was staying at an hotel in Cowra, the name of which I cannot remember.
399. Did you have any conversation with him there? I may mention that Robert Livingstone and myself were in charge of some cattle. We had a cook, whom we sent on to camp at a certain creek on the south side of Cowra, and to get the fire ready for us. It was raining at the time, and when he got there the horses were tied to the waggonette, and the cook was lying underneath drunk. Some of the men sobered him by putting him in the creek. Livingstone discharged him the next morning, and we went back to Cowra to see if we could get another cook. We made inquiries of the landlord of the hotel, and Creswell at the time was walking up and down the verandah. When we came along the verandah he asked if we were looking for a cook, and said that if we would engage him he would do his best, although he was not a good cook. He added that he wanted to go to Wagga. We engaged him. He was then going by the name of Roger Leslie, and had separated from his wife. He went to Wagga Wagga with us. Whilst we were travelling from Cowra to Wagga Wagga he kept a diary, and on the fly-leaf of it was R. C. Tichborne. In this diary he used to write French and to translate it into English. He said he wanted to go to Wagga Wagga to see an old chum named Thomas Castro. After we delivered the cattle we stayed in Wagga Wagga for a few days, and frequently saw him and Castro knocking about together.
400. Did Castro go by any other name? Yes, by the name of Arthur Orton. Orton was then shopman to Mr. J. Higgins, butcher.
401. What happened after that? In 1865, whilst we were knocking about there, Orton said that Leslie was of England's best blood—in fact he said he was a baronet, and that his real name was Tichborne. Of course I never knew him as Tichborne; I only knew him as George Frederick Smith, William Creswell, and Roger Leslie. He had the tattoo marks on his arm, and I challenge anyone in the world to refute what I say.
402. Did you see anything of him after that? I wanted him to go back with us for more cattle. He said he did not care to go, and that he intended to stop with his old chum. He also said that he did not want money as he could get it at any time. I went away, and I did not come back to Wagga Wagga until thirteen months afterwards. Castro had then left to claim the Tichborne estates. I made inquiries as to what had become of Leslie. Some said that he had gone to Queensland, but I could not find out for certain that he had done so. In the meantime a headless corpse had been found in a quarry in Wagga. It was unearthed by a retriever dog, and from the description of the clothes I came to the conclusion that it was Creswell or, as he was then known, Roger Leslie. I was under that impression until I saw the photograph of Creswell while he was in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta.
403. I understand that you never saw him from the time you left him at Wagga Wagga, in September, 1865, until you met him the other day? That is so.
404. *Mr. Anderson.*] When you met him the other day, did you observe the marks you have described? I could not find the tattoo marks, but I found the other marks.
405. *Chairman.*] Did you ever look at his arm? Yes, and I saw a scar upon it.
406. Did that scar occupy the place once occupied by the tattoo marks? Yes.
407. *Mr. Anderson.*] Is it your impression that the tattoo marks have been removed? Yes.
408. *Chairman.*] At the time you knew him had he any jewellery? Yes. He wore a gold ring with the initials "A.O." upon it. I may mention that he also had a blue tattoo mark on the back of the middle finger of the left hand in the shape of a diamond.
409. Have you any doubt as to the identity of the man whom you saw the other day with the man whom you knew as Creswell, Leslie, and Smith? Not the slightest.
410. Did he ever tell you anything as to his antecedents or of his past career? No, he was very reticent. He made very few personal friends. When I asked him the other day whether he remembered me, he said "No." He did not remember me, but he remembered the name of Forbes. Of course, I was a young man then and wore a beard. He remembered the old cricketers, including Joe Styles, who was the captain of my club for fifteen years. He also remembered Mr. Davis and the Hon. Geo. Campbell.
411. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Knowing that Castro, or Orton, had gone to claim the Tichborne estates, did you follow the case up at all? I was going to upset the whole thing—at least, I wished to have a say in it. I had, however, only just got married at the time, and my wife wished me to say nothing about it as I would have had to go to England as a witness, and she did not care to cross the sea.
412. Then you really gave no publicity to what was then your knowledge? No, not until I met Joseph Eckford in 1873 or 1874. I was conversing with someone in the old Victoria Theatre, when someone remarked to me, "You are the very man whom Eckford would like to see about this lunatic; you seem to know all about him." I replied, "That if he was the man who married Widow Clark, I knew him."
413. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] What did Mr. Eckford seek to do in connection with the case? He was endeavouring to prove that Creswell was Arthur Orton. I had mentioned the matter of the gold ring with "A.O." upon it.
414. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you notice the tattoo mark on Creswell's finger when you went to see him the other day? No.
415. Did you notice any indications of the marks having been erased? I was not close enough to him, and I did not examine him. Of course marks of this kind can be erased. There are two men in the Riverstone Meat Co.'s works who have had tattoo marks removed They were Indian ink marks, and they were taken off by means of new milk, and you cannot distinguish where they were. They say the removal of the marks was more severe than the putting of them on.

416.

416. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] This morning I saw the copy of an original statement made by an intimate friend of Tichborne at the trial in England, and he described the tattoo-mark as an anchor inside a cross, and the heart in the centre of it? That is not similar to what was on Creswell. W. E. Forbes. 19 Dec., 1899.
417. Were the letters underneath the tattoo-mark on Creswell printed letters? Yes, in blue ink; the heart was in red ink.
418. *Chairman.*] Had you a conversation with Mr. Eckford on the occasion to which you refer? Yes.
419. Did he give you any information as to his object in seeking to obtain possession of Creswell? No; he said he wanted to take Creswell Home in order to show that the other man was not Arthur Orton.
420. Did he convey to you the impression that he believed Creswell was Arthur Orton? Yes; he seemed to be overjoyed when I mentioned the gold ring with the initials "A.O." upon it.
421. Was there any great difference in the appearance of the two men, Orton and Creswell? Yes.
422. Was the difference so great that it would be impossible to mistake one for the other? You could not make any mistake. One was a fat burly man—as rough as any butcher you could find. The other was exactly the reverse; he was very reserved and very natty, and there was a military cut about him. His appearance led one to believe that he was a thoroughly trained soldier.

WEDNESDAY, 20 *DECEMBER*, 1899.

Present:—

Mr. MEAGHER, Mr. WILKS, Mr. E. M. CLARK, Mr. O'CONOR.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander MacCormick, Medical Practitioner, sworn and examined:—

423. *Chairman.*] I understand that some time ago you made an examination of William Creswell at the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum? Yes; in conjunction with Dr. Fiaschi, on 26th November, 1897. A. MacCormick. 20 Dec., 1899.
424. I believe the examination was made at the instigation of the Court? At the instigation of Mr. Salisbury, connected with the Lunacy Department.
425. Can you say what time was taken up in carrying out the examination? I do not remember exactly.
426. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did you make a careful examination? Yes. Of course it is two years since I made the examination, and I have never seen the man since. I cannot carry his image and every part of his body in my mind, but anything which was written down at the time I will swear to.
427. *Mr. Wilks.*] Drs. Pickburn and Devlin assert that there is a mark on Creswell's temporal artery, near the auditory canal, which you were not able to observe? There was no mark there.
428. They gave us a sort of diagram of it, and said they found it near the auditory canal, which is a branch of the temporal artery? The question which was asked Dr. Fiaschi and myself was, "Is there a cut indicating that arteriotomy has been performed." If that had been performed you would expect to see a scar on the anterior branch of the temporal artery.
429. *Chairman.*] The question put to Dr. Pickburn was, "Is there a lancet cut for bleeding on the temporal artery," and his answer was, "There are two faint little scars directly over the temporal artery, just above the left auditory canal"? That is a little above the ear. There are no marks there indicating that the operation of arteriotomy had been performed. That I will swear to.
430. Are you also confident that there are no marks there which might arrest attention? I cannot remember now what other little marks were there; but there were no marks which I could see indicating that an operation had been performed for bleeding.
431. *Mr. Wilks.*] There is a difference between Creswell's height and that of Tichborne of 2 inches. Is it possible for such a "shortage" as that to have taken place in Creswell. When Dr. Pickburn measured him he found he had lost ¼ inch in two years? When you measure a man roughly, against a wall, you can easily incline him one way or the other, so as to make a difference of ¼ inch.
432. *Chairman.*] He was measured with a proper measure. Did you measure him by means of a measuring machine? I forget what instrument I used.
433. *Mr. Wilks.*] It is asserted that the mark on Tichborne's eyelid was caused by a fish-hook. We have it in evidence that you failed to find any trace of it on Creswell? There was no mark on the eyelids.
434. The other doctors say that the mark is visible to the naked eye? It was not visible to the eyes of Dr. Fiaschi and myself.
435. Do you think there was any pus mark there? There were no marks suggestive of an injury by a fish-hook that we could find.
436. The other doctors state that there is a mark there; did you fail to discern it? Yes.
437. Did you notice the difference between Creswell's ears—one of them being without a lobe? I do not know what is meant by the lobe of the ear. We do not talk about the lobe of the ear, but I know the part you mean. It is spoken of as the lobule of the ear. On one side the lobule was well marked—that is to say it was distinct. On the other side it was attached to the face more.
438. Did you notice that there was a ½ in. difference in the measurement of the two eyes from top to bottom? We did not measure; we were only asked about the lobule.
439. The other doctors speak about the right ear having a normal lobe? We never use the word "lobe" in the description of the ear.
440. With regard to the mark on the wrist—Supposing there had been some tattoo-mark there, could it have been obliterated by medical means? Not that I know of, except the destroying of the skin or cutting it away. You would require to destroy the dermis, and that would leave a scar.
441. And you observed nothing of that character? We observed no scars which would lead us to suppose that a tattoo-mark had been obliterated.
442. *Chairman.*] Did you observe no scar there at all? I will not say that. To the best of my ability, there were little punctated white scars, as if there had been small pustules there; but there are no scars there to indicate that tattoo-marks have been obliterated.
443. Can you remember whether there is a scar occupying a space of a 5s. piece? There is a broad scar on the back of the left wrist. That was caused by the cut of a butcher's crop—at least, that is the assertion. It did not look like a tattoo-mark that had been obliterated.

A. MacCormik. 20 Dec., 1899.

444. *Mr. Wilks.*] It is said that the tattoo-marks could have been removed by an elliptical incision? Then there would have been a linear scar left which could easily have been detected from an ordinary blotch. There is no linear scar on the inside of the left wrist.
445. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] We were told yesterday that tattoo-marks can be removed by the use of new milk? I have heard of that, but it is a popular fallacy.
446. *Chairman.*] Do you regard it as a fallacy? Yes; you cannot destroy tattoo-marks unless you destroy the skin in which the pigment is placed.
447. If you had two persons brought before you who could absolutely prove that they had had tattoo-marks removed by that means, what would you say? I should say that the tattoo-marks were only superficial, and that they were not in the true skin at all. They would not be tattoo-marks similar to those which you see on sailors. You would require to skin a man before you got rid of such marks.
448. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you not notice any peculiarities in the man's bearing which would lead you to believe that he had had an excellent early training? No.
449. Was there anything in his habit which struck you that he had followed an occupation different from that which he is supposed to have followed? No.
450. *Mr. E. M. Clark.*] Did you come to the conclusion that he was a genuine lunatic? Yes. I may mention that he was not very communicative, and I did not examine him for the purpose of discovering his mental condition.
451. *Chairman.*] How did you arrive at the conclusion that he was a lunatic? Because he was confined in a lunatic asylum. Of course we had certain questions to answer, and we answered them as correctly as we possibly could. We had no object in answering them other than correctly.
452. *Mr. Meagher.*] I take it that when you were asked by the judge to look for lancet cuts for bleeding you naturally looked towards the anterior branch of the temporal artery? Yes; that is where you would expect to find them.
453. You would not pay the same attention where the hair is near the ear? Nobody would dream of bleeding where the hair is.
454. If any other medical gentleman has stated that lancet cuts have sometimes been made there would you feel inclined to doubt him? I should like to know for what purpose they were intended to be made.
455. I suppose for the purpose for which lancing the temporal artery is usually carried out? I would not expect to find that in the region you have stated because there is an important nerve there which might be injured, and which might paralyse that side of the face.
456. At any rate you would confine your attention there? I would confine my attention to the place where the operation of arteriotomy is performed.
457. Would you like to swear that the marks which the other doctors have indicated are not there? There are no marks there which indicate that the operation of arteriotomy has been performed.
458. On any portion of the temple? Not on the temple.
459. Are you prepared to swear that there are no marks where the other doctors say they have located them. The doctors say "there are two faint linear scars directly over the temporal artery, just above the left auditory canal"? I will swear that there are no marks on the temple indicating that the operation of arteriotomy has been performed. How can I remember all the marks and scars on his body after two years?
460. You were asked certain questions, and you looked upon certain portions of Creswell's anatomy for certain marks, and you swear they are not there? That is so. Could not you bring the man here to simplify matters?
461. *Chairman.*] You were appointed for the purpose of making this investigation with the object of satisfying the court as to what was practically the identity of the man? And I had certain questions to answer, and I answered them correctly as far as my ability went.
462. *Mr. Meagher.*] I have no doubt you were asked to look for lancet cuts in the usual place in which the medical profession would expect to find them. Although it may be quite correct that there is no indication of lancet cuts of bleeding in the usual place on the temporal artery, are you prepared to say that Dr. Pickburn is wrong in stating that there are two faint linear scars? Above the ear?
463. Yes? No, certainly not.
464. *Mr. O'Conor.*] You would not expect two scars to be above the ear unless arteriotomy had been performed? No.
465. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you see the asylum book when you examined Creswell? No.
466. Do you know whether there is any discrepancy between the examination of Dr. Fiaschi and yourself and that of the medical superintendent as to scars? No.
467. You and Dr. Fiaschi stated, "We find no marks of an issue on the shoulder or upper arm." If the asylum case books say, "Slight irregular scar one third of an inch in diameter on the left side of neck, also one vaccination mark near another ordinary small scar," what would you say? You talk of a scar due to an issue. An issue is generally not less than the size of a sixpence.
468. Is it correct to say that there is an ordinary small scar visible to the naked eye near the vaccination mark? There is no scar due to an issue on his shoulder or upper arm.
469. *Chairman.*] In making an answer of that kind you are adhering to the tenor of the question which you were asked? Certainly.
470. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you think that after forty years an ordinary small scar near the vaccination mark can be positively stated to be the result of an issue? I should say that it was not the result of an issue. If there had been an issue there I could swear to the scar after forty years, or any length of time.
471. You reported that there was no scar of lancet cuts for bleeding on the arm? Yes.
472. If the case book at the asylum says there is one small scar on the inner side of the left fore-arm, what then? We say that there is one small scar on the inner side of the left fore-arm, but it is not in the line of any vein, so that it has not been bled.
473. Is it possible that it may have been caused by an unskilful attempt at bleeding? I could not give any information on that point.
474. I suppose there are cases of that kind? I never heard of a case of bleeding on the inside of the arm.
475. *Mr. O'Conor.*] Would you be prepared to say that no medical man would do it? Certainly he would not.

A. MacCormick. 20 Dec., 1899.

476. *Mr. Meagher.*] With regard to the marks on the arm, which are supposed to be the erasion of tattoo-marks—if the case book at the Asylum described the marks as a large puckered elliptical scar such as might well be caused by burning, would it fall in with your view? There is a broad scar on the back of the left hand and wrist.
477. Do you think it is possible that that was caused by cautery? It might have been caused by anything. It was not a wound which healed up well. What caused it no one could say.
478. Is it possible that it might have been a tattoo-mark erased by cautery? It is possible. I do not know what was there before. It might have been caused by cautery.
479. *Chairman.*] Were you not informed that it was caused by a hook? No. Creswell told us that it was caused by a butchers's crop, and that he was treated at St. Mary's hospital for it.
480. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Wilks has asked you a question with regard to the injury to the eyelid by means of fish-hook, and he has told you that Drs. Pickburn and Devlin discerned a scar which might have been the result of an injury caused by a fish-hook;—you say that you found no mark at all on the eye-lid? No; we found no mark on the eyelid suggestive of an injury by a fish-hook.
481. Did you find any mark on the eyelid suggestive of an injury by anything? How do you expect me to remember all about his eyelids after two years? We examined him for an injury by a fish-hook, and we could not find any marks suggestive of it.
482. *Chairman.*] Yo cannot say that there were no marks there at all? It is not fair to bother me with minute details of that kind after two years.
483. You have no recollection of any mark being there? No.
484. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you notice any raising or twitching of Creswell's eyebrows? Yes; he had a peculiar way of raising his eyebrows.
485. Is that a common thing? You meet it in some people, but it is not a common thing.
486. One of the doctors has stated that he formed the impression that Creswell was a man of good early training, and of the better class in life;—do you think that? No.
487. Is the peculiarity about the ears unusual? Unless you were examining him, you would not notice it.
488. Is it not a most unusual feature in anybody? Yes.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD, SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1899, BEING THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

The Chairman to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Fire Brigades Board, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 26 February, 1900.

Pursuant to the provision of the 7th section of the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," I have the honor, by direction of the Fire Brigades Board, to forward herewith the Board's report for the year 1899; "upon all matters within the scope of their administrative duties," that it may be laid before Parliament, in compliance with the Act. I have, &c.,

CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman.

To the Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

REPORT FOR THE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1899.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1899, the fire service has maintained a very high state of efficiency, although severely handicapped by the extremely circumscribed space at its headquarters.

Board.

The constitution of the Board underwent no alteration, the biennial term of office for which the members were elected, not having expired.

Insurance Companies.

In the list of contributory Fire Insurance Companies, the Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Company (Limited), and the Queensland Mutual Insurance Company (Limited), were replaced by the Eastern Counties Insurance Company (Limited), and the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Magdeburg;—the number of contributory offices remaining at forty. The property assured with them, within the area of the Board's jurisdiction, represented a value of £61,861,909, an increase of no less than £1,435,739. To show the enormous growth of assured values, attention is directed to the first departmental report, wherein is furnished a return for forty-one Fire Insurance Offices, the sum of whose insured risks was £36,690,987 upon 31st December, 1883. No doubt some part of the addition has to be ascribed to the subsequent extension of the Metropolitan area under the Fire Brigades Act; but, after due allowance be made for that, the increase of the amount held at risk by the Companies is remarkable. Of the forty Companies now on the list of contributories only five are what are termed "local"—that is, have their headquarters within the Colony. These five are entitled to elect to the Board one of the Insurance Companies' representatives. Under the regulations, there cannot be a valid election unless three offices be represented—in the candidate, proposer, and seconder—and a quorum of three duly qualified representatives of the Companies, which can only have one representative for each office, is necessary at a meeting to elect. Under the circumstances it is obvious that a failure to elect might readily occur, and that, therefore, some amendment of the Act, or of the Regulations under it, which govern this set of elections, would be advisable.

The levy by the Board upon the Fire Insurance Companies was £8,000, and the proportion of this to the sum at risk 3·1d. per £100.

Municipalities.

The sum of the returns of the assessed value of ratable property within the forty-three contributory municipalities was £4,594,551, a contraction of £47,044 upon the figures of the previous year. The contribution to the Board was equivalent to ·418—approximately two-fifths of a penny,—in the £, or nearly 3s. 6d. per £100 of the assessment.

In

In pursuance of the intention mentioned in the last report, legal action was reluctantly taken to compel payment by Municipal Councils who for a long period had ignored the claims made upon them under the Fire Brigades Act. In every case a verdict was obtained for the amount sued for, together with the prescribed penalty of £50 for default. It is found that, although the Fire Brigades Act provides for recovery of any contribution, in a summary way before a Magistrate, the Justices Act does not give Magistrates more than six months' jurisdiction. It, therefore, would be difficult, if not impossible, to recover arrears of over six months' standing. Acting upon legal advice, the Board consequently finds itself compelled to insist upon every contributory, whether Municipal Council or Insurance Company, paying the quarterly contribution within the prescribed time.

In deputations to the Minister, in the public press, and elsewhere, some Municipal Councils have complained that the levy of two-fifths of a penny in the £ of the annual value of ratable property, was burdensome upon the Councils' funds. There is, nevertheless, no reason whatever for the complaint. It has frequently been pointed out that the Fire Brigades Act, in section 22, authorises any Municipal Council to increase the city or municipal rate, notwithstanding any statutory limit of such rate, by sufficient to raise the amount of the contribution paid for fire protection. It follows that no Council need be burdened to the extent of a penny, by payment of its contribution to this Department, unless by its own choice. They who voluntarily carry a burden, however small, have no right to complain. The fact is that the framers of the Act evidently saw that those whose property required protection were those who should contribute towards provision of the safeguard. The local Councils, having the machinery readily available, were made the mediums for the collection of the small contributions from the ratepayers, *i. e.* the owners of the said property. The Councils who pay the tax without obtaining a refund, voluntarily make a donation of the sum to the ratepayers; but the gift of two-fifths of a penny in the assessed value upon which the general rate is struck, is so small that the ratepayers can scarcely feel grateful; neither would they complain if the donation were withheld.

On 11th August, a conference of representatives of Suburban Municipal Councils adopted certain recommendations for amendment of the Fire Brigades Act, which were afterwards submitted to the Minister. One of these was "that it be compulsory for municipalities to levy a special rate to cover the amount of contribution." The Board understands that if that recommendation were carried into effect, the Councils' difficulty would disappear.

Salvage case, s.s. "Buteshire."

Board's right to salvage.

Bill to extend act to harbour.

This important case, which was mentioned in the last report as *sub judice*, was decided in the Vice-Admiralty Court upon 30th June, when His Honor Mr. Justice Owen, Deputy Judge Commissary, clearly laid down the law upon the matter, and gave judgment that the plaintiff, *i.e.*, the Board, "were entitled to salvage for extinguishing the fire on board the 'Buteshire.'" The case is said to have been a novel one, and has established a precedent. The right of the Board to claim for salvage of any vessel in Port Jackson, which is saved from fire by this department, has unequivocally been upheld; and the Board proposes to exercise that right with regard to any vessel so saved, until the harbour waters be placed under its jurisdiction, and revenue provided to maintain a floating fire service for the protection of shipping. This question has been dealt with in previous reports; but the promised bill to establish the desired protection has not been brought forward.

Fires.

Of 520 fires (exclusive of thirty-nine chimney fires) recorded in Appendix XII, four were upon steamships and one upon a sailing vessel. The total number of calls received, including sixty-seven false alarms, was 693, or 128 more than in the previous twelve months.

Electric tramway.

The electric tramway through the city, referred to in the last report, was opened for traffic upon 8th December. The Railway and Tramway Department have been at pains to minimise the apprehended risk in connection with it; but that in case of fire in George-street there would be increased hazard for firemen, especially for those using the escape ladders, is incontestible. This view was unfortunately illustrated in the death of a line-repairer by a fall from a ladder on 4th January last, the fall, apparently, being caused by a shock from the tram trolley wire.

Telephones and fire alarms.

The number of telephone fire alarms was increased from 171 to 177, and the length of wire connecting them and the fire stations, from 149 to 159 miles, for which a mileage fee for maintenance is paid to the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department. Improvements have been introduced, by which any of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Stations can be momentarily turned out by the touch of a button at headquarters. The switchboard for this purpose was made, and the special electrical appliances fitted, in the workshops at headquarters; the whole installation reflecting high credit upon the Brigade.

Shops and Factories Act.

The Shops and Factories Act of 1896 came into operation at the beginning of the year 1897, and the assistance and advice of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades has since been freely given to the department administering it, in the matter of giving effect to the provisions for the safety of inmates from fire. This entailed a great deal of additional work, and occupied much of the valuable time of that officer.

Explosives and inflammable iquids.

Fire Brigades Act amendment.

The long-desired bills to control the traffic in explosives and inflammable liquids, to extend the Fire Brigades Act to the navigable waters (referred to above), and to amend the Act in other directions, are still in abeyance.

Stations.

No extension of Headquarters Fire Station has yet been granted by the Government. The congestion there is every year more severely felt, to the detriment of the Fire Brigade, and the valuable fire-extinguishing material with which it has been equipped. The Board sees with regret opportunities for the absolutely necessary extension being allowed to pass away, despite repeated earnest representations. It is unquestionable that an enlarged headquarters is becoming imperative for the welfare and efficiency of the fire service, and that loss of time is tending to make its provision increasingly difficult and costly. In his report, hereto appended, the Superintendent of Fire Brigades comments upon the difficulties under which the Brigade is placed in consequence of the narrowness of the space into which its headquarters is compressed.

The

The erection of an unprecedentedly large number of fire stations was entered upon during the year. In Redfern the Government converted the old court-house and police-station into a fire station, which is now occupied by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Upon the 29th January of this year, the Chief Secretary, the Honorable John See, formally opened the building, and handed it over to the Board. It had, however, by permission, been temporarily occupied by the Brigade on the 28th December, prior to the completion of the contract for the alterations. A station was built in Granville, which was opened for service on the 7th ultimo, and the Granville Volunteer Company transferred to it. The building is upon a site in Good-street, which was purchased by the Volunteer Brigade with money granted by the Government. At Chatswood, the newly-formed Willoughby Volunteer Fire Company were, on the 14th idem, placed in a building just completed in a good position on Gordon-road. A station was also built for the Rookwood Volunteer Fire Company, which was occupied in July, the Government having provided the cost of the site, and £150 towards the building. A thousand pounds having been granted by the Government for purchase of ground in Burwood, a fire station, now approaching completion, is being put up at the corner of Burwood-road and Belmore-street, at a contract cost of £1,257. This will be occupied by the local Volunteer Fire Company. At Paddington, a large station for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, is being built upon a piece of the Paddington Reservoir Reserve, fronting Oxford-street, of which a favourable lease for a fifty years' term, had been obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. A suitable site in Myahgah-road has been secured from the Mosman Municipal Council for the erection of a station for the protection of that district; and when funds will permit of the erection of a building, it is proposed to remove the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station from Moncur-street, Woollahra, to a piece of ground at the corner of Ocean and Trelawney Streets, which the Woollahra Municipal Council has consented to lease to the Board. Negotiations for the establishment of a station to protect Randwick are in progress; and other districts are also receiving attention which will have practical effect as soon as means can be found for the requisite expenditure.

Redfern. Granville. Willoughby. Burwood. Paddington. Mosman. Woollahra. Randwick.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade now numbers ninety men of all ranks, an increase of seventeen upon the figures of the previous year. The Superintendent and the Deputy-Superintendent have justified the confidence reposed in them, and under their control, the service, in a year whose record of fires exceeds that of any previous twelve months, has been most successful, and the salvage in many instances remarkable. The area under the Board's jurisdiction has been apportioned into five districts, supervised by district officers, for which purpose a new rank was introduced into the Brigade; the coachmen were also constituted a special class.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

The partially-paid Auxiliary Corps was disbanded upon 31st December, after eight years' existence, to be reformed upon an entirely different footing, by the enlistment of a number of youths of from 17 to 20 years of age. These are being trained for ultimate service in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

Auxiliary Corps.

In the latter part of the year two steam fire engines of 260 gallons' capacity, and of the most recent type, were ordered from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London. It is proposed to station these at Darlinghurst and Marrickville, where they should be especially useful for covering long distances. A 45-foot extension escape ladder has also been ordered from the firm, which will be placed in the new fire station at Redfern. In January, 1899, as mentioned in last report, a 700-gallon double vertical steam fire engine arrived from Messrs. Shand, Mason, & Co., of London. It was stationed at headquarters, and has been used with advantage at fires in the city. On the 28th February a most satisfactory public trial of the engine, in conjunction with the 1,000-gallon equilibrium engine received from the same firm early in the year 1892, was given in the Town Hall enclosure, by kind permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor. Both engines threw jets of water over the Town Hall tower, which measures 198 feet to the finial upon its summit.

Fire Engines and Ladder.

In Willoughby a promising Volunteer Fire Company was formed, which this year has been registered, subsidised, and established in the newly-built station at Chatswood. The Paddington (No. 1) Volunteer Fire Brigade, which had been in existence since 11th April, 1878, was disbanded on the 31st March, 1899; its place being taken by a detachment of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The large new station mentioned above is being built upon the site of the old volunteer station. The subsidies to maintain the Volunteer Fire Companies amounted to £2,612, in addition to which there was the usual expenditure upon their equipment, stations, &c. The Companies were never more efficient than now; and the Superintendent of Fire Brigades records his cordial thanks for their assistance.

Volunteer Fire Companies.

The Superintendent's report, returns furnishing a record of the fires during the year, and other information, are appended as customary.

CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman, Fire Brigades Board.

Adopted at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, at Headquarters Fire Station, Sydney, on Monday, 26th February, 1900.

CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman.

Z. COLLIS BARRY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Area in Sq. Miles	Assessment, 1898	Contribution, 1899	Municipality.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Assessment, 1898.	Contribution, 1899.
		£	£ s. d			£	£ s. d.
1. City of Sydney	4·5	1,942,198	3,381 14 10	24. Marrickville	3 14	124,117	216 2 3
2. Alexandria	1 6	47,626	82 18 6	25. Mosman	3·2	44,755	77 18 6
3. Annandale	0 525	47,512	82 14 7	26. Newtown	0 69	146,074	254 6 10
4. Ashfield	3 2	115,066	200 7 0	27. North Botany	3 4	19,408	33 15 10
5. Auburn	3·2	21,279	37 1 0	28. North Sydney	3 23	187,126	325 16 5
6. Balmain	0 9	179,946	313 6 5	29. Paddington	0 63	152,788	266 0 8
7. Botany	3 38	18,601	32 7 9	30. Parramatta	3 4	58,639	102 2 5
8. Burwood	1·64	73,951	128 15 3	31. Penrith	39·6	17,275	30 1 7
9. Camperdown	0·687	37,937	66 1 1	32. Petersham	1 19	108,111	188 4 10
10. Canterbury	11·1	31,028	54 0 6	33. Randwick	12·5	91,624	159 10 8
11. Concord	4	24,207	42 3 0	34. Redfern	0·68	148,794	259 1 7
12. Darlington	0·04	23,289	40 11 0	35. Richmond	0·62	7,279	12 13 6
13. Drummoyne	0·8	20,320	35 7 7	36. Rockdale	6 94	53,634	93 7 9
14. Enfield	2·65	18,141	31 11 9	37. Rookwood	8·4	16,306	28 7 10
15. Erskineville	0·26	28,172	49 1 1	38. Strathfield	2·73	40,014	69 13 5
16. Five Dock	2·2	10,837	18 17 5	39. St. Peters	1 4	27,658	48 3 2
17. Glebe	0·72	134,395	234 0 0	40. Waterloo	1 26	55,206	96 2 6
18. Granville	4 42	34,584	60 4 4	41. Waverley	3 07	100,352	174 14 8
19. Hurstville	12 11	39,090	68 1 3	42. Willoughby	8·26	46,043	80 3 5
20. Kogarah	5 7	27,400	47 14 2	43. Woollahra	2·97	123,675	215 6 10
21. Leichhardt	1 755	80,954	140 19 2				
22. Liverpool	20·2	19,039	33 3 0	Totals	196 417	4,594,551	8,000 0 0
23. Manly	3·55	50,101	87 4 8				

APPENDIX II.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Company.	*Local or Foreign.	Amount of risk, 31 Dec., 1898	Contribution, 1899.	Company.	*Local or Foreign.	Amount of risk, 31 Dec., 1898	Contribution, 1899.
		£	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.
1. The Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co.	F	503,926	65 3 4	21. The Manchester Fire Assurance Co	F	713,293	92 4 11
2. Alliance Assurance Co.	,,	1,852,671	239 11 9	22. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	L	8,626,215	1,115 10 11
3. Atlas Assurance Co.	,,	420,927	54 8 8	23. National Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand	F	1,127,408	145 15 11
4. Australian Alliance Assurance Co.	,,	518,963	67 2 3	24. Netherlands-India Sea and Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd).	,,	108,497	14 0 7
5. Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society	L	8,819,079	1,140 9 8	25. New Zealand Insurance Co.	,,	2,047,887	264 16 8
6. Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.	F	245,650	31 15 5	26. North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	,,	922,290	119 5 5
7. Caledonian Insurance Co.	,,	472,299	61 1 7	27. North Queensland Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	L	852,517	110 5 0
8. City Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	L	2,625,000	339 9 4	28. Northern Assurance Co.	F	727,144	94 0 8
9. Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd)	F	1,007,580	130 6 0	29. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	,,	2,832,210	366 5 3
10. Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.)	,,	6,230,619	805 14 11	30. Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	,,	475,387	61 9 7
11. Derwent and Tamar Fire and Marine Assurance Co.	,,	263,806	34 2 6	31. Phœnix Assurance Co. of London	,,	1,021,725	132 2 7
12. Eastern Counties Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	,,	68,455	8 17 1	32. Royal Insurance Co.	,,	2,296,849	297 0 7
13. Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co. (Ltd.)	,,	660,283	85 7 9	33. Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation	,,	317,667	41 1 7
14. Imperial Insurance Co. (Ltd.) of London	,,	1,329,694	171 19 1	34. Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	,,	472,299	61 1 7
15. Lancashire Insurance Co.	,,	502,196	64 18 11	35. South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand	,,	1,627,443	210 9 3
16. Lion Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	,,	269,012	34 15 9	36. Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand	,,	536,445	69 7 5
17. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	,,	2,353,982	304 8 4	37. Sun Insurance Office of London	,,	1,407,582	182 0 7
18. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	,,	1,031,153	133 7 0	38. United Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	L	4,154,660	537 5 8
19. London Assurance Corporation	,,	534,402	69 2 2	39. United Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	F	324,661	41 19 8
20. Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co. of Magdeburg	,,	102,638	13 5 6	40. Victoria Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	,,	1,457,305	188 9 2
				Totals £		61,861,909	8,000 0 0

* "Local" signifies a Company having its head-quarters in New South Wales; "Foreign," any other doing business in the Colony.

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY of ATTENDANCES at Board Meetings during the year 1899.—(Number of Meetings, 25, exclusive of Committee Meetings.)

Names.	Meetings. Present.	Meetings. Absent.
Charles Bown, J.P. (Chairman)	25	0
Walter Church, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)	24	1
Alderman J. C. Beare, J.P.	25	0
Edward J. Love	25	0
S. Hague Smith	25	0
Alderman Wm. Taylor, J.P.	24	1

APPENDIX IV.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Receipts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Insurance Companies—		
Aachen and Munich	65 3 4	
Alliance	239 11 9	
Atlas	54 8 8	
Australian Alliance	67 2 3	
Australian Mutual	1,140 9 8	
Batavia	31 15 5	
Caledonian	61 1 7	
City Mutual	339 9 4	
Colonial Mutual	130 6 0	
Commercial Union	805 14 11	
Derwent and Tamar	34 2 6	
Eastern Counties	8 17 1	
Guardian	85 7 9	
Imperial	171 19 1	
Lancashire	64 18 11	
Lion	34 15 9	
Liverpool and London and Globe	304 8 4	
London and Lancashire	133 7 0	
London	69 2 2	
Magdeburg	13 5 6	
Manchester	92 4 11	
Mercantile Mutual	1,115 10 11	
National of New Zealand	145 15 11	
Netherlands India	14 0 7	
New Zealand	264 16 8	
North British and Mercantile	119 5 5	
North Queensland	110 5 0	
Northern	94 0 8	
Norwich Union	366 5 3	
Palatine	61 9 7	
Phœnix	132 2 7	
Royal	297 0 7	
Royal Exchange	41 1 7	
Scottish Union and National	61 1 7	
South British, of New Zealand	210 9 3	
Standard of New Zealand	69 7 5	
Sun	182 0 7	
United	537 5 8	
United Australian Mutual	51 19 7	
Victoria	188 9 2	
		8,009 19 11
To Municipalities—		
City of Sydney	3,381 14 10	
Alexandria	82 18 6	
Annandale	82 14 7	
Ashfield	200 7 0	
Auburn	43 1 0	
Balmain	313 6 5	
Botany	32 7 9	
Burwood	123 11 10	
Camperdown	36 10 3	
Canterbury	40 10 5	
Concord	42 3 0	
Darlington	40 10 11	
Drummoyne	77 15 2	
Enfield	58 9 2	
Erskineville	45 1 7	
Five Dock	14 3 1	
Glebe	175 10 0	
Granville	56 3 4	
Hurstville	68 1 3	
Kogarah	47 14 2	
Leichhardt	140 19 2	
Liverpool	24 17 3	
Manly	87 4 8	
Marrickville	216 2 3	
Mosman	73 2 0	
Newtown	254 6 10	
North Botany	33 15 10	
North Sydney	325 16 5	
Paddington	266 0 8	
Parramatta	102 2 5	
Petersham	188 4 10	
Randwick	159 10 8	
Redfern	194 6 3	
Richmond	12 13 6	
Rockdale	93 7 9	
Rookwood	28 7 10	
Strathfield	69 13 5	
St Peters	36 2 5	
Waterloo	96 2 6	
Waverley	174 14 8	
Willoughby	60 2 7	
Woollahra	215 6 10	
		7,815 15 0
To Colonial Treasurer	.....	8,000 0 0
To Miscellaneous—		
Plant, &c.	88 14 8	
Drill Manuals	1 4 6	
Life assurance	216 17 0	
Miscellaneous	7 0 1	
Law Costs	3 3 0	
Penalties	150 0 0	
Services rendered	1,600 0 0	
Rents	690 10 1	
Granville Vol. Fire Co.—Government Grant	75 0 0	
Rookwood do do	150 0 0	
Burwood Fire Station Site do	1,000 0 0	
Burwood Fire Station—Sale of old material, &c	6 16 8	
Attending Fire Appliances in Public Buildings	320 0 0	
Medical Fees	60 18 0	
Horses	14 10 0	
Telephones	8 5 0	
Watching duty	147 2 0	
		4,540 1 0
31 December.		
To Balance—		
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney (Ltd.)	163 2 6	
Deduct Superintendent's petty cash	60 0 0	
		103 2 6
Total		£28,468 18 5

Expenditure.

1 January, 1899.	£ s d.	£ s. d.
By Balance		198 5 3
By Miscellaneous—		
Plant, stores, &c.	2,405 12 7	
Clothing	697 0 6	
Printing, stationery, postage	174 3 3	
Rates and taxes	393 1 5	
Life assurance	426 12 8	
Cab hire and cartage	56 17 9	
Rewards for calls	7 7 6	
Rewards for turncocks	8 11 0	
Petty expenses	49 9 1	
Miscellaneous	90 18 4	
Insurance of buildings	14 4 6	
Guarantee premiums	10 0 0	
Law costs	261 16 11	
Services rendered	110 13 6	
Rent	373 19 4	
M.F.B. Club	46 18 0	
		5,127 6 4
By Buildings, &c—		
Repairs and alterations	315 18 7	
Burwood Fire Station	1,445 13 7	
Chatswood Fire Station	363 2 0	
Granville Fire Station	273 2 0	
Parramatta Fire Station	56 7 6	
Paddington Fire Station	2,108 5 6	
Redfern Fire Station	29 3 0	
Rookwood Fire Station	475 14 7	
		5,067 6 9
By Salaries and Fees—		
Salaries	12,809 3 10	
Board fees	300 0 0	
Medical fees	119 14 0	
Audit fees	35 0 0	
		13,263 17 10
By Lighting and Fuel—		
Lighting	499 12 6	
Fuel	100 5 0	
		599 17 6
By Horses—		
Purchase	250 0 8	
Fodder	769 12 10	
Harness	145 7 6	
		1,165 1 0
By Electrical Work, Fire Alarms, Telephones, and Erection and Maintenance of Lines		325 14 3
By Volunteer Fire Companies—		
Ashfield	130 0 0	
Balmain	300 0 0	
Burwood	150 0 0	
Drummoyne	90 0 0	
Glebe	170 0 0	
Granville	85 0 0	
Hurstville	100 0 0	
Kogarah	90 0 0	
Leichhardt	120 0 0	
Liverpool	37 10 0	
Manly	120 0 0	
North Botany	120 0 0	
Paddington (No. 1)	97 10 0	
,, (No. 2)	225 0 0	
Parramatta	200 0 0	
Richmond	30 0 0	
Rockdale	140 0 0	
Rookwood	90 0 0	
Waterloo	120 0 0	
Waverley	197 10 0	
		2,612 10 0
By Vol. Firemen employed in watching duty		108 19 6
Total		£28,468 18 5

Z. COLLIS BARRY, Secretary.

Having examined the books and vouchers of the Fire Brigades' Board for the year ending 31st December, 1899, I certify the above-written Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure to be correct.

29 January, 1900.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.S.I.A., Auditor.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX V.

Report by the Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Headquarters,
Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 9 January, 1900.

The Fire Brigades Board, Sydney,—
Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the following report on the working of the Fire Brigade and of the Volunteer Fire Companies during the year 1899 :—

The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, has been 626, of these 67 were false alarms, 39 proved to be only chimney fires, and 520 were for actual fires, of which 27 resulted in total destruction, 15 were of a serious nature, and in 478 cases the damage was slight. In addition to the above, the Brigade has attended to 67 calls chimney fires. The number of calls of all descriptions amounted to 693, an increase on the previous year of 128.

The most notable fires occurred on the following premises :—

January.—John Connell & Co., 355 and 357 Kent-street, City.
March.—Green Oaks Cottage, Darling Point Road.
September.—Tivoli Theatre, Castlereagh-street, City.
,, W. E. Smith, Printer and Stationer, Bridge-street, City.
October.—Fuerth and Nall, 484 Kent-street, City.
November.—McLean Bros. and Rigg, George-street, City.

The fire on the premises of Mr. W. E. Smith spread by means of a lighting area from their windows through the unprotected windows of the Exchange Buildings and the Queensland Chambers, doing some thousands of pounds worth of damage, which, by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum for iron shutters, would undoubtedly have been avoided. People must have light to carry on their ordinary avocations; but when the windows affording the light are within a few feet of the unprotected windows of another business place, then some authority should step in to compel the erection of a reasonable safeguard against the spread of fire.

The operations of the Factories and Shops Act will ultimately have an influence for good in the saving of life and preventing the spread of fire. I have visited upwards of 200 factories during the year in company with an Inspector of Factories, and have made recommendations in each case for the better protection of life and property.

The year has been a very busy one, not only in the increased number of fires which have been attended, but in the additional work contingent to the fires, and in extra repairs to the plant. 14,000 watches of 8 hours have been kept, 4,500 hydrant inspections, 900 telephone inspections, and 198 inspections of buildings have been made. The engines, boilers, ladders, &c., have been kept in good repair, and new boilers have been fitted by the staff to two steam fire engines.

A new switchboard has been constructed at headquarters, and in connection with it are contrivances which I am pleased to think will materially assist us in rapidly concentrating the forces in the city.

There has been an increase of 6 street fire alarms, making a total of 177.

About 3,000,000 gallons of water were used in extinguishing fires.

The distance travelled by vehicles of the brigade was about 15,000 miles.

By an accident, one horse was killed, when going to a fire, two horses have been sold, and twelve have been purchased.

I have again to draw attention to the necessity for increased accommodation at headquarters. The property values in the city and suburbs have increased during the last fifteen years very considerably; but the boundaries of the headquarters are the same as when the station was erected. The office and board-room accommodation, the drill yard and workshop conveniences are too cramped for dealing with matters as effectively and expeditiously as is required for a fire brigade, and it is urgently hoped that steps will be soon taken to remedy the difficulties mentioned.

The old police station and court-house, at George-street, Redfern, has been altered to suit our requirements, and the result is most satisfactory. A steam engine and men were removed there on the 28th ultimo. I propose in the near future to recommend several positions round this station as being suitable for fire alarms. A horse fire escape for this station has been ordered from London.

A new station has been erected at Rookwood, and placed in charge of the local volunteer company. Other stations are being erected at Paddington, Willoughby, Granville, and Burwood. Land for a station at Mosman has been secured in Myahgah-road, and a site at the corner of Ocean and Trelawney Streets, Woollahra, is under lease to the Board. A fire station is urgently required at Randwick, and new structures are necessary at Alexandria, Ashfield, Glebe, and Leichhardt. Additions to the Circular Quay and Marrickville stations are desirable.

The Paddington Volunteer Company No. 1 disbanded in March, and the duty of protecting the district was taken over by the permanent staff, a steam fire engine and six men being placed there. As it is intended that the officer-in-charge of the eastern district should reside at this station, a larger number of appliances and men will be placed in the premises when they are ready for occupation.

A volunteer company has been formed at Willoughby, and the members have been undergoing a course of instruction from the permanent force. It is anticipated that the new station will be completed during the present month, and the company placed in charge with a manual fire engine, a horse, and all the necessary appliances for extinguishing fire.

On the completion of the Granville station it is proposed to place a light manual fire engine and a horse there, and also to run a telephone wire to it from Parramatta fire station. When this is carried out all the volunteer stations in the Metropolitan district, except Liverpool and Richmond, will be in telephonic communication with headquarters, and will also have horses to take the apparatus and members to fires.

On the 1st of January the city and suburbs were divided into five districts, an officer being placed in charge of each. This arrangement has been found of great benefit, a more complete supervision of the whole area under the jurisdiction of the board being carried out, and a greater knowledge of the requirements of the several districts being obtained.

During the year the drivers have been constituted a separate class, and a special set of rules for their guidance and qualifications for promotion from one rank to another have been drafted.

The auxiliary system, which was introduced some years ago, at the end of the year underwent considerable alterations, the partially-paid system being abandoned, and a number of youths being placed on the staff in their stead. A special set of rules have been prepared, and it is contemplated that the new arrangements will be productive of a system of apprenticeship to the business of a fireman. The alteration in the auxiliary system will allow of the number of men at several of the smaller stations being augmented.

The Brigade was strengthened during the year by the addition of 17 men, distributed as follows :—

No. 4 Station, Darlinghurst, 1 man.
No. 5 ,, Newtown, 1 man.
No. 6 ,, North Sydney, 2 men.
No. 7 ,, Marrickville, 1 man.
No. 10 ,, Redfern, 6 men.
No. 11 ,, Paddington, 6 men.

In January a 700-gallon steam engine ordered from London two years previously duly arrived, and was tested in front of the Town Hall with the large steamer purchased in 1892. Both worked satisfactorily. These engines have also done good work at fires during the year.

With the increase of the present force it has been found possible to a large extent to avoid calling in the suburban brigades to the city fires. It has always appeared to me a great risk to denude the suburban localities of all protection, and fresh arrangements have therefore been made.

The small steam fire engine built in 1871 has become unreliable, and I have withdrawn it from active service; and it is anticipated that the equilibrium steam engine, built in 1870, will not be of much further use except for pumping-out purposes. To replace the small engine, and to provide better protection for one of the Western suburbs, two steam fire engines have been ordered from London.

I am pleased to say that the pressure of water and the supply has generally improved during the year, and arrangements have been completed for materially increasing the supply of water to the higher parts of Petersham, Balmain, and Leichhardt.

There

There has been great activity in the building trade during the year, and, consequently, a large increase in the number of buildings to be protected.

Five ship fires have occurred during the period under review, and in each case the fires were extinguished with comparatively little damage to the cargo and vessel

I have pleasure in acknowledging the valuable aid rendered to the Brigade at all times by the officers of the Police Force, and of the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

The officers and men of the permanent staff and of the volunteer companies have worked well together during the year, and every effort has been made to promote a good feeling between the forces My cordial thanks are due to both for their efforts in assisting me to carry out the arduous duties imposed upon me.

I have to thank the Board very sincerely for the generous support accorded to me throughout the year. The knowledge that I possess their confidence has been of the greatest assistance in the carrying out of my work.

I have, &c ,
ALFRED WEBB,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX VI.

METROPOLITAN Fire Brigade.

Name	Rank	Date of Joining	Station.
Alfred Webb	Superintendent and Inspector of Kerosene.	26 June, 1888	Headquarters.
Nicholas G. Sparks	Deputy Superintendent	1 June, 1897	do
John F. Ford	District Officer	1 Aug , 1884	No. 2 Station.
Sydney Watson	do	1 Jan , 1885	No. 3 Station.
George Lang	do	7 Jan , 1885	No. 7 Station.
Thomas Gorman	do	18 June, 1885	No 11 Station.
Frank Jackson	do	7 Feb., 1889	Headquarters.
Samuel Holman	Station Officer	11 Feb , 1886	No. 10 Station.
Thomas G. Cutts	do	19 Mar., 1888	No. 6 Station.
John Graham	do	15 April, 1899	No. 5 Station.
Harrie B. Lee	do	19 Feb , 1891	No 4 Station.
George Parsons	do	6 Sept., 1889	No. 9 Station.
George H Dadd	do	13 Feb , 1890	No. 8 Station.
Francis Howard	Assistant Officer	19 April, 1888	Headquarters.
Albert E. Pickering	do	18 Sept , 1890	do
Edward Smith	do	7 May, 1891	No. 11 Station.
William T. Corkill	do	25 May, 1891	No. 3 Station.
Ephraim Stoneham	do	6 Jan., 1893	Headquarters.
Edward J. Roberts	do	9 Jan , 1893	No. 2 Station.
Thomas P. Gordon	1st-class fireman	3 Jan , 1885	No. 11 Station.
George C. Gray	do	1 July, 1884	No. 8 Station.
Robert W. Nash	do	1 Jan , 1887	No 7 Station.
Charles May	do	3 Oct , 1890	No. 7 Station.
John A. Becker	do	12 Mar , 1891	No 2 Station.
James W. Morris	do	1 Dec , 1891	No. 5 Station.
Harry Skelton	do	24 Mar., 1892	No. 4 Station.
Augustus J. Gerard	do	21 Feb., 1890	No. 3 Station.
Alexander Jamieson	do	18 Nov , 1892	No 9 Station.
John Wiggins	do	17 Feb., 1893	Headquarters.
William Whitnall	do	19 June, 1893	No. 3 Station.
George W. Barry	do	21 Aug , 1893	No. 7 Station.
James Hancock	do	1 Aug , 1884	No 6 Station.
Christopher J. Digby	do	30 Mar , 1894	No. 11 Station.
George Alchin	do	28 April, 1890	No 6 Station.
Henry T Dawes	do	1 Nov , 1893	No. 3 Station.
George C. J. Wills	do	21 May, 1894	Headquarters.
Arthur Houghton	do	14 Sept , 1894	No. 2 Station.
Kenneth Arthurson	2nd-class fireman	8 April, 1895	No. 10 Station.
Arthur Dickinson	do	16 April, 1895	No. 5 Station
Francis A Tuck	do	14 May, 1895	do
Archibald Murray	do	5 Sept , 1895	do
James Carson	do	9 Oct., 1895	Headquarters.
Thomas P. Nance	do	6 Dec., 1895	No 3 Station.
Sidney H. Lister	do	27 July, 1896	Headquarters.
Arthur E. Hallett	3rd-class fireman	1 Mar , 1897	No 7 Station.
George S Grimmond	do	1 April, 1897	Headquarters.
Percival W. Love	do	5 July, 1897	do
George F. Cox	do	19 July, 1897	do
John Etherington	do	1 Aug , 1897	No 10 Station.
Philip Henry	do	9 Aug., 1897	No. 8 Station.
Henry T. Tuck	do	1 Nov , 1898	No. 2 Station.
Peter J. Robinson	do	1 Nov., 1898	No. 4 Station.
Christopher J. Riddell	do	1 Nov., 1898	No. 6 Station.
James W Gerrett	do	1 Dec , 1998	No. 10 Station.
James Lavender	Probationer	12 Jan , 1899	No. 2 Station.
Charles A. Boughton	do	18 Jan., 1899	No. 11 Station.
Oswald R. Pickering	do	1 Feb , 1899	No. 3 Station.
Edward Henry	do	9 Feb , 1899	No. 2 Station.
John Duff	do	13 Feb , 1899	No. 4 Station.
Llewelyn R Turner	do	1 April, 1899	Headquarters.
Francis J. Smith	do	1 April, 1899	No. 3 Station.
Angus Smith	do	1 May, 1899	No. 6 Station.
Edward C Johnston	do	5 July, 1899	No. 10 Station.

METROPOLITAN Fire Brigade—*continued.*

Name	Rank	Date of Joining	Station
Sidney H Sparkes	Probationer	7 July, 1899	No 2 Station
George Harper	do	5 Aug., 1899	Headquarters
Samuel J. Fletcher	do	5 Aug, 1899	No. 9 Station.
Edward J. Cole	do	26 Aug., 1899	No 2 Station
Arthur G. Reeves	do	6 Sept, 1899	Headquarters.
George Brown	do	14 Sept, 1899	do
Arthur Wickham	do	13 Nov, 1899	do
James Menzies	do	1 Dec., 1899	do
Patrick M'Donald	do	4 Dec., 1899	do
Joseph Stanchell	Coachman	1 July, 1884	do
James Jones	do	1 June, 1893	do
William Best	do	9 Oct, 1894	No 8 Station.
Thomas L. Thomas	do	9 April, 1895	No 6 Station.
John Chambers	do	6 May, 1896	No. 3 Station.
Charles Andrews	do	14 Sept., 1896	Headquarters.
James H Kehoe	do	7 Feb, 1898	No. 5 Station.
Francis McLaughlin	do	1 Aug, 1898	No 7 Station.
Patrick Finnegan	do	3 Nov, 1898	No 10 Station.
George A Gordon	do	4 Nov, 1898	No. 9 Station.
Thomas E. Amor	do	1 Feb, 1899	Headquarters
James Joyce	do	8 Feb, 1899	do
Charles A. Parkes	do	16 Feb, 1899	No. 11 Station.
William Goodger	do	9 Mar., 1899	No. 2 Station.
Patrick B. M'Cauley	do	1 April, 1899	Headquarters.
William O'Toole	do	6 Sept., 1899	No. 4 Station.
William J Pearce	do	4 Oct, 1899	No. 3 Station.
Henry W. Royal	do	8 Nov, 1899	Headquarters.

APPENDIX VII.

TELEPHONE Fire-alarms.

No of Box	Fire Station to which the Alarm is connected.	Locality of Alarm	Approximate Distance from Station in yards
1	No. 1 Station, Headquarters	Corner George and Park Streets, City	440
2	,, ,,	,, King and York Streets, City	1 010
3	,, ,,	,, King and Pitt Streets, City	845
4	,, ,,	,, King and Elizabeth Streets, City	810
5	,, ,,	,, Liverpool and College Streets, City	550
6	,, ,,	,, Oxford and Riley Streets, City	845
7	,, ,,	,, William-street and Boomerang-road, City	815
8	,, ,,	,, Crown and Stanley Streets, City	1,090
9	,, ,,	,, Park and Elizabeth Streets, City	320
10	,, ,,	In Macquarie-street, opposite Parliament House, City	1,120
11	,, ,, (G.P.O.)	Corner George and Barrack Streets, City	1,095
12	,, ,,	,, Pitt and Market Streets, City	670
13	,, ,,	,, Sussex and King Streets, City	1,210
14	,, ,,	,, Sussex and Erskine Streets, City	1,445
15	,, ,,	,, Bathurst and Barker Streets, City	770
16	,, ,,	,, Elizabeth and Hay Streets, City	640
17	,, ,,	A Hordern & Sons, George-street, Haymarket, City	945
18	,, ,,	Corner Sussex and Liverpool Streets, City	595
19	,, ,,	,, Kent and Bathurst Streets, City	460
20	,, ,,	,, Market and Kent Streets, City	835
21	,, ,,	,, Market and York Streets, City	725
22	,, ,,	,, Market-street, opposite Wharf-street, City	975
23	,, ,,	,, George and Goulburn Streets, City	605
24	,, ,,	,, George street and Union-lane, City	430
25	,, ,,	,, Factory and Harbour Streets (J. Bridge & Sons), City	900
26	,, ,,	,, Erskine-street and York-lane, City	1,275
27	,, ,,	,, Druitt-street, opposite Weighbridge, City	890
28	,, ,,	,, Bourke and Liverpool Streets, City	1,100
29	,, ,,	,, Goulburn-street and Macquarie-street South, City	585
30	,, ,,	,, Riley and Reservoir Streets, City	1,190
31	,, ,,	,, Philip-street, near St Stephen's Church, City	1 030
32	,, ,,	,, Pitt and Hay Streets, City	760
33	,, ,,	Carlton-street, Kensington Estate	4,400
33A	,, ,,	Corner of Crown and Foveaux Streets, City	1,670
34	No. 2 Station, George-street West	Opposite the "Tower Inn," George street, City	400
35	,, ,, ,,	Corner Elizabeth and Devonshire Streets, City	710
36	,, ,, ,,	Elizabeth-street, opposite Hordern's stables, Redfern	1,430
37	,, ,, ,,	Corner Regent and Cleveland Streets	550
38	,, ,, ,,	,, Redfern and Botany Streets	980
39	,, ,, ,,	,, Abercrombie-place and Cleveland street	760
40	,, ,, ,,	,, Abercrombie and Shepherd Streets	1,100
41	,, ,, ,,	,, Cleveland-street, Darlington-road	1,100
42	,, ,, ,,	Opposite Council Chambers, Darlington-road	1,310

TELEPHONE Fire-alarms—*continued.*

No. of Box.	Fire Station to which the Alarm is connected.	Locality of Alarm.	Approximate Distance from Station; in yards.
43	No. 2 Station, George-street West	Corner George-street West and Newtown-road	620
44	,, ,, ,,	,, Old Parramatta Road and Forest-street	1,550
45	,, ,, ,,	,, Wattle and Mary Ann Streets	550
46	,, ,, ,,	,, Wattle and Figg Streets	1 320
47	,, ,, ,,	,, Miller-street and Abattoirs-road	2,080
48	,, ,, ,,	,, Harris and M'Arthur Streets	660
49	,, ,, ,,	,, Harris and Figg Streets	1,210
50	,, ,, ,,	,, Harris-street and Pyrmont Bridge Road	1,660
51	,, ,, ,,	,, Harris and Bowman Streets	2,210
52	,, ,, ,,	,, Matthew and Engine Streets	720
53	No. 3 Station, George-street North	,, Hunter and George Streets	505
54	,, ,, ,,	,, Hunter and Bligh Streets	735
55	,, ,, ,,	,, Kent and Margaret Streets	1,540
56	,, ,, ,,	Sussex-street North, near Grafton Wharf	1,365
57	,, ,, ,,	Corner Lang-street and Charlotte-place	385
58	,, ,, ,,	Kent-street, near Gas-lane	1,275
59	,, ,, ,,	Essex-street, near Harrington-street	220
60	,, ,, ,,	Corner Watson's-road and Upper Fort Street	840
61	,, ,, ,,	,, Argyle and Playfair Streets	320
62	,, ,, ,,	Foot Bettington-street, near China S. N. Co.'s Wharf	1,010
63	,, ,, ,,	Corner Argyle and Kent Streets	770
64	,, ,, ,,	Victoria-terrace, opposite Eye Hospital	1,025
65	,, ,, ,,	George-street North, opposite Mariners' Church	330
66	,, ,, ,,	Corner George-street North and Lower Fort Street	600
67	,, ,, ,,	,, Lower Fort and Windmill Streets	905
68	,, ,, ,,	,, Young-street and Circular Quay	330
69	,, ,, ,,	,, Macquarie-street North and Circular Quay	795
70	,, ,, ,,	,, Bridge and Macquarie Streets	660
71	,, ,, ,,	,, Bent and O'Connell Streets	560
72	,, ,, ,,	,, Bridge and Pitt Streets	350
73	,, ,, ,,	Pitt-street, opposite Terry's-lane	770
74	,, ,, ,,		
75	,, ,, ,,		
76	No. 4 Station, Darlinghurst	Corner Bourke and William Streets	420
77	,, ,,	,, Bourke and Junction Streets	725
78	,, ,,	,, Forbes and Bland Streets	925
79	,, ,,	,, Macleay-street and Elizabeth Bay Road	440
80	,, ,,	,, Macleay and Wilde Streets, opposite clock	990
81	,, ,,	,, Victoria and Orwell Streets	395
82	,, ,,	,, Victoria-street and Challis-avenue	725
83	,, ,,	,, Victoria and Burton Streets	470
84	,, ,,	Intersection Bayswater-road, Barcom and Womerah Avenues	660
85	,, ,,	Corner Elizabeth Bay Road and Onslow-avenue	705
86	,, ,,	,, Darling Point Road and New South Head Road	1,475
87	,, ,,	,, Darling Point Road and Yarranabee-road	2,135
88	,, ,,	,, Darling Point Road and Goomera-crescent	2,885
89	No. 5 Station, Australia-street, Newtown	,, King and Hordern Streets, Newtown	505
90	,, ,, ,,	,, Camden-street and Cook's River Road, Newtown	650
91	,, ,, ,,	Intersection of Wells-street, Cook's River Road, and Rochford-street, Newtown	1,090
92	,, ,, ,,	Corner Enmore-road and Wilford-street, Newtown	560
93	,, ,, ,,	,, Enmore and Stanmore Roads, Newtown	980
94	,, ,, ,,	,, Bishopsgate and Wellington Streets, Newtown	685
95	,, ,, ,,	,, Wilson and Burren Streets, Newtown	800
96	,, ,, ,,	Opposite Council Chambers, Erskineville-road, Macdonaldtown	845
97	,, ,, ,,	Margaret and Ferndale Streets, Newtown	740
98	,, ,, ,,	Intersection Newtown and Darlington Roads and Forbes-street, Newtown	1,235
99	,, ,, ,,	Corner Toogood and Munni Streets, Erskineville	1,000
100	,, ,, ,,	,, Parramatta-road and Park-street, Camperdown	1,510
101	,, ,, ,,	,, University-street and Missenden-road, Camperdown	1,485
102	No. 6 Station, Walker-street, North Sydney	Intersection Alfred, Junction, and M'Dougal Streets	550
103	,, ,, ,,	Corner Alfred and Fitzroy Streets	1,210
104	,, ,, ,,	,, Blue's Point Road and Blue-street	575
105	,, ,, ,,	,, Blue's Point Road and Crescent-street North	1,150
106	,, ,, ,,		
107	,, ,, ,,		
108	,, ,, ,,	Corner Miller and Ridge Streets	790
109	,, ,, ,,	,, Miller and Falcon Streets	1,275
110	,, ,, ,,	,, Miller and Amhurst Streets	1,960
111	,, ,, ,,	,, West-street and Lane Cove Road	880
112	,, ,, ,,	Intersection Lane Cove Road, Willoughby-road, and Falcon-street	1,750
113	,, ,, ,,	Corner Military and Ben Boyd Roads	1,900
114	,, ,, ,,	Intersection Military-road, Glover, Spofforth, and M'Pherson Streets, Mosman	3,100
115	,, ,, ,,	Corner Military and Avenue Roads, Mosman	5,050
116	,, ,, ,,		
117	,, ,, ,,		
118	,, ,, ,,		
119	,, ,, ,,		

TELEPHONE Fire-alarms—*continued.*

No. of Box.	Fire Station to which the Alarm is connected	Locality of Alarm	Approximate Distance from Station; in yards
120	No. 7 Station, Stanmore road, Marrickville	Corner Stanmore road and Holt-street, Petersham	570
121	" " "	" Cambridge and Merchant Streets, Petersham	1,100
122	" " "	" New Canterbury Road and Fraser's road, Petersham	970
123	" " "	" New Canterbury Road and Eltham-street, Petersham	1,585
124	" " "	" New Canterbury Road and Marrickville-road, Marrickville	2,200
125	" " "	" Palace and Norwood Streets, Petersham	1,200
126	Leichhardt	" Norton-street and Parramatta-road, Leichhardt	1,245
127	No. 7 Station, Stanmore road, Marrickville	Council Chambers, Marrickville	1,760
128	" " "	Corner Marrickville and Illawarra Roads, Marrickville	2,375
129	" " "	" Illawarra and Warren Roads, Marrickville	3,300
130	" " "	" Johnston-street and Parramatta-road, Annandale	2,055
131	" " "	" Johnston and Booth Streets, Annandale	2,870
132	" " "	" Railway premises and Lackey-street, Summer Hill	2,200
133	" " "	Council Chambers, St. Peters	3,390
134	" " "	Cook's River Road and Railway-road, St. Peters	4,050
135	" " "	Corner Rose-street and Annandale-road, Annandale	3,750
136	" " "	" Addison-road and Perry-street, Marrickville	1,676
137	" " "	" Wardell-road and Pile-street, "	1,760
138	" " "	" Albany-road and Clarendon-road, "	1,100
139	" " "		
140	" " "		
141	No. 11 Station, Oxford street, Paddington	Corner Park Road and Regent street	400
142	" " "	" Elizabeth and Underwood Streets	500
143	" " "	" Elizabeth and Hargrave Streets	880
144	" " "	" Glenmore-road and Gurner-street	700
145	" " "	" Glenmore-road and Liverpool-street	900
146	" " "	" Glenmore-road and Oxford-street	630
147	Woollahra	Corner Old South Head Road and Queen-street	550
148	"	" Old South Head Road and Nelson-street	825
149	"	" Cowper and Oxford Streets, Waverley	1,540
150	"	" Ocean-street and Point Piper Road	770
151	"	" South and Bay Streets	1,790
152	"	" Forth-street and Edgecliff-road	470
153	"	" New South Head Road and Victoria road	2,780
154	"	Intersection Wolseley-road and Hill-street, Point Piper	3,400
155	Waverley	Corner Birrell and Cowper Streets, Waverley	620
156	"	Intersection Birrell and Watson Streets, Waverley	1,250
157	"	" Penkiville-street, Burnett street, and Bondi road, Waverley	1,430
158	"	Corner Bondi road and Denham street, Waverley	2,230
159	"	Opposite Council Chambers, Bondi-road, Waverley	1,030
160	"	Intersection Flood and Anglesea Streets and Old South Head Road	1,870
161	"	Corner M'Pherson and Albion Streets, Waverley	660
162	"	Intersection M'Pherson, Carlton, and Arden Streets, Waverley	1,190
163	Balmain	Corner Darling and McDonald Streets, Balmain	660
164	"	" Darling and Johnston Streets, Balmain	1,830
165	"	" Darling and Wise Streets, Balmain	1,170
166	"	" Darling and Cambridge Streets, Balmain	1,610
167	"	" Mullens and Reynolds Streets, Balmain	640
168	"	" Western-road and Hartley-street, Balmain	1,160
169	"	" Rowntree and Bay Streets, Balmain	900
170	Glebe	" Glebe and Cowper Streets, Glebe	340
171	"	" Brougham and Lyndhurst Streets, Glebe	550
172	"	" Glebe and Wigram Roads, Glebe	870
173	"	" Glebe-road and Leichhardt street, Glebe	1,300
174	"	" Ross-street and Bridge-road, Glebe	880
175	North Botany	" Botany-road and Bay street, Botany	2,245
176	"	" Botany-road and Stephen road, Botany	4,550
177	"	Left open for proposed additions.	
178	"		
179	Alexandria	Corner Henderson-road and Brandling street, Alexandria	650
180	" " "	" Mitchell-road and Hanley-street, Alexandria	1,040
181	" " "	" Botany-road and McEvoy-street, Waterloo	845
182	" " "	" Botany-road and Epsom-road, Waterloo	2,015
183			
184	Waverley	" Avoca street, and Allison-road, Randwick	2,640
185			
186			
187	Leichhardt	" Elswick and Marion Streets, Leichhardt	660
188	"	" Augustus and Norton Streets, Leichhardt	1,500
189	"	" Piper and Percival Streets, Leichhardt	2,310
190	"		
191	Rockdale	" Forest Road and Stony Creek Road, Hurstville	.....

APPENDIX VIII.

Stations and Working Plant

	Permanent Men, including Superintendent	Auxiliaries	Horses	Large Steam Fire engines	Small Steam Fire engines	Manual Engines	Large Ladders	Small Ladders	Scaling Ladders	Hose Carriages	Hose Reels	Carts and Vans for Visiting and for Hose	Buggies	Hose Tenders	Hand pumps	Heaters for Steam Fire engines	Hose, ft of, 3½ in Lined	Hose, ft of, 2½ in Lined	Hose, ft of 2½ in Unlined	Suction Pipes, ft of	Jumping Sheets	Telephone Fire alarms	Telephone Shutter boards	Telephones, erected and spare	Telephone and Fire alarm Wire, miles of	Bell boards	Respirators	
M F Brigade																												
No 1, Head quarters	27		10	2	1	4	1		18	1	1	2	2	1	8	1	1,020	6 540	2,000	174	1	34	1	15		1	2	Freehold
No 2, George street West	10		3		1			1	10			1			7	1		1 980		24	1	18	1	7		1		Freehold
No 3 Circular Quay	10		3	1	1			1	6			1			7	1		1 940	200	75	1	22	1	5		1	1	Freehold
No 4, Darlinghurst	5		2						6	1					2			580	800			14	1	5		1		On 21 years lease
No 5, Newtown	6	3	3		1			1	6						4			1 052	300	22	1	14	1	5		1		Freehold
No 6 North Sydney	6	2	2						6	1					4			1,610				13	1	2		1		Freehold
No 7, Marrickville	6		3						6	1		1			3			1 120			1	18	1	11		1		Freehold
No 8 Alexandria	4		2						6	1	1				2			1,200	300			5	1	1		1		On lease from Council
No 9 Woollahra	4	4	3			1			8	1					4			940	300	23		9	1	2		1		On lease
No 10 Redfern	6		2		1				4		1				2			1,150		24			1			1		Freehold
No 11 Paddington	6	1	2		1				6			1			3			1 190	300	24	1	7	1	3		1		
Totals	90	10	35	3	6	5	1	3	82	6	3	6	2	1	46	3	1,020	19,302	4 200	366	6	154	11	56	159 miles	11	3	
Volunteer Stations																												
Ashfield	13		2			1			4						1				800	24				2				Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Balmain	19		2			1			4		1	1			1			200	800	24		7	1	1		1		Land station and plant belong to Board, engines &c to Company
Burwood	15		2			1			4		1				1			495	400	12				1				Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Drummoyne	14		1			1			2		1				1				970	12				1				Land and station belong to Company, and plant to Board
Glebe	13		1						6	1					1				968			5	1	1				Station on lease Most of plant belongs to Company
Granville	16					1			2		1				1			50	700	18								Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Hurstville	14		1			1			2						1				884	12				1				Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Kogarah	11		1						4	1					1			643	200				1	1				Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Leichhardt	12		2			1			4		1							390	420	26		4	1	1				Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Liverpool	20										1								920									Station belongs to Company plant to Board
Manly	18		1			1			2		2								780	28				1				Land station and plant belong to Board
North Botany	13		2			1			4									390	450	22		2	1	1				Station on lease Plant belongs to Board
Paddington	15		2			1			6		1				1				600	18				1				Station and land on lease Part of plant belongs to Company
Parramatta	18		2			1			8	1	1				1				1,260	30			1	1		1		Station and land belong to Board part of plant to Company
Richmond	18								6		1								806									Station belongs to Company plant to Board
Rockdale	13		2			1			4		1				1			450	389	28			1	1				Land, station and plant belong to Board
Rookwood	15		2			1			2		1				1			100	800	24				1				Land purchased with Government grant Most of plant belongs to Board
Waterloo	15		1			1			4						1			60	770	16				1				Land leased from Council Hose belongs to Board, rest of plant to Company
Waverley	14		2			1			6		1				1			360	500	24		9	1	1				Land, station, and plant belong to Board
Total Volunteers	286																											
Totals	376		61	3	6	20	1	3	156	9	17	7	2	1	60	3	1,020	22,440	17,677	681	6	181	19	73		13	3	

APPENDIX IX.

Summary of Localities for 1899.

City and Suburbs	Class of Fire: Slight			Serious			Total destruction.			Total No of fires	False alarms	Chimney fires		Grand total.
	Insured	Not insured	Unknown	Insured	Not insured	Unknown	Insured	Not insured	Unknown			Attended with engines, and reported as house fires	Attended with hand pump only	
City—														
Bourke Ward	6	7		1	...		.	..	...	14	3	2	3	22
Brisbane ,,	16	5	6	3	.		.	..	.	30	2	1	1	34
Cook ,,	8	8	1	.		.	.	.	.	17	3	1	2	23
Denison ,,	10	10	4	3		.			..	27	10	5	3	45
Fitzroy ,,	11	9		.	.					20	4	4	8	36
Gipps ,,	6	9	2		.	..	..	..	..	17	5	2	14	38
Macquarie ,,	19	6	6	1		...				32	1	2	4	39
Phillip ,,	5	6	1	1		...			.	13	1	2	3	19
Totals	81	60	20	9	.	...	.			170	29	19	38	256
Suburbs—														
Alexandria	4	2	1	1		.		..		8	1	3		12
Annandale		2		.		...	1	..	...	3	.	..	.	3
Ashfield	2	9	1		.		3	.	..	15	.	.	1	16
Balmain	8	7	2			..	..	.	..	17	1	2	...	20
Botany		1	1	.		.	.	.	..	2	...	...	.	2
*Bankstown	..	1			..	.	...	1		2	..	..	..	2
Burwood	4	4		..	..	..	.	1	...	9	..	1	...	10
Camperdown	3	1	...	1		.		..	..	5	1		..	6
Canterbury	1	..		..		..	...	1	.	2	...	1	..	3
Concord	1	1	.			.	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	2
Darlington	1	3	.	.		.	...		.	4	2	..	...	6
Drummoyne	1	..	1					.	.	2	..	..	...	2
Enfield	.	..	.	..	..		..	1	..	1	.	.	...	1
Erskineville	1	5	1	..	.	...	..	..	...	7	1	...	...	8
Five Dock	..	1	1	...	..	..	..	...	..	2	1	...	...	3
Glebe	2	6	7	1	...	.	.	..	..	16	3	3	6	28
Granville	...	4	..	..	.	.	1		.	5	...	...	...	5
Hurstville	...	..	1	...		...	1	1	..	3	3	1	...	7
Kogarah	2	2	1	.	.	..	1	1	1	8	1	...	...	9
Leichhardt	5	8	1	1	.		1			16	2	3	...	21
Liverpool	1	...	1				1	.		3	1	...	...	4
Manly	3	6	...	..	.				..	9	..	..	..	9
Marrickville	5	5	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	11	2	...	1	14
Mosman	..	1	1	..	..	.		..	...	2	..	..	...	2
Newtown	10	14	2	.		..		..	.	26	...	..	3	29
North Botany		2	1	..	.	..	..	...	.	3	.	...	...	3
North Sydney	15	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	.	26	1	...	5	32
Paddington	11	12	2	..	..	..	.	...	.	25	1	2	3	31
Parramatta	2	3	2	...	..	..	1	1	...	9	.	...	..	9
Petersham	4	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	6	..	1	17
Randwick	2	3	1	.	..	..	2	.	..	8	.	..	..	8
Redfern	8	6		.	..	..	1	.	..	15	4	4	5	28
Richmond	1	1	.	.	..		.	.		2	.	...	..	2
Rockdale		4	1			.	.	1		6	2	..	..	8
Rookwood	1	2	..				1		.	4		.	..	4
Strathfield	2	1	1	.	.	.	..	..		4	.	..		4
St. Peters	1	1		.	.	.	..	..		2	..	...	1	3
*Vaucluse	...	5	..		..	..	..	.	.	5	.	..	.	5
Waterloo	3	4	3	.	..	..		...	..	10	1		1	12
Waverley	3	5	1	1	..	.	..		.	10	1	..	.	11
Woollahra	3	21		1		..	1	..	..	26	3		2	31
Willoughby	1	..	..				1		..	2	..	.		2
*The Harbour	1	1	1		...	..	.			3	.	.	..	3
Totals	193	226	59	15		..	18	8	1	520	67	39	67	693

* Outside M F B area.

APPENDIX X.

SUMMARY of Trades for 1899.

Trade.	Class of Fire.									Totals
	Slight.			Serious.			Total Destruction.			
	Insured	Not insured	Unknown	Insured	Not insured	Unknown	Insured	Not insured	Unknown	
Asylums and Hospitals	1		1							2
Bakers	2									2
Bedding Manufacturers	1		1							2
Boarding Houses	7	3	2							12
Bootmakers	1	1								2
Bridges		1								1
Builders and Contractors		2		1			1			4
Buildings in course of erection		3	1							4
Butchers	3	1	1							5
Cabinet Makers	1	2								3
Chemists	4	1	2							7
Coach and Carriage Builders	1									1
Confectioners	2	1	1							4
Dairies		1								1
Drapers	6		2	1						9
Engineers and Foundries		1	1							2
Fancy Goods	2	1								3
Fishmongers	1	3								4
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	2	1	2							5
Furniture Dealers	2									2
General Dealers	2	1							1	4
General Merchants	4	1								5
Glass-bottle Works			2							2
Grocers	23	1		2						26
Halls and Theatres	1			1						2
Ironmongers, &c	2			1						3
Jewellers		1								1
Laundries	1	3								4
Lamp Manufacturers	2	1	1							4
Licensed Victuallers	7	3	4							14
Offices	5	1	1							7
Pawnbroker	1									1
Photographer	1						1			2
Plumbers and Painters	1	1								2
Produce Merchants	2						1			3
Printers and Stationers	5		1	2						8
Private Dwellings	67	89	22	4			10	5		197
Schools and Churches	2	4	1							7
Sheds	6	5	3	1			1	1		17
Ships	2	1	2							5
Soap and Candle Works		2	1	1						4
Stables	1	5					1	1		8
Tailors	2		1							3
Tanners and Leather Merchants	2	1					1			4
Timber Merchants				1						1
Tobacconists	6									6
Unoccupied dwellings		1	3				1	1		6
Warehouses	8									8
Wharves	1		2							3
Workshops	3	3	1				1			8
Rubbish and Grass Fires		80								80
Totals	193	226	59	15			18	8	1	520

APPENDIX XI.

HOURLY and Daily Summary of Calls for 1899.

Hours	Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.	Totals
A.M., 1	6	1	2	3	3	3	1	19
,, 2	6	3	5	1		1	4	20
,, 3	2	3	3	1	5	3	4	20
,, 4	2	2	1	1			1	7
,, 5				2	1	4	3	10
,, 6	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	10
,, 7	2		2			3	2	9
,, 8	4	1	2	1		2	3	13
,, 9		5	3	2	2	4	3	19
,, 10	5	1	4	2		3	4	19
,, 11		2	2	5	3	5	4	21
,, 12	4	4	5	1	2	3	2	21
P.M., 1	7	3	4	3	7	3	7	34
,, 2	2	6	5	1	6	6	3	29
,, 3	5	5	4	6	7	1	5	33
,, 4	3	5	1	4	3	2	9	27
,, 5	11	4	6	7	6	4	9	47
,, 6	4	13	3	7	7	5	7	46
,, 7	4	14	6	13	5	11	11	64
,, 8	6	10	5	12	13	5	18	69
,, 9	6	4	8	10	5	9	15	57
,, 10	5	3	4	6	4	2	7	31
,, 11	4	4	6	3	5	3	10	35
,, 12	7	2	11	4	4	8	3	32
Totals	96	97	86	96	89	93	136	693

APPENDIX XII.

Weekly Summary of Calls for 1899.

Week.	False Alarms	Chimney Fires	Fires	Chimney with Engine	Totals	Week	False Alarms	Chimney Fires	Fires.	Chimney with Engine	Totals
1st ending Jan. 7	4	3	15	2	24	28th ending July 15	2		7		9
2nd ,, ,, 14	1	2	12	1	16	29th ,, ,, 22	1	4	10	2	17
3rd ,, ,, 21	5	...	12	.	17	30th ,, ,, 29	2	2	9	1	14
4th ,, ,, 28	1	2	9	.	12	31st ,, Aug. 5	1	3	6	1	11
5th ,, Feb. 4			10		10	32nd ,, ,, 12	1	.	5		6
6th ,, ,, 11			16	1	17	33rd ,, ,, 19	2	4	7	1	14
7th ,, ,, 18	1	.	6	1	8	34th ,, ,, 26	1	1	2	...	4
8th ,, ,, 25	.		10	1	11	35th ,, Sept. 2			8		8
9th ,, March 4		1	14		15	36th ,, ,, 9		1	6	1	8
10th ,, ,, 11	1	1	16		18	37th ,, ,, 16	3	1	7		11
11th ,, ,, 18	3	2	12		17	38th ,, ,, 23	1	1	12	1	15
12th ,, ,, 25	2	4	26	1	33	39th ,, ,, 30	2	2	6	1	11
13th ,, April 1	2		13	1	16	40th ,, Oct. 7	2	2	10	1	15
14th ,, ,, 8		2	7		9	41st ,, ,, 14	4	3	16	3	26
15th ,, ,, 15		1	9	1	11	42nd ,, ,, 21	1	3	9	2	15
16th ,, ,, 22		1	6		7	43rd ,, ,, 28			11	1	12
17th ,, ,, 29			15		15	44th ,, Nov. 4	1	1	11	1	14
18th ,, May 6	4	1	15		20	45th ,, ,, 11	1	2	5	...	8
19th ,, ,, 13	2	1	9		12	46th ,, ,, 18	1	2	2	..	5
20th ,, ,, 20	2	1	7		10	47th ,, ,, 25	1		13		14
21st ,, ,, 27	2	1	17	1	21	48th ,, Dec. 2	1	1	19	1	22
22nd ,, June 3	1		5		6	49th ,, ,, 9	..		13	1	14
23rd ,, ,, 10	1	1	7		9	50th ,, ,, 16		1	5	1	7
24th ,, ,, 17	.	2	4	2	8	51st ,, ,, 23	1	.	17	1	19
25th ,, ,, 24	2		2	.	4	52nd ,, ,, 31	2	.	22	1	25
26th ,, July 1	2	1	3	5	11						
27th ,, ,, 8	..	6	5	1	12		67	67	520	39	693

APPENDIX XIII.

Monthly Summary of Calls for 1899.

Months	False Alarms	Chimney Fires. Attended with engines, and reported to be house fires	Chimney Fires. Attended with hand pump only	Class of Fire: Slight. Insured	Slight. Not insured	Slight. Insurance unknown	Serious. Insured	Serious. Not insured	Serious. Insurance unknown	Total destruction. Insured	Total destruction. Not insured	Total destruction. Insurance unknown	Grand Totals.
January	11	3	6	18	31	2	1		.	2	.	...	74
February	1	3	1	10	23	5	1	.	...	5	...	..	49
March	8	2	8	27	24	12	2	.	..	.	4	..	87
April		1	4	15	18	4	3		.	1	2	1	49
May	11	1	4	15	25	8				.	.	...	64
June	4	5	4	8	3	4	..	.	...	2	.	.....	30
July	7	6	12	22	13	1	1	.	...		..	..	62
August	4	2	8	11	8	2	..		..	...	1	.....	36
September	6	3	5	8	16	6	4	.		...	..	..	48
October	7	7	8	17	26	5	1		...	1	1	...	73
November	5	1	6	18	13	1	2		..	1	.	...	47
December	3	5	1	24	26	9	..		.	6	..	..	74
Totals 1899	67	39	67	193	226	59	15			18	8	1	693
Totals 1898	64	24	55	146	169	57	17	2		22	8	1	565

APPENDIX XIV.

COMPARISON of the Calls for the period from 1885 to 1899.

Calls.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Grand Totals.
False alarms	42	32	14	35	33	44	52	47	68	49	82	91	86	64	67	806
Chimney alarms	64	40	60	61	45	52	33	75	75	90	82	69	76	79	106	1,007
Fires, slight	160	150	174	222	179	207	217	271	210	206	301	230	384	372	478	3,761
,, serious	13	21	18	19	17	12	27	21	23	23	20	27	23	19	15	298
,; total destruction	23	34	15	35	29	18	19	23	25	41	48	34	42	31	27	444
Totals	302	277	281	372	303	333	348	437	401	409	533	451	611	569	693	6,316

APPENDIX XV.

SUMMARY of Causes of Fires for 1899.

Boiling over of tar, fat, oil, &c.	22
Candle, careless use of	54
Chemicals, explosion of	1
Defective electric installation	1
Doubtful or unknown	107
Fire, careless use of	4
Fireworks	7
Flues, defect in	6
,, foul	106
Furnace, overheating of	4
Friction of machinery	1
Gas, lighting of	20
,, explosion of	4
Incendiarism	10
Intoxication	1
Lamp, kerosene, explosion of	9
,, ,, upsetting of	10
Light thrown down	148
Lime slaked by rain	9
Matches, careless use of	15
,, children playing with	23
,, rats at	3
Spark from flue	43
,, locomotive	6
Smoking tobacco	3
Spontaneous ignition	6
Vapour of spirits in contact with flame	3
Total	*526

* Includes 103 chimney fires.

APPENDIX XVI.

SUMMARY of how Fires were reported to the Brigade for 1899.

Calls given by.	Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Fires.		Totals.
			Reported as House Fires.	Attended with hand-pump only.	
Fire-alarm Telephones	162	37	24	16	239
G.P.O., per telephone	159	14	4	7	184
Newspaper report	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Police, per telephone	21	.....	1	.....	22
Police, at Station	15	1	1	.....	17
Private Telephone	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Railway Department	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Seen from Stations	10	2	.....	.....	12
Strangers at Stations	140	13	9	44	206
Totals	520	67	39	67	693

APPENDIX XVII.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District during the Year ending December, 1899.

Date.	When discovered	Time of call	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Sunday, 1 Jan	12 48 a m	1 12 a m	Thomas street, City	Vacant land		.	Children playing with matches	None	None	A quantity of wood and bushes burned	M F B, with one hydrant.
Monday, 2 Jan	2 3 a m	2 7 a m	Rear of 23, Reserve st, Annandale	Unoccupied .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard with iron roof	Unknown	,,	Aust Mutual, £50	A cottage of two rooms and out house burned and fallen down, and about 30 yards of fencing burned	M F B, with hydrant
,,	,,	,,	23 Reserve street, Annandale	Henry Aplin	,,	,,	,,	,, .	.	Small shed and out office at rear of dwelling severely damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	2 28 p m	2 32 p m	73, Gloucester st, City	Mrs Brudell	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	,,	Australian Alliance, £200	Australian Alliance, £300	Front shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	2 52 p m	2 55 p m	Pitt and Market Streets, City	London Bank of Australia (W A McDonald, Manager)		Stone, brick, and iron roof	,,	Mercantile Mutual	Norwich Union	A portion of roof, used as a drying ground, damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B, with hydrant
,,	,,	,,	59, Market street	A E Durno	Chemist	,,	,,	Col Mutual, £650	,,	Front door broken open	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	61, Market street	John T Gillham	Restaurant	,,	,,	Standard, £500	Unknown	A small portion of roof damaged by cutting away	,, ,,
Tuesday, 3 Jan	12 20 a m	12 33 a m	Brighton Avenue, Canterbury	Samuel Osborne	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,,	Mercantile Mutual, £225		About 9 x 3 feet of gable end of dwelling and about 3 x 2 feet of flooring damaged by fire	M F B, with garden hose.
,,	1 25 a m	1 25 a m	Cumberland street, City	Open thoroughfare		Street	Light thrown down	None	None	A quantity of rubbish burned in open street	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	1 55	2 5	Cross street, Mosman	Military reserve		.	,,	,,	,, .	A quantity of grass and bushes burned, and about 1 mile of fencing damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Building in course of erection Foster & Co, Market street, City, contractors						A quantity of building material damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	2 32 p m	2 34 p m	Bellevue Hill, Woollahra	Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate		Vacant land	Light thrown down	,, .	,,	About 2 acres of bush burned	M F B and Waverley V F. Co, by beating out
,,	3 40 p m	3 52 p m	Fletcher's Gully, off Edgecliffe road, Woollahra	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	About 4 acres of bush burned	Waverley V F Co, assisted by M F B, with one hydrant
,,	9 40 p m	9 43 p m	377, Harris street, City	Henry Pierce	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	,,	Unknown	Kerosene lamp destroyed .	Inmates
Wednesday, 4 Jan	4 10 p m	4 15 p m	Victoria road, Woollahra	Thomas H Kelly	Paddock		Light thrown down	,,	None	A quantity of bushes burned and a portion of fencing damaged by fire	M F B and Waverley V F. Co, with one hydrant
Friday, 6 Jan	12 0 p m	12 15 p m	Wharf road, Concord	Mrs Banks Smith	,,		,,	,,	,, .	About 6 acres of grass and about 5 tons of timber burned in paddock	Burwood V F Co, with one hydrant
,,	6 5 p m	6 10 p m	56, Park street, City	Unoccupied shop		Brick, with iron roof	Spark from adjoining flue	,,	Unknown	Window box burned in back room on second floor	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	7 35 p m	7 38 p m	54, Park street, City	William Wild . ..	Lamp manufacturer	,,	,,	Aust Mutual, £1,500, Scottish Union, £500, Total, £2,000	,,	Ceiling of back room on second floor slightly damaged by fire, contents of room under slightly damaged by water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 7 Jan	10 38 a m	10 40 a m	25, Liverpool st, City	B Anderson	Private dwelling	Brick, with shingle roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Window curtain burned in front bedroom on first floor	,, ,,
Monday, 9 Jan	3 36 a m	3 40 a m	355 and 357, Kent street, City	John Connell & Co	Wholesale grocers	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	Several offices—£34,000	City Mutual, £10,100	A building of four floors and basement, about 50 x 100 feet, with contents, nearly burned out and most of roof off	M F B with three hydrants and five steam fire engines, assisted by Paddington No 2 Vol F Co
,,	,,	,,	33, King street, City .	Michael Cohen	Tailor	,,	,,	Queensland Mutual, £50	Unknown	Contents of back rooms damaged by water	,, ,
,,	,,	,,	35, King street, City	The Laver's Manufacturing Co	Chemist	,,	,,	National	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	37, King street, City	Mrs. R Greenwald	Dealer	,,	,,	None	,, .	Skylight broken and contents of back rooms damaged by water	, ,,
,,	11 2 p m	11 5 p m	40, Enmore road, Newtown	Joseph Ible	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof	Candle .	,,	,,	Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water in back bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 11 Jan	8 50 p m	8 54 p m	22, Greek street, Glebe	John Dougher	,,	Brick with iron roof	,,	,,	,,	Window curtain burned in front room on first floor	,, ,,
Thursday, 12 Jan	3 40 p m	3 55 p m	Baulkham Hills, Parramatta	*F & W Moxham	Contractors	Paddock	Spark from chimney	,,	,,	About 100 tons of fire wood burned in paddock	Parramatta Vol Fire Co, with manual engine
,,	6 42 p m	6 43 p m	26, Australia st, Newtown	†J G Herbert .	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Lamp, explosion of	,	,,	Kitchen and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates and M F B, with buckets of water
,,	7 30 p m	7 44 p m	42, Young st, Annandale	Mrs Julian Hoabe	Confectioner	Brick, with iron roof	Lighting gas	,,	,,	Contents of shop window slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday, 13 Jan	1 45 a m	2 0 a m	Burwood road, Burwood	Joseph Ashcroft	Butcher	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Merc Mutual, £270	Merc Mutual	A building of two floors, about 35 x 12 feet, first floor used as a fodder room and bedroom, with contents, burned out and roof off Contents on ground floor damaged by heat and water	Burwood and Ashfield Vol Fire Cos, with two hydrants, assisted by M F B

* Outside M F B area

† Cecil Herbert, aged 7½ years, and Mrs Herbert burned on the hands

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents	Insurances: Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Friday, 13 January	6 42 a m	6 45 a m	Oxford st, Paddington	St Francis' R C Church (Rev J S Joyce)		Brick, stone, and slate roof	Lighting gas	Australian Mutual, £2,500		A quantity of hanging drapery and Christmas decorations burned, and wood work under gallery slightly damaged by heat	Citizens, with buckets of water
,,	9 10 a m	9 15 a m	23, Stewart street, Paddington	Alfred Witton	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Spark from fire place	None	Unknown	Kitchen on ground floor and contents severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	5 5 p m	5 27 p m	Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra	Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate		Vacant land	Light thrown down	,,	None	About 6 acres of bush burned	M F B and Waverley Vol. Fire Co, by beating out
,,	7 55 p m	8 0 p m	Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	About 4 acres of bush burned	,, ,,
Saturday, 14 January	8 30 a m	8 32 a m	Corporation Yard, Market st, City	Sydney Municipal Council		Yard	Tar boiling over	,,	,,	About 200 gallons of tar burned in yard	Employees, with sand
Sunday, 15 January	12 40 a m	12 45 a m	25 Berry street, Neutral Bay, North Sydney	Caroline Gardener	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual, £225		Shed, about 10 x 8 feet, at rear of dwelling, with contents, severely damaged by fire	M F B, with one dydrant, assisted by police
,,	3 34 a m	3 38 a m	Pitt and Liverpool Sts, City	R W Newell and Sons	Grocers	Brick, with iron roof	,,	Australian Mutual, £600	Mercantile Mutual, £500	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water Contents in basement and in first floor slightly damaged by fire, smoke, and water	M F B, with two hydrants
,,	8 56 p m	8 56 p m	Old South Head Road, Vaucluse	*Mrs Julia Robinson	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	None	Unknown	Stable and laundry, about 30 x 15 feet, with contents, nearly burned out and partly fallen down	Permanent Artillery, with one hydrant, assisted by citizens
Monday, 16 January,	9 30 p m	None recd	Parramatta road, Camperdown	Chapman and Sedgwick	Fruit case manufacturer	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Candle	Unknown	,,	Side of building slightly damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 17 January	1 35 a m	1 42 a m	92, Arthur street, North Sydney	Ernest Cook	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Spark from chimney	None	,,	Washhouse at rear of dwelling, with contents, damaged by fire and water	Inmates and M F B, with buckets of water
,,	2 40 p m	2 47 p m	Warburton's Wharf, High street, North Sydney	U S S Co (Limited)	Wharf		Spontaneous ignition	Alliance, £800		Several tons of coal damaged by fire	M F B, with hydrant, assisted by employees
Thursday, 19 January,	3 0 a m	None recd	21 Albemarle street, Newtown	George H Mason	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Candle	Mercantile Mutual, £150	Unknown	Window frame and window curtain burned and rest of contents in back room on first floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	11 10 p m	11 13 p m	Sussex street North, City	†Chas Goldsmith, "Royal Standard Hotel"	Licensed Victualler	,,	Unknown	United, £650	,,	Bed, bedding, and curtain damaged by fire in front room on first floor Rest of contents of room damaged by heat, smoke, and water	Inmates and seamen, with buckets of water
Friday, 20 January	1 28 p m	1 30 p m	Carrington road, Waverley	Mrs Campbell	Paddock		Light thrown down	None	None	A small portion of fencing damaged by fire	Waverley Volunteer Fire Co, with buckets of water
,,	7 5 p m	7 7 p m	The Corso, Manly	Harry Richardson	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	Vapour of spirit in contact with flame	Manchester, £700	Cornwall, £2,000	Contents of room at rear of shop damaged by fire and water	Manly Volunteer Fire Co, with hydrant
Saturday, 21 January	3 25 a m	3 27 a m	17, Susan street, Newtown	Ann Allen	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Unknown	None	Unknown	Shed in yard at rear of dwelling slightly damaged by fire	Police, with buckets of water
,,	4 0 p m	4 10 p m	Liverpool road, Ashfield	T H Keigwin	Wine and spirit Merchant	,,	Light thrown down	,,	,,	Fowlhouse at rear of premises severely damaged by fire	Ashfield Volunteer Fire Co, with hydrant
Monday, 23 January	2 10 p m	2 12 p m	104, Oxford street, City	Thomas Lee	Basket maker	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	Imperial, £200	,,	Store on ground floor, and workshop on first floor, with contents, damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	5 30 p m	5 32 p m	10, Napoleon street off Margaret street, City	Thomas Rice	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof	Children playing with matches	None	,,	Bed, bedding, and a small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire and water, in front room on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	7 46 p m	7 49 p m	Derbyshire street, Leichhardt	Church of England, Cemetery			Light thrown down	,,	None	A quantity of grass and a portion of fencing damaged by fire	Leichhardt Volunteer Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	8 45 p m	8 51 p m	"Achan, Darling Point Road, Woollahra	Miss Marie Wallis	Garden		,,	,,	Unknown	About 30 feet of fencing damaged by fire	M F B, with one hydrant
Tuesday, 24 January	5 22 p m	5 24 p m	Bond's Place, rear of 82, Sussex street, City	Charles Collins	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with shingle roof	Spark from chimney	Unknown	Royal Exchange	A small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 25 January	6 52 a m	6 55 a m	696 and 698 Harris street, City	‡Thomas Elliott & Co	Carcase butchers	Wood and iron and iron roof	Unknown	Liverpool and London and Globe, £150	Liverpool and London and Globe, £600	A building of two floors, containing about 35 tons of hay chaff &c, severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one steam fire engine and one hydrant.
,,	12 28 p m	12 30 p m	Norton street, Leichhardt	Church of England Cemetery			Light thrown down	None	None	A quantity of grass and a portion of fencing damaged by fire	Leichhardt Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	9 53 p m	9 54 p m	194 Enmore road, Newtown	Arthur Szarka	Shop and dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Candle	Australian Mutual £150	Unknown	Bed, curtains and bedding damaged by fire and water in back bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	8 50 p m	9 0 p m	Liverpool	W H Goodmon	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	,,	Office unknown, £415	,,	A cottage of six rooms with contents burned and fallen down	Liverpool Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Thursday, 26 January	8 47 a m	8 50 a m	680 and 682, George street, City	Craig and Aitken	Tobacconists	Brick, with iron roof	,,	United, £3,300	North British, £1,600, Royal £1,600—£3 200 (on block)	Cash office burned out and portions of stock in both shops severely damaged by fire, smoke, and water	M F B, with one hydrant.
Sunday, 29 January	1 30 p m	1 45 p m	Charles street, Leichhardt	§Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Matches, children playing with	None	Unknown	A small portion of lining boards and ceiling damaged by fire and heat, in front room	Neighbours, with buckets of water

* Outside M F B area † Kate O'Rourke was committed for trial for setting fire to the premises, and was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court ‡ Previous fires, 20th January, 1894, 5th January, 1896 § See page 12 for a fire on 30th January, 1899.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances. Contents	Insurances. Building	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899 Sunday, 29 January	10 55 p m	10 56 p m	531, Bourke street, City	Sarah Jane Hannah	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof	Lamp, upsetting of	None	Unknown	Window curtain in front bedroom on ground floor damaged by fire Walls and ceiling damaged by smoke and heat	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 30 January	3 30 p m	3 45 p m	Windsor street, Richmond	Thomas Allen	,,	Brick, with slate roof	Spark from chimney	,,	,,	A quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire at rear of dwelling	Richmond Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Tuesday, 31 January	12 30 p m	12 40 p m	Centennial Park, Paddington	New South Wales Government			Light thrown down	,,	None	Six acres of bush, about thirty trees, and a small quantity of palings, damaged by fire	M F B, by beating out
,,	1 55 p m	1 56 p m	Railway Yard, Redfern	Railway Commissioners.		Yard	Spark from locomotive	,,	,,	A quantity of grass burned on siding	M F B, with buckets of water
Thursday, 2 February	1 25 p m	1 30 p m	Beaconsfield street, Alexandria	*William Upton & Co	Soap and candle manufacturers	Brick, and iron roof	Tallow fat, over heating of	Unknown	Unknown	A quantity of fat destroyed by fire	Employees, with private hose
,,	4 20 p m	4 26 p m	"Dunkeith," Perouse street, Randwick	Samuel R Kennedy	Stables, &c	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Mercantile Mutual, £150		A building of one floor, about 12 x 16 feet, used as a fodder room, with contents, burned and fallen down Side of stable adjoining slightly damaged by fire	Waverley Vol Fire Co and M F B, with one hydrant.
Saturday, 4 February	3 55 p m	4 0 p m	6, Day street, Leichhardt	Mrs Annie Smith	Private dwelling	,,	Unknown	None	Mercantile Mutual, £200	A dwelling of two floors, with contents, burned out and partly fallen down	Leichhardt Vol Fire Co and M F B, with one hydrant and one manual
,,	,,	,,	8, Day street	William Kilkelly	,,	,,	,,	,,	Unknown	Roof and ceiling damaged by fire and cutting away Contents damaged by water and removal	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	4, Day street	John C Pigg	,,	Brick, and slate roof	,,	Australian Mutual, £200	Australian Mutual, £350	Weatherboard shed, about 10 x 10 feet burned out, side of dwelling damaged by fire and side windows broken	,, ,,
,,	8 58 p m	9 0 p m	91, Phillip street, City	Mrs Hill	,,	Brick, with slate roof	Gas bracket	None	Unknown	Window curtain burned, and window frame scorched in front room on third floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	9 55 p m	9 54 p m	Llewellyn street, Marrickville	Mrs Greenham	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	,,	Front room on ground floor and contents severely damaged by fire and water	Neighbours and M F B, with buckets of water
Sunday, 5 February	1 20 a m	1 21 a m	George street, Parramatta	Harry Orr	,,	Weatherboard, with iron over shingle roof	,,	,,	,,	A cottage of three rooms and washhouse, with contents, burned out, and most of roof off	Parramatta Vol Fire Co, with two hydrants
Monday, 6 February	12 20 a m	12 30 a m	Ocean View, Manly.	Miss Rodgers	,,	Brick, with shingle and iron roof	Spark from flue	Unknown	,,	A portion of shingle roof damaged by fire	Manly Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant.
Tuesday, 7 February	12 3 p m	12 5 p m	Victoria Road, Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra	Sir Daniel Cooper Estate		Vacant land	Light thrown down	None	None	About 4 acres of bush damaged by fire	M F B and Waverley Vol Fire Co
,,	9 54 p m,	9 56 p m	168, Woolloomooloo-street, City	Charlotte Ellen Brown	Private dwelling	Brick and slate roof	Candle	,,	Unknown	Window curtains burned in back bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday, 10 February	2 27 a m	2 30 a m	188 and 190 George street North	William Harris	Produce merchant	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	,,	None	A building of one floor, about 30 feet x 30 feet, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	12 40 p m	12 50 p m	Burton street, North Sydney	Herr Kemtermann	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Magdeburg	Liverpool and London and Globe	Shed and contents at rear of dwelling damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	1 15 p m	1 20 p m	Granville	Acetylene Gas Co	Paddock		,,	None	None	About 1 acre of grass damaged by fire	Parramatta Vol Co, with hydrant
,,	8 10 p m	8 20 p m	Wentworth Estate, Vaucluse	†	Vacant land		,,	,,	,,	About 20 acres of bush destroyed by fire	M F B
Saturday, 11 February	5 10 a m	5 15 a m	12, Steam mill street, City	Mrs J Watts	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	,,	,,	Unknown	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned in back room on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	8 3 a m	8 5 a m	51, George street West, City	Walter Scott	Shop and dwelling	,,	,,	Manchester, £500	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned under staircase in basement	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	3 5 p m	3 48 p m	Wentworth Estate, Vaucluse	†	Vacant land		,,	None	None	A small quantity of fencing damaged by fire	M F B
,,	4 27 p m	4 30 p m	Victoria Barracks, Paddington	N S W Government	Shed	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	,,	,,	A small quantity of straw damaged by fire at rear of barracks	Permanent Artillery, with one hydrant
,,	4 54 p m	4 58 p m	116 & 118, Bay street, City	‡James Selvage	Stable, &c	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Incendiarism	,,	,,	Stable, about 20 feet x 14 feet, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water One horse severely burned about the body	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	9 10 p m	9 15 p m	26, Rennie street, Paddington	Mrs Swan	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Candle	Australian Mutual, £150	Unknown	Bedroom on first floor and contents severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	11 9 p m	11 10 p m	5, Church street, St Peters	John Robert Reogh	,,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,,	Australian Mutual, £200	,,	A small portion of partition in dining room damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 15 February	3 0 p m	3 8 p m	20, Bruce street, Petersham	Mrs H H Collins	,,	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	City Mutual, £300	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned at rear of dwelling	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	9 0 p m	9 31 p m	Old South Head Road, Woollahra	Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate		Vacant land	,,	None	None	About 2 acres of bush burned	M F B and Waverley Vol. Fire Co
Friday, 17 February	9 3 a m	9 6 a m	10 Belmore street, city	William O'Brien	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Tar, boiling over of	,,	Unknown	A small quantity of tar destroyed by fire in yard	Inmates, with sand
,,	9 15 a m	9 22 a m	Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra	Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate.		Vacant land	Light thrown down	,,	None	A small quantity of bush and grass destroyed by fire.	M F B, by beating out.

* Previous fire, 9th October, 1895, subsequent fire, 1st September, 1899 † Outside M F B area. ‡ An inquest was held by the City Coroner on the 13th instant into the cause of the fire, when an open verdict was returned.

Details of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents	Insurances: Building	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899											
17 February	9 55 a m	10 0 a m	Lower Ocean st Woollahra	Mrs Jane Johnston	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	None	Unknown ..	A quantity of rubbish, &c, destroyed by fire at rear of dwelling	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 18 February	8 20 p m	8 27 p m	Cowper st, Randwick	A H Moore	,,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown .	Norwich Union, £250	Norwich Union	A cottage of four rooms, with contents, burned out and partly fallen down, and fernery destroyed	Waverley Vol Fire Co and M F B, with one hydrant
Sunday, 19 February	3 5 p m	3 7 p m	George street, City	*A Hordern and Sons	General merchants	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Several offices	Several offices	A small quantity of rubbish burnt in area	Employees
Monday, 20 February	9 57 a m	9 59 a m	32-34-36, Erskine street, City	Stuart, Turner, & Co	Manufacturing chemists	,,	Vapour of spirits in contact with flame	South British, £1,900	Unknown	About 1 gallon of methylated spirits destroyed by fire in basement	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 22 February	12 10 p m	12 15 p m	Kimberley road, Hurstville	Alfred Dye	Cricket bat maker	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	Liverpool and London and Globe, £300	,,	A cottage of four rooms, with contents consisting of cricket bats, machinery, &c, burned out and partly fallen down	Hurstville Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Thursday, 23 February	3 30 p m	3 35 a m	76, Devonshire st, City	Joseph Sheehan	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Sun, £400	,, .	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire, smoke, and water	M F B, with one hydrant
Friday 24 February	2 0 p m	2 3 p m	"Annesley" Balmain road, Leichhardt	Thomas Alfred Field	Private dwelling	Brick, weather board and shingle roof	Spark from chimney	Mercantile Mutual, £400	Mercantile Mutual, £1,700	Five rooms on first floor and contents burned out and roof destroyed Rest of house of thirteen rooms severely damaged by water, and contents damaged by removal	Leichhardt Vol F Co, with one hydrant and M F B, with one steam fire engine
Saturday, 25 February	2 40 p m	2 45 p m	Sydney road, Granville		Paddock		Unknown	None	None	A quantity of grass and a small portion of fencing damaged by fire	Parramatta Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	4 0 p m	4 3 p m	Chalmers and Baker Streets Strathfield	J E Hogg	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Northern, £365	Northern, £200	About half an acre of grass and a portion of fencing burned in paddock adjoining premises	Burwood Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
,,	5 10 p m	5 13 p m	Dowling st, Waterloo	Sydney Glass Bottle Co			,,	Unknown	Unknown	A portion of fencing damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B and Waterloo Vol F Co with one hydrant
,,	5 50 p m	5 58 p m	Rocky Point Road, Kogarah	†Peter Moore "Moorefield Hotel	Licensed Victualler	Brick with iron roof	,,	,,	,,	A quantity of rubbish destroyed by fire	Employees, with buckets of water
Sunday, 26 February	12 10 p m	12 20 p m	Morehead st, Waterloo	Mrs Hilder	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	,,	None	Unknown	A quantity of rubbish destroyed by fire in yard at rear of premises	Waterloo Vol Fire Co with one hydrant
,,	5 33 p m	5 34 p m	Moore street, City	General Post Office		Stone, with lead roof	Spark from boiler	,,	None	A small portion of platform near boiler on roof damaged by fire	Employees with buckets of water
,,	6 5 p m	6 8 p m	128, Glebe Point Road, Glebe	Dr G H Gibbons	Shed	Wood with iron roof	Children playing with matches	Unknown	Unknown .	A small quantity of straw destroyed by fire in shed	Inmates with buckets of water
,,	6 44 p m	6 45 p m	"Reserve Rushcutters Bay, Woollahra		Reserve		Light thrown down	None	None	A small quantity of bush and rubbish burned on vacant land	M F B with one hydrant
Monday, 27 February	2 3 a m	2 5 a m	Botany road, Alexandria	W H Miles	Tanner	W board with iron roof	Lime slaking	United, £650, Atlas, £200, Palatine, £200—£1,050	United, £200	A small quantity of lime and about 4 ft x 2 ft of side of building damaged by fire	M F B
,,	9 0 p m	None rec'd	Richmond st, Burwood	Hugh Faulls	Private dwelling	,,	Unknown	None	None	A small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in kitchen	Inmates with buckets of water
,,	11 0 p m	None rec'd	Sydney road Randwick	Alfred Lenihan	Stables	Brick, with shingle roof	,,	,,	,,	A quantity of straw burned and a portion of fencing damaged by fire at rear of stables	Neighbours with buckets of water
Tuesday, 28 February	7 30 p m	7 39 p m	"Boulevard" Leichhardt		Vacant land		Light thrown down	,,	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned in paddock	,, ,,
,,	11 24	11 24	Villa street Rockdale	George Butt	Paddock		,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Burned itself out
Wednesday, 1 March	11 2 a m	11 5 a m	The Cemetery, Rookwood		Cemetery		,,	,,	,,	A quantity of grass burned in cemetery	Rookwood Vol Co with buckets of water
,,	3 0 p m	None rec'd	226, Clarence st, City	‡Australian Incandescent Gaslight Co		Brick, with iron roof	Matches, careless use of	Unknown	Unknown	A wooden cupboard on third floor severely damaged by explosion, and windows broken	Employees
,,	5 18 p m	5 20 p m	82, King street, City	M Blow "Polytechnic" W W Wallace, Mgr	Hall	,,	Explosion of Chemicals	South British	,, .	Operating room and contents on first floor damaged by fire	Inmates with buckets of water
,,	5 30 p m	5 33 p m	528, George street, City	London Tailoring Co, M Moss, Manager	Shop	,,	Light thrown down	Unknown	,, .	A quantity of rubbish burned and two doors in yard at rear of shop damaged by fire	Neighbours with buckets of water
Thursday, 2 March	9 28 p m	9 30 p m	86, George street West, City	§Alfred Roberts	Grocer	,,	Incendiarism	Sun, £800	,,	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water	M F B with one hydrant assisted by Glebe Vol Fire Co
Saturday, 4 March	8 30 p m	8 36 p m	176½ Campbell street,	John Maloney .	Private dwelling	,,	Candle	None	Mercantile Mutual, £50	Window curtain and a small portion of wearing apparel damaged by fire and water in front bedroom on ground floor	Inmates with buckets of water
Sunday, 5 March	8 30 p m	8 32 p m	Lower Fort street, City		Vacant land		Light thrown down	,, .	None	A small portion of fencing damaged by fire	Police and neighbours with buckets of water
Monday, 6 March	8 4 p m	8 5 p m	Wyndham street, Alexandria	Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate		Paddock	Matches, children playing with	,, ..	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned in paddock ...	M F B, with sand

* Previous fire 9th November 1898 † Subsequent fire, 2nd July, 1899 ‡ Arthur Baddock, aged 23 years, resides at 61, Buckingham street, Redfern, slightly burned about the head and face Treated at Sydney Hospital
§ Previous fires —28th January, 1896, 18th September, 1896 An inquest was held by the City Coroner on the 6th instant, when the jury returned a verdict "that the premises were wilfully set on fire by some person or persons unknown"

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899 Monday 6 March	10 15 p m	None rec'd	"Jesmont," Horton street, Marrickville	Charles C Fox	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate and iron roof	Candle ...	Manchester, £75	Manchester, £215	A cottage of five rooms, front bedroom on ground floor with contents severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 7 March	7 30 p m	7 30 p m	Harrow Road, Rockdale	Charles Bull .	Garden		Light thrown down	None ...	None . .	A quantity of bush, grass, and rubbish burned in garden	Inmates
,,	10 16 p m	10 20 p m	George and Park Streets, City	*Benjamin Hale, licensed victualler	"Carter's Hotel"	Brick, with slate roof.	,,	Aust Mutual, £700	Unknown . ..	About 6 x 4 feet of lath and plaster in front bedroom on second floor damaged by fire and cutting away	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 9 March	12 30 p m	12 30 p m	John-street, Rookwood	Charles Dixon . . .	Paddock		,, .	None	None	A quantity of grass and bushes burned in paddock .	Rookwood Vol Co, by beating out
,,	1 0 p m	1 5 p m	124, Liverpool Road, Ashfield	†Arthur Lemaire	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Spark from chimney	,, ...	Unknown .	A quantity of rubbish burned, and a portion of fencing damaged by fire in yard at rear of dwelling	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	3 18 p m	3 20 p m	13, Bayswater Road, City	C S Alexander	,,	Brick, with slate roof	Defective flue	Sun, £200 ..	,, ..	Roof and ceiling of bathroom on first floor damaged by fire and water	M F B, with hand pump
,,	3 48 p m	3 50 p m	2, Kennedy street, Glebe Point	William Jerrett . .	Fernery	Wood	Matches, careless use of	None .. .	,, .	Fernery and contents damaged by fire and water .	Glebe Vol Co and M F B, with one hydrant
,,	10 40 p m	11 0 p m	30, Little Underwood-street, Paddington.	Charles Abdy .	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Candle	,,	,, .	Contents of front bedroom on first floor slightly damaged by fire and water, window frame scorched	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	11 5 p m	11 7 p m	Nelson street, Annandale.	Vacant land	Vacant land		Light thrown down	,,	None .	A quantity of rubbish burned in open ground .	Constable
Friday, 10 March	2 35 a m.	2 40 a m	Jesson street, Alexandria.	Thomas Elecson ..	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	,, ...	Merc Mutual, £150	A cottage of five rooms, back rooms, with contents, burned out, and roof fallen in, front rooms slightly damaged by fire, and contents by removal	M F B, with hydrant.
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	James Holmes	,,	Brick, with iron roof	,,	New Zealand, £50	Unknown .	Washhouse and kitchen, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water	
,,	7 0 a m	None rec'd	5, Arden street, Waverley	‡Edward T. Robinson .	,, .	Brick, with slate roof	Candle ..	None	Merc Mutual, £345	A small quantity of bedding and wearing apparel damaged by fire in front bedroom on ground floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	12 28 p m	12 30 p m	Francis street, Rookwood.	Mrs Stout . .	,,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	,, ..	Australian Mutual.	A quantity of grass and a portion of fencing burned in garden	Rookwood Vol Fire Co, with hydrant.
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	C Anderson ..	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,, .	A portion of fencing damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	P Duncan	,,	,, .	,,	,, ...	,, .	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	C Harmer	,,	,,	,,	,, .	,,	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
Saturday, 11 March.	1 48 p m	1 50 p m	Glebe-road, Glebe ...	Children's Hospital; Miss N. Venables, Matron		Brick, with shingle roof	Spark from chimney.	Unknown ...	Unknown .	A portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away Ceiling under damaged by water.	Glebe Vol Fire Co and M F B, with buckets of water
,,	11 58 p m	11 59 p m	37, Ross street, Forest Lodge.	A. R. Andrews .	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown .	Mercantile Mutual, £800.	Manchester, £600	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire, smoke, and water	Glebe Vol Fire Co, assisted by M F B, with one hydrant.
Sunday, 12 March.	3 7 p m	3 12 p m	153, Oxford street, Waverley.	Edward Anglian ..	,, . .	Brick, with slate roof.	,, . .	Australian Alliance, £200.	Scottish Union	Back room on goound floor with contents, consisting of groceries, very severely damaged by fire and water Rest of building and contents damaged by heat and smoke	Waverley Vol Co and M F B, with one hydrant.
,,	10 27 p m	10 29 p m	5, Cowper-street, Waverley.	James Reynolds .	,, ...	,,	Gas bracket . .	South British, £600	Unknown . ..	A small quantity of furniture in bedroom on first floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 13 March.	11 13 a m	11 15 a m	Reserve Wharf, off Sussex street, City.	R. L Norman	Shed	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Tar boiling over	None .. .	,, .. .	A quantity of tar destroyed, and side of shed and a portion of fence damaged by fire	M F B, with one hydrant.
Tuesday, 14 March.	1 38 p m	1·38 p m.	233 and 235, Glebe-road, Glebe.	§Maurice Herbert Limon	Chemist . .	Brick, with iron roof.	Chemicals in contact with fire.	Unknown .. .	,, ..	Shelf on counter and contents damaged by fire ..	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	5 40 p m	None rec'd	38, Macleay street, Potts' Point	Mrs Barnham	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Gas bracket .	Sun, £350 .	,,	Bed and bedding, together with window blinds, severely damaged by fire	,, ,,
Thursday, 16 March.	10 42 a m	10 45 a m	Burwood-road, Burwood	P. O'Donnell	Produce merchant.	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Tar boiling over	Alliance, £500 .	,, ...	About 1 gallon of tar destroyed in yard	Inmates, with sand.
,,	8 30 p m	None rec'd	85, Darlington road, Darlington	C M Veroli	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof.	Incendiarism .	London Insurance Co., £200	,, . .	A number of boxes, &c, in store at back of premises damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 17 March.	9 45 p m	9 47 p m.	101, Regent street, Redfern.	Edward Penny . . .	Provision stores	Wood, with iron roof	Gas, careless use of.	City Mutual, £40	City Mutual, £40	Ceiling slightly damaged by fire, and contents of shop damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	12 0 p.m	12 2 p m	Union street, Kogarah	John Devlin	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof.	Burning rubbish .	None..	None	Fowl-house, about 16 x 10 feet, burned and fallen down	Kogarah Vol Co, assisted by Rockdale and Hurstville Vol Co, with one hydrant.
Saturday, 18 March.	2 30 a m.	None rec'd	8, Falcon street, North Sydney.	Alfred James	News agent ...	,, ..	Unknown . .	Manchester, £75	Commercial Union, £130	A small portion of lining and flooring boards damaged by fire in back room on ground floor	Police, with buckets of water.
,,	6 23 p m.	6 26 p m.	465, King street, New town.	Thomas P. Quinn .. .	Produce merchant	Brick, with iron roof	,, ...	Liverpool and London and Globe, £150.	Unknown ..	Shop and contents, consisting of about 4 tons of general produce, severely damaged by fire and water Rest of building and contents slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	M F B., with one hydrant.

* Subsequent fire, 12th April, 1899. † Previous fire, 18th December, 1890 ‡ Margaret R Robinson, aged 40 years, burnt about the face, attended to at home by Doctor Smith, and died on the 11th instant.
§ M. H. Limon, aged 36 years, severely burned about the hands and face; attended to at home.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899. Saturday, 18 March.	9 24 p m	9 28 p m.	157, George-street West, City.	War Son & Co.	Grocers	Brick and iron roof	Unknown .	Royal Exchange, £560, Guardian, £500, N Queensland, £500—£1,560	None .	Store at back of shop, and three rooms and contents nearly burned out. Shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water, and roof burnt off.	M F B, with three hydrants and 2 steam fire engines, assisted by Volunteer Fire Companies
,,	,,	,,	159, George-street West	Yee Sang & Co.	Fruiterer . .	,,	.. ....	Alliance, £500 .	,, ...	Store at back of shop, and shop and contents, severely damaged by fire and water, and roof partly burnt off	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Basements of 157 & 159, George street West.	Mrs. Ayres	Furniture dealer	.. ..	... ..	None... ...	,,	Basement used as a furniture store, and contents damaged by fire and water.	,, ,,
Sunday, 19 March.	2 15 a m	2 17 a m	179, Enmore road, New town.	R and A Craig	Provision merchants	Brick, with slate roof.	Unknown .. .	Mercantile Mutual, £825	Unknown	Store at rear of shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water. Rest of building and contents damaged by heat and smoke.	M F B, with one hydrant.
,,	5 57 p m.	5 59 p m.	351, Sussex street, City.	Unoccupied	Stores ...	Brick, with iron roof	Lime slacking	Uuknown .	,,	About 6 x 6 feet of flooring and joists on ground floor damaged by fire, and a small quantity of lime destroyed	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	12 15 p m	12 25 p m.	Rose Valley, Kensington	Kensington Estate.		Bush, &c. .	Light thrown down.	None	None .	About 1 acre of grass, &c, burned on side of swamp.	M.F B, by beating out.
Monday, 20 March.	12 46 a m	12 47 a.m.	32, Susan-st, Newtown	William Hind	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown .	Unknown .	Unknown . . .	A quantity of firewood and a small portion of fencing damaged by fire	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	6 10 a m	6 13 a m.	94, William street, City	Nathan Lewis . .	Draper	,,	,, --	Norwich Union, £250.	United	Shop on ground floor, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water, and dining-room and contents damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with one hydrant.
,,	2·51 p m	2 53 p m.	Bell and Boyce Streets, Glebe.	Mrs. Ray	Private dwelling	,, .	Light thrown down.	Unknown .	Unknown .	A quantity of rubbish and a few empty cases burned in yard at rear of premises	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	5 0 p m	None rec'd	"Vernon," Albiston street, Strathfield	William Crane	,, .	Brick, with slate and iron roof	Fire, careless use of	None ..	,, . ..	Out-offices at rear of premises severely damaged by fire and water	Citizens, with buckets of water
,,	8 30 p m	8 43 p m.	Pile-street, Rockdale	Robert Hour	,, .	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Candle ...	,, . .	,, .	A cottage of two rooms, with contents, burned and fallen down	Rockdale and Kogarah Vol. Co 's, with two hydrants
Tuesday, March	9·0 a m	9 3 a m	"Greenoaks Cottage," Darling Point Road, Woollahra	William E Mort	,, ..	Stone and wood, with shingle roof	Spark from chimney	Victoria, £3,000.		A dwelling of about twenty five rooms First floor and contents burned out, and roof of ground floor and contents damaged by water and removal	M F B, with two hydrants and one steam fire engine
,,	12 5 p m	12 10 p m	Belmore st, Burwood.	John F. Hennessy ..	Paddock	.. .	Light thrown down	None	None	About half an acre of grass burned, and about 80 feet of fencing damaged by fire in paddock	Burwood Vol Co., with hydrant
,,	1 30 p m	1 32 p m	Everton-st, Burwood	William Kopsen ...	Private dwelling .	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown .	,,	,, .. .	Out house, about 24 x 9 feet, with contents, burned out, and partly fallen down, and about 20 feet of fencing damaged by fire	Burwood Vol Co, with one hydrant
Wednesday, 22 March.	8 45 p m	9 0 p m.	Western road, Balmain.	Joseph T. Maher .. .	Grocer	Brick, weather board, and iron roof	Light thrown down	North Queensland, £350.	Unknown	A quantity of rubbish and portion of fencing in yard at rear of premises burned.	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	10 5 p m	10 7 p m	6, Reuss st., Leichhardt	Alice Byrnes .	Private dwelling .	Brick, with iron roof.	Matches, careless use of	Unknown	,, ...	Back bedroom, with contents, slightly damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	10 50 p m	10 58 p m	21, Phillip street, Alexandria	Daniel McFarland .	Fuel merchant	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Mercantile Mutual, £70		Box in shed, and contents, damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 23 March.	9 0 a m	None rec'd	Nicholson st, Burwood	Mrs H. Ewens	Private dwelling	,,	Matches, careless use of	Royal, £100		Back bedroom on ground floor and contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	12 30 p m.	12 52 p m	Moorefields, Canterbury	Miss Walker ..	Vacant land		Light thrown down	None	None .	Several acres of bush and grass and some miles of fencing destroyed by fire	Neighbours, assisted by Hurstville Vol Co, by beating out
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	Isaac Norton .	Private dwelling	Wood, with iron roof	,,	,, .	,, . .	A dwelling of two rooms, with contents, burned and fallen down.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ..	Anthony Norton	,,	,, .	,, .	,, .	,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Frederick Tucker .	Poultry farmer	,,	,, .	,, ...	Unknown ...	About 50 yards of fencing destroyed by fire	,, ,,
,,	2 15 p m	2 17 p m	43, Foveaux street, Surry Hills	Mrs Durham	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron over shingle roof.	Unknown .	,, ..	,, .	Contents of front bedroom on first floor damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	3 55 p m	3 57 p m	Gower street, Ashfield	H Wood	Paddock		Light thrown down.	,, ...	,, ...	About an acre of grass burned, and a portion of fencing damaged by fire	Vol Fire Coy's, assisted by M F B
,,	5 20 p m	5 25 p m	255A, Sussex st, City	Hargreaves & Rigg ..	Bag merchant .	Brick, with iron roof	,, ..	United, £200 ..	,, ...	A number of empty sacks in store on ground floor and a portion of staircase damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	8 50 p m	8 55 p m	O'Connell-street, Parramatta	Mrs Clarke . .	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown .	None	None	A dwelling of four rooms, with contents, burned out and partly fallen down.	Parramatta Vol Fire Co, with two hydrants
,,	10 20 p m	10 25 p m	Ferry-street, Balmain	C E Cliff	,, .	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Imperial, £100 .	Unknown	A quantity of straw and a small portion of wooden partition in coach-house damaged by fire	The occupants, with garden hose
,,	11 47 p m.	11 50 p m	538, George street, City	James Harris	Tailor . .	,, .	,, ..	Mercantile Mutual, £350	,, ...	A quantity of rubbish burned under grating in front of shop, and grating damaged by removal.	M.F B, with buckets of water.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances		Damage	Extinguished by—
								Contents	Building		
1899 Thursday, 23 March	8 30 p m	None rec'd	Railway st, Granville	William Hilder	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Candle	None . .	None	Back bedroom on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates and police, with buckets of water
Friday, 24 March	3 5 a m	3 10 a m	Abercrombie and Bank Streets, City	E H Hardy	Nave and spoke manufacturers	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Commercial Union, £400		Stock and machinery in workshop damaged by fire and water, and part of roof off	M F B, with two hydrants
,,	5 20 a m	5 25 a m	Church st, Parramatta	James Ewry	Florist	Brick, with iron roof	Matches, careless use of	None	None	Bedroom on first floor, and contents, severely damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 25 March	10 25 p m	10 30 p m	130, Devonshire street, City	A Mundy	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Candle	,,	,,	Front bedroom on ground floor, and contents, slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Monday, 27 March	4 55 a m	5 2 a m	Terrace rd, off Wardell rd, Marrickville	Archibald Fenton	Butcher	Brick, with iron roof	Spark from chimney	,,	Unknown	Ceiling joists slightly damaged by fire, and roof by cutting away	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	11 52 p m	11 55 p m	Holt street, Newtown	Dr Roberts	Private dwelling	Brick with slate roof	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	,,	,,	Front sitting room on ground floor, and contents, damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 28 March	3 54 a m	3 57 a m	Pacific Wharf off Druitt street, the Harbour	*Steam Tug, "John Gollan," J M Kerkin, Captain		Wood	Spark from engine	,,	None	Engine room and under part of deck damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
Wednesday, 29 March	9 0 a m	9 6 a m	123, Wells street, New town	Archibald McNaught	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Matches, careless use of	,,	,, .	A cottage of nine rooms Front bedroom, with contents, severely damaged by fire, hall slightly damaged by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Thursday, 30 March	11 10 a m	11 30 a m.	Harris Park, Parramatta	John Ritchie	,,	Brick, with iron over shingle roof	Light thrown down	Unknown	Unknown	About ½ an acre of grass and a small portion of fencing damaged by fire	Parramatta Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	12 45 p m	1 0 p m	Lyons Road, Fivedock	David Ramsay	,,	Brick, with slate roof	Spark from fire place	,,	,,	A small portion of fencing and about ½ an acre of grass damaged by fire at rear of premises	Neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	2 14 p m	2 17 p m	St Stephen's Cemetery, Camperdown	Thomas Clark, Care taker	Cemetery		Burning rubbish	None	None	About 2 acres of grass and a portion of fencing damaged by fire	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	8 16 p m	8 30 p m	Derby street, Kogarah	†Mrs Stewart	Bush house	Laths & bushes	Light thrown down	,,	Unknown	A bush house, about 14ft x 12ft, burned and fallen down	Kogarah Vol Fire Co with one hydrant
Friday, 31 March	6 26 p m	6 28 p m	418, Elizabeth st, Surry Hills	David Galetta	Fruiterer	Brick, with iron roof	Gas bracket	,,	,,	Window curtain burned in front bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 1 April	1 0 p m	1 15 p m	Windsor st, Richmond	Woodhill & Co	General Store	,,	Light thrown down	Office unknown, £100	,,	Contents of store room on first floor damaged by fire and water	Richmond Vol Fire Co, assisted by employees with hand pump and buckets of water
,,	7 30 p m	7 32 p m	178, Palmer st, City	Arthur Gee	Private dwelling	,,	Candle	None	,,	Contents of bedroom, in front room on first floor, slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	7 55 p m	7 55 p m	16, Gerrard street, Alexandria	T H Hillier	,,	,,	Burning rubbish	,,	None	A quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises	,, ,,
,,	9 0 p m	9 2 p m	41, Elizabeth street, Ashfield	‡Mrs Annie Tennant	,,	,,	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	Unknown	,,	A cottage of three rooms and a kitchen Back bedroom, containing a quantity of wearing apparel, sewing machines, &c, damaged by fire and water, and about 2ft x 2ft of flooring burned	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday, 2 April	8 10 p m	8 15 p m	Waverley Park, Waverley	Electoral Cricket Club		Park .	Light thrown down	None	,,	A quantity of cricket matting burned	Waverley Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Tuesday, 4 April	7 50 a m	7 58 a m	126, Cumberland street, City	§Mrs M J Lapham	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Kerosene lamp, children playing with	,,	Unknown	A small quantity of wearing apparel, &c, damaged by fire in back room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	6 0 p m	6 7 p m	145, Glebe Road, Glebe	William Wilmott	Confectioner	,,	Lighting gas	Unknown	,,	Front shop and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Wednesday, 5 April	2 50 a m	2 59 a m	Baptist and Boronia Sts Redfern	Charles Brunner	Box Factory	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	None	None	A building of two floors, about 48 x 70 feet, used as box and cigar factories, burned out and fallen down	M F B, with four hydrants and one steam fire engine
,,	,,	,,	First floor, Baptist and Boronia Streets	Alfred Hirschman	Cigar Factory	,,	,,	Several offices, £750	,,	Three horses burned to death	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	56, Baptist street	Charles Brunner	Private dwelling	,,	,,	None	,,	A cottage of five rooms, severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off Contents damaged by fire, water, and removal	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	58, ,,	A Needham	,,	Brick, with slate roof	,,	Aust Mutual, £70	,,	Back scorched, window glass broken, and contents damaged by removal	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	60, ,,	W Wheeler	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	Furniture slightly damaged by removal	,, ,,
Thursday, 6 April	8 20 p m	8 20 p m	185, Glenmore Road, Paddington	‖Edwin Sergeant	,,	,,	Candle	Palatine, £300	Unknown	Bed, bedding, and wearing apparel damaged by fire and water in back bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 8 April	2 10 p m	2 30 p m	Auburn Park, Banks town.	*Mrs Delarue	Stable	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Matches, children playing with	None	None	Stable, about 20 x 30 feet, with contents, burned out and fallen down	Rookwood and Burwood V F Cos, with manual engine
,,	4 58 p m	5 0 p m	Rear of 208, Kent street, City	Messrs Lazarus, Rosenfeldt, & Co	Yard	Brick, with iron roof	,,	Unknown	Unknown	Packing case burned at rear of premises	M F B and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Waltar M Noakes	Store .	,,	,,	,,	,, .	Door at rear of premises on first floor slightly damaged by fire	,, ,,

* Outside M F B area † Subsequent fire, 12th April, 1899 ‡ Messrs Annie Tennant, aged 65 years, severely burned about the body, since died § Harry Lapham, aged 20 years, burned on the arms and legs, treated at the Sydney Hospital
‖ Edith Sergeant, aged 15 years, slightly burned on left hand

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899. Sunday, 9 April,	10 28 a.m.	10 30 a.m.	128, Young street, Redfern	G. S. Gordon	Workshop .	Weatherboard, with iron roof.	Matches, children playing with.	London and Lancashire, £1,320.		Cupboard under staircase in yard, and staircase leading to first floor damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
,,	3.30 p.m.	3 40 p.m.	Rocky Point Road, Rockdale.	. . .	Paddock.		Light thrown down	None .	None ..	About a quarter of an acre of grass and a portion of fencing damagen by fire.	Rockdale Vol. Fire Co, by beating out
,,	7·5 p.m.	7 11 p.m.	24, George-street, Waterloo.	W. Braithwaite .	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Gas bracket .	,, . .	Unknown	Window curtain burned in front bedroom on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	11·45 p.m.	11 50 p.m.	24, Pleasant-street, Erskineville	John Stone . .	Stable . . .	Wood and iron	Lime slacking ..	,, ...	None .	Side of stable damaged by fire	,, ,,
Wednesday, 12 April	9 54 p.m.	9 56 p.m.	George and Park-street, City.	*Benjamin Hale, Licensed Victualler	"Carter's Hotel"	Brick, with slate roof	Smoking tobacco.	Aust. Mutual, £700.	Unknown	Bed and bedding burned in back bedroom on second floor, rest of contents damaged by heat and smoke	M F B., with buckets of water.
,,	11 29 p.m.	11·30 p.m.	Derby-street, Kogarah..	†Mrs E Stewart . .	Private dwelling	,,	Matches, careless use of.	Mercantile Mutual, £300.		Contents of front bedroom on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water.	Kogarah Vol Co, with buckets of water
Friday, 14 April.	3 10 a.m.	3·15 a.m.	19, Berry street, North Sydney.	‡Mrs Ellen Hope .	,,	Brick, and iron roof	Light thrown down	City Mutual, £400	Colonial Union, £500.	Back rooms on ground and first floors, with contents, burned out. Front rooms on both floors, with contents, severely damaged by heat and smoke. Roof slightly damaged by heat	M F.B, with one hydrant.
,,	8 50 a.m.	8·53 a.m.	Royal Mint, Macquarie-street, North, Sydney	Royal Mint E H S von Arnhiem, Deputy Master.		Yard	Tar boiling over .	None	None .	A small quantity of tar destroyed by fire in yard.	Workmen and police, with sand and hydrant.
Saturday, 15 April.	5 14 p.m.	5·18 p.m.	301, Kent-street, City	Buckland Bros.. . .	Workshop .	Wood, with iron roof	Light thrown down.	Unknown	Unknown	Side of workshop damaged by fire and cutting away, contents slightly damaged by water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday, 16 April.	1·42 p.m.	1·46 p.m.	31, Lord-st., Newtown	Henry Burling ...	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	Matches, children playing with.	None.... .	None	Back bedroom on first floor, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water.	Inmates and M F.B., with buckets of water
Monday, 17 April	7 13 p.m.	7 15 p.m.	355 and 357, Kent st., City	§John Connell & Co.	Wholesale grocers	Yard .	Light thrown down.	,, ...	Unknown	A small quantity of rubbish burned in yard	M F.B., with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 18 April	6 47 p.m.	6·50 p.m.	257, Liverpool street, City.	James Travers .	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	,, ...	,,	Contents of back room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	9 49 p.m.	9·59 p.m.	Line street, Kogarah	Wigham Estate.		Paddock .	Burning rubbish.	,, . . .	None . .	A quantity of rubbish burned in paddock	Rockdale Vol. Fire Co
Thursday, 20 April	7·0 p.m.	7 3 p.m.	Charlton street, North Sydney.	Paddock.		. .	,, .	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ...	Burned itself out
,,	8 31 p.m.	8·34 p.m.	Church-street, Camperdown.	Arthur H. M'Gee	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof.	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of	Unknown .	Commercial Union, £300.	Contents of back room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 23 April	2·7 a.m.	2 11 a.m.	7, Pitt-street, Waterloo	Thomas Skinner	Greengrocer . .	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £200.		Shop burned out and most of roof off; rest of building and contents very severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
,,	11 0 p.m.	11 1 p.m.	10, Ross-street, Camperdown	Sanbrook Bros .	Builders and contractors.	,, .	,, ...	,,	£100	A building of two floors, about 70 x 15 feet, with contents, burned out and partly fallen down	M.F B., with three hydrants
,,	,,	,,	12, Ross-street, Camperdown.	Thos Byron	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	,, ...	None .	Unknown	Back bedroom on first floor and contents severely damaged by fire and water, and part of roof off, contents of rooms under, damaged by water	,, ,,
Monday, 24 April.	2 20 a.m.	2 24 a.m.	29, Randle-street, City	Abraham Myers .	Draper . ..	Brick, with slate roof.	,, ..	,, ...	,,	Shop on ground floor and room at rear burned out; rest of building and contents damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B, with hydrant
,,	,,	,,	31, ,, ,,	Unoccupied.		,, ..	,, .	,, ...	,, .	Shop on ground floor damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	10 39 p.m.	10 40 p.m.	184, Sussex-street, City	J M'Carthy & Co. .	Coopers	Wood, with iron roof.	Light thrown down	,, ...	,,	About 2 x 2 feet of flooring on first floor damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 25 April.	2 55 a.m.	2 58 a.m.	Corner Harris-street and Pyrmont Bridge Road	Saxton & Binns	Timber merchants	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	Cornwall, £500; Sun, £500; New Zealand, £500; National, £250; London and Lancashire, £250—£2,000.	Royal Exchange, £700; South British, £700—£1,400.	A building of one floor, about 200 x 30 feet, used as offices and timber store with contents severely damaged by fire, contents in mill adjoining slightly damaged by fire and water.	M F B, assisted by Glebe Vol. Fire Co, with three hydrants and one steam fire engine
,,	11·7 a.m.	11·9 a.m.	Rocky Point Road, Kogarah.	Sing Lee and Nang Ying	Dealers	,, ..	,, ...	Unknown . .	Unknown .	A cottage of four rooms, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Rockdale and Kogarah Vol. Fire Co.'s, with one hydrant
,,	12·14 a.m.	12 17 a.m.	94, Bayswater-rd, City	Robert Landers . ..	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof.	Gas stove, overheating of.	None	,, .	Kitchen on ground floor, and contents, very severely damaged by fire and water; rest of building and contents damaged by heat and smoke.	M.F B, with one hydrant.
,,	3·30 p.m.	3 40 p.m.	"Leescroft," Northern Road, Drummoyne.	George L Durrell .	,, .	Brick, with tile roof.	Tar boiling over.	Australian Mutual, £500.	Australian Mutual, £1,500	Kitchen on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with bags.
,,	9·5 p.m.	9·8. p.m.	163, Clarence street, City.	William Adams & Co.	Oil merchants .	Brick, with iron roof.	Gas stove	Derwent & Tamar, £2,000; Sun, £3,000; Standard, £500. Total, £5,500	Unknown ..	Basement and contents damaged by fire and water, and front door broken open.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Wednesday, 26 April.	8·27 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	267, King-street, Newtown.	James E. Snelling ..	Mercer	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Matches, children playing with.	Unknown ...	,, ...	Stable at rear of premises, about 14 x 14 feet, with contents, slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates, with buckets of water.

* Previous fire, 7th March, 1899. † Previous fire, 30th March, 1899. ‡ Mrs. Hope injured by jumping from first floor window. § Previous fire, 9th January, 1899.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents	Insurances: Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
Wednesday, 26 April	5 18 p m	5 19 p m	Kent street, City	Vacant land			Light thrown down	None	None	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land .	M F B , with one hydrant.
,,	6 58 p m	7 5 p m	Dowling street, Waterloo	,,			,,	,, .. .	,, .	,, ,,	Waterloo Vol Fire Co , w buckets of water
Friday, 28 April	7 5 p m	7 11 p m	28, Enmore Road, Newtown	C H Law	Plumber	Brick, with slate roof	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	Australian Mutual, £200	Unknown	Contents in front shop on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday, 29 April	2 14 a m	2 17 a m	484, Kent street, City	*Fuerth and Nall	Paper box Factory	,,	Unknown	Several offices, £2,750	Mercantile Mutual £5,000, Alliance, £650 Total, £5,650	Basement and contents damaged by fire and water, rest of building and contents damaged by smoke	M F B , with one hydrant.
,,	,,	,,	484, Kent street, City, ground floor	Hammill & Co	Printers	,,	,,	Australian Mutual, £400	,,	Workroom and contents damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	8 2 p m	8 2 p m	Trott street, Parramatta	John Smith	Private dwelling	,,	,,	None	Unknown	Bed and bedding in front bedroom on ground floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 30 April	2 0 a m	2 55 a m	George s River Road, Enfield	Ah Quoy	,,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,,	,,	None	A cottage of three rooms and contents and stable and cart shed adjoining, with contents, burned out and fallen down One horse burned to death	Burned itself out
,,	4 30 a m	4 37 a m	41, Pitt street, Redfern	†Mrs Martha Rosenfeldt	Boarding house	Brick, with iron over shingle roof	Incendiarism	Australian Mutual, £150	Victoria, £700	Front room on first floor nearly burned out and part of roof off , rest of front of building damaged by fire, heat, and water Roof over kitchen and lumber room burned off, contents under damaged by fire and water	M F B , with two hydrants.
,,	5 25 p m	5 29 p m	Marrickville Road, Marrickville	Michael Collins	Grocer	Brick, with slate roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £700	Unknown	Back part of shop on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	Police and neighbours, wit buckets of water
Wednesday, 3 May	1 28 p m	1 31 p m	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	‡Public School		Brick, with shingle roof	,,	None	None	Book case and contents severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	11 42 p m	11 45 p m	"A J C Hotel" Randwick Road, Randwick	Martin Barlow	Licensed Victualler "A J C Hotel"	Brick, with late roof	Candle	,,	Unknown	Front room on first floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Thursday, 4 May	11 2 a m	11 4 a m	153 Miller street, North Sydney	Casey Bros	Grocers	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Imperial, £280	,,	A drum of methylated spirits destroyed, and a number of empty cases damaged by fire in basement	,, ,,
Friday, 5 May	12 40 a m	12 42 a m	14 Merriman st , Miller s Point, City	Charles Silver .	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron over shingle roof	Spark from adjoining flue	None	,,	A cottage of six rooms –Roof nearly burnt off, rest of building and contents damaged by fire and water	M F B with one hydrant
,,	10 7 a m	10 12 a m	Walker street, Redfern	James Jackson .	Boot factory	Brick, with slate roof	Beeswax, boiling over of	Imperial, £4,600		Floor cloth destroyed in room on ground floor	Employees
,,	11 42 a m	11 45 a m	4½, Albion street, Paddington	Walter Garrard	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	,, .	Unknown	Contents of back bedroom on first floor damaged by fire and water , ceiling under damaged by water	Inmates and Paddington Vol Co , with buckets of water
,,	12 8 p m	12 10 p m	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	§ Public School		Brick, with shingle roof	Matches, children playing with	,,	None	Two maps burned and an armoury rack damaged by fire	Teachers with buckets of water
,,	3 20 p m	3 25 p m	1, York street, City...	‖Mrs H Gannon	Licensed victualler, "Petty s Hotel"	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	London and Liverpool and Globe, £7,500	Unknown	Window curtain and toilet cover burned in back room on first floor	Inmates with buckets of water
Saturday, 6 May	9 12 a m	9 14 a m	Miller st , North Sydney	Marcus Clarke . .	Draper	,,	Varnish, boiling over of	Unknown	,,	Door frame slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor	,, ,,
,,	4 40 p m	4 43 p m	100 Mary street, City	G Jacques . .	Private dwelling	,,	Light thrown down	None ..	,,	Bedding in front room on ground floor damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	4 0 p m	5 0 p m	Quarantine Grounds, Manly	¶Quarantine Grounds			,,	,, .	None	A large area of bush burned	Manly Vol Co , and citizens by beating
,,	11 11 p m	11 13 p m	28, Balfour street, City	George Ireland	Private dwelling	,,	Candle	,, .	,,	Window curtain burned and window frame scorched in front bedroom on first floor	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Sunday, 7 May.	1 27 a m	1 29 a m	Druitt street, City	Union S S Company	Wharf	Wood	Unknown	Unknown .	Unknown	About 15 tons of straw burned and 30 x 20 feet of wharf damaged by fire	M F B with one steam fire engine and one hydrant
Monday, 8 May	4 19 a m	4 21 a m	97, Glebe street, Glebe	**Robert Archer	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Lamp, careless use of	None ..	,,	Bed and bedding in front room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	Inmates with buckets, of water
Tuesday, 9 May.	8 43 a m	8 45 a m	"Winslow," Willoughby street, North Sydney	J Cummins ..	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Spark from fire	,, .	New Zealand, £500	Shed at rear of dwelling and contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates and M F B with private hose
,,	5 53 p m	5 56 p m	Gipps street, City	J T Hung Hon	Cabinet maker	Brick, with iron roof	Burning rubbish	,,	Unknown	A quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises	Inmates with buckets of water
Wednesday, 10 May	3 35 p m	4 2 p m	Alfred street, North Sydney	Vacant land			Light thrown down	,, .	None .	A quantity of bush and rubbish burned on vacant land.	M F B with one hydrant
,,	7 26 p m	7 27 p m	Smith street, Ashfield	Vacant land			Matches, children playing with	,, ...	,, ...	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land	M F B, with buckets of water

* Fuerth and Nall —Previous fires at 2, Dean s Place, 12th February, 1894 , 4th August, 1896 Subsequent fire 24th October, 1899

† Two separate fires An inquest was held on the 3rd May, when the jury returned a verdict of arson against some person or persons unknown ‡ Subsequent fire, 5th May, 1899 § Previous fire, 3rd May, 1899 ‖ Previous fire, 28th June, 1897.

¶ Previous fires, 12th April, 1896, 6th November, 1898. ** Robert Archer, aged 57 years slightly burned about the hands, treated at home

Details of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents.	Insurances: Building.	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Thursday, 11th May	5 50 p m	5 55 p m	Dowling st , Waterloo		Vacant land		Light thrown down	None	None ..	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land	Waterloo Vol Co , with one hydrant
Friday, 12th May	1 0 a m	None recd	Sydney st , Willoughby	Mrs Jane Schiveers	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,, .	Lancashire, £118	United, £200	Detached building used as a kitchen and dining room, with contents, burned and fallen down	Inmates and police, with buckets of water
Saturday, 13th May	8 49 p m	8 51 p m	75 Abercrombie Place, City	John Cassile	,,	Brick, with iron roof	,, .	Unknown	Unknown	A small quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday, 14th May	4 0 a m	None recd	Wright's Road, Drummoyne	M Fishburn	Shed	Wood and iron, and iron roof	Unknown .	,, .	,, .	Shed and contents damaged by fire and water	Watchman, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 17th May	7 45 p m	7 49 p m	135, Blue's Point, Road, North Sydney	Frederick Arthur	Private dwelling	Brick, with tile roof	Light thrown down	None	,,	Bed and bedding burned in front room on first floor Rest of room and contents slightly damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Thursday, 18th May	2 40 p m	2 45 p m	Corner George & Church Streets, Parramatta	G Mobbs	Auctioneers .	Stone, with slate roof	Matches, careless use of	Unknown	,,	A quantity of paper, &c , burned in sale room	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	8 0 p m	None recd	Paul's Road, Waterloo	James Wing	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Candle .	Mercantile Mutual, £200		Bed and bedding in bedroom in outhouse damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Friday, 19th May	7 4 p m	7 6 p m	172, Victoria st , City	Miss Jane Haynes	Boarding house	Brick, with slate roof	,,	None	Unknown	Contents of front bedroom on second floor slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	11 47 p m	11 50 p m	Moore street, Rockdale	Sun Lee War	Poultry farmer	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Light thrown down	,,	,, .	A quantity of shingling and a portion of fencing destroyed by fire in yard adjoining premises	Rockdale and Kogarah Vol. Cos , with one hydrant
Saturday, 20th May	3 0 a m	3 0 a m	74, Brisbane street, City	*John Blackmore	Private dwelling	do	Incendiarism	,,	Australian Mutual, £400 on two houses	Walls, roof, and ceiling damaged by fire and cutting away	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Sunday, 21st May,	5 0 p m	6 30 p m	Off Long Bay Road, Maroubra Randwick	Johnson & Vicars	Vacant land		Light thrown down	,,	None	Several acres of bush burned	Burned itself out
Monday 22nd May	6 45 p m	None recd	Systrum street, Ultimo, City	John Ferris	Foundry	Wood with iron roof	Spark from furnace	,,	Unknown	Side of shed slightly damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 23rd May	2 10 a m	2 13 a m	348 Oxford street, Paddington	Emanuel Schendel	Hairdresser and tobacconist	Brick with slate roof	Unknown .	South British, £200	Australian Mutual	Front shop on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	M F B and police, with buckets of water
,,	6 38 a m	6 40 a m	247, Liverpool st , City	William King	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Back room on first floor and contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates with buckets of water
,,	8 7 p m	8 10 p m	Sydney Road, Manly	Frank Murray	Painter	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	None	None	Shop and contents damaged by fire and water	Manly Vol Co , with one hydrant
Tuesday, 23 May	8 20 p m	8 20 p m	Addison Road, Manly	Mrs Watson	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Light thrown down	Mercantile Mutual	Mercantile Mutual	A quantity of bushes and a portion of fencing burned in garden	,, ,
,,	9 30 p m	None recd	71, Neutral street, North Sydney	Mrs Ellen E Scott	,,	,,	Candle	Coml Union, £150	Unknown	Bed and bedding in front room on first floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates and police, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 24 May	6 8 p m	6 12 p m	729, Harris street, City	†Leonard Winter	Modeller	,,	Fireworks	None	None	A small quantity of packing material damaged by fire in yard at rear of premises	M F B , with buckets of water
,,	6 26 p m	6 30 p m	21 Carter street, Waverley	Mrs Mary Vale	Fancy goods shop	,,	,, .	,,	Unknown	A quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	8 47 p m	8 49 p m	20 Centre street, Redfern	W Cavanagh	Private dwelling	Brick, with shingle roof	,, .	,,	,,	A small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B , with buckets of water
,,	9 2 p m	9 6 p m	143, Victoria street North Darlinghurst City	Joseph D Cronin	,,	,,	,, .	Norwich Union, £500		About 30 x 20 feet of roof damaged by fire and cutting away Contents of rooms under damaged by fire, water and removal	M F B , with one hydrant
,,	10 0 p m	10 4 p m	8, Berry street, North Sydney	T O M'Cledie	,,	Brick with tile roof	Spark from fire place	London and Lancashire, £500		A shed about 16 x 10 feet at rear of premises with contents burned and partly fallen down, and about 18 feet of fencing damaged by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Thursday, 25 May	1 4 a m	1 6 a m	Wilson lane, Redfern	Unoccupied	Stable	Wood with iron roof	Fireworks .	None	Unknown	Side of stable damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B , with buckets of water
,,	3 50 a m	3 52 a m	418A Oxford street, Paddington	George H Sky	Fishmonger	Weatherboard with iron roof	,, .	,,	,,	Stable about 14 x 12 feet, burned out and roof off, and a portion of fencing damaged by fire , one horse burned to death	M F B , with one hydrant.
,,	,,	,,	418 Oxford street	Septimus Powell	Chemist	Brick, with iron roof	,, .	United, £400 Aust Mut , £400	,, .	Store at rear of shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water	,, . ,,
,,	,,	,,	420 Oxford street, Paddington	Giovanni Ponti	Fruiterer	,,	,, .	None	,,	Stable and contents severely damaged by fire One horse severely burned about the body	,, ,,
,,	3 2 p m	None recd	Cumberland st , City		Vacant land		Matches, children playing with	,	None .	About 8 feet of fencing damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	8 25 p m	8 30 p m	40, Victoria st , City	‡Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Brick with slate roof	Incendiarism	,,	Australian Mutual, £2,000	Staircase burned rest of house of 14 rooms damaged by fire heat and smoke	M F B , with one hydrant
Friday, 26 May	6 10 a m	6 6 a m	"Clapton Cottage" Cavendish st ,Concord	William Powell	,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Candle	Liverpool and London and Globe, £75	Australian Mutual, £240	Front bedroom on ground floor, and contents, damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water

* Two separate fires An inquest was held on the 22nd instant when the jury returned a verdict of "arson against some person or persons unknown † Previous fire, 19th November, 1898 ‡ An inquest was held on the 27th instant, and adjourned to the 1st prox , when the Jury returned a verdict of "arson against some person or persons unknown Emanuel Mandelson committed suicide at Ashfield on the 28th May, 1899, before the inquest was concluded

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant.	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Damage	Extinguished by—
								Contents	Building		
1899 Sunday, 28 May	5 17 p m	5 21 p m	Botany Road, North Botany	William Appleton	Tanner	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Defect in flue	None	Unknown	Gable end of building, damaged by fire and cutting away	North Botany Vol Fire Co and M F B, with buckets of water
Monday, 29 May	9 19 a m	9 20 a m	263, Elizabeth st, City	Dr W Edward Warren	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Beeswax & turpentine, boiling over of	Unknown	,,	A quantity of beeswax and turpentine burned in kitchen	Inmates, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 31 May	4 50 a m	4 55 a m	16 Glenmore Road, Paddington	George Walker	Butcher	,,	Light thrown down	None	,,	Back room on first floor and contents and ceiling and contents under damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
Saturday, 3 June	1 45 a m	2 0 a m	Terminus st, Liverpool	William Walters	Grocer, &c	,,	Unknown	Imperial, £350	London and Lancashire £150	Store room at rear of shop burned out Rest of building, and contents damaged by fire, smoke and water	Liverpool Vol Fire Co, with hydrant
,,	4 39 a m	4 40 a m	Laycock Rd, Penshurst, Kogarah	Philip Robert Cook	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Spark from fire place	Mercantile Mutual £	Mercantile Mutual	A cottage of six rooms, with contents burned out, and fallen down	Hurstville, Kogarah, and Rockdale Vol Fire Cos with hydrant
Sunday 4 June	11 3 p m	11 3 p m	196 & 198, Castlereagh street, City	The American Tobacco Company	Wholesale Tobacconists	Brick with iron roof	Unknown	United, £6 450 Palatine, £1 525, Sun, £1,525—£9,500	Uninsured	Underpart of workbench, on first floor, damaged by fire, contents on ground and first floors damaged by water	Grinnell Sprinkler and M F B, with buckets of water
Monday, 5 June	12 15 a m	12 36 a m	8, Edwin st, Ashfield	John Anderson	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Candle	City Mutual £200	United, £200	A cottage of four rooms burned out, and partly fallen down	Ashfield and Burwood Vol Fire Cos, with one hydrant
Wednesday, 7 June	7 39 p m	7 44 p m	Lavender street, North Sydney	Thomas Walker	Private dwelling	,, ,,	Lime slaking	Unknown	Unknown	Several empty cases damaged by fire in stable at rear of dwelling	Inmates, with garden hose
Friday, 9 June	9 7 p m	9 14 p,m	King and York streets, City	G A T Todd	Indent agent	Brick, with slate roof	Unknown	Offices unknown	Offices unknown	Door mat, floorcloth and a portion of flooring damaged by fire on ground floor	M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 10 June	9 7 a m	9 10 a m	Merchants' Court 74a Pitt street City	Imperial Printers Furnishing Co	Printers furnishers	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Phœnix, £4,000	Alliance	A small quantity of varnish destroyed by fire on first floor, stock under slightly damaged by water	Employees, with private hose
,,	12 30 p m	12 35 p m	Adelaide Wharf, off Sussex street, The Harbour	Ship "Stefano Razeto, 1897 tons, Captain Schiappacasse		Steel	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Portion of cargo, consisting of timber, rolls of paper, and sundries, damaged by fire and water in main hold	M F B, with two steam fire engines
,,	9 19 p m	9 22 p m	342 Pitt street, City	M Esserman	Dealer	Brick, with slate roof	Light thrown down	Australian Mutual, £530	,,	Some wearing apparel burned in back room on ground floor, rest of contents damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Sunday, 11 June	12 40 p m	12 47 p m	Kent street, City	R Roberts	Bookbinders and Printers	Yard	Burning rubbish	Unknown	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned in back yard	M F B, with buckets of water
Monday, 12 June	11 45 a m	12 0 a m	Bridge street, City		Vacant land		Light thrown down	None	None	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land	,, ,,
Wednesday, 14 June	9 37 a m	9 38 a m	10 Union lane, off George street, City	† John Lawler and Sons	Bedding factory	Brick, with iron roof	Friction of machinery	Norwich Union, £125	,,	A quantity of flock on first floor damaged by fire and water, contents of ground floor slightly damaged by water	Employees with private hydrant
Friday, 16 June	1 32 p m	1 35 p m	192 Pitt street, City	Perfection Drug Co	Druggists	Brick, with slate roof	Kerosene stove, upsetting of	None	Norwich Union, £5,000	Front room on second floor, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Offices				,,	,,	Offices on first floor and contents damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Offices				,,	,,	Offices on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Offices				,,	,,	Offices on third floor damaged by smoke, doors broken open	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	59 Market street	A E Durno	Chemist	Brick, with slate roof,	Kerosene stove, upsetting of	Colonial Mutual, £650	,,	A quantity of patent medicines in front shop damaged by water	,, ,,
Wednesday, 21 June	8 35 p m	8 37 p m	106 Wells street, Redfern	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	,,	Light thrown down	None	Unknown	A quantity of shavings burned in yard	M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 24 June	10 23 p m	10 25 p m	42 Liverpool street Darling Harbour City	D Quinlan	,,	Brick, with shingle roof	Candle	Unknown	,,	Contents of front room on first floor slightly damaged by fire	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 28 June	5 30 p m	5 50 a m	79, Darlington road, Darlington	James Minham	,,	Brick, with slate roof	Spark from fire place	None	,,	Contents of back room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Thursday, 29 June	8 45 a m	9 9 a m	122 Raglan street, Waterloo	‡James Breen	,,	Brick, with iron roof	Children playing with matches	,,	Coml Union, £800	Bed and bedding in front room on first floor severely damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Saturday 1 July	8 35 p m	8 38 p m	8, Swanson street, MacDonaldtown	John Woods	,,	Brick, with slate roof	Candle	,,	Unknown	Contents of front room on first floor slightly damaged by fire Walls slightly damaged by heat and smoke	,, ,,
Sunday, 2 July	7 45 p m	7 48 p m	Rocky Point Road, Kogarah	§Peter Moore, "Moorefield Hotel"	Licensed Victualler	Brick with iron roof	Unknown	Col Mutual, £100	Col Mutual, £400	Back room on first floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Wednesday, 5 July	3 17 p m	3 20 p m	Alfred street, North Sydney	Tramway Department		Vacant land	Tar boiling over	None	None	About 70 gallons of tar burned, and a number of sleepers slightly damaged by fire	Employees and M F B, with sand and buckets of water
,,	4 50 p m	5 0 p m	25, Arthur street, Surry Hills, City	Thomas Brown	Private dwelling	Brick with slate roof	Matches, careless useless of	,,	Unknown	Contents of back bed room on first floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Friday 7 July	11 35 p m	11 40 p m	81 Mount street, North Sydney	Mrs Mary Smith	,,	Brick with iron roof	Candle	,,	,,	Back bed room on first floor with contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates and police, assisted by M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 8 July	7 0 a m	7 6 a m	172, Old South Head Road, Woollahra	Emily Davis	,,	Brick with slate roof	Gas explosion	Col Mutual, £250	United Ins Co	A dwelling of seven rooms with contents severely damaged by explosion	Inmates, with buckets o water

Outside M F B area. † Previous fires —3rd August, 1884, 16th November, 1885 24th August, 1887, 7th April, 1892, 1st September, 1894 ‡ James Breen slightly burned about the hands § Previous fire, 25th February, 1899

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances. Contents	Insurances. Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Saturday, 8 July	7 0 a m	7 6 a m	174 Old South Head Road, Woollahra	J H Davidson	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Gas explosion	Manchester	United Ins Co	Windows broken by explosion	
Tuesday, 11 July	11 26 p m	11 28 p m	Clarence street, City	Lassetter & Co	General merchants	Brick with iron roof	Spontaneous ignition	Several offices	Several offices	A small quantity of rubbish burned, and shoot damaged by fire in basement	M F B, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 12 July	1 37 a m	1 39 a m	1, Wexford street, City	Ah Nam	Cabinet makers	Wood with iron roof	Spark from chimney	None	Unknown	Workshop with contents and a portion of roof damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	3 45 p m	3 47 p m	Flood's Wharf, Circular Quay West City	Open thoroughfare			Spontaneous ignition	,,	,,	One case containing twelve bottles of muriatic acid damaged by fire	Citizens and M F B, with sand
Saturday, 15 July	6 50 a m	6 58 a m	86, Rossel street, Balmain	John Williams	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Candle	,,	None	Back bedroom on ground floor and contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	1 40 p m	1 45 p m	18 to 26, Luckey street Darling Harbour, City	H and A A Griffiths	Fruit case factory	Weatherboard and iron with iron roof	Unknown	New Zealand, £1,500	New Zealand, £100	Portion of stock consisting of fruit cases, severely damaged by fire, roof damaged by fire and cutting away	M F B, with three hydrants
,,	5 48 p m	5 50 p m	Gloucester Road, Hurstville	*Alexander Louden	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Fire, careless use of	Unknown	Unknown	A portion of wearing apparel damaged by fire in kitchen on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	7 50 p m	7 58 p m	237, Elizabeth street, City	Cheetham & Sons	Cutters and grinders	Brick, with iron roof	Spontaneous ignition	None	None	Some rubbish burned in workshop on ground floor, front door broken open	M F B, with buckets of water
Sunday, 16 July	8 10 p m	8 12 p m	Smith street Summer Hill, Ashfield	David McDonald	Private dwelling	,,	Light thrown down	,,	,,	A quantity of shavings and rubbish burned in outhouse	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 17 July	6 40 a m	None recd	489, George street, City	John Galpine	Restaurant	,	Defective flue	Manchester, £400	Unknown	About 3 x 4 feet of flooring in back room on first floor damaged by fire and cutting away	,, ,,
,,	1 40 p m	1 42 p m	14, Royal Arcade George street, City	Madame Zephey (Mrs Cunningham)	Palmist	Brick, with slate roof	Kerosene stove, upsetting of	None	New Zealand, £16,000	Contents in shop on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	1 32 p m	2 25 p m	293, George street, City	W L Schmidt	Picture frame maker	Brick with iron roof	Light thrown down	Standard & Royal Exchange, £900	Unknown	A portion of rubbish burned in urinal on ground floor at rear of premises	,, ,,
Wednesday, 19th July	11 40 a m	11 43 a m	"Emily Cottage, Prospect street Newtown	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	,,	Tar, boiling over of	None	Mercantile Mutual	Walls and ceiling of kitchen slightly damaged by fire and smoke	Workmen
,,	4 55 p m	5 0 p m	157, Liverpool street, City	E R Magnus	Dentist	,,	Curtain in contact with gas light	Commercial Union, £1,250	Unknown	Front room on ground floor with contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 20th July	6 20 p m	6 22 p m	71, Oxford street, City	Morris Bros	Ironmongers, &c	Brick with slate roof	Candle	South British, £200	,,	Bedroom on first floor with contents damaged by fire and water	M F B, with buckets of water
Friday, 21st July	6 14 a m	6 17 a m	Botany Road, North Botany	William Ryder	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Spark from locomotive	None	,,	Box containing wearing apparel damaged by fire in back yard	North Botany Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
Saturday, 22nd July	8 20 p m	8 0 p m	53 Beattie street, Balmain	W Bashton	,,	Stone, with shingle roof	Defective flue	,,	,,	A small portion of roof damaged by fire and cutting away	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	9 59 p m	9 55 p m	Grose street, Parramatta	Mrs J Hooper	,,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	,,	Norwich Union £200	A cottage of four rooms Two back rooms nearly burned out, front room with contents severely damaged by fire and water	Parramatta and Granville Vol Fire Cos, with one hydrant
Sunday, 23rd July	1 0 a m	1 5 a m	Oxford street near Park Road Paddington	Mrs Mary J Salt	Confectioner	,,	Unknown	Commercial Union, £30	None	Shop, about 10 x 20 feet, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	6 10 a m	6 12 a m	205, Riley street, City	Lena Howe	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	,,	Australian Mutual, £200	Australian Mutual	Front room in basement, with contents, damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	7 10 a m	None recd	,, ,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	,,	Back bedroom on first floor, with contents, damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Sunday, 23 July	5 35 p m	5 38 p m	41, Burren street, Erskineville	J Fredons	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	None	Mercantile Mut, £125	Back bedroom on first floor and contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 25 July	3 0 a m	9 31 a m	A U S N Co's Wharf off Lime street, the Harbour	†S S "Pilbara, registered tonnage 1,718 tons Captain Banks		Steel	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	General cargo, consisting of agricultural machinery, chaff, flour, &c, severely damaged by fire and water in No 2 lower hold	M F B, with two steam fire engines
,,	11 35 p m	11 40 p m	76, Erskine street, City	S Fader	Dealer	Brick, with slate roof	Light thrown down	National of N Z, £200	Unknown	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant.
Friday, 28 July	3 2 a m	3 6 a m	33, Oxford street, City	‡Angelo Guiffre	Fruiterer	Brick, with iron roof	Incendiarism	Queensland Mut, £250	New Zealand, £1,000	Some rubbish burned under shop windows, glass in windows broken and front door broken open	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	8 17 p m	8 20 p m	19, Thorne street, Paddington	Mrs Margaret Kennedy	Private dwelling	,,	Matches, children playing with	None	Unknown	Contents of back room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
Saturday, 29 July	1 15 p m	1 17 p m	162, Pitt street, City	Edison Electric Co, W J N Oldershaw, manager		Brick, with slate roof	Defect in gas tubing	None	Unknown	Window frame and paper basket in back room on ground floor damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 30 July	2 34 a m	2 37 a m	109, Missenden Road Camperdown	Mrs Hannah Palmer	Baker	Brick and iron, with iron roof	Unknown	None ..	Commercial Union, £200	A building of two floors, about 15 ft x 25 ft, used as a bakery, at rear of premises, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water	M F B, with two hydrants
Monday, 31 July	8 55 a m	8 59 a m	81, William street, City	P Teague	Baker	Brick and iron, with iron roof	Matches, rats at	Australian Mut, £400	Unknown ..	Some rubbish burned in cupboard under roof on second floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	6 33 p m	6 36 p m	75 Liverpool street, City	Louis Gille & Co	Church Requisites Depôt	Brick, with slate roof	Gas bracket	Royal and others, £10,000	Unknown ...	Office on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,

* Previous fires, 17th December, 1898, 27th April 1894 † Outside M F B area

‡ Two separate fires An inquest was held on the 2nd August, when the jury returned a verdict that "the premises were wilfully and feloniously set on fire by some person or persons unknown"

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant.	How occupied	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances		Damage.	Extinguished by—
								Contents	Building		
1899 Monday, 31 July.	8 33 p m.	8 36 p m	62, Darlington Road, Darlington	Clarissa Stanford	Private dwelling	Brick with iron roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Bed and bedding in front room on first floor damaged by fire and water	M F B, with buckets of water
Friday, 4 August.	8 15 a m	None rec'd	561½, George street, City	Edwards and Co .	Tea Merchants	Brick, with iron roof	Escape of gas	New Zealand, £1,250	City Mutual, £1,400	Furniture, office fittings, ceilings, and windows on first and second floors severely damaged by breakage	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	,,	,,	563, George street .	*Hall and Co .	Furniture Warehousemen	,,	,,	Royal Exchange, £2,350	,,	Two windows on first floor and a window frame damaged by explosion	,, ,,
,,	7 40 p m	7 55 p m	Belieview Cricket Ground, Carlton Hill, Hurstville	Unoccupied .	Store	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown .	None .	None	A weatherbound shed, about 12 x 16 feet, used as a store for cricketing tools, with contents, burned out and fallen down	Burned out
Monday, 7 August	1 32 p m	1 35 p m	47 & 49, Erskine street, City "Queensland Hotel"	Walter Rees	Licensed Victualler	Brick, with iron roof	Spark from chimney	Office unknown, £500	Unknown	Back bedroom on second floor, with contents, damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with private hose
Wednesday, 9 August	5 2 a m	5 5 a m	54a & 56, William street, City	L J Fisher .	Costumier	,,	Unknown	Norwich Union, £225	North Queensland, £2,000	Shop and contents severely damaged by fire and water Back room damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with hydrant
,,	,,	,,	58, William street, City	W Baxter .	Confectioner	,,	,,	United £600		Upper part of house of seven rooms, with contents, slightly damaged by heat and smoke Shop, and contents of basement slightly damaged by smoke and water	,, ,,
Tuesday, 10 August	5 0 a m	5 9 a m	Mort's Dock, Balmain	† S S "Ysabel," 523 tons, Captain Dellamore		Steel	,,	Insured in several offices		Cabins and contents under bridge deck severely damaged by fire and water	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Saturday, 12 August	10 50 a m	10 52 a m	Vickery's Chambers, 76, Pitt street, City	Toronto Silver Plate Co, W D Birchall, Agent	. .	Brick, with slate roof	Light thrown down	North Queensland, £1,300	United Alliance	Front room on second floor, used as a sample room, with contents, slightly damaged by fire and water Contents of offices under damaged by water	Inmates, with hand pump, and M F B with buckets of water
,,	9 35 p m	9 37 a m	Marrickville Road, Marrickville	‡John J Thomas	Furniture Dealers	Brick, weather board, with iron roof	Candle	London, £580	London, £400	A quantity of bedding and wearing apparel damaged by fire in back bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Monday, 14 August	6 37 p m	6 39 p m	30, Denison street, Newtown	Stephen Blaker	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Spark from fire	None	None	A small portion of furniture damaged by fire in kitchen	,, ,,
Tuesday, 15 August	11 52 a m	11 54 a m	"Canford" Belgrave street, Burwood	D W Roxburgh	,,	Brick, with shingle roof	Spark from chimney	Norwich Union, £	Norwich Union, £1 000	A portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceilings and contents of rooms under, damaged by water	Inmates, with garden hose, and Burwood Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Thursday, 17 August	3 50 a m	3 54 a m	Erskineville Road, Erskineville	Public School John J Herlihy, Teacher		Brick, weather board, with shingle roof	Lime slaking	None .	None	About 2 tons of lime and about 6 feet x 6 feet of wooden fencing damaged by fire and water, in yard at rear of premises	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	2 21 p m	2 23 p m	"Colisbor," Grosvenor street, Woollahra	§William McIntyre	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Clothes in contact with fire	,,	,,	A quantity of wearing apparel in middle room on ground floor damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Friday, 18 August	8 45 p m	8 47 p m	"Warren Hotel," Enmore Road, Newtown		Street lamp		Defect in gaspipe	,,	,,	Street lamp outside "Warren Hotel" damaged by explosion	M F B
Saturday, 19 August	9 10 p m	9 12 p m	"Headingley" Wellington street, Woollahra	A B Weigall .	Stable	Wood, with iron roof	Unknown	,,	Alliance, £50	A building of one floor used as a stable, about 50 x 20 feet, severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off	M F B, with two hydrants.
,,	,,	,,	"Wonona," Wellington street, Woollahra	W H Pinhey	Private dwelling	,,	,,	,,	Unknown	Fowl house and about 20 feet of fencing damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	10 5 p m	10 10 p m	Terry street, Balmain	Thomas Godfrey	,,	Weatherbound, with iron roof	,,	,, .	None	Bed and bedding in bedroom on ground floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water
Thursday, 24 August	5 25 p m	5 29 p m	Sorrie street, Balmain	Robert Colquhoun	,,	Brick, with iron roof	Matches, careless use of	,, .	Unknown .	Bedding and window blinds, damaged by fire and water, in back bedroom on first floor	,, ,,
Saturday, 26 August	2 50 a m	2 55 a m	Church and Phillip Streets, Parramatta	J T Mance . .	Draper .	,,	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual, £500	Australian Mutual, £1,700, (on terrace)	Staircase, and contents under, at rear of shop severely damaged by fire, contents of shop slightly damaged by fire and water	Parramatta Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Sunday, 27 August	12 30 p m	None rec'd	10, Cecil street, Ashfield	Alfred Rex	Private dwelling	Brick and weatherboard, with slate roof	Matches, careless use of.	Northern, £200	United, £450	A quantity of linen in bathroom at rear of premises damaged by fire	Inmates
Monday, 28 August	7 58 p m	8 22 p m	Tenterden st, Botany	E J Glanville . ..	,, ..	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,,	None	Unknown	Front bedroom on ground floor, and contents, severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates and North Botany Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 29 August	10 10 a m	10 14 a m	38, Porter st, Waverley	George Lucas	,, .	Brick with iron roof	Matches, children playing with	,, ...	,, .	Middle bedroom on first floor, and contents, slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates and Waverley Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
,,	11 45 a m	11 48 a m	64, Pitt street, North Sydney	James P Garvan .	,, .	,, .	Gas explosion	City Mutual, £		Back bedroom on first floor, with contents, damaged by fire and water	Inmates and M F B, with buckets of water
,,	12 53 p m	12 58 p m	1, Dean's place, off Kent street, City	John McNamara .	,,	Brick, with shingle roof	Spark from chimney	None	Unknown	A small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire	M F B, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 30 August	12 50 p m	1 7 p m	Gordon st, Marrickville	The Salvation Army .	Shed .. .	Brick and weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	,, .	None	Shed, about 20 x 10 feet, severely damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water.

* Harry Day, 16 years old, slightly burned about the face. † The vessel was on the slip at the dock Not outside M F B. area. ‡ Previous fires —29th December, 1890, 23rd July, 1894. § John Dollan slightly burned about the hands.

Details of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899. Friday, 1 Sept.	12 27 a.m.	12·30 a.m.	Beaconsfield-street, Alexandria.	*Upton & Co.	Soap and candle factory.	Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown	Imperial, £1,150; North British, £1,150—£2,300.		A range of buildings of one and two floors, about 80 x 100 feet, used as tallow, soap, and stearine departments, with contents, severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off.	M.F.B., with two steam fire-engines.
Saturday, 2 Sept.	7·45 p.m.	7·46 p.m.	25, Marion-street, Leichhardt.	Mrs. Margaret Simpson	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, with iron and shingle roof.	Burning rubbish..	Caledonian, £600.		A small quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises.	Leichhardt Vol. Fire Co., with buckets of water.
Sunday, 3 Sept.	1·42 a.m.	1·45 a.m.	213, George-street North, City.	E. Pessement	Oyster saloon...	Brick, with iron roof.	Candle	None.	Unknown	Bed and bedding damaged by fire and water in back room on first floor, and windows broken; ceilings under slightly damaged by water	Citizens and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 5 Sept.	2 0 a.m.	None recd.	28, Gibbes-st., Newtown	†Mrs. Jessie MacCallum.	Private dwelling..	Brick, with tile roof.	Incendiarism ...	,, ...	,, ...	Contents of front room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	5·30 p.m.	5 33 p.m.	Rear of 75, William-st., Woolloomooloo.	William Jennett	Bootmaker	Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown	,, ...	,, ...	A quantity of shoe-making material in back room on first floor damaged by fire and water.	Inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 6 Sept.	11 38 p.m.	11 40 p.m.	22c Womerah Avenue, Darlinghurst.	Walter Seymour	Private dwelling.	,, .	Matches, children playing with.	,, ...	,, ...	A small quantity of wearing apparel in cupboard on ground floor damaged by fire and water.	Inmates and M.F.B. with buckets of water.
Friday, 8 Sept.	10·42 a.m.	10 44 a.m.	420, Pitt-street, City ..	E. J. Yeomans	Licensed victualler "Agricultural Hotel"	Stone, with shingle roof.	Light thrown down.	Australian Mutual, £600.	United, £1,350 .	Packing case burned in yard, and a portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B., with hand-pump and buckets of water.
Saturday, 9 Sept.	3 12 a.m.	3 14 a.m.	130, Morehead-street, Redfern.	Alfred Smith	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	Spark from fire-place.	None.....	Unknown	Kitchen and contents damaged by fire and water.	Inmates with buckets of water.
Sunday, 10 Sept.	1 0 p.m.	1·12 p.m.	Belleview Hill, Woollahra.	Sir Daniel Cooper's Estate.	Vacant land ...	Vacant land ..	Light thrown down.	,, ...	None	A large quantity of bush damaged by fire.	M.F.B., assisted by Waverley Vol. Fire Co.
Tuesday, 12 Sept	12·57 a.m.	12·59 a.m.	Castlereagh-street, City	Harry Rickards	"Tivoli" Theatre	Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown	Several offices, £8,000; on buildings and fittings.	Com'l Union, £2,000; Colonial Mut., £2,000; United, £2,000; Merc. Mutual, £2,000—several offices, £8,000.	Theatre and contents, consisting of auditorium, stage, and dressing rooms burned out and roof off; office on ground floor damaged by water; two rooms and contents on first floor damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	M.F.B., with four steam fire engines and one hydrant.
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	Frederick W. Foster ..	Licensed victualler. "Tivoli Hotel."	,, ..	,, ...	None.	Several offices .	A building of four floors; seven rooms and contents on fourth floor burned out and roof off; rest of building of fifteen rooms with contents damaged by water.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	77, Castlereagh-street .	A. Isaac	Pawnbroker	Stone, brick, and iron roof.	,, ...	Several offices.		Side windows of caretaker's quarters damaged by heat.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Imperial Arcade	J. J. Smith..	Licensed victualler. "Hotel Arcadia."	Brick, with iron roof.	,, ...	Guardian, £3,000	Office unknown—£4,000 on arcade.	Six rooms and contents of north-side on third floor damaged by fire and water, also windows and a small portion of roof, ceilings and contents of rooms under damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	23, ,, first floor	Mrs Phillips	Costumier	,, .	,, ...	None....	,, .	Contents of room damaged by water.	,, ,,
			24, ,, ,,	Mr. Stone	Sponge merchant	,,	,, ...	Unknown	,, ..		
			21, ,, ,,	Caretaker	.. .. .	,,	,,	,,	,,		
			33, ,, ground floor	A. Ivan.....	Hairdresser ...	,, .	,, . .	,, ...	,, .	Contents in front shop window damaged by water.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Pitt street, City	City Bank	Bank	Stone, brick, with slate roof	,, . . .	Several offices ..	Several offices .	Windows on third and fourth floors damaged by heat; contents of basement slightly damaged by water.	,, ,,
Tuesday, 12 Sept.	12 45 a m	None rec'd.	Park Road, off Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.	‡Locke and McLeod Mr. Henderson, Manager. "N.S.W Magic Soap Co."	Soap Factory . .	Wood, with iron roof.	Resin, boiling over of.	None....	None	A shed used for boiling resin slightly damaged by fire.	Employees, with private appliances.
,,	3 34 p m.	3 39 p.m	12, Grafton-street, Woollahra	Thomas F. Browne	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof.	Matches, children playing with.	None..... . .	Unknown	Contents of front bedroom on first floor slightly damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 13 Sept.	7 2 p m.	7 5 p.m.	"Holwood," Victoria-street, Ashfield.	F. E. Winchcombe ..	,, ..	Brick, with shingle roof.	Gas bracket ...	Aachen and Munich, £1,000	,, ...	Contents of front room on first floor slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 15 Sept.	1·10 p m	1 12 p.m.	Corner Victoria and Oxford Sts, Paddington.	Mrs. Morris..... .	Yard	Yard	Light thrown down.	None	None.....	A small portion of fencing and some boxes in yard damaged by fire	Paddington V.F. Co., with one hydrant.
,,	5 16 p m	5 19 p m.	Bellevue Hill, Woollahra	Sir D. Cooper's Estate..	Bush.		,, ..	,, ...	,, ...	About ½ an acre of bush damaged by fire..... ...	M.F.B., by beating out.
Monday, 18 Sept.	6 57 p m.	6·59 p.m	300, King st, Newtown	James Troy..	Private dwelling..	Brick, with iron roof.	Burning rubbish..	,, ...	Com. Union, £300.	A quantity of rubbish burned in yard	M.F.B., with buckets of water.
,,	8 43 p m.	8 45 p.m.	28, Campbell-street, Paddington.	Mr. Caldecott	,, .	,, .	Candle	,, ...	Unknown	Back bedroom on first floor with contents damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
,,	10 44 p.m	10 46 p m.	Corner Pitt and Bridge Streets, City.	P. & O. S.S. Co.....	Offices	,, .	Light thrown down.	Unknown	Several offices ..	Box, containing rubbish, burned in basement; door frame and wall slightly damaged by heat and smoke; front door broken open.	M.F.B., with one hydrant.
Wednesday, 20 Sept.	9·57 p.m.	None recd.	Circular Quay East, City.	Whyly, Trenchard & Co.	Wool and produce store.	Stone, with slate roof.	Unknown	South British, £600.	United, £3,000 ..	A small quantity of rubbish with window-frame and shutter in front store on ground floor damaged by fire.	Water Police, with buckets of water.

* Previous fires—9th October, 1895; 2nd February, 1899. † John MacCallum was tried at the Quarter Sessions on 26th September, 1899, for setting fire to the premises, and was found guilty. ‡ Previous fire:—14th October, 1895.

DETAILS OF Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899 Thursday, 21 Sept	11 52 a m	11 56 a m	*"Glenhearn," Redmyre-road, Strathfield.	John H. McPhillimy .	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof.	Beeswax, boiling over of.	Unknown ...	Unknown ..	A small portion of wood-work in kitchen slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates.
Friday, 22 Sept.	11 12 a m.	11·16 a m.	29, Thomas-street, Marrickville.	John White ...	,, .	,, .	Gas bracket	None . .	,, .	Back bedroom and contents on ground floor damaged by fire and water.	Neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	9 20 p m	9 24 p m	Edith street, Leichhardt	Vacant land.		.. . .	Light thrown down.	,, . .	None	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land . .	Leichhardt V F Co , with buckets of water.
Saturday, 23 Sept	10 24 a m	10 29 a m	75, Albany-road, Petersham.	Thomas Champion .	Private dwelling.	Brick, with slate roof.	Tar, boiling over of.	Unknown .	Unknown .	A small quantity of tar burned in yard at rear of dwelling	Workmen, with sand.
,,	11·25 a m	11 30 a m	64, Railway Avenue, Petersham.	Mrs. Mills	, .	,, .	Beeswax, boiling over of	None	,, . ..	A portion of linoleum and some clothing burned in kitchen	Inmates.
,,	3 53 p m.	3·55 p m.	†Cr Oxford and Regent Streets, Paddington	English, Scottish, and Australian Banking Co , D. B Finlayson, Manager.	Bank . .	Stone, brick, with slate roof	Turpentine, over heating of.	,, ..	Scottish Union, £3,000.	Back kitchen on ground floor with contents slightly damaged by fire , door in passage and staircase damaged by heat.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
,,	8·36 p m	8 40 p m	2, Wetherell-street, Leichhardt.	Charles W. Luscombe.	Private dwelling .	Brick, with slate roof.	Gas bracket	Aust Mutual, £300.	Com. Union, £600	Window curtain burned ; window frame and a portion of contents of back bedroom on first floor damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	9 0 p.m.	9 1 p m.	198, George-street West, City	W. C. Tritton . .	Restaurant . .	Brick, with iron roof.	Candle	Unknown ..	Unknown	Window curtains in front bedroom on first floor damaged by fire	,, ,,
Sunday, 24 Sept.	12 45 p m	12 48 p m	420, Bourke-street, City	Elizabeth Noonan . .	Private dwelling..	Brick, with shingle roof.	Spark from flue	None..... .	United, £233	A small portion of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away ; ceilings under slightly damaged by water	M.F.B , with one hydrant
,,	2 55 p m	3 0 p m.	Dowling-st., Waterloo	G Harrison, caretaker .	Glass works	Brick, wood, with iron roof.	Burning rubbish	Unknown . . .	Unknown ..	A portion of fencing and a quantity of rubbish damaged by fire at rear of premises.	,, ,,
,,	3·52 p m.	3 56 p m.	12, Dulwich-street, Petersham.	John Moon . . .	Private dwelling..	Shed, wood, with iron roof	Light thrown down	,,	,, ...	A shed about 8 feet by 4 feet, at rear of dwelling, with contents, damaged by fire and water	M.F B , with buckets of water
,,	7 25 p m.	7 31 p m.	Coward-street, North Botany.	Jones & McTweedy ..	Boiling down works	Wood, with iron roof.	Flue, defect in ..	,, . .	,, . .	About 6 tons of bones damaged by fire and water in grinder's store.	N Botany and Waterloo Vol Co's., assisted by M.F.B., with one hydrant.
Monday, 25 Sept.	7 11 p.m.	7 14 p.m.	Cowper-st , Waverley	‡Mrs M. O'Brien . .	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, with iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £300.		A cottage of nine rooms severely damaged by fire and part of roof off , contents damaged by removal.	Waverley Vol. Co , assisted by M F B , with one hydrant.
Saturday, 30 Sept.	2·30 a.m	2 31 a m	26, 28, 30, Bridge-street, City.	W. E Smith	Wholesale printer and stationer.	Stone and brick, with iron roof.	,, .. .	Several offices, £24,200.	Several offices, £9,000.	A building of eight floors ; four upper floors and contents burned out, and roof off ; rest of building and contents severely damaged by water.	M F B , with seven steam fire engines.
,,	,,	,,	Building in course of erection.		..	,,	,, . ..	. ...	.... .	A portion of flooring and joisting slightly damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge-street.	W. E. Smith	Wholesale printer and stationer.	Brick, with slate roof.	,, .	Several offices, £24,200	Royal and North Queensland, £16,000	Basement, used as bulk store, and contents, damaged by water.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge st.—Ground floor.	J. Paxton	Shipping agents .	,, .	,, .	Unknown . . .	Rents, £1,750 .	Offices and contents damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge-st —First floor.	Johnston Estate (J. C. H Baaos, Manager).		,, .	,, . . .	,, .. .	,, . .	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge st.—Second floor.	J Dirlan & Sons . ..	Cutlery importers	,, .	,, ..	,, ...	,, .	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge-st.—Third floor.	J. M. Rooke . .	Fire adjuster .	,, .	,, ...	,, . .	,, . .	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Unoccupied.		,, .	,, ..	,, ...	,, ..	.. . .	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	F. Teasdel	Indent merchant.	,, .	,, . .	,, . .	,, .	Offices and contents severely damaged by fire and water ..	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	Beilby & Co. .. .	Commission agents.	,,	,, ...	,, .. .	,, ..	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge-st.—Fourth floor	H. H. Edmonds. .	Marine surveyor..	,, .	,, . .	,, ...	,, .. .	Offices and contents damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Mrs E McLellan .	Artist	,, .	,, .	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Unoccupied.		,,	,, .	,, ..	,, ..	. ...	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	W. V. Wall .	Tea merchant	,,	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Offices and contents severely damaged by fire and water ..	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	T. A Geddes	Offices	,,	,, ...	,, ...	,, .	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Queensland Chambers, Bridge-st —Fifth floor.	K Mulligan . . .	Caretaker	,, .	,, . ..	North Queensland	,, .	Four rooms and contents severely damaged by fire and water, and part of roof off.	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge Streets, City.	Parbury, Henty, & Co	Shipping agents..	Brick, with slate roof.	,, ...	Derwent and Tamar, £800.	Several offices, £33,000.	Offices, and contents, in basement damaged by water ..	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	Simmiens Bros & Co , Limited.	General merchants.	,, ..	, ...	Unknown	,, ..	,, ,, ...	,, ,,

* May Bennett, aged 24 years, slightly burned on right hand. † Mrs. Finlayson, aged about 20 years, severely burned about the left arm, face, and body ; attended to at home by Dr. Collins. ‡ Previous fire, 18th May, 1892.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered	Time of call.	Locality	Tenant.	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents	Insurances. Building	Damage	Extinguished —
1899 Saturday, 30 Sept	2 30 a m	2 31 a m	Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge Streets, City.	Lever Bros	Soap manufacturers	Brick, with slate roof	Unknown	Unknown	Several offices, £33,000	Offices and contents in basement damaged by water	M F B, with seven steam fire engines
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Coggins & Co	Shipping agents	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co (E Trelawny, Manager)	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	North German Lloyd Steamship Co (Weber, Lohmann & Co, Agents)	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Huddart, Parker & Co (A E Kendall, Manager)	,,	,,	,,	Alliance Marine, £400	,,	,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Thompson & Notts	Solicitors	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Wallarah Coal Company (J Trewfoot, Manager)		,,	,,	South British	,,	Offices, and contents, on first floor damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Jabez Rhodes & Co	Woolbrokers	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Morts Dock Engineering Co		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Wharf Association (W R Benson, Manager)		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Houlder Bros	Shipping agents	,,	,,	Commercial Union	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Berge & Co	Cattle exporters	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Berge Australian Meat Co (J A Linley, Manager)		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	J T Brown	Produce agent	,,	,,	North Queensland	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Hercules Ice Machine Co (C A McDonald, Manager)		,,	,,	Unknown	,,	Offices and contents on second floor damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Burt and Finch	Consulting engineers	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Harper, Harper, and Henderson	,,	,,	,,	Victoria, £200	,,	Windows and doors severely damaged by fire, and contents of offices by heat and water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Siemens & Co (Limited)	Electrical engineers	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	Offices and contents on third floor damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Bellambi Coal Co (F C Waley, Manager)		,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Ayrton & Co	Woolbrokers	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Eugene Gosset & Co	,,	,,	,,	Commercial Union	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Waratah Coal Company, W Clark, Secretary		,,	,,	Unknown	,,	Fourth floor used as offices, and caretaker's quarters and contents burned out, and roof off	
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Alfred Harvey & Co	Tea broker	,,	,,	Alliance	,,	,, ,, ,,	
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Alex T Harvey	Indent merchant	,,	,,	Sun	,,	,, ,, ,,	
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Frank Coxon	Consulting engineer	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	,, ,, ,,	
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	F E Miller	Produce agent	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	W H Sale	Caretaker	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	
,,	6 35 p m	6 40 p m	Red gate Lane, off Yurong-street, City	E Murray & Co	Bedding manufacturers	Wood, with iron roof	Flue, overheating of	,,	Unknown	One wooden pillar slightly damaged by fire	Inmates
Sunday, 1 October	10 30 p m.	10 35 p m	Terry street, Balmain	*Elliott Bros, Limited	Manufacturing chemists	Brick and iron, with iron roof	Unknown	Several offices	Several offices	A building of one floor, about 60 x 40 feet, used as packing, printing, and testing rooms, and contents severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off Spirit bond and contents slightly damaged by fire	Balmain and Drummoyne Vol Fire Cos with two hydrants and M F B with two steam fire engines
Monday, 2 October	3 42 a m	3 44 a m	96 98, Walker-street, North Sydney	†J. W Challand	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	,,	London and Lancashire, £1,200	United, £2,100	Counter and a small portion of stock in front shop damaged by fire, rest of contents slightly damaged by heat and smoke	M F B with one hydrant
,,	7 54 p m	7 55 p m	Bellevue Hill, Woollahra	Vacant land			Burning rubbish	None	None	A quantity of bush burned	Burned itself out
Wednesday, 4 October	3 28 a.m.	3 31 a m.	105, Glebe Road, Glebe	T Mitchell	Tobacconist	Brick, with iron roof.	Light thrown down	Liverpool and London and Globe, £75.	Unknown	About 2 x 2 feet of flooring damaged by fire in front room on first floor	Glebe Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water.

* Previous fires.—2nd September, 1884, 26th November, 1885, 15th October, 1888; 9th February, 1892, 21st February, 1892. † Previous fire, 21st February, 1894.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered	Time of call.	Locality	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899. Thursday, 5 October.	9 50 a.m.	9 54 a m	Drake's-lane, Ashfield	R W. Crowe	Contractor	Yard	Tar, boiling over of	None	None . . .	About 20 gallons of tar destroyed in yard	Workmen with sand.
,,	1·50 p m	1 55 p m	Council Reserve, Manly	Vacant land	.....	....	Light thrown down	,, ...	,, ...	A quantity of bush burned	Manly Vol. Fire Co, by beating out.
,,	3 10 p m.	3 15 p.m	Thomas street, Petersham	St Thomas' Roman Catholic School.		Brick, with shingle roof.	Spark from locomotive	,, ...	Unknown	About 12 x 6 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire, and cutting away	M F B, with buckets of water
Friday, 6 October.	4 0 p m.	4 1 p m	435, Darling street, Balmain	James Walker, junr. .	Carpenter	Weatherboard, with non tool.	Matches, children playing with.	Colonial Mutual, £200.	Colonial Mutual, £200.	About 6 x 5 feet of verandah damaged by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 7 October.	6 45	6 48	"Portsmouth," Edgecliff road, Woollahra.	John Thomason	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof.	Candle . ..	None	Unknown	Contents in bedroom on first floor slightly damaged by fire, and window frame scorched	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water.
,,	8 30	None rec'd	50 Kent street, City	Adolph Stephan . ..	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof.	Light thrown down	Liverpool and London and Globe, £500.	,,	A small quantity of groceries and a portion of shelving damaged by fire, heat, and water in front shop.	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 8 October.	10 8 a m	10 10 a m	Dowling st, Waterloo	Vacant land.			,, .	None...	None .	A quantity of rubbish burned	Waterloo Vol. Fire Co.
,,	4 6 p.m	4 8 p m	80, Gipps st, Pyrmont.	O A. Bonnell..... .	Dairy	Weatherboard, brick, and iron roof.	Unknown ...	,, ...	Unknown	About 3 cwt of chaff and straw damaged by fire ...	Neighbours.
Monday, 9 October.	12 17 p m	12 20 p m.	23, Phone-st, Balmain	Mrs. R. Mason	Boarding-house .	Stone, with shingle roof.	Foul chimney .	Unknown	,,	About 12 feet of lining of ceiling in kitchen on ground floor damaged by fire	Balmain Vol. Fire Co, assisted by neighbours, with buckets of water.
,,	12 56 p m.	12 58 p.m.	545, Kent street City .	Ross, Mann, & Co. . .	Printers	Brick, with iron roof.	Spark from fire .	National of New Zealand, £1,500.	,, .	A building of one floor, about 40 x 30 feet, used as a bulk store, burned out and roof off Back portion of premises, used as a bookbinder's, damaged by fire and water	M.F B, with two hydrants.
,,	,,	,,	342 to 346, Sussex-street, City	Waugh and Josephson .	Engineers	Brick, wood, and iron roof	,, .	National of New Zealand.	National of New Zealand	A portion of roof damaged by fire, and a portion of contents under damaged by water	,, ,,
,,	2 41 p m.	2 45 p m.	Luland-street, Botany	William Crouch	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Ceilings in back kitchen and in front room on ground floors and partition damaged by fire and cutting away, furniture slightly damaged by removal	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
,,	3·12 p m.	3 15 p m.	33, Booth st., Balmain	William Lewis	,, .	Stone, with shingle roof.	Spark from flue	Mercantile Mutual, £750		A house of eight rooms Roof nearly burned off, ceiling damaged by water and breakage, and contents by water and removal	Balmain Vol. Fire Co., with manual, assisted by other Vol Fire Co 's and M.F B.
,,	4 10 p.m.	4·13 p m	Ashburner-st, Manly	Mrs. Black	,, .	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Burning rubbish.	Alliance, £100 .	Alliance, £400	A portion of fencing damaged by fire	Manly Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
	11 39 p m.	11 41 p m	361, George street, City	Beard, Watson, & Co.	Carpet warehousemen.	Brick, with slate roof.	Fire, careless use of.	Several offices ..	Unknown	A small quantity of rubbish burned in gateway	M F B, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 1 October.	10·11 a m	10 13 a m	William-st, Paddington		Vacant land.		Tar, boiling over of	None	None . .	About 3 gallons of tar destroyed on vacant land ..	Workmen.
,,	9 28 p m.	9 30 p m.	The Corso, Manly	Gordon Adrain	Jeweller .	Brick, with iron roof.	Light thrown down.	,, ...	Unknown . ..	A small quantity of rubbish burned in shop	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	11 0 p m	11 2 p m	60, Beaumont-street, Chippendale	Stable.		Wood, with iron roof.	,, .	,, ...	,, .	A small quantity of rubbish burned in stable .	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 11 October.	12 55 p m.	1 0 p m	527½, Kent-street, City	H. Turner	Pattern-makers	Brick, with iron roof.	,, .	,, ...	,,	A quantity of shavings and carpenter's tools damaged by fire on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	8 54 p m	8 57 p m.	Lodge st, Forest Lodge	J. P. Williams	Private dwelling	Wood, with iron roof	,, .	,, ...	,, ..	A few bags damaged by fire in stable at rear of premises	Inmates
,,	9 47 p m.	9 51 p m	29, Cambridge street, Petersham	Wynn Roberts	,,	Brick, with slate roof.	Matches, careless use of.	New Zealand, £750.	,, ..	A portion of contents of front bedroom on first floor damaged by fire and water	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 12 October.	4·5 p m.	4 10 p m	Park road, Burwood .	Railway Commissioners	Bridge ..	Wood and iron	Spark from locomotive	None	None	Small portion of woodwork of bridge slightly damaged by fire	Burwood Vol. Fire Co, with buckets of water.
Friday, 13 October.	11 54 p.m	12 26 p m	Parbury's lane, off Lower Fort-st, City	Unoccupied	Stable	Stone, with iron roof.	Light thrown down.	,, ...	Unknown	A quantity of rubbish burned, and a portion of wood-fittings slightly damaged by fire in stable.	M F.B, with one hydrant.
Monday, 16 October.	4 20 p m	4 23 p m	Bellevue Hill, Woollahra		Vacant land.		,, .	,, ...	None..	About half an acre of bush burned . .	M F B, and Waverley Vol. F Co, by beating out.
,,	5·15 p.m	5 18 p m	212, Oxford-street, Paddington,	Thomas Seeley	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof.	Candle in contact with gas	,, ...	Unknown	About 4 feet x 2 feet of flooring burned in passage on ground floor	M.F.B, with one hydrant.
,,	6 58 p.m.	7 0 p.m.	Bellevue Hill, Woollahra		Vacant land.		Burning rubbish	,, ...	None	A quantity of bush burned ..	Burned itself out
Tuesday, 17 October.	3 58 p m.	4 2 p.m.	35, Lord-st, Newtown	Premises in course of erection.		Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown .. .	,, ...	Unknown	A quantity of carpenter's tools burned, and two rooms and passage on ground floor damaged by fire.	M F.B, with one hydrant.
Wednesday, 18 October.	9 27 a.m.	9·29 a m.	Bellevue Hill, Woollahra		Vacant land.		Burning rubbish	None	None	About 40 acres of bush burned	M F B. and Waverley Vol. Fire Co.
,,	,,	,,	"Cranbrook" Victoria-road, Woollahra.	W H. C. Lovely	Private dwelling.	Stone, with slate roof.	,, .	,, ...	,, ...	About 90 feet of fencing damaged by fire	,, ,,

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call.	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents.	Insurances: Building	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899 Wednesday, 18 October	9 27 a m	9 29 a m	"Aston," Victoria road, Woollahra	Colonel Williams	Private dwelling	Stone, with slate roof	Burning rubbish	Unknown	Unknown	About 50 feet of fencing damaged by fire	M F B and Waverley Vol Fire Co
"	8 29 p m	8 31 p m	55, Ormond street, Paddington	Percy Dalton	"	Brick, with slate roof	Candle	"	"	Window curtains damaged by fire, and contents of middle room on ground floor damaged by heat	Inmates with buckets of water
Thursday, 19 October	1 35 a m	1 40 a m	"Wellings," Ward st, Burwood	J W. Cliffe	"	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	"	"	Shed about 30 x 12 feet, at rear of dwelling with contents burned out and fallen down	Burwood Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
"	6 0 p m	6 9 p m	12, Fred street, Leichhardt	Andrew Grubmier	Broom maker	Yard	Burning rubbish	None	None	A quantity of rubbish burned in yard adjoining premises	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
Friday, 20 October	9 45 p m	9 50 p m	"Canley Vale," Military road, Mosman	James Howe	Contractor	Building in course of erection	Lime slaked by rain	"	Unknown	A quantity of building material and lime damaged by fire Portion of fence damaged by fire and cutting away at rear of building	M F B, with private hose.
Sunday, 22 October	3 0 a m	3 5 a m	26, Thomas st, Ashfield	William B Chessell	Contractor	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Lamp in incubator—explosion of	Mercantile Mutual, £50		Shed, 40 x 10 feet, used as workshop, with contents, burned out and partly fallen down	Inmates and neighbours, with private hose, and Ashfield Vol Fire Co, with hydrant
"	"	"	28, "	Jesse Holloway	Private dwelling	"	"	Merc Mutual, £100	Merc Mutual, £150	30 feet of fencing burned side of dwelling scorched, and several panes of glass broken	" "
Monday, 23 October	7 38 p m	7 39 p m	235, King st, Newtown	*Sweet Bros	Drapers	Brick, with iron roof	Light in contact with gas	Norwich Union, £1,500, Northern, £1,500, L and Lancashire, £1,500, National, £1,000, Sun, £2,100, Col Mutual, £1,000, London, £1,000, N Z, £1,000, Scot Union, £1,000, North Queensland, £1 000–£12,600	Unknown	Stock in front window damaged by fire, rest of contents in front shop slightly damaged by smoke and removal	Employees, and M F B, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 24 October	2 15 a m	2 19 a m	133, Macquarie st, City	†Mrs Jane Ware	Boarding house	Brick, with slate roof	Incendiarism	Norwich Union, £2,000	Commercial Union, £5,000	Two back rooms on ground floor severely damaged by fire, bedding, wardrobes, drawers in several other rooms damaged by fire	M F B, with two hydrants
"	4 0 a m	4 5 a m	484, Kent street, City	‡Fuerth & Nall	Paper box factory	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	Royal, £682, National £455, S British, £455, Liverpool & London & Globe, £409, Phœnix, £227, Manchester, £227, United £100, Lon, £24 15s 3d, Aust Mut, £600	Unknown	A warehouse of six floors Three upper floors nearly burned out, and part of roof off, rest of building and contents severely damaged by water	M F B, with four steam fire engines and three hydrants
"	"	"	484, Kent street, City (Ground Floor)	Hammill & Co	Printers	"	"				
"	"	"	93, Bathurst street, City	J Bardsley & Co	Wholesale grocers	"	"	S British, £1,000 North, £1,000, Norwich Union, £1,000, Liv & Lon & Globe, £1,000, Aachen & Munich, £1,000, London & Lancashire, £2,500, Royal, £2,500, United, £1 000, North British, £1 000—£12,000		Contents of warehouse slightly damaged by water	" "
Friday, 27 October	12 30 a m	12 38 a m	104, Williams street, City.	Fred Pollard	Fancy goods	"	"	Phœnix, £372	Unknown	Staircase from ground to second floor, back room on first floor, and two rooms on second floor, with contents, very severely damaged by fire Rest of building and contents damaged by smoke and water	M F B, with two hydrants.
"	5 35 a m	None rec'd.	Liverpool	Charles Bishop, Licensed Victualler, "Royal Hotel"	"	"	"	Unknown	"	A small portion of bar and contents damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water.

* Thomas Smith injured by partial suffocation † Thirty seven separate fires An inquest was initiated on the 24th October into the cause of the fire, and continued on the 1st, 2nd, and 8th of November, when a verdict was returned against Alfred Ware for feloniously and wilfully setting fire to the premises Alfred Ware was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on the 14th March, 1900 ‡ Previous fires —12th February, 1894, 4th August, 1896, 29th April, 1899

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents	Insurances: Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Friday, 27 October	2 30 p m	None rec'd	James street, Leichhardt	G Lovett	Private dwelling	Weatherboard with iron roof	Incubator lamp	None	None	Incubator and side of shed slightly damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Saturday, 28 October	6 10 p m	6 15 p m	111 Beattie street, Balmain	G Beshton	,,	Weatherboard, with shingle roof	Spirit lamp, explosion of	,,	Unknown	A small portion of lining boards in kitchen damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	7 25 p m	7 28 p m	469, Crown street, City	*Miss Mathews	,,	Brick, with iron roof	Candle	,,	,,	Window curtain burned in back room on first floor	,, ,,
,,	7 30 p m	7 32 p m	134, King street, Newtown	Jacob Selig	Pawnbroker	,,	Matches, careless use of	Commercial Union £1,000	,,	Window curtain and bedding in front room on second floor damaged by fire	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	9 13 p m	9 17 p m	109 Station street, Petersham	John C Scully	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Candle	Mercantile Mutual, £50	Mercantile Mutual, £400	Bed and bedding severely damaged by fire and water in front bedroom on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 29 October	11 13 p m	11 14 p m	8[illegible] George street North, City	Louis Prudhomme	French laundry	Brick, with iron roof	,,	None	Unknown	Window curtain burned and window frame slightly damaged by fire in back room on first floor	,, ,,
Monday, 30 October	6 50 p m	6 53 p m	Earl street, Randwick	A H Sargeant	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Burning rubbish	Imperial, £200		A quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises	Burned itself out
,,	7 55 p m	7 58 p m	Oxford street, Paddington	Sarah Ann Taylor, Licensed Victualler, "Sussex Arms Hotel"		Brick, with slate roof	Candle	None	None	Bed and bedding in back bedroom in basement damaged by fire and water	Neighbours, assisted by M F B, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 31 October	9 50 p m	None rec'd	119, Cleveland street, Redfern	E T Lloyd	Laundry	Wood and iron	Spark from stove	North Queensland, £114		A quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in drying room at rear of premises	Inmates and Police, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 1 Nov	12 48 a m	12 52 a m	Railway road, Petersham	Mrs A Saleman	Grocer	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown	United, £155	United, £450	Shop, about 12 x 15 feet, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours, assisted by M F B, with buckets of water
,,	1 53 p m	1 55 p m	5, Hereford street, Glebe	F A Eager	Private dwelling	,,	,,	None	City Mutual, £500	A cottage of eight rooms, and contents, burned out and fallen down	M F B, with two steam fire engines and Glebe Volunteer Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	,,	,,	3, Hereford street, Glebe	Mary Haywood	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	A cottage of eight rooms, and contents, nearly burned out	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	1, Hereford street, Glebe	C Burfitt	Auctioneer, &c	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	A cottage of six rooms severely damaged by fire Furniture slightly damaged by fire and removal	,, ,,
,,	3 19 p m	3 20 p m	46, George street West, City	†H Russell	Chemist	Brick, with iron roof	Lamp, kerosene, explosion of	None	Unknown	Lamp destroyed by explosion in front room on ground floor	M F B
Thursday, 2 Nov	2 47 p m	None rec'd	Walker street, North Sydney	Open thoroughfare			Tar, boiling over of	,,	None	About 10 gallons of tar burned in open thoroughfare	M F B, with sand
,,	8 26 p m	8 28 p m	117, Victoria street, Darlinghurst	Mrs Isabella Hunt	Boarding house	Stone, with slate roof	Candle	Australian Mutual, £200	Unknown	Bedroom in rear of premises and contents nearly burned out, laundry adjoining slightly damaged by fire	M F B, with one hydrant
Friday, 3 Nov	12 10 a m	12 14 a m	168, Victoria street, Darlinghurst	Miss H St Hill	Private dwelling	Brick, with iron roof	Gas bracket	None	,,	Back bedroom on second floor, with contents slightly damaged by fire and water	Inmates and M F B, with buckets of water
Saturday, 4 Nov	8 48 p m	9 0 p m	Baptist street, Redfern	Tilley and Levy	Contractors	Building in course of erection	Lime slaked by rain	,,	None	Two bags of lime and two casks of cement damaged by fire	M F B
Sunday, 5 Nov	1 3 p m	1 8 p m	Bent st, North Sydney	Unoccupied	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,,	,,	Commercial Union, £300	A weatherboard cottage of three rooms Two rooms burned out and part of roof off, rest of cottage and some building material damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
Monday, 6 Nov	3 23 a m	3 25 a m	194, Harris st, Pyrmont	Joseph Mannix	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	Light thrown down	Manchester, £100 (stock and furniture)	Victoria	Shop and room, with contents, on ground floor burned out, three rooms and contents on first floor damaged by fire, heat, and water	M F B, with two hydrants.
,,	,,	,,	192, ,, ,,	Frederick Smith	Butcher	,,	,,	Alliance, £100	,,	Awning and front of shop damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	196, ,, ,,	Harry Richards	Bootmaker	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	Front of shop, awning, and window damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	198, ,, ,,	Sidney G Scott	Newsagent	,,	,,	,,		Front of shop and awning damaged by heat	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	200, ,, ,,	Edward Burns	Baggage agent	,,	,,	None	Victoria	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Tuesday, 7 Nov	10 30 p m	None rec'd	34, Castlereagh street, City	Mrs Annie Donaldson "Post Office Hotel"	Licensed victualler	Brick, with shingle and iron roof	Spark from flue	,,	Unknown	About 5 x 3 feet of ceiling damaged by fire in back room on first floor	Inmates
Friday, 10 Nov	2 30 a m	2 30 a m	301, Parramatta road, Leichhardt	P J Hill	Draper	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	Atlas, £250	Commercial Union, £500	Counter destroyed in rear of shop, and contents severely damaged by fire and water Contents of front part of shop damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	9 45 p m	None rec'd	104, Princes st, City	John Clancy	Private dwelling	,,	Fire works	Imperial, £200	Imperial, £300	Bed and bedding in back room on first floor, and portion of ceiling damaged by fire, room and contents under slightly damaged by water	Inmates and neighbour, with buckets of water
Sunday, 12 Nov	11 26 p m	11 30 p m	"Forest House" 98, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe	Dr Munro	,,	,,	Burning rubbish	None	None	A quantity of rubbish burned in garden at rear of premises	Glebe Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water.

* A Brockstayne, aged 45 years, slightly burned on right hand † Ethel Dunn, aged 20 years, had one hand lacerated.

Details of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents	Insurances: Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Wednesday, 15 Nov	7 20 p m	7 23 p m	512, George street, City	*Messrs McLean Bros Rigg (Limited)	Ironmongers, &c	Brick with iron roof	Unknown	Atlas £1,000, Australian Mut, £500, City Mut £750, Col Mut, £1500 Guardian, £1 000, London, £1 000, Manchester, £500 New Zealand, £2,000, North British and Mercantile, £2 000 Norwich Union, £1,250 Palatine, £1 000 Phœnix, £2 000 Royal, £4,000, Sun, £1,000—£18 500	United, £4 000, Palatine, £1,000 —£5,000	Third floor and contents nearly burned out, and part of roof off, rest of building and contents damaged by water	M F B, with four steam fire engines and two hydrants
Monday, 20 Nov	10 30 a m	10 32 a m	66, King street, City	†Harrington & Co	Photographic Stock Dealer	,,	Chemicals, over heating of	Guardian, £1,000, Manchester, £500, Royal Exchange £500 New Zealand, £500, Northern, 500—£3,000	Unknown	A small quantity of chemicals and door slightly damaged by fire in basement	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	7 40 p m	7 45 p m	98 George street West, City	M J Ryan	Private dwelling	,,	Candle	None	,,	Window curtain damaged by fire in front bedroom on first floor	Inmates
Tuesday 21 Nov	3 10 a m	3 13 a m	Seymour st, Enfield	David M Brown	,,	W board, with iron roof	Smoking tobacco	Royal Exchange, £125	Mercantile Mut, £200	A cottage of four rooms and a kitchen with contents burned out and fallen down	Ashfield Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
,,	9 0 a m	None rec d	25, Green s road, Paddington	‡J P Foster	Boarding house	Brick with slate roof	Unknown	Colonial Mutual, £200	Mercantile Mut £5,000	Bed and bedding in front room on first floor and French windows severely damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	10 55 a m	10 59 a m	"Ethan" Edgecliffe road, Woollahra	Ernest B Docker "District Court Judge"	Private dwelling	W board, with shingle roof	Spark from flue	Commercial Union, £600	North British £2,000	A weatherboard building of one floor, about 18 x 40 feet, used as workshop &c, burned out and roof off a portion of laundry and roof adjoining slightly damaged by fire, and about 66 feet of fencing burned	M F B, with two hydrants
,,	9 0 p m	9 2 p m	39, John st, Woollahra	Madam Sobatoski	,,	Brick with iron roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Back bedroom on first floor severely damaged by fire	M F B, with one hydrant
Wednesday, 22 Nov	8 20 p m	8 25 p m	199 Elizabeth street, Redfern	§Abdoha Backhouse	Fancy goods	,,	,,	,,	,,	Back bedroom on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	9 30 p m	9 32 p m	435, Sussex street, City	‖H and A A Griffiths	Fruit case factory	Wood, with iron roof	Spark from flue	United Australian Mutual, £250	,,	A building of two floors, 18 x 50 feet and contents, damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	,,	,,	437, ,,	War, Sam, Chong, & Co	Produce merchants	Brick with iron roof	,,	Unknown	,,	Front room on first floor, and contents, slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Thursday, 23 Nov	3 15 a m	3 20 a m	Stanmore rd, Marrickville	Newington College—Rev Dr Moulton Principal		Stone, with slate roof	Unknown	Royal, £1,620		A weatherboard building used as box, cloak, and class rooms box room burned out, and contents of cloak and class rooms slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water	,, ,,
Friday, 24 Nov	9 54 p m	9 59 p m	146, Phillip street, City	Miss A Drumond	Boarding house	Wood with iron roof	Candle	None	Unknown	A detached room about 10 x 12 feet and contents severely damaged by fire and water	Inmates and neighbours with buckets of water
Saturday, 25 Nov	5 35 a m	None recd	5, Whaling Road, North Sydney	¶Mrs Ada Taylor	Private dwelling	Brick with slate roof	Lamp, careless use of	Alliance £300	,,	Bed and bedding in back room on ground floor damaged by fire and water wall and ceiling damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates, neighbours, and Police, with buckets of water
,,	4 51 p m	4 55 p m	34, Stewart street, Balmain	Mrs W Kellaway	,,	,,	Spark from fire	None	Mer Mut, £1,300 (on terrace)	Some clothing in wash house damaged by fire and water	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
,,	4 55 p m	5 1 p m	171, Catherine street, Leichhardt	James Thompson	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	Matches, children playing, with	,,	Unknown	Shed of wood and iron at rear of premises severely damaged by fire	Leichhardt Vol Co & M F B, with buckets of water
Monday, 27 Nov	7 35 p m	8 0 p m	9, Augustus street, Leichhardt	Mrs Eliza Talbot	Private dwelling	,,	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	Australian Mutual, £260		A cottage of two rooms and a kitchen, front room and contents very severely damaged by fire and water, rest of building and contents damaged by heat, smoke, and water, front door broken open	Leichhardt Vol Co, assisted by M F B, with one hydrant
,,	9 0 p m	None recd	Mansfield street, Balmain	Balmain New Ferry Co	Ferry Co	Wood and iron (shed)	Burglars, with matches	None	None	Tool box in shed, and contents, slightly damaged by fire and water	Watchman, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 28 Nov	10 30 a m	,,	25, Green's road, Paddington	**J P Foster	Boarding house	Brick, with slate roof	Unknown	Colonial Mutual, £200	Mer Mut, £5,000	Bed and bedding in middle bedroom on first floor damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water

* Previous fires —18th June 1891, 10th September, 1895 † Previous fires —15th February, 1894 18th August, 1896, 4th December, 1896 ‡ Subsequent fires —28th November, 1899 5th December 1899 § A baby aged two months belonging to the occupant, slightly burned about the head, attended to at home ‖ Previous fire, 15th July, 1899 ¶ Ada Taylor, aged about 27 years, slightly burned on both hands ** Previous fire, 21st November, 1899, subsequent fire, 5th December, 1899

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances. Contents	Insurances. Building	Damage	Extinguished by—
1899 Tuesday, 28 Nov	6 28 p m	6 30 p m	Boomerang and William Streets, City	Blind and Industrial Institution, Mr Hedger, manager		Stone, with slate roof	Pitch, boiling over of	Alliance, New Zealand, £600	Several offices, £4,000	A small quantity of pitch destroyed by fire in workroom on first floor	Inmates
Wednesday, 29 Nov	1 50 a m	1 58 a m	347, Kent street, City	D Mitchell & Co	Wholesale grocers	Wood, with iron roof	Unknown	Liverpool & London & Globe, £420	None	A wooden building of two floors, about 40 by 20 feet First floor and contents, consisting of printing machinery, severely damaged by fire and part of roof off, ground floor and contents damaged by fire	M F B, with three hydrants
,,	,,	,,	345, Kent street, City	Harrington & Co	Photographers	Brick, with iron roof	,,	Aachen & Munch	Unknown	A small quantity of timber slightly damaged by fire in yard at rear of premises, front door broken open	,, ,,
,,	9 0 p m	9 5 p m	20, Campbell street, Balmain	Edward Picton	Private dwelling	Stone, with shingle roof	Candle	None	,,	Window curtain burned in back bedroom on ground floor	Inmates
Thursday, 30 Nov	7 25 p m	7 30 p m	Forest Road, Arncliffe	J Williams	,,	Brick, iron, with tile roof	Burning rubbish	Unknown	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises	Rockdale Vol Fire Co, with buckets of water
,,	8 10 p m	8 15 p m	17, Bishop street, Marrickville	William Miles	,,	Brick with slate roof	,,	None	,,	,, ,, ,, dwelling	M F B, with buckets of water
Friday, 1 Dec	11 25 a m	11 28 a m	269, King street, Newtown	Thomas Bowers	Hairdresser and tobacconist	Weatherboard, with iron roof	,,	New Zealand, £500	None	Shed, about 10 by 8 feet, containing empty cases, damaged by fire and water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	,,	,,	271, King street, Newtown	Clifford Easterbrook	Confectioner	,,	,,	None	Unknown	Shed, about 10 by 8 feet, containing empty cases and some harness, damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	12 45 p m	12 50 p m	Hewlett street, Granville	H C Smith	Private dwelling	,,	,,	,,	None	A small quantity of rubbish burned in yard at rear of dwelling	Neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	2 14 p m	2 18 p m	Cambridge street, Vaucluse	*Henry Butler	,,	,,	Sparks from bush fire	,,	,,	A quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in yard	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	Wentworth Estate, Vaucluse	*Vacant land			Burning rubbish	,,	,,	About 5 acres of bush burned	M F B and Waverley Vol Fire Co
,,	4 0 p m	4 40 p m	Old South Head Road Woollahra	Vacant land			Light thrown down	,,	,,	About an acre of bush burned	Burned itself out
,,	6 7 p m	6 8 p m	295, Sussex street, City	†Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co	Electro platers	Brick, with shingle roof	Spark from flue	Several offices	Several offices	Shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away front door broken open	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	9 12 p m	9 15 p m	116, George street, Erskineville	Mrs J Knowles	Laundry	Brick, with iron roof	Candle	None	Unknown	Window sash and table in back kitchen on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	10 0 p m	None reed	79, Albert street, Marrickville	Henry J Owen	Private dwelling	Brick with slate roof	,,	,,	,,	Curtains burned and woodwork slightly scorched in hall on ground floor	,, ,,
Saturday, 2 Dec	12 1 a m	12 3 a m	43, Mount street, North Sydney	John Sweeney	,,	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Burning rubbish	,,	,,	Cask of rubbish burned in yard at rear of premises	,, ,,
,,	6 45 p m	6 45 p m	Archer street, Chatswood	George Shelley	,,	,,	Spark from fire place	,,	,,	A weatherboard cottage and contents burned out and fallen down	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	John Stantin	,,	Brick with slate roof	,,	,,	United, £500	A small portion of roof damaged by fire, and windows broken by heat	,, ,,
,,	8 50 p m	8 52 p m	Boulevarde, Strathfield	George W Brake	Grocer	Brick, with iron roof	Matches, careless use of	Mercantile Mutual, £330	Australian Mutual £1,200 on two shops	Shed in yard used as a store with contents, consisting of oils and groceries, very severely damaged by fire and water, kitchen and scullery adjoining, with contents damaged by fire, smoke, and water	Burwood V F Co, with one hydrant
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	Arthur Bambridge	Chemist	,,	,,	Australian Mutual, £200	,,	Weatherboard shed in yard and contents severely damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	T H Patching	Tailor	Weatherboard with iron roof	,,	None	None	Shop on ground floor and contents slightly damaged by fire and water	,, ,,
Sunday, 3 Dec	2 25 a m	2 30 a m	Bellevue Hill, Old South Head Road, Woollahra	William Briggs	Private dwelling	,,	Spark from copper fire	Australian Mutual	Unknown	A weatherboard cottage of fourteen rooms, with contents, burned out and fallen down, and about 200 feet of fencing damaged by fire	M F B and Waverley V Co, with one hydrant
Monday, 4 Dec	4 0 p m	4 4 p m	Marrickville Road, Marrickville	‡Michael Collins	Grocer	Brick, with slate roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £700	,,	Front room on first floor used as a store, and contents, damaged by fire and water, contents of back room on same floor and contents of shop on ground floor damaged by water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	8 15 p m	8 20 p m	81, Hay street, City	§Henry Bent	Rag merchant	Wood and iron	Spontaneous ignition	United Australian Mutual, £400	,,	About 50 tons of rags damaged by fire and water in shed and a portion of roof damaged by cutting away	,, ,,
,,	8 26 p m	8 28 p m	45, Mount street, North Sydney	Joseph Phillipson	Private dwelling	Brick, stone, with iron roof	Candle	None	Commercial Union, £1,000	Window curtain damaged by fire in front bedroom, on third floor	Inmates, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 5 Dec	10 47 a m	10 50 a m	25 Greens road, Paddington	‖J P Foster.	Boarding house	Brick, with slate roof	Unknown	Colonial Mutual, £200	Mercantile Mutual, £5,000	Bed and bedding in middle room on ground floor damaged by fire, walls and ceiling damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates, assisted by Paddington Volunteer Co and M F B, with buckets of water
Wednesday, 6 Dec	7 0 p,m	7 12 p m	31 17 McKee street, Ultimo	J Bonner and Sons	Iron foundry	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Spark from furnace	Unknown	Unknown	About 2 feet of rafter over furnace damaged by fire	M F B with buckets of water
Thursday, 7 Dec	12 35 a m	13 35 a m	26, Augustus street, Newtown	Annie Dean	Laundry	,,	Spark from flue	None	None	A small portion of wall, about 2 x 2 feet, damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water

* Outside M F B area † Previous fires, 14th October, 1894, 21st August, 1895 19th February, 1896, 8th November, 1897, 7th December, 1898 ‡ Previous fire, 30th April, 1899 § Previous fire, 6th May, 1897
‖ Previous fires —21st November, 1899, 28th November, 1899

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered	Time of call.	Locality.	Tenant.	How occupied.	Construction.	Supposed cause of fire.	Insurances. Contents.	Insurances. Building.	Damage.	Extinguished by—
1899 Thursday, 7 Dec.	1·10 p.m.	1·12 p.m.	349–351, George street, City.	*Messrs David Jones and Co	Drapers and mercers.	Brick, with iron roof	Short circuit on electric wire.	Several offices, £95,000.	Several offices, £31,000	A small portion of woodwork slightly damaged by fire and part of wall slightly damaged by heat and smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	6 24 p.m.	6 26 p.m.	133, Morehead-street, Redfern.	J. P. Howe	Tanners and leather dressers	Brick, wood, and iron.	Furnace, overheating of.	City Mutual .	Unknown .	A building of one floor, about 18 x 40 feet, and contents, damaged by fire and water, roof slightly damaged by cutting away.	M.F.B., with one steam fire engine and two hydrants.
Friday, 8 Dec.	5·50 a.m.	5 53 a.m.	146, Norton-street, Leichhardt.	George Pawley	Hairdresser and tobacconist.	Brick, with iron roof.	Unknown .	New Zealand, £300	,, .	Shop on ground floor, and contents, burned out; rooms at rear damaged by heat, smoke, and water; staircase and rooms on first floor, and contents, severely damaged by fire, smoke, and water.	Leichhardt Volunteer Co. and M.F.B., with one hydrant.
,,	,,	,,	148, Norton street, Leichhardt.	J. W. Whitworth .	Newsagent .	,,	,,	Mercantile Mutual, £150	. . . . .	Shop windows and fanlight broken, and contents of shop window slightly damaged by water; front bedroom on first floor slightly damaged by heat and smoke	,, ,,
Saturday, 9 Dec	5·15 a.m.	5 23 a.m.	44, Princes-street, City	Fritz Ohlson . .	Private dwelling..	,,	Light thrown down.	Commercial Union, £100.	Unknown ..	Bed, bedding, and a portion of contents in front room on first floor damaged by fire, ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	Inmates and neighbours, assisted by M.F.B., with buckets of water.
,,	10 3 a.m.	10·6 a.m.	144, George street West, City.	†D. J. Williams .	Chemist and druggist	,,	Matches, children playing with.	Unknown	,,	A cask containing methylated spirits slightly damaged by fire, and a quantity of spirits destroyed.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
,,	8 34 p.m.	8 37 p.m.	61, Nelson Bay Road and Gardyne-st., Waverley.		Vacant land.		Light thrown down.	None.... .	None. .	A small quantity of scrub burned, and about 16 feet of fencing damaged by fire.	M.F.B. and Waverley Vol. Co., with one hydrant.
Sunday, 10 Dec	9 32 p.m.	9·33 p.m.	225, Goulburn-street, City.	David Kelley	Private dwelling .	Brick, with iron roof.	Intoxication	,, .	Unknown	Bed and bedding in back room on ground floor damaged by fire	Inmates
Monday, 11 Dec.	1 20 a.m.	1·30 a.m.	Woodville Road, Granville.	P. Creagh	Photographer	,, .	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £100.	Australian Mutual, £300	A weatherboard building, about 18 x 10 feet, in rear of premises, used as a studio, with contents, burned out, and fallen down; and about 10 feet of fencing slightly damaged by fire.	Granville Vol. Fire Co., with one hydrant.
Thursday, 14 Dec.	12·39 p.m.	12·46 p.m	Harbour-street, City .	John C. Young & Co	Woolbrokers ...	,, .	Light thrown down.	South British, £30,000.	Unknown .	Two bales of wool on seventh floor slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 15 Dec.	9 42 p.m.	9 45 p.m.	11, Anthony-street, Croydon	Mrs Honorah Kenny ..	Private dwelling..	,, ..	Candle	Unknown ..	,, .	Draping burned on mantelpiece in front room on first floor	,, ,,
Saturday, 16 Dec.	9·0 p.m.	9·4 p.m.	Platform-street, Rookwood.	James Johnstone ..	,, .	Weatherboard, with iron roof.	Unknown	Liverpool and London and Globe, £50.	Liverpool and London and Globe, £200.	A cottage of four rooms, with contents, burned out, and fallen down, and about 30 feet of fencing damaged by fire.	Rookwood Vol. Fire Co., with manual engine and one hydrant, assisted by other Vol Fire Cos.
Sunday, 17 Dec.	10 51 a.m.	10·53 a.m.	Russell's Wharf, Barker-street, City.	Wing Sang	Wholesale fruiterer.	Brick, with iron roof.	,, . ..	Unknown	Unknown .	A quantity of wood on ground floor damaged by fire ..	Citizens, with private hose, and M.F.B., with one hydrant.
,,	12·7 p.m.	12·12 p.m	Ocean-street, Bondi ..	Building in course of erection.		Brick, with iron and tile roof.	Lime slaking ...	None	,,	Two bags of lime damaged by fire	M.F.B. and Waverley Vol. Co., with sand.
,,	9 51 p.m	None reed.	124, Sussex-street, City	Mrs. M. Lowrie	Boarding-house..	Brick, with iron roof.	Candle . .	,, ...	,,	Window curtain burned in front bedroom on first floor .	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 18 Dec.	6 45 p.m.	6 47 p.m.	Sydney Road, Manly .		Vacant land.		Light thrown down.	,, ...	None .. .	A quantity of bush burned	Manly Vol. Co., with one hydrant.
,,	9·10 p.m.	9·13 p.m.	Mitchell Road, Alexandria.	Joseph Player	General store	Brick, with iron roof.	Candle	Liverpool and London and Globe, £100 (stock and furniture).	Unknown	Contents in front room on first floor severely damaged by fire, heat, and smoke	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 19 Dec.	3·57 a.m.	4·2 a.m.	150, New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	James Matthews . . .	Grindery merchant.	Brick, with slate roof.	Unknown . ..	Australian Mutual, £440.	,, ..	A weatherboard and iron building, about 24 x 15 feet, used as a store and harness room, with contents, burned out, and fallen down.	M.F.B., assisted by Vol. Cos., with one hydrant
,,	7·45 p.m.	7·46 p.m.	"Macleay House," Billyard Avenue, Darlinghurst.	Mrs. James W. Fletcher	Private dwelling	Brick, stone, and slate roof	Gaslight	Royal, £500 . .	,, .	Bedroom and contents on ground floor at rear of premises slightly damaged by fire and water	M.F.B. and inmates, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 20 Dec.	1·54 a.m.	1 56 a.m.	60, Kensington-street, City.	J. Willey	Fishmonger	Brick, with iron roof.	Smoking tobacco	None.....	None . .	A quantity of bedding in front room on first floor slightly damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Thursday, 21 Dec.	4·12 p.m.	4·16 p.m.	Ramsay's Bush, Five Dock.		Vacant land..		Light thrown down.	,, ...	,, ...	A quantity of bush burned	Burned itself out.
,,	9·30 p.m.	9·35 p.m.	531, Darling-street, Balmain.	Mrs. Hannah Bohart .	Private dwelling	Brick, with shingle roof.	,, .	,, ...	Mercantile Mutual	A small portion of furniture damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 22 Dec.	2 35 p.m.	2·39 p.m.	161, Gordon-road, North Sydney.	Tong Hing	Produce merchant	Weatherboard, with shingle and iron roof.	Spark from fire .	,, ...	City Mutual, £450.	Several weatherboard sheds and contents burned out and fallen down, and a weatherboard building of two floors and contents damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with two hydrants.
,,	5·48 p.m.	5·49 p.m.	257, King-st., Newtown	J. Davis	Butcher..	Brick, with iron roof.	Smoking meat .	Royal, £400 ..	Unknown	Smoke-house at rear of premises slightly damaged by fire and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 23 Dec.	9 54 a.m.	9 58 a.m	2, Campbell-st., Glebe ..	Charles Rickens.....	Greengrocer	Wood, with iron roof.	Matches, children playing with.	Unknown	,, ...	A quantity of packing paper damaged by fire in stable	Glebe Vol. Fire Co. and M.F.B., with one hydrant.

* Previous fires :—22nd February, 1888; 17th August, 1893.

† Keith Williams, a boy, aged 5 years, had both his thighs broken and badly burned about the face and body by explosion; attended to at Prince Alfred Hospital, and since died. Levda Williams, a girl, aged 7 years, badly cut above the eye; attended to at home by Dr. Gwynne.

DETAILS of Fires which have occurred within the Metropolitan District—*continued.*

Date	When discovered	Time of call	Locality	Tenant	How occupied	Construction	Supposed cause of fire	Insurances: Contents	Insurances: Building	Damage	Extinguished by —
1899 Saturday, 23 Dec	11 50 a m	None recd	91, King street, City	D Macpherson . .	Licensed victualler, "Royal Exchange Hotel"	Brick, with iron roof	Spark from flue	Unknown . .	Unknown .	A small quantity of clothes in yard damaged by fire	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	3 5 p m	3 10 p m	Adelaide Wharf, Moore's Road	Messrs Mason Bros (Limited)	Importers	Wood, with iron roof	Light thrown down	,,	,, .	Case containing machinery with packing damaged by fire, and breaking open in shed building on wharf	Crew of ship "Fernbank" and M F B, with buckets of water
,,	3 16 a m	3 19 a m	166, Sussex street, City	Milne Bros	Engineers and foundry works	Stone and brick, with iron roof	,, .	Guardian, £1,030, South British, £1,030, National of New Zealand, £1,000, Royal Exchange, £500—£3,560	Derwent and Tamar, £4,666, Guardian, £1,366, Royal Exchange, £1,366—£7,398	Contents on second floor, consisting of wood patterns, damaged by fire, part of roof damaged by fire and cutting away Contents under slightly damaged by water	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	7 35 p m	7 42 p m	101, King st, Newtown	Stephen Butler .	Confectioner	Brick, with iron roof	Kerosene lamp, explosion of	Manchester, £200	Unknown	Contents of shop window damaged by fire, water, and removal	Inmates, with buckets of water
Sunday, 24 Dec	8 0 a m	None recd	9, Regent street, Paddington	William Straughan	Grocer	,,	Light thrown down	Norwich Union £200	,,	A quantity of cases in yard at rear of premises and a portion of fencing damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	2 4 p m	2 8 p m	West street, Petersham	St Thomas's, R C	Cemetery	Cemetery	Spark from locomotive	None	None	About ½ acre of grass burned, and a few feet of fencing damaged by fire	M F B, with bushes and buckets of water
,,	9 0 p m	None recd	297, King st, Newtown	E A Comino	Fishmonger .	Weatherboard, with iron roof	Unknown .	,,	Unknown	About a foot of weatherboards damaged by fire at rear of shop	Neighbours, with buckets of water
Tuesday, 26 Dec	5 0 p m	5 3 p m	181, Alfred street, North Sydney	G Sawyer	Grocer . .	Brick, with iron roof	,,	Atlas, £350	United	Back room on ground floor with contents and staircase on first floor severely damaged by fire and water, two rooms and contents on first floor damaged by heat, smoke, and water, windows broken by heat, and doors broken open	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	8 38 p m	8 40 p m	156, Point Piper Road, Paddington	W S Simpson .	Private dwelling .	Brick, with slate roof	Gas light	Unknown	Unknown	Contents of back bedroom on first floor damaged by fire and water	M F B and neighbours, with buckets of water
,,	11 40 p m	11 48 p m	Mitchell Road, St Peters	St Peters Council Chambers		Vacant land	Light thrown down	None	None	A quantity of rubbish burned	M F B, with one hydrant
Wednesday, 27 Dec	11 12 p m	11 15 p m	464, George street, City	Bradford Tailoring Co	Tailors	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Unknown	A quantity of cloth in shop on ground floor damaged by fire, rest of contents damaged by smoke	,, ,,
Thursday, 28 Dec	1 20 p m	1 24 p m	80, Bay street, Glebe	Thomas McNulty	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	Children playing with fire	None	None	Window curtains in front room on ground floor slightly damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water
,,	11 0 p m	11 23 p m	Mort's Dock, Balmain	S S "Balmain"* ...	Ship (500 tons)	Steel	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Two cabins on port side of main saloon deck, with contents, burned out, remainder of cabins on both sides of saloon, with contents, severely damaged by heat, smoke, and water	Balmain Vol Fire Co, with one hydrant
Friday, 29 Dec	10 23 a m	10 25 a m	Fig tree Avenue, Randwick	Charles A Clarke	Private dwelling	Brick, with slate roof	,, .	Sun, £500	,,	Front bedroom on ground floor, with contents, damaged by fire and water, contents of other rooms on ground floor slightly damaged by removal, door of back room broken open	M F B, with buckets of water
,,	12 40 p m	12 43 p m	48, Caroline st, Redfern	Sarah Peters	,,	,,	Flue, defect in	Unknown	Australian Mutual, £1,500	A small portion of roof damaged by fire	M F B, with hand pump
Saturday, 30 Dec	8 17 p m	8 20 p m	104, Queen Victoria Markets, George st, City	H C Mackie & Co	Woollen importers	Stone	Unknown	Commercial Union, £500	Unknown	Room on second floor, with portion of contents, damaged by fire and water, windows broken by heat, and door broken open	Caretaker, with private hose
,,	8 30 p m	None recd	Erskineville road, Newtown	Wesleyan Church	Church	Wood, with iron roof	Tar, boiling over of	Unknown	,, .	A quantity of straw and rubbish burned at rear of church	Police
,,	8 43 p m	8 45 p m	Bathurst street, City	Duncan and Macindoe	Printers	Brick, with iron roof	Unknown .	Commercial Union, £750	Alliance	Office on ground floor and contents severely damaged by fire and water, machinery on first floor slightly damaged by heat and smoke	M F B, with one hydrant
,,	9 47 p m	9 50 p m	285-287, Pitt st, City	†William Troup	Furniture warehouse	,,	Incendiarism	Alliance, £2,000	United, £1,250	A small portion of bedding damaged by fire and water in shop on ground floor	,, ,,
,,	10 20 p m	10 23 p m			Vacant land.		Burning rubbish	None	None	A quantity of rubbish and a small portion of fencing damaged by fire	,, ,,
,,	11 10 p m	11 14 p m			Open thoroughfare.	Street .	Bonfire	,, .	,,	A quantity of rubbish burned in open thoroughfare	,, ,,
,,	11 23 p m	11 25 p m	Palmer street, City	,, ,,		,, ..	Burning rubbish	,, .	,, .	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,
Sunday, 31 Dec	12 5 a m	12 10 a m	Thomas street, Ultimo		Vacant land.		Light thrown down	,, . ..	,, ...	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land	,, ,,
,,		8 4 p m	‡Bankstown		,,		,, .	,, .. .	,, ...	A quantity of bush burned	Burned itself out
,,	9 15 p m	9 20 p m	Rose street, Darlington		,,		,, .	,, ...	,, ...	A quantity of rubbish burned on vacant land	M F B, with one hydrant.
,,	10 30 p m	10 34 p m	Quay and Hay Streets, City		,,		,, .	,, ...	,, .. .	A quantity of bushes and rubbish burned on vacant land	,, ,,

* The vessel was on the ships at the dock Not outside M F B area. † Two separate fires An inquest was held on the 2nd January, 1900, into the cause of the fire and adjourned till the 5th instant, when a verdict of "Arson was returned against some person or persons unknown" ‡ Outside M F B area.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS OF PHILADELPHIA.

(REPORT OF COLONEL BELL, AS OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW SOUTH WALES AT.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

HON. W. J. LYNE, PREMIER, N.S.W.,—

Dear Sir,

Regarding the International Commercial Congress, recently held in the City of Philadelphia, United States, and my connection with the same as the official representative of the Colony, by the grace of your worthy predecessor, and the appointment by His Excellency the Earl of Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, I would respectfully submit the following, which I have made as brief as I have endeavoured to make it comprehensive:—

THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM OF PHILADELPHIA.

As the recent "International Commercial Congress" was a child of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, I deem it wise, in the first instance, to give you some facts regarding this institution.

Towards the close of the World's Fair, or the Columbian Exposition of Chicago, 1893, a few very capable and enterprising gentlemen conceived the idea of establishing, at Philadelphia, a permanent institution for the collection, exposition, and comparison of the staple products of the whole world, and to establish a bureau of information on so broad and comprehensive a scale that all knowledge relating to shipping, manufacturing, industrial, or commercial affairs concerning any and all countries could be had from a most reliable source. This concern is conducted by some of the most sagacious and well-informed men of America, and their local managers, besides having the advice of an active Board of Directors, composed of some of our most noted men, have an International Advisory Board, composed of the most conspicuous commercial men in all parts of the world. The President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce is a member of the Advisory Board.

The Museum has been built up very successfully. In the information bureau there is probably more extensive and valuable information relating to industrial and commercial affairs than has ever been collected at any one place by any concern, while its methods for preserving and imparting such information seem to be based upon the most sagacious and careful experience.

As an exhibition of products, it has excited much astonishment for its methods and its completeness. Arranged and classified with great care, there are ample samples of the products of the care, the skill, and the handicraft of nearly all the countries and people of the globe. But with the articles exhibited from the various countries, there is the information that belongs to the business side of the institution. You see

an article there, you may learn where it was produced, how produced, its cost of production, its value in the market when made, where it finds a market if exported, what quantities may be supplied and the like; while if it is an article imported into a country, one may learn where made, the extent of the demand, cost at factory, and selling price in local market. As a fact, one may learn there the class of goods exported from and imported into, almost any country, the tastes and demands of the people, with their ability to buy and to compete in the market. As a nucleus for an "Australian Department," most of the New South Wales exhibits at the Chicago Fair were purchased by the Museum, and it is now claimed by men of your own country that there is a more varied and complete list of Australian products in this Museum than is to be found at any other place, and in this exhibition New South Wales is especially richly represented.

Encouraged by the development of this concern, and the advantages so clearly resulting from a more general support of its aims, the City of Philadelphia, the State of Pa., and the general Government of the United States, have made liberal appropriations towards extending the operations of the Museum, and for placing it upon a broader and more secure foundation.

I am informed that some $1,200,000, or, say, about £240,000, have been spent in giving the concern its present form and standing.

The Museum proper is most conveniently housed in very suitable and substantial quarters in the City, whilst for the Industrial Exposition, beautiful and appropriate buildings are permanently devoted to the purpose, in a most attractive park in a close and accessible suburb.

Briefly, this is the "Commercial Museum of Philadelphia," now one of the great attractions of the City and State, managed by gentlemen of great ability, with a trained staff of about 125 persons.

The International Commercial Congress.

Well, it was in response to an invitation of Dr. Wilson, the managing director, and Mr. Wm. Harper, head of the Bureau of Information, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, that the International Commercial Congress assembled in Philadelphia during October last.

As to my own connection with the Congress, I would respectfully remind you that soon after the invitations had been sent out to the Governments and business societies of the world, Mr. Reid, the then Premier of New South Wales, solicited my services as a representative of this Colony, and that in response to this suggestion, His Excellency the Governor commissioned me for the duties of such representative.

Upon receipt of said Commission, I sent a note to the Hon. Premier, thanking him for the great compliment to my country and to myself, and informing him that I would lay the matter before the Department at Washington, of which I was a servant.

I sailed from Sydney on the "Mariposa," 31st August, for America, and on 9th October I called at the Department and explained the situation to the Secretary of State. The Secretary expressed great pleasure for the honor paid us, and with evident satisfaction he reciprocated the high compliment of the Government of New South Wales by giving me written authority to comply with its expressed desire to represent the Colony at this International Congress.

On the 10th of October I reported at Philadelphia and tendered my credentials. As the Press of the United States had noted the action of the Government of New South Wales, I was the recipient of very many congratulations, not only while in Philadelphia, but in Washington, New York, and in many other parts of the country.

On 12th October, the Congress was opened formally at the Exposition Buildings, by the Hon. D. J. Hill, Acting Secretary of State, in the presence of some 10,000 people, nearly the whole Diplomatic Corps of the United States—having come by special train from Washington for the occasion—being on the platform. It was an imposing spectacle, for here were about 500 select delegates, intelligent and progressive men, of varied shades of complexion, varied habits of dress, speaking many languages, and believing in many religions, representing forty-eight separate and distinct nationalities, from all quarters of the globe. It was a most

most unique gathering. All these people of all these nationalities, had come from the most widely separated points to talk plain business, and to consider how humanity could be bettered by a firmer friendship and closer business relations.

The opening was a most successful event, and soon after the formal ceremonies were concluded the actual business of the Congress began.

Here it may be well to inform you of the personnel of this unique assemblage. Well, participating in the discussion, there were about 360 delegates, the following nationalities being well represented:—United States, United Kingdom, Russia, Germany, France, South African Republic, Arabia, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Corea, Liberia, Madeira, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica, and, besides the Philippines, sixteen Central and South American States.

Canada was strongly represented, with all the other self-governing British Colonies—including six of the Australasian Colonies, three Presidencies of India, Cape Colony, Natal, and Hong Kong. Most of the leading Governments of the world were represented as political entities by special delegates. There were delegates representing the Russian Government, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Chile, Greece, Mexico, Roumania, Persia, Turkey, and most of the South American States. Several British Colonies were represented by special delegates, including, besides five Australian Colonies, Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

The Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales were represented by Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Horace Tozer, Hon. Pember Reeves, and Dr. Cockburn, the Agents-General in London, and your humble servant, respectively, and I desire here to express my profound respect for the cordial and generous treatment of those eminent gentlemen towards me, as the official representative of the "Mother Colony." I have seen much of the world, but I never saw a more intelligent, enterprising, but unassuming assemblage of men.

I would like to remind you that while this Congress was called by the directing officials of the Commercial Museum, and convened under the auspices of that institution, in the City of Philadelphia, that it was only an American meeting to the extent that it met in America, and that it was, in fact, an "International meeting." As a fact, the Americans, save as spectators, took but a very modest part in the deliberations of the assembly, seeming to feel a greater interest in the conclusions of the body as a whole than in efforts to shape such conclusions. As a fact, the most active and agressive delegation at the Congress was that of Canada; the most earnest and tireless in its labours was that of China; the most alert and critical was that of Germany; while the most genial, business-like, and popular, was that of Australasia. My colleagues, as official representatives of the Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, won golden opinions for the dignity of their bearing and the wisdom of their counsel, while the delegates representing the commercial bodies of Australasia made an excellent impression by their intelligence, candour, and business-like conduct. I think there were about twenty delegates from Australasia, and, as a body, they reflected credit upon their country, their calling, and their race. For that occasion I was an Australian, and I was proud of the duties imposed and also of the association, for the delegates were gentlemen of exceptionally high intelligence and character.

The deliberations, the discussions, and the conclusion of the Congress as a whole, presented many most interesting features. The methods of business were peculiar to private business men, unpracticed in public affairs. The daily meetings were well attended, the discussions were open to all, that each could have a free hand, and yet, though there were no parliamentary rules adopted or enforced, the deliberations were conducted with as much decorum and with less clash and confusion than any other public meeting of like numbers it was ever my pleasure to attend. All the speeches were short and directly to the point, while the papers, as a rule, were unusually brief and comprehensive. The work was well divided up, certain days being allotted to the discussion of certain questions, or given over to the use of the delegates of certain countries. For instance, Canada and the United States had a day, Australia a day, China a day, Japan a day, the Nicaragua Canal a day, &c.

The following was, in substance, the method of procedure:—Usually from each country carefully-prepared papers were read by an official or accredited delegate, setting forth clearly and briefly the conditions and requirements of the people of such country,

country, with systems of government, climatic conditions, industry, products, and the like; with statement as to surpluses and the deficiences of the country, with suggestions as to means for furthering the desired exchanges with other peoples.

You will understand that while the deliberations of this Congress were held in America the delegates giving and seeking information were "foreigners," so that when a delegate from India, from Japan, from Cuba, from Cape Town, or from Australia, arose to set forth the conditions and the wants of his people, to describe the nature of their surplus, what they wanted from abroad, and how a greater trade could be carried on, he was being listened to, not by the people of the United States, but by intelligent and inquiring representatives of forty-seven other countries, scattered over the entire globe, and when the proceedings are officially published, the heads of these forty-eight Governments, the great journals, and the trade societies of all these countries, will be supplied with all of the eloquent facts set forth by all those participating in the deliberations.

The cosmopolitan character of the assemblage and the practical methods of the sittings may be seen by a reference to the *Bulletin* of the second day's proceedings, 13th October. Honorable Thos. B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, presiding.

On being introduced as the Chairman for the day, Mr. Reed said:

Gentlemen,—

We desire to become acquainted with you; we desire that you should become acquainted with us. To this generation and the next are open broader possibilities than were ever open in the history of the world. All the inventions which devour time and place are the harbingers of trade, and trade, when it has its senses, is always the harbinger of peace.

The character of Mr. Reed and the methods of the Congress may be rather correctly measured by this terse and sensible speech.

The speaker introduced the following gentlemen, who addressed the Congress during the day, to wit:—

Hon. H. Lewellyn Smith, Official Delegate, United Kingdom.

Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Laurie, M.P., Chamber Commerce, London.

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Herr Ed. Arnhold, Chamber of Commerce, Berlin.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, Official Delegate, Victoria, Australia.

Mr. Ting Fing, Chinese Minister to the U.S.A.

M. de Rout Rowsky, Agent of the Russian Minister of Finance, St. Petersburg.

Dr. Alexander Van Dorn, Official Delegate, Austria.

Mr. K. Yamamoto, Official Delegate, Japan.

Senor Henry Alzamora, Official Delegate, Spain.

Senor Genaro Pargosa, Official Delegate, Mexico.

Herr William Markeiecke, Official Delegate, German Government.

Capt. Cordeiro de Garcia, Official Delegate, Brazil.

You see the assembly was not parochial, and the impressions among those participating in the proceedings may be fairly well appreciated by a declaration of one of the most tireless workers of the Congress:

Don Enrique Alzamora, of Spain, said: The general feeling among the business men, the tradesmen, and the commercial bodies of Spain is to find a way to improve our trade with the United States and to give to Spain all the business possible. I will go back to Spain and I will have the pleasure to tell my countrymen that I have been among a great nation, with a great and kindly people, where I have found nothing but friendship and none but brothers.

Such an opportunity, to "chat" with the civilised world, about the affairs interesting usually only to the local mind, was never better enjoyed by man. By the means furnished by this Congress all the facts relating to the commerce, the resources, and industries, put forth by all delegates of all those countries will go into the hands of the most intelligent and interested class of people in nearly all the nations of the civilised world, backed by the prestige of this unique gathering. Every statement made at the Philadelphia Congress, by any representative of any country, will be read, carefully studied, and reduced to practical

practical use, as far as may be, by those most interested in trade affairs all the world over. This is the utilitarian side. The ultimate benefits of this meeting to all concerned cannot be at present estimated, nor even guessed at, but in the nature of things they must be very great for the future. No event in the history of the existence of your colony—not even your magnificent exhibition at the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago—has ever done more to make Australia known among the commercial classes of the world than the work of the Australian delegates to this International Commercial Congress just held at Philadelphia.

As I was the Official Representative of New South Wales on this occasion, I suppose the Government and the people may feel some interest in the manner in which I performed my duty, and, if such a feeling exists, they also have a right to know how I performed that duty.

Well, to begin with, I must confess that I so utterly failed to satisfy myself that I sincerely hope the people of New South Wales will deal more generously with my conduct than I am able to do in my own conscience. I did the best I could under the circumstances, but among so many gifted men it was not possible for a man of my modest pretensions to perform conspicuous services. I did the best I could under the circumstances, and I now lay before those who trusted me, the results of my tireless efforts.

Australian Day.

The first two days—following the opening day, at which very little business was done—were devoted to the discussion of general commercial topics, but the fourth day's session, 16th October, was set apart as "Australian Day," and the proceedings were conducted in the presence of a fine attendance of delegates as well as by a deeply interested audience.

A gentleman from Sydney, representing the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Barre Johnson, was the first Australian heard, and his paper was well worthy of the occasion.

Messrs. Moxham and Asher Smith, of Sydney Chambers, also read papers which will appear in the official proceedings when published.

Then, as to my own part on this interesting stage. After the reading of the above-mentioned papers, and closing the case for New South Wales, to be followed by Sir Andrew Clarke, for Victoria, the Chairman introduced me as follows:—"The next address will be delivered by Colonel G. W. Bell. Colonel Bell is the United States Consul in Sydney. How thoroughly and fully he has identified himself with the actual interests of New South Wales is testified by the fact that the Government of New South Wales has made him their official delegate to this Congress. (Applause.)"

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, Commercial men from all God's creation—and, Manilla—I greet you. (Applause.) I have seen very little of you since reaching Philadelphia, because I am a working member, and have had to deprive myself of your association. But when it comes to the active part of affairs, I am with you. I believe thoroughly in commerce. (Applause.) I believe commerce to be the basis—the very basis of civilisation, and I want, in the first place, to pay my tribute of respect to the tireless man who brought us together from the remotest parts of the earth. I hold that he who does most for commerce does most for our struggling race, and when Dr. Wilson has laid down his burden for ever, when his eyes have closed to the mockery of light, and his heart has ceased its beating, to him, who has led this grand movement and brought together in harmony so many representatives of so many nations, the City of Philadelphia will raise a monument. (Applause.) And when commercial men from afar meet here in council they will cast a flower on the mould above him, in token of gratitude. We can hardly appreciate the benefits that may arise from this, to be, historic meeting. Why have we come together? Why, but to study and strive to devise means by which our people may most readily exchange the products of all lands with a hope of satisfying all wants of an ever hungry and thirsty humanity. We are the unsatisfied animal, and yet so economical in our methods are we, that every man strives to secure the best possible living with the least possible expenditure of physical and mental force. That is the object of the meeting, and this we hope to do by means of "exchange." What a grand conception this meeting was. What a noble idea lies in the devotion of a man for the good of all men. As indicated by our worthy Chairman, I am for this occasion an Australian. Of course I am an American, very much of one, and if I have won the respect of the people with whom my lot for the last six years has been so pleasantly cast, it has not been by any sacrifice of my conceptions of true and dignified Americanism. (Applause.) I believe I have demonstrated the folly of a gentleman, in hoping to win the respect of strangers anywhere by lowering his own colours. (Applause.)

As a representative of a foreign country, in my own land, I find myself not unhappily surrounded. It seems to me that the real importance—yes, the real grandeur—of this occasion may be somewhat measured by the character of the response made to the invitations issued by those devoted men to the

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commercial world. (Applause.) Old Britain is commercial, and from all parts of her vast empire came active and progressive men to join in the discussion of the civilising force of commerce. From the world's commercial centre, London, came gentlemen holding exalted social, business and official positions, to represent sections of "Greater Britain," and to join with manufacturers, merchants, modern business men, and tradesmen, in the discussion of exchange, of commerce, and of peaceful progress.

Here sits at my left, Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, whose long, valuable, and devoted service to his country is so highly appreciated that his name is a household word throughout Her Majesty's vast domains, representing the beautiful Colony of Victoria. (Applause.) Here is Sir Horace Tozer, whose name is indelibly connected with the wisest laws of Queensland, representing that Colony, thirteen times greater in area than our Iowa. Here is the Honorable W. P. Reeves, an ex-Cabinet Minister, loved and honored by the whole citizenship of his country, representing picturesque New Zealand; while my dear friend, Dr. Cockburn, who carries patents of nobility from the Almighty, represents South Australia. (Applause.) All these gentlemen are the Agents-General of their respective colonies at London, and I am proud to be associated with these eminent men, as the representative of New South Wales, for my selection for that honorable duty was the highest possible compliment to my country. (Applause.)

But here, a few general remarks about Australia, or, possibly, I might better say, of New South Wales. I have prepared a report which gives in brief much important information touching many phases of the business, social, and commercial life of that beautiful land, which I have submitted to Dr. Wilson and his co-workers for their use. It will probably be published, and if you care to examine it, I assure you the books will be open. I will not consume your time in reading it, for statistics are "dry," and I will merely "chat" to you a little time about Australia. Of course, you know, as with other countries, most of the best people stay at home, so you cannot be sure of forming a true conception of Australia's worth by the few present at this Congress. (Laughter.) Let me tell you, in all candour, the Australians are splendid types of our race. They are a commercial people, and that means that they are an intelligent and progressive people. But more, they are, considering population, if measured by the same rules, the most commercial people on the globe, and that means that they are in all the essentials of civilisation, progress, and happiness, in the front rank of human progress. (Applause.) Commerce means progress, and as the Australians are the most commercial of all people, in their social intercourse, in their business methods, in their home life, and their political ideals, they are a people worthy of our study, of our respect, and, in many ways, I may say, of our imitation. (Applause.) Commerce is the mightiest force of civilisation, and the magic wand of commerce has lashed the Australians into a form worthy of our highest admiration. As a people trade, so are they; and if you will show me the open books revealing any nation's dealings, I will show you the true condition of the people of that nation, and write the history of her progress or her failure. (Applause.) Let me tell you, the Australians are not only progressive and commercial, but, *per capita*, they are among the most wealthy people on the globe. Further, let me tell you, they are, *per capita*, the greatest producers on the globe, greater than we, though that may hurt our pride. Then, let me tell you farther, you commercial men, that, *per capita*, the living expenses of the Australian are greater than that of any other people; and, being greater producers, having a greater buying capacity, they pay their "bills" according to contract. As a fact, there need be no losses in business in Australia, if business is done by business methods. As a fact, as a people with whom to do business, as a people with whom to trade, these four and a half million Australians are as valuable, yes, more valuable, than twenty million average Europeans. Think of that! Sydney has an in and out tonnage greater than London had when I came to "this country" (laughter); greater than New York had a little while before our "late unpleasantness." (Applause.) The change has come through the expansion of the commercial idea, through the shop-keeping instincts of our race, and the conditions of the people have improved with the commercial advancement of the times.

Genius has annihilated time and space; and Australia, but a few brief years ago the most distant and least known of all lands under the sun, is now "very much in evidence" (applause); and as commerce has begun her work of unifying and humanising the race, Australia shines forth as a beacon light for the struggling millions whose souls are but just touched with the fire of liberty. As the commercial ideal has been the motive force back of every civilising movement in the world's progressive history, so has commerce gradually emancipated man from his ancient superstition and his love of form and fetters. (Applause.) As Australia stands among the foremost in commerce, so stands she among the foremost in the social regeneration of the race. In legislation, she is called "advanced," but in just laws only can the noblest yearnings of the soul find expression. The heart of a nation is seen through its laws, so a people having high ideals usually express their conscious force through legislative enactments.

Americans know well the strength and the vigour of the British Empire as a political entity, but few of them realise that the chief strength of this grand empire rests in the loyalty, the vigour, and the virtue of the individual units of which the empire is composed; or that the strength of that unit, developed under a liberty, as well defined by law and as well acknowledged by authority, as that enjoyed by the people of our grand Republic. (Applause.) Now, as the Australians are the most commercial, so are they among the most free, and being the most commercial and the most free, they assert their superior man and womanhood in the most advanced social and political policy known among men. They not only hold that *government* should consist of the people in their organised capacity, but that the functions of government should be exerted in the promotion of the interests of the units of society composing the Government. With them, the Government is not a boss, but a handmaid. It is not a signboard for the direction of the individual in his journey, but a motive power to which he may attach his industrial machine, relying, however, upon his own effort and ability for success.

In Australia, the people, in their organised capacity, construct, own, and operate the many great utilities necessary to the industrial prosperity of the people in their individual capacity. In Australia, the railways, the tramways—street cars—the telegraphs, telephones, and many other modern devices for social betterment, are owned and operated by the people—in their organised capacity—for the benefit of the people in their individual capacity; and though these public utilities are conducted with a view of self-support, the charges are satisfactory; there are few abuses and no scandals. The lands are chiefly owned by the whole people, and leased to some of the people; but in their management there are few complaints, few abuses, and no scandals. The Government, or the people in their organised capacity,

build

build school-houses, run the schools and the highways, and exercise the chief authority in municipal management, but the public conscience, being but the reflex of the individual conscience, honesty prevails, and there are few cases of injustice, few abuses, and no scandals.

Now, you people who desire to trade with the Australians, who desire to enter that market for health, for pleasure, or for profit, must remember that they know what they want. (Applause.) If they ask for a spool of silk, do not offer them kerosene. (Laughter.) You cannot secure Australian confidence by promising pleasantly and looking wise. You cannot convince them by fair promises nor by boasting of your goods, but if you will patiently persevere, keep your wares up to sample, pack properly, deliver promptly, and not change your fashions too often, you may build a trade, and then if you play fair, the trade will stay with you.

Remember, Australia is the strongest competitive point on the globe, but with a people intelligent enough to choose and wealthy enough to pay for what they want, among competitors it must be "the survival of the fittest." (Applause.) Among *competitors*, I mean, it must be the survival of the fightest. (Laughter.)

Now, my friends, you may have noticed that I have spoken in a general way more of Australia than of New South Wales; but, you see, the grandeur and greatness of New South Wales—yes, the grandeur and greatness of the people of New South Wales—go without saying (applause), while I feared that these titled gentlemen would be too modest to claim the attention due this happy, sunny southern land. (Laughter and applause.)

But a word more about this interesting and unique gathering. This has no precedent. It stands alone in history, the first in all the ages of its kind. Think of it. The tireless men who shape the progressive movements of the race, men of all colours, all races, speaking all languages, and believing in many religions; men from more than forty different nations, meeting in this staid old city of Philadelphia, to eat Buzzard Bay oysters, to get acquainted with one another, and to discuss questions of business, business the success of which must secure the peace and happiness of the world, is unique indeed. If the ultimate aim of this meeting is accomplished, wars and conquests will vanish, for each people need the others, or modern civilisation is a failure.

Think of the grand future, if the hope of this meeting shall be realised, when the well-being of each shall be the care of all; when we shall nurture the interests of all men, that we may make money more easily by doing business with them (laughter); and when we realise that we can only be prosperous and happy when the world shares in the general joy. (Applause.) To me this seems like the dawn of a new era, in which the business sense of the world shall dominate, in which the products of man's patient toil shall no longer be wasted by war, but be distributed among the homes of the earth, that each desire shall be respected and each person shall render a just equivalent for what he or she receives from other hands. I thank you. (Applause.)

The following is a copy of the paper referred to in above "remarks," given the President, and published in the proceedings.

When we remember the number of countries entitled to a hearing, the large number of delegates expected to speak or read papers, and the desirability of keeping the full reports within reasonable space, I think, considering the scope of my paper, that I may expect commendation for my briefness, if for nothing else in its pages.

"A GLIMPSE OF NEW SOUTH WALES."

Col. George W. Bell: The self-governing colony of New South Wales is situated in Eastern Australia, in latitude from about 141 to 153 E. and longitude from about 27 to 37 S. It has an area of 310,700 square miles, or about 198,848,000 acres. Of this total area there has been 47,700,000 acres alienated, or in process of alienation, for which the Government has received the total sum of £43,821,000; the balance of the land being still owned by the Government and controlled through a cabinet minister. The Government has leased, of the unalienated lands, a total of 124,184,000 acres under different forms; 52,700,000 acres being pasture leases; 37,000,000 acres occupation leases; 13,000,000 conditioned leases, and other millions under six other forms of tenure. From these leased lands there comes an annual revenue of about £2,000,000, or nearly $10,000,000 or about $8 per capita for the population of the colony. The climate of New South Wales is very equable, in some portions semi-tropical fruits and vegetation is not uncommon. The mean temperature in Sydney, for forty years, has been 63 degrees Fahrenheit. Owing to topographical conditions, the rainfall in a large portion of New South Wales is rather slight, while a considerable country in Central Australia is well nigh rainless. This arid tract laps somewhat over the territory of New South Wales. The cause for this slight waterfall is obvious, as the mountains run in an unbroken chain parallel to the coast and only from 60 to 100 miles from the Pacific Ocean. This mountain chain is sufficiently elevated to force the chief precipitation along the east coast and "outside" the range. I would think about one-eighth of the Colony from this cause has a rainfall of from 30 to 40 inches unequally distributed; a rather larger area of what might be called table-lands lying inside, and parallel to this mountain chain has from 20 to 30 inches annually, while approximately one-half of the total area has not more than from 10 to 20 inches. This slight and rather irregular rainfall renders many industries rather precarious. The productions of New South Wales are varied. The chief cereal is wheat, but there is considerable corn, some barley, rye, and oats grown. Only in wheat is there sufficient production for home consumption. Most of root crops grow well in the Colony, but their cultivation is somewhat neglected, so there are considerable importations in onions, potatoes, and the like. The country is well adapted to the production of many kinds of fruits, especially oranges, lemons, grapes, limes, prunes, and the like, and a considerable industry in these productions will sometime be developed, but the people who should raise, or would be expected to give their attention to these products, are inclined to ignore their importance. Sugar in some of the northern districts does fairly well, but it is occasionally injured by frost, and has to be planted too often to enable the cultivators to successfully compete with more favoured countries.

AGRICULTURE.—

AGRICULTURE.—In 1898 there was a total area under crops of 1,821,800 acres; the value of the product being £6,205,900, or about $50,000,000. Of this there was 995,300 acres under wheat, sown for grain, which yielded 10,560,000 bushels; and 213,720 sown for hay, yielding 181,645 tons. To Americans it seems strange to cultivate wheat for hay, but here the practice is common. There was for the same year 220,000 acres planted to corn, 175,000 to oats, and about 25,000 to sugar-cane. This last produced but 269,000 tons of cane, as about half of it, for some reason, was uncut. The value of the wheat crop was £2,200,000, or about $10,000,000, of the corn £923,000, of sugar £127,000, of potatoes £302,500, of other products than those above enumerated £1,621,000. There are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture about 68,000 persons, as toilers. There is relatively little good agricultural land in New South Wales under present conditions, and such lands are mostly confined to the alluvial valleys in the coastal districts. However, with some system of irrigation, there are vast fertile districts in the interior that may, in the future, be utilised for agriculture. Then, as most of the richer lands are covered with dense scrub or forest, the cost of subduing them or placing them under cultivation in the first instance is very considerable. The price of land heretofore has also tended to retard agricultural growth, while the profits in other pursuits has left the lands rather bare of inhabitants. However, as recent land laws have been more liberal, the agricultural holdings have been increasing quite rapidly during the last year or two, and the number of holdings were in 1897, 65,278; under cultivation, 33,518,000; while in 1898 the holdings were 66,236 and under cultivation 43,935,115 acres. Farming in New South Wales, as a rule, is carried on, like other business and industries, on a large scale, and the most improved machinery, largely of American make, is generally used.

LIVE STOCK.—New South Wales is essentially a stock-raising country. For the year 1897 there was in the colony, of sheep, 43,952,000 head; of cattle, 2,085,000 head; of horses, 495,034 head; and of swine, 207,738. The number of sheep varies greatly during comparatively short intervals. For instance, in 1891 there were nearly 62,000,000 sheep in the colony, while at the present time, September, 1899, there is hardly more than 43,000,000. However, as the flocks will almost double in a single good season, the recuperative powers of New South Wales, and of Australia, is marvellously great. This possibility of rapid increase has a tendency to over-stocking in good seasons. The small number of swine in the list will surprise Americans, as would also the low price of horses.

PASTORAL PRODUCTS.—Wool, is not only the chief product of New South Wales, but a chief product of all the Australian Colonies. The wool clip for 1897 was 258,514,280 lb., or 722,427 bales, valued at £7,224,270, while owing to an increase in price, the clip of 1898, of 713,610 bales, was valued at £8,227,876. Great pains is being taken by all the chief breeders, here called "squatters," to improve the fineness and the value of the fleece, the Vermont merino rapidly gaining in favour and taking most of the prizes at the sheep shows of the Colony. About 69 per cent. of the New South Wales clip is now being sold in the Sydney markets.

MEAT, FROZEN, &c.—The export of frozen meat by this Colony has become, or is becoming, a rather important industry, and during 1897 a total of 1,372,373 carcases of mutton, and 28,528 quarters of beef, were exported at a value of £275,647, while for the same year there was exported over 3,000,000 lb. of meat in other forms, valued at £636,000.

DAIRY.—As a branch of Agriculture, the dairy industry of New South Wales is also becoming an important one. The present number of dairy cows, as reported by Coghlan, is 411,498, and there was for that year 23,717,500 lb. of factory butter and 5,676,457 lb. of "farm butter," or a total of 29,409,966 lb. produced. This industry employs 25,443 persons about equally divided as to sex. The production of cheese is not increasing, the output for 1897 being 3,937,168 lb., or 187,339 lb. below the consumption. The dairy plants are fitted up with the most improved machinery, a fair portion of it coming from America. The dairy stock is usually of superior breeds and is handled with great care. The total exportation of pastoral and dairy products for 1898 was £11,430,975, or about $57,000,000.

FRUIT.—This country is naturally well adapted to horticulture and viniculture, though there is no scientific attention given to either branch of this splendid industry. In 1898 there was 8,083 acres in grape-vines, 4,490 acres of which were for wine-making exclusively. This branch of industry is not in a very flourishing condition. It requires more skill and a more proper appreciation of the merits of the products by the people themselves. In the same year there was 13,943 acres of oranges, but results in this line are not reassuring, unless more skill is applied to the cultivation. The possibilities, however, are beyond question. In "fruit gardens" there were 31,019 acres, yielding a product valued at £155,524. For the year under consideration the Colony exported fruits, under various classifications, to the value of £188,000, but imported, the same year, about £314,000 worth. For the year 1898 there was a total of 120,014 persons engaged in the various branches of agriculture, pastoral, fruit, and dairy production.

MINING.—For the year 1898 there were engaged in mining 40,830 persons, distributed as follows:—In gold, 19,919; silver and silver-lead, 6,396; copper, 1,976; tin and others, 2,020; and coal and shale, 10,519. Gold won, 340,493 ounces; silver, 533,059 ounces; silver and lead, 398,569 tons; and coal, 4,706,251 tons. The value of plant is about £2,500,000, or, say, $12,250,000. The total value of output for 1897 was £4,583,320, or, say, about $23,000,000. The mining industry, on the whole, promises well for the future. The exports of mine-products from New South Wales for 1898 were £3,482,000, or about $17,000,000.

MANUFACTURES.—In 1897 there were, of all classes of manufacturing enterprises in the Colony, 2,826 establishments, employing 51,439 persons, all of whom, but 7,106, were males. The horse-power employed in these establishments is estimated at 33,252, and there was invested in plants a total of £5,535,905. In these 2,826 establishments there was employed a "fixed capital" of £17,538,979. The total wages paid was £4,458,836, the material cost £7,874,682, the fuel £425,161, and the total value of the outpit was £16,095,629. The term "Manufactory" in the statistics, used in the last calculation, is rather loosely applied, especially does the amount specified as "fixed capital," seem to be out of joint with the former calculations of an investment in "plant" of £5,535,905. The manufacturing industries include a varied class of works, such as treating raw materials of the pastoral kind, those in connection with food and drink, of clothing, of building, of furniture, of vehicles, of boots and shoes, of light, &c., of books and paper, of leather, iron and many others of the nature. Most of the machinery and many of the appliances are well up to date.

TOTAL

TOTAL PRODUCTION.—The total value of the products of the Colony, the selling price for which constitutes the purchasing capacity of the people, foots up as follows:—

Manufactures	£8,872,800
Agriculture	6,206,000
Dairy and poultry	2,653,300
Pastoral—total...	11,823,400
Mining—total	4,853,300
Forestry and Fisheries	750,000
Aggregating	£35,158,800
Deducting raw material	215,300
Leaves	£34,943,500

This constitutes the buying capacity of the people of New South Wales, a *per capita* buying capacity greater, much greater, than possessed by any other people on the globe. The *per capita* production of Australia exceeds that of the United States as 20 is to 14, and production is the measure of a country's purchasing power. The population of this Colony, of 310,700 square miles, is about 1,250,000, nearly all being of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh blood. The population of the Colony, and I understand of the wealth also, has doubled during the last twenty years, and, notwithstanding unfavourable seasons, the industrial progress of the country is most promising. The productions, as above noted, gives the people of New South Wales a greater *per capita* buying capacity, from substantial incomes, than is enjoyed by any other people on the globe, possibly excepting those of some of the other Australian Colonies.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—New South Wales has a fairly good public school system; I might say an excellent one, from almost any standpoint. Judging by results, I think it would bear favourable comparison with the systems of the most advanced nations. One feature, however, does not strike Americans agreeably. There is here a law or custom requiring parents with means to pay for the instruction of their children, while those who are not may send them free. I fear there is an underlying danger in this distinction. The whole public educational system here is under and controlled by the Government through a Cabinet Minister. The "Minister of Education" is the sole director and responsible head of the school system, aided by a permanent staff now under a broad, liberal, non-partisan Civil Service Board. There were 2,577 State schools, with 4,626 teachers and an average daily attendance of 148,381 pupils in 1897. Besides the many schools, ranking with our "district schools," there are a large number of high schools, some furnishing careful technical training, besides several colleges and the great Sydney University. Well-informed educators from our country speak approvingly of the practical workings of the colonial schools. For 1897, this Colony expended, in the administration of her primary schools, £692,395, or about $3,450,000, £73,684 of which was paid in fees by the better-to-do parents. There are some excellent reformatory and industrial schools in the Colony, and there are many well-patronised libraries in every city, town, suburb, and village in the country. The per cent. of illiteracy is very small, and the "well-to-do" classes are exceptionally "well-read." The country has several very able and very well managed newspapers, besides many periodical publications, having fair merit. As in other countries, there is an enormous amount of "trash" read, though the leading journals are exceptionally pure in tone and elevated in controversial discussion. There are a plentiful supply of poets and authors of light literature in Australia, but as yet there have been few attempts at serious literary labour.

CHARITIES.—I have never seen so charitable a people as those in New South Wales, and never so strong a tendency to dispel a feeling of humiliation from the minds of the unfortunates who receive "assistance." As there is a greater concentration of property in few hands here than in our country, there is considerable poverty, especially considering the newness of the communities and the vastness of the country. But the efforts made on every hand to alleviate the suffering of the poor excite the surprise and admiration of all observing visitors from other lands. What we in America call "Poor Houses," they of Australia call "Asylums," and theirs, like ours, are abundantly "patronised." These asylums are models of cleanliness and comfort, and few indeed are the scandals connected with their management. In asylums for the unfortunate, and hospitals, and kindred institutions, our own country might learn some valuable lessons from these young commonwealths. During 1897 the Government of New South Wales expended in charities £405,000, while private subscriptions for the same purpose run the total amount for the year up to £525,000, or nearly $2,500,000. This means for charity alone a cost of nearly $2·00 *per capita* for the whole population of the Colony.

TENDENCY OF LEGISLATION.—The tendency of legislation in all the Australian Colonies is decidedly democratic. Many Acts of these Colonial Parliaments, under a sturdy monarchial system, would surprise the great democracy of our country. The tendency is almost more socialistic than democratic; for democracy, to my mind, means a sturdy individualism. Here, I fear, while the greatest liberty is enjoyed, there is a growing inclination among a large class—of young men, at least—to lean on the Government for guidance and support. In the Colonies, where the Government owns, controls, and manages so many of the common utilities, to operate which it employs so many persons, a great and ever-increasing number of young men are inclined to strive for positions in the Civil Service; and this, to my mind, checks the growth of sturdy self-reliance. However, there are no dangers from communism, socialism, or any other deteriorating "ism" among a people so purely Anglo-Saxon. The opportunities for self-employment are not as great as they have heretofore been in the United States, but I see no more deteriorating effects from public employment in Australia than from public employment in the United States. The honesty, the impartiality, and the capability with which the Government-owned public utilities are managed must be a surprise to all impartial observers. In the borrowing and the investment of, say, $250,000,000 in the creation of these public utilities and in their management there have been no scandals. Many Americans view with disdain this species of legislation; but my own observation is that for Australia, it was the wisest possible policy, as it has vastly accelerated the industrial development and progress of the country. I have thus briefly referred to the tendency of legislation in New South Wales and Australia, because I know of no other country in which business life is so intimately connected with and influenced by legislative enactments. Here political, social, and business life are closely allied.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.—In nothing does the intelligence, patriotism, and integrity of people shine forth with more hopeful lustre, or in which the untrammelled authority of a people to manage its own affairs demonstrate the quickening powers of responsibility, than may be found in the fidelity with which the public utilities of all the Australian Colonies are controlled and managed. Nearly all the public utilities of New South Wales, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, street railways, school buildings, highways, wharfs, and sewers, and four-fifths of the lands in the Colony, are owned and operated by the Government of the Colony. In the Colony of New South Wales there are 2,691 miles of railways, having cost, with workshops, machinery, buildings, appliances, and rolling stock, £37,719,402, or about $188,500,000. On these Government railways there are employed 10,574 men, receiving £1,113,190, or about $5,564,000, annually in wages. These roads are under the absolute management of a non-partisan commission; the employees are under a semi-Civil Service system. They carried for 1899, ending 30th June, 23,233,206 persons, 4,463,728 tons of goods (freight), and 166,826 tons of live stock; while the gross earnings were £3,026,748, or nearly $15,000,000, the working expenses $1,614,605, or a net revenue of $1,412,142, or fully 3 per cent. on "investment." These railways being built, owned, and paid for by the people, are operated in the interest of the people, the charges adjusting themselves to the public requirements—of course, always being managed with a view of self-support. There are 33,000 miles of telegraph and 7,500 telephones in New South Wales, all owned by the Government, and all well and cheaply managed by a non-partisan commission, and operated by Civil Service employees. The number of Government "servants"—employees—on the public pay-roll in New South Wales is enormous, considering population; yet there is little of the laxity, incompetency, or political evil feared by those unaccustomed to the system. The Government—which means an elected Parliament "supreme" in all its legislative enactments—while it has borrowed enormous sums of money, created these public utilities, owned and operated them, employing many thousands of persons; owned and managed four-fifths of the lands of the commonwealth, and retained a very large authority over all municipal affairs; there has never been a scandal, a proven case of favouritism, or a statesman known to have used his position for personal gain, in the history of the country. One of the credited railway experts of America, a gentleman who has seen more of the various railways of the world than any other living man, told me that he regarded the New South Wales railways as among the best and most efficiently managed on the globe. There is another feature of these Australian railways worthy of our praise. There is none of the careless, I will say almost wilful, destruction of baggage on these roads such as all travellers in America have witnessed. In Australia any baggage may be safely checked, while in the United States none should be—but dynamite.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.—There are thirteen Banks of issue operating in New South Wales. These Banks are vast financial concerns, with branches in all the colonies and suburbs of the cities, in which the headquarters are located. Some of them have a few hundred branches, each being managed by a Board holding its sittings at the main office. As most of these concerns advance on quite a variety of securities, many of our people are inclined to regard them more as general loan offices than as Banks. The total assets of the Banks, operating within the Colony in the year 1898, were £42,638,224, while the liabilities were but £31,311,293, leaving a surplus of £11,326,931. The metallic reserve for the same year was £5,765,180, or about $28,000,000. The advance (loans) made in this Colony for 1898, mostly secured on real estate, amounted to £34,403,700, and the deposits with these Banks for the same year, amounted to £29,852,711, £19,040,496 of which bears interest, usually at 3 per cent. All of these thirteen Banks of Australia are Banks of issue, and four of them have their chief headquarters in Sydney. The note circulation is not limited by law, but in New South Wales there is a note tax of 2 per cent., from which the Government receives about £25,000 per annum. This indicates the value, or amount of the paper money, in circulation in the Colony. The rate of exchange in Sydney is established by London, and it has been found that on some occasions money could be telegraphed to San Francisco cheaper than it could be sent through the process of exchange. However, as a rule, banking facilities are not unsatisfactory. There are two remarkably well-managed Government Savings Banks in Sydney, which are invaluable to the "common people" in the community.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of New South Wales is, on a population basis, enormously heavy, aggregating £63,112,720, being about $250 *per capita*. Of this indebtedness, £54,431,800 is held in London, and but £8,680,000 in Sydney. The interest will average about 4 per cent. This seems a heavy burden for 1,250,000 people, but this only "seems," as from further inquiry will appear. It must be remembered that the Colony has constructed all its railways, its tramways and other utilities, that it owns very valuable wharf improvements, telephones, telegraphs, and other reproductive works. To construct these utilities, to stock and furnish them, nearly all this vast debt was incurred. The 2,691 miles of railway, up to date, have required £37,369,205 in their construction and equipment. But this is a valuable asset, and I am informed that the railways and tramways could be sold at the present time for a sum equalling their present cost to the community. From these reproductive works and utilities, created by the money for which the debt was made, there is a revenue of fully—I am informed—3 per cent. net on present standing cost, and as the £1,976,816 annual rents from leased lands come almost exclusively from values created by their increased accessibility, owing to the construction of the railways into the interior of the Colony, the burdens are greatly decreased. The net revenue from these reproductive national works were, in 1898, £4,610,546. Then, as a fact, New South Wales has reproductive assets, equal in value to every shilling of her indebtedness, and she actually receives an annual net revenue from the values created by the money for which her debt was incurred. Then, further, as a fact, I know of no country on the globe whose public finances are in so favourable a condition as those of this Colony. It is not the size of the debt, but the burden of interest that weighs upon a people, and a debt for which there may be credited an asset, reproductive to the extent of the interest on the debt, is no burden.

BUSINESS METHODS.—The business methods of New South Wales are peculiar to Australia. It is a country of "big things." As I have shown in the case of the Banks, so other business operations may be estimated. The better lands are mostly held in large tracts, and too many of the farmers are really but tenants. From fifty to one hundred thousand acre tracts are not uncommon in any of the Australian Colonies, and in the purely pastoral districts there are stations—called in America ranches—containing as high as a million acres. One person, a noble man—but not a "nobleman"—owns over 1,000,000 sheep, and over 1,000,000 acres of land upon which to pasture them. Several millions of the

40,000,000 sheep now owned in New South Wales are held in flocks of over 50,000. But to make this industry profitable, large expenses in improving the breed, in fencing "paddocks," in providing water, sheds, and machinery for shearing are necessary. As the upper thought guides the world, so does the most conspicuous business method set the pace of the business of the community. The mercantile establishments of the Colony are on like scale with the "sheep runs"; the stores, as we would call them, or the business houses that do $2,000,000 worth of business or over per year, and keep from 500 to 1,000 employees, are not very uncommon in Australia. As the Government parcel post comes also to the assistance of the great merchants, by enabling them to extend their retail operations throughout the Colony, I am not sure these vast concerns are an unmixed blessing, but they evolved from the environing conditions. But business here is stable. The people are rather conservative and so are their business methods. It is not as easy to secure or to "step" into a thriving business here as in our country, but once build a business, by securing the confidence of the trade, and it will stay by you. "Flirtations" in trade are as unsafe as flirtations in social life. People here are not usually in a hurry. An illustration of how they regard haste may be interesting. Recently at a banquet I was seated by one of the most noted personages in Australia, when the conversation turned on the "bustle of American life." "What," said he, "is the use of hurrying through life at ninety miles an hour?" He was amused when I observed that "it would be very foolish certainly, if we could go one hundred miles an hour?" But there are many admirable features in Australian business methods. The people know what they want and they pay their bills promptly when due. There need be no losses in this country if business is conducted on business principles.

COMMERCIAL SYDNEY.—There are a few things to be kept in mind by manufacturers and business firms desiring to enter the Australian market. Remember Sydney, from a commercial point of view, is practically New South Wales. Sydney is one of the strongest competitive points on the globe, where one must meet the world's competitors on terms of perfect equality. This is one point. Another is, that the people are unprejudiced and they buy goods on their merits, or at least on their own judgment of what they want. Another is, that the people are not carried away with "new-fangled" notions, but want what experience has shown them to be reliable and worth the money paid. Still another point is, and this is an important matter, they are the most able to buy of any people of like numbers anywhere, and as there need be no loss in business transactions—this may be an interesting point. There is still another phase of this question to be observed, and that is that manufacturers or dealers in special articles should send special agents to introduce them, and when once brought before the public and popularised, they should either keep the special agents employed in special work or deal through well-established houses, whose staff know the demands of the trade, the vicissitudes of the seasons, the responsibility and reliability of the would-be purchasers, and all the ins and outs of the export trade. I will conclude by a brief review of last year's trade of New South Wales, with especial reference to the part the Americans played in such transactions. The last has been the fourth of a series of discouraging years for New South Wales, as scarcely has the drought been broken during this period, yet the resources of the Colony are so great, and the enterprise of the people so untiring, that business has shown some encouraging developments.

TOTAL TONNAGE.—The books show the total in and out tonnage of the ports of New South Wales to have been: 1897, 6,744,431 tons; 1898, 6,919,928 tons. Of steamers entering and clearing the ports of New South Wales for the year: 1897, 5,048 vessels, with 5,307,935 tons; 1898, 5,198 vessels, with 5,585,433 tons. Sailers: 1897, 1,417 vessels, with 1,436,496 tons; 1898, 1,383 vessels, with 1,334,695 tons. Of the total foreign vessels of all kinds entering and clearing, there were for:—

1897.			
Steam—United States	17	with 32,738	tons.
Sailers— „ „	123	„ 123,223	„
Totalling	140	„ 155,961	„
Steam—German	69	„ 211,001	„
Sailers— „	85	„ 110,096	„
Totalling	154	„ 321,097	„
1898.			
Steam—United States	18	„ 34,902	„
Sailers— „ „	117	„ 109,257	„
Totalling	135	„ 144,159	„
Steam—German	56	„ 191,123	„
Sailers— „	59	„ 72,593	„
Totalling	115	„ 263,716	„

The French have a monthly service between Marseilles and Sydney, but the frequent trips of French steamers between Sydney and the island possessions render the statistics very confusing. The lesser total tonnage for United States for 1898 does not mean a smaller trade with the Colony, but a variation in the number and tonnage of vessels coaling at Newcastle.

COMMERCE.—The total trade of New South Wales with all the world for the last five years has been as follows, in sterling money:—For 1894, £36,379,614; for 1895, £37,927,200; for 1896, £43,571,819; for 1897, £45,495,422; and for 1898, £52,101,677. This shows an increase of the total trade of 40 per cent. As the chief interest of every nation in foreign trade is as a seller, I submit the following facts as to the importations or buying power of New South Wales. Her importations from all sources for the five years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive, were, in sterling money—£15,801,941; £15,992,415; £20,561,510; £21,744,350; £29,453,560—an encouraging increase. The total imports from "foreign" countries—

other

other than British, increased from £1,414,000, or about $8,000,000, worth in 1894 to £3,377,635, or $16,000,000, in 1898, while the following shows the importations from the United States, for each of the calendar years referred to, in manufactures and general merchandise, eliminating the abnormal importations of wheat and flour, to wit:—

		£		$
For the calendar year 1894	... ...	543,427	or	2,636,196
" " 1895	... ...	624,268	"	3,033,943
" " 1896	... ...	1,019,987	"	4,957,113
" " 1897	... ...	1,356,328	"	6,591,755
" " 1898	... ...	1,546,607	"	7,516,511

The last year's sales of United States to New South Wales almost equals her entire purchases from all the other "foreign" countries on the globe. It will be seen that the United States market, for staple merchandise in the Colony, has steadily increased at a most unprecedented rate during the years under consideration, nearly the whole period of which has been marked by discouraging seasons. This market of staple merchandise and manufactured products, the chief value of which is labour, from £542,427 or $2,636,196, worth in 1894, increasing in this short period to £1,546,607, or $7,516,511, worth in 1898, means an increase in the five years of over 184 per cent., or a trade almost three times as great as it was but five years ago. The United States now supplies about 47 per cent. of the total merchandise bought by this Colony from "foreign countries."

On the 18th—on "China Day"—I addressed the Congress on "The Commercial Future of the Orient," but this I did as an American, and you will have no interest in my position on that occasion.

Among the most liberal and most enterprising of the delegates, there were many suggestions regarding the scope and influence of this "Conference"—as many called the assemblage—and a feeling that as the first idea of a general commercial Conference had been so successfully consummated, that another ought to be called in the no distant future.

If Christendom remains at peace, I will be surprised if there is not a meeting of substantially the same nature as this, either in London, Paris, or Berlin before the close of the first year of the coming century, as this Congress marks an epoch in the commercial advancement and the social unification of the race.

Conclusion.

While in Philidelphia, I carefully observed the character of the work done by, and the social bearing of, the delegates from the various Governments, trade societies, and business concerns of Australasia, and I assure you that the worth and the reputation of this country and its people were well advanced by the efforts of those able and loyal representatives. I have a very large acquaintance with the people and with the affairs of United States, and I assure you I lost no opportunity for improving the public or the private interests of your country or her citizens, during the period which I was officially entrusted with the confidence of the Colony of New South Wales.

I would further inform you that it is the purpose of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, as the authors of the Congress, to publish in full the proceedings of that Conference, and to furnish copies, not only to the delegates, but to the Governments and societies represented at Philadelphia, so in due course I feel assured you will receive the fullest details regarding the matters of which this is necessarily but an imperfect report.

In conclusion, I would remind you, that there is to be no question of remuneration for this service, to be discussed or even considered, for while the duties of the position, as interpreted by my conception of duty, demanded an enormous amount of care, attention, and hard work, as well as considerable time and expense, to me it was a labour of love, a tribute of gratitude and respect for a people who, for over six years, have treated me with uniform courtesy and kindness. If, through my efforts on this interesting occasion, the material interests, the friendship, or the future happiness of our respective peoples are in the least advanced, I shall feel myself amply paid for this wearisome task.

I am yours,
GEO. W. BELL.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

9d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BREELONG BLACKS.

(PAPERS RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 13 *Report from Printing Committee*, 27 *September*, 1900.

John Webster, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 176, Glenmore-road, Sydney, 10 September, 1900.

As a practical man let me suggest a feasible way for capturing the Breelong blacks, who seem to be adepts at bailing up. Fit out and send to the district a Chinaman's vegetable cart, driven either by a Chinaman or a disguised one, and have two well-armed police officers concealed therein. That ought to fix them if they can only be induced to bail it up, and I have by same mail suggested this to Inspector-General Fosbery.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN WEBSTER.

Acknowledge please.—F.K., 13/9/1900. Mr. Robberds. Acknowledged.—C.E F.R., 15/9/1900.
The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 17/9/1900. Seen.

R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Re the complaints of the Police and their pursuit to arrest the Breelong blacks.

Sir Sydney, 13 September, 1900.

I have the honor to enclose you two letters on the subject, one from a gentleman and a magistrate, whose name I am not at liberty to disclose, and who resides in the Quirindi electorate.

And the other is from an old and respected resident of Nundle—Mr. W. Swan.

I hope you will have enquiries made and furnish me with an official reply at an early date.

Yours obediently,
HENRY LEVIEN.

[*Enclosures.*]

Dear Sir, Nundle, 5 September, 1900.

Would you very kindly take measures to see that the Government keep a large stand of arms and ammunition in plenty at all police stations in the Colony, for the temporary use of civilians when murderers, and so forth, are raiding and terrorising a district. The Breelong blacks are here, and scarcely a rifle in the place. Could you have some sent to Nundle at once? I will write on this subject further on. But kindly have a quantity of rifles and revolvers sent to Nundle and police stations at once.

Kindly excuse haste.

I am, &c.,
W. E. SWAN.

To R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P.

P.S.—I had my rifle burnt when my hut got burnt down at the claim, or should have been on the trail myself.

Dear Sir, Nundle, 9 September, 1900.

The blacks during the time they were here could quite easily have been taken, dead or alive, had there been any brains in vogue. Swain's place and Shorten's were left by Mrs. Alfred Swain and Mrs. Shorten with oceans of food in them, some of which the Governors took. These houses should have been garrisoned, and they would have got no food there. Then Pat. McKay's house was left with food in, and some of that was taken. Had all the houses been garrisoned, and the country patrolled, they would have gone no further than here. I gave all the information I could to the police where to cut them off above our claim, but they only sneered at me. However, they are past now, and on their way to Queensland, and we will deal with the question as it now stands; and I am earnestly asking you to press home upon the Government the following advice I am now offering, feeling confident you will do so at once:—

First, when the blacks are in a district, garrison every house round for 20 miles at the least; patrolling the country without a break night and day; one lot keeping the outside of circle patrols at their posts and boundaries, and a second party drawing the circle closer. Had this been done it would have secured them long ago.

Another point: Let Government rations be issued, with tobacco and light blankets, and ammunition and arms to those who wish to help; also, let pack-horses be used, conveying Government food to those who are hunting or patrolling these devilish murderers. They have to go to their homes (the people searching) for food, and this leaves a gap for the Governors to get away.

Again, let the civilians get paid. Mr. Byers, a gentleman—Kenneth Byers, of Sykes and Townsend's party, has been on the trail for seven weeks, doing good work, and spent over £10 of his own money, and Government has not even given him a cake of tobacco. Can you bring his case before the Premier, and get him some money sent. It is something scandalous that he cannot get any money from Government. He saw the bodies, and has sworn to follow to the end; but

what-

what can he do now that his money is gone? I said I would ask you to help him in the matter. He is with Sykes, I think. He stayed with me two nights. "Mr. Byers (Kenneth, I think), Search Party, Breelong Murderers," would find him.

A lot of the inspectors are doing all they can to make the volunteers go back. Take the matter up of this determined trailer, Mr. Byers, at once, please, and see if Government cannot do something at once for him, and send him some money. Do try.

Again, married men who knew the country and can be of any assistance should have Government rations served out to their families until they return—many a man could follow them who cannot do so now. I know every foot of the way these blacks are going. But my family is large (8) and I have to toil for a crust, and the last two, most of it being dry has made matters very hard for me; but if I could get food for my family I would trail the fiends to the finish.

I have been on the job on the west coast of Africa. Was on a vigilance committee, and I know where these men will make, as I have been on the track; but I have not money to support my family if I leave, or would not let these dogs of blood and hell go another 40 miles. If you see any way to help my family to Government aid in my absence I will take the trail up. Tell the Government to garrison, and have an intercepting party all round Leonard's Creek, over Callaghan's Swamps, and right to Walcha and Tiara as close as it can be patrolled.

Garrisoning every house for a radius of 20 miles from the head of Leonard's Creek. These men will not go down the east coast country; but if compelled keep a little on the coast spurs, and if driven may keep a little lower down than they would wish, but always making on the higher shelves if they can. Tia gold-field and Yarrowitch, Nevison's station, Tiara, have garrisoned and patrolled, with instructions to all to leave no food in the house should they go out.

And now my dear friend I have done all I can in the matter. Had they stationed men where I asked them then this horrible scare to thousands of poor women and children would have been over. For God's sake wake up the Government—never mind the cost. Exterminate these fiends of hell; and give people who would go Government assistance for themselves and families while they are on the trail, and wipe this stain off the country, that they cannot protect what they govern—a most disgraceful stigma on our Government and all the vigilance committees. I have been on in other countries, and never knew a desperado or murderer to live two days. And there also should be Government vigilance committees of forty people in every district; it would cost little—men would ask nothing only for long distance service if they belonged to a committee. Do all you can for Byers.

I am, &c.,

W. E. SWAN.

To R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

I wish to draw your attention strongly to the conduct of the police in the pursuit of the Breelong blacks. The way the police have been acting is a complete disgrace to our powers of self-government. It is quite evident to those who have been in the line of march that either the majority of the police are afraid of their blessed skins being punctured, or are afraid that if the blacks were captured or killed the extra pay allowance, &c., would be stopped, together with the general picnic the police are holding, the reward for capture being in their eyes a mere bagatelle compared to the perquisites pertaining to the pursuit. Also the infamous way in which the police "commandeer" horse-feed and provisions from settlers on the line of march is so refreshing that were it done in the pursuit of any other cause there would certainly be ructions. The police proceedings ten days ago, as related to a son-in-law of mine, would be well worth rehearsing in the House. That gentleman, for instance, sent a man of his to guide about eighteen police to an outlying hut with all possible speed, and while en route, if the man was pushing along at all quickly, there would be police exclamations of "Oh, steady there; I say this is too much like work," &c., &c., and the result was when the man arrived at the destination out of the eighteen police he had only four or five in sight, and the blacks had just left, &c., &c.

Scandalous, ridiculous, and shaming to us as a community I call the whole police hunt.

Hoping you may not be one of those desirous of shielding these precious defenders of ours, who are so paticular smart in knocking about and shopping poor harmless drunks, but on important occasions are far behind.

R. H. Levien, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.

Mr. Police Superintendent Garvin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 19 September, 1900.

THERE really is no necessity for extra arms to be kept at stations. Some additional arms were sent up to the various districts. If the mobs of persons who went out in search of Governors had stopped at home it would have been much better, as they were under no control, and did more harm than good. Those who put themselves under police, in properly organised parties, were of great help. Houses in the Nundle district that were thought likely to be visited by the Governors were guarded, but they are too fly to be caught that way. They circle every place before entering to see if there are any tracks about, and if there are they will not go near it, or they watch a place for a long time before approaching. As for guarding all the houses and places for 20 miles round the Nundle district—a very rough country—it would take more police than there are in the North-Western District to do so. Five hundred men could not do it. Most of the other suggestions of Mr. Swan are impracticable. The police are working upon good lines, but it is no easy job to capture two smart aboriginals possessed of the cunningness of these offenders. The police are assisted by the very smartest bushmen in the respective districts they have passed through. There were two excellent chances of capturing offenders in the Nundle district lost through civilian parties not embracing the fine chances that offered.

As for the letter in type unsigned, I am satisfied if the police get a chance they will show the writer that they are not afraid, and will capture the Governors, even if some of them lose their life in the attempt. The men engaged in the pursuit are undergoing great hardships and privations. If the writer was out with either Mr. Cameron or Day's party he would very soon get full of the picnic, as he calls it.

THOS. GARVIN,
Superintendent.

Submitted for the Chief Secretary's information. This report might be shown to Mr. Levien, M.P.—EDM. FOSBERY, B.C., 20/9/1900. The Principal Under Secretary. Seen.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re Breelong blacks in the Gloucester District.

SOME few weeks since Mr. R. Atkinson Price, M.P., forwarded a communication to the Hon. John See, with enclosure from Mr. W. Flood, of Stroud.

Mr. Flood in his letter stated that a large number of blacks from the Port Stephens district had visited Stroud, and requested police protection, as they were under the impression that the Breelong blacks intended visiting their camp. Mr. Flood in his letter made an offer of service; but intimated that he would provide his own horses, rations, &c., and required no remuneration from the Crown, but only desired that arms and ammunition might be sent in order that a party of ten or twelve might be able to block the blacks from getting into that district. This would entail no expense upon the Crown. He further suggested that the character of arms required to be the old cadet rifles or carbines. He advised a short weapon being sent as being the best for the saddle. During the course of a personal interview which Mr. Price subsequently had with Mr. See, he pointed out that the most likely place where the blacks

blacks would travel would be either through Ben Hall's Gap, on the road to Glen Rock, or that they would make from Nundle, through Barry Gap, and on to the Barnard River, thence on to the head of the Paterson, the Chichester, or the Avon. This would give them the opportunity of continuing in the district which they particularly know, namely, the Paterson and the Upper Gloucester.

During that interview Mr. Price further pointed out the difficulties which the police would have in arresting them if they once were allowed to pierce the Dividing Range at either gaps mentioned, namely, at Hanging Rock or Glen Rock.

Mr. See at that time promised to place the matter before the Inspector-General, with a view to the arms being sent to enable Mr. Flood and the Stroud people to proceed to the gaps mentioned, with a view to intercepting the blacks.

Subsequently, it would appear from the correspondence that Mr. See called for a report by the Inspector-General. In the report sent to Mr. Price it states that, in the Inspector-General's opinion, it is unnecessary to send arms to Stroud, as there is no danger of the blacks reaching that portion of the country, and that there were no available arms in stock, as the whole of them had been sent towards the western portion, in the direction of Mudgee, Cassilis, &c.

At a subsequent interview, Mr. Price again pointed out during the course of conversation with Mr. See that the nature of the country referred to, and the knowledge which the Governors had of that country, justified him in urging the probabilities of their making for that place; but upon Mr. See's reassurance that the Inspector-General had carefully gone into the matter, he accepted that officer's views of the position. It now transpires that the views put forth by Mr. Flood in his letter to the Chief Secretary, and also those placed by Mr. Price before the Chief Secretary, were justified, as since that time the blacks have taken the identical course intimated, and have visited both Mitchell's house at Hanging Rock and Glen Rock station (Campbell's), and proceeded to Moonan Brook, and are now supposed to be proceeding in the direction of Paterson. This place being situated in the Gloucester district, Mr. Price naturally feels concerned as to the dangers which might result in consequence of the isolated position of the houses—some houses being 10 and 12 miles apart, and in some instances 15 miles.

Mr. See, during the course of conversation on the 12th instant, promised Mr. Price that he would have arms and ammunition sent to such places as suggested by him. Mr. Price now suggests that about five weapons be sent to the care of E. E. Campbell, Glen Rock, *via* Scone, together with ammunition; about ten rifles to W. Flood, hotel, Stroud (Mr. See having had an opportunity of meeting Mr. Flood, some two years since, is perfectly aware of the fearless character of the man, and his perfect knowledge of the bush); also five rifles and ammunition to Gloucester; and five to A. T. Laurie, J.P., Rawdon Vale.

Mr. Price forwards herewith a map, the places intimated being marked with a red cross.

Mr. Price would also suggest that a young man who is at the present time in the police force of this Colony, and who was born at the Paterson, and for many years engaged in droving stock throughout that country, and who was also a selector in conjunction with his father in the Upper Manning country, might be sent to that district, as he has a thorough knowledge of the bush, is a native of the place, is a capable athlete, and a splendid horseman. The young man referred to is W. Staunton, Darlinghurst (No. 3) Police Station, and Mr. See promised to send for him to have a conversation with him.

This matter wants to be expedited.

Mr. Price, from his own personal experience in going through that district, desires to point out that, in consequence of the hilly character of the country, very great care will be necessary in tracking, as every sound can be heard a considerable distance; in fact, a horse cantering can be heard for some miles off, and cooees are heard at a considerable distance. This is Mr. Price's experience in that country, and the young man referred to (Staunton) has been over every inch of the country, and can give considerable information with regard to it.

The Inspector-General of Police.—JOHN SEE, 15/9/1900. C.W., B.C., 15/9/1900

Mr. Acting Police Superintendent S. J. Cotter to The Inspector-General of Police.

Re Breelong blacks in Gloucester District.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, West Maitland (Paterson temporary),
18 September, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you with reference, in the first instance, to the paragraph with pencil mark on the margin on page 2 of the *précis*, that the main Ben Hall's Gap is almost where the Mount Royal Range branches off the Liverpool Range, 72 miles "as the crow flies" from Stroud, at least 80 by any practicable road. There is another Ben Hall's Gap in the Mount Royal Range a few miles, 8 or 10, nearer Stroud, and the gaps in the main range opposite Nundle are further from Stroud still. I think the long distance over rugged country would go in any case quite against the Stroud people going to these gaps to stop the blacks. I have not had anything to say on this subject before; but I do not think that even now the vicinity of the town of Stroud is seriously threatened; but if the Governors have any definite plan, it seems that of going north on one side or the other of the main range, and suggested by the route of the Dora blacks; but so far, if moving under that idea, their course has been turned several times—if hard pressed, they will turn anywhere—they may have no plan beyond evading death or capture as long as possible in the large tract of rough mountainous scrubby country they know so well, and no one can possibly say they may not reach the neighbourhood of Stroud any more than that of Morpeth. For reasons which will appear below, I had arranged to form "stand-by" parties at Copeland, Gloucester, and Stroud. I had arranged with Superintendent Garvin to send Sub-Inspector Saunders with some men from Nundle as a "stand-by" party at Copeland by Wednesday, 19th. The local constable tried at my instance to form "stand-by" parties at Gloucester and Stroud, but reported that they doubted they could do so. I, therefore, sent Sub-Inspector Sykes with Constable Staunton and others from here by Dungog to Gloucester to-day, and frankly the *précis* brought me to the conclusion that it would be well to post two constables as a "stand-by" party at Stroud, who are on their way. These are all exclusive of the usual police. Why all the steps but the last were already taken is:—I had been stationed at Copeland in 1881–2. In the latter half of the last week, I had a conversation with

with Mr. Ryman, Public School-teacher, Largs. He had been long in charge of the Barrington and Copeland schools, and is reputed to well understand the ways of aborigines. Mr. Ryman suggested to me that the Governors would be likely in a few days to make from about Lostock generally east as far as Bandon Grove and the Monkerai; thence north by the range between the Karuah and the head of the Avon to Berico; thence north-east to the mountains east of Gloucester, through country to suit them all the way, when they could either make north or into rough or scrubby coast country. Such knowledge as I retained of the country brought me to the same conclusion, and, after referring to Superintendent Garvin, I started a constable and some private persons from Stroud for Monkerai, two constables from Paterson for Bandon Grove, who joined one from Dungog, and formed with civilians two parties, and circulated Mr. Ryman's route among the police. It was the Dungog constable (Aden) and the civilians with him who came across the blacks, or at least their camp, on Monday morning last, near Bandon Grove and the Chichester River. The object of this relation is, Mr. Ryman's route proved the best forecast I yet know of, and it nowhere threatened the neighbourhood of Stroud. It has been unsuccessfully intercepted and turned, of course. Mr. Alexr. Laurie, J.P., of Rawdon Vale, has been known to me for many years, and he and his sons are gentlemen, who can safely be trusted with arms or anything else. From my long absence and recent return to the district, I do not know Mr. Flood. But as he lives at Stroud, there is no reason to depart from the regular course of placing any available arms at the Stroud Police Station, where it would be the duty of the police to keep them in order. If Mr. Campbell still wants arms, I do not know of any objection to his having any available. His place, Glenrock, is about 60 miles from Stroud; Nundle or Murrurundi is much nearer than Scone.

I have, &c.,
S. J. COTTER,
Acting Superintendent.

I have held the map.

P.S.—When last heard of, the blacks were at Smith's house, head of Williams River, 25 to 30 miles north-west of Dungog, 45 to 50 north-west of Stroud. They had so far left Mr. Ryman's route and doubled back.—S.J.C.

Submitted for the Chief Secretary's perusal in connection with a report I made on these papers on the 17th instant, 1292. Constable Stanton referred to is out with one of the parties; he applied to be sent. Mr. Price might be asked to read the report.—E.F., 20/9/1900. The Principal Under Secretary. Seen.

R. A. Price, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. See, 22 September, 1900.

Some weeks since I pointed out that the police should take steps to intercept the "aboriginal murderers" at Barry Gap, Nundle, Hanging Rock, or at Glen Rock Gap (Campbell's), but you intimated that there was no danger in that direction, and arms were not sent to Campbell's. (The blacks adopted this route.)

Again, I requested that arms be sent to Mr. Flood, of Stroud, for a party of twelve, Flood finding the men and horses, &c., free, with a view to intercepting the blacks between the Gloucester and Williams; this was also refused, and I was advised that the blacks would not go in that direction; in fact, Mr. Fosbery, during an interview, informed me that "the blacks" were returning to Wollar. This I doubted, and I intimated to him that they would take a course in the direction of the Avon and Barrington. (This route has since been taken by "the blacks.")

Again, I requested that arms be sent to care of Mr. A. T. Laurie, Rawdon Vale, but I was advised that "the blacks" would not adopt that route, and the arms were refused. (The blacks were last seen in that direction, near Mr. J. Laurie's.)

I may point out that I thoroughly understand the country, and "the blacks" will make for the Cobark and Copeland spurs; they can then go to Nowendoc or take the coast spurs; there is abundance of brush, and except steps are taken to intercept them at the points indicated further outrages may result.

The local police are good bushmen, but I understand that operations are being directed from headquarters; this is a mistake.

I would suggest that two or three men be stationed at—

Curracabark.	Berrico.
Rawdon Vale.	Cobark.
Glen Rock.	Right-hand Branch, Copeland (so as to intercept the brush road).
Monkerai, head of Avon.	
Lawler's Creek.	Left-hand Branch, Copeland.
Ranthie.	Giro.
Upper Gloucester.	Hungry Hill, Nowendoc.
Coneae.	Gloucester.
Barry.	Bell Bowrie.
Barrington (Torley's or Higgins).	Ward's River.
Bowman River and corner.	

The local men could show the police the ridges and spurs along which the blacks would go.

The following local men know the country:—

Mr. A. T. Laurie, Rawdon Vale.	Mr. G. Brockwell, hotel-keeper, Quirindi.
Mr. W. N. Laurie, Rawdon Vale.	Mr. Corbett, Giro.
Mr. J. Laurie, Kerripit.	Mr. J. R. Higgins, Gloucester River, Barrington.
Mr. J. Cornish, Bowman.	Mr. Etheridge, Gloucester.
Mr. C. Taylor, Barrington.	

I can furnish other names if desired.

Yours, &c.,
R. A. PRICE.

Hon. J. See, M.P., Chief Secretary.

The Inspector-General of Police for report.—J.S., 24/9/1900.

The

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 24 September, 1900.

Report for the Chief Secretary on letter from Mr. Price, M.P.

I HAVE sent a copy of Mr. Price's letter (returned herewith) to Mr. Garvin—who will be at Copeland to-night—for report.

Operations are not directed from headquarters. Superintendent Cotter was for a long time stationed at the Barrington when he was a young man and knows the country well. Mr. Garvin was only temporarily absent.

Additional parties of experienced bush police, who volunteered for the duty, have been sent to the district, and further supplies of arms have also been forwarded, but it is obvious that I am unable to meet all the very numerous demands made upon me by private individuals for arms.

I did not inform Mr. Price that the criminals were returning to Wollar, or going in any other direction, merely that the local parties reported that their movements indicated such routes.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

[*Enclosure.*]

Police Department, Armidale, Superintendent's Office, Northern District, 23 September, 1900.

[Memo.] *Re* Breelong Murderers.

I SHALL leave by mail train to-night (the first train out after receipt of the Inspector-General's wire) for West Maitland, and start at once for either Copeland or Gloucester, I cannot say which at present.

My impression is that Governors will make from where they are towards Pegua, Barney, Giro, or Nowendoc districts, or by Cooplacurripa; thence between Yarrowitch and Kangaroo Flat, or Mooraback, and down the Macleay; all terribly rough scrubby country.

I am convinced that Governors always keep the tops, and that they never will be got by horsemen, as horses make too much noise; foot parties only will drop upon them. I have thoroughly impressed this upon police.

Cobark Creek (not River, as stated in wire sent me), where the girl Burley was raped by Jim Governor yesterday, is 12 miles west of Copeland and 3 miles north-east of Mr. T. Laurie's Rawden Vale station. It is thought offenders are making for head of the Bowman River.

THOS. GARVIN,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Armidale.

SUB-INSPECTOR Sykes wires from Copeland: At 6·30 last night, quite dark, when 200 yards from an empty house he was approaching to wait for Governors a rifle was fired in front of house. Police fired to shots in direction of flash, and, running to house, found it broken open by Governors. Shot fired evidently as warning to brother. Provisions intact. House on upper part of Bowman Creek Ranges; other abandoned houses at intervals some few miles along route. Place is 8 miles west of Copeland, 3 miles from Burley's house. I have ordered Sydney foot police upon arrival to be sent Copeland by coach to-morrow.

THOS. GARVIN,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Armidale.

WILL leave for Maitland by train to-night, and leave there for Copeland upon arrival if I can arrange for conveyance reaching there to-morrow night if possible.

THOS. GARVIN,
Superintendent.

R. A. Price, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. See, 24 September, 1900.

Since writing I find that my estimate of the direction which the aboriginal murderers would take to be correct. I have expressed my regret that the arms, &c., had not been sent to Mr. Laurie, and I stated that "the blacks" would make for Cobark and the Copeland spurs; but Mr. Fosbery thought I was wrong, and, in fact, to prove to me that I was in error, he showed me a wire from his officers to the effect that "the blacks" were returning to Wollar; this I doubted, and I argued with him that "the blacks" would come down the spurs to the Avon, or Rawdon Vale, at Cobark; he, however, thought I was mistaken, and the arms were not sent to Mr. Laurie.

As the people in the Gloucester electorate are very anxious, I must strongly urge upon you the necessity of taking steps to intercept "the blacks" at the various points mentioned in my previous letters and interviews; if they are not prevented from crossing into the "brushes" between the Myall, Krambach, and Port Stephens, their capture will be rendered still more difficult. I am informed that the noxious bodies of police are moving in large sections, and that there is an absence of cohesion between the various bodies. I cannot say if such is the case, but the best plan would be to place a few men not in uniform at the various points to intersect the murderers, and then arrange for visiting patrols between the points with some local men who know the country.

I would suggest that—

Mr. W. Galvin, Ward's River;
Mr. N. McNeill, Stroud;
Mr. Rudkin, Berrico;
Mr. Dan Ross, Berrico;
Mr. Etheridge, Manager, A.A. Co, Gloucester;
Mr. Titcume, jun., Monkerai;
Mr. Higgins, Glen Rock and Monkerai;
Mr. Dan Titcume, Glen Rock;
Mr. Dan Young, Copeland;
Mr. Franks, Curracabark;

all good bushmen, who know this country thoroughly, should be advised in this matter.

May I point out that horses can be heard at a considerable distance, therefore caution should be exercised. There is a steep spur from Cobark to the Right-hand Branch, Copeland, with scrub and brush on both sides, where "the blacks" could be intercepted, and there is another spur leading from the Avon to Monkerai and Wangat, where a similar course could be adopted, and the same towards Nowendoc.

I shall be glad if this matter is dealt with as early as possible.

Yours, &c.,
R. A. PRICE.

MEMO.—I understand that there are a large number of Winchesters in the O. Stores, Circular Quay, where they have been since the "Soudan Expedition."—R.A.P.

Telegram

Telegram from R. A. Price, Esq., M.P., to The Inspector-General of Police.

Rockdale, 24 September, 1900.

JUST received urgent wire from A. T. Laurie, J.P., Barrington, urging extra police being sent to district immediately; also, arms and ammunition. District Gloucester in state of terror, consternation. Immediate action absolutely necessary. Must urge strong measures at once. Prompt action imperative.

R. ATKINSON PRICE.

The Inspector-General of Police to R. A. Price, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1900.

In reference to your telegram of last evening, I beg to inform you that Superintendent Garvin is now at Copeland, and has been instructed to see Mr. Laurie, J.P. Additional police and arms have been sent to the district already, and any further action thought necessary will be promptly taken.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted for the Chief Secretary's perusal.—E.F., 25/9/1900. The Principal Under Secretary, &c., &c., &c. Please hand to Mr. See at once.—E.F.

Telegram from The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Police Superintendent Garvin.

Copeland, 25 September, 1900.

ATKINSON PRICE, M.P., states Mr. Laurie, Barrington, urges extra police and arms. Gloucester district in state terror. See Laurie. Arms and men already sent. Any recommendations you make will receive attention.

FOSBERY,
Inspector-General.

R. A. Price, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. See, 25 September, 1900.

You will see by the enclosed that the Gloucester district is in a state of terror at the failure of the police to capture the black murderers.

I have for some time past been urging that men should be stationed at outlying places and the groups connected with patrols between the points. I would also point out the necessity of placing men near Mount Gangah and at Mr. Thomas', and Mr. Hook's, Bowman's, and Craven's; also, the necessity of watching the spurs leading to "The Cells" and "Nowendoc."

There is no telephone at Ward's River, thus 30 miles of country has no telephonic communication. I would suggest that a wire be run from Gloucester or Stroud to Ward's River at once, and an instrument placed at Mr. A. S. Phillips. There would be no necessity for the erection of poles, as the telegraph poles could be used, or the connection could be made with Dungog. My reasons for urging this telephonic connection at once being that it would facilitate the capture of the murderers should they make for the bush in the direction of the Myall.

Yours, &c.,
R. A. PRICE.

[*Enclosure.*]

Telegram from A. T. Laurie, Esq., to R. A. Price, Esq., M.P.

Rawdon Vale, 24 September, 1900.

COUNTRY in a state of terror. Urge more comprehensive measures.

A. T. LAURIE.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Colonial Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1900.

I HAVE already reported to the Chief Secretary, and taken action upon the within, except as regards the telephone, which would take some time to erect, and would be costly. Shall I obtain a report?

I expect, in the course of the day, to hear in reply from Mr. Garvin.

More armed police are in readiness to go if Mr. Garvin consider requisite.

E. F.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 July, 1900.

Referring to the murders committed by aborigines at Breelong, near Gilgandra, on the 20th instant, I have the honor to recommend that a Government reward of £200 be offered for the arrest of each of the two offenders [£400] now at large, and submit herewith for the approval of the Chief Secretary draft notice of such reward. This, when approved, to be published in the *Government* and *Police Gazettes*, and posters issued for distribution.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Approved.—J.S., 25/7/1900. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., P.U.S. B.C., 26/7/1900.

In view of the fact that the most strenuous efforts of the police and others have failed to effect the capture of these murderers, I now beg to recommend that the reward be increased to £1,000 for arrest of each offender, and submit herewith draft notice for approval and publication in *Government Gazette*.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, 25/9/1900. The Principal Under Secretary.

MURDER.

MURDER.

£2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 31st July last a Government reward of £200 was offered for the apprehension of each of the aboriginals—"Jimmy Governor" and "Joe Governor"—charged with the wilful murder of the Mawbey family and others, at Breelong, near Gilgandra, on the 20th July last, notice is hereby given that in lieu of the above reward a Government reward of £1,000 is now offered for the capture of each of the said offenders.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, September, 1900.

MURDER.

£400 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of the 20th instant Helen Josephine Kerz, Grace Mawbey, Percival Mawbey, Hilda Mawbey, and Mrs. Mawbey were wilfully murdered, and Elsie Clarke dangerously wounded, at Breelong, near Gilgandra, by aboriginals: And whereas at an inquest held on the 24th instant, a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against "Jimmy Governor," "Joe Governor," "Jack Underwood" (aborigines) "Jack Porter" and "Ethel Governor." Notice is hereby given that a reward of £200 will be paid by Government for the apprehension of each of the two first-named offenders.

Chief Secretary's Office, JOHN SEE.
Sydney, 25th July, 1900.

May issue.—J.M.G., 25/7/1900.

Gazette Notice.

SUPPLEMENT to the New South Wales *Government Gazette*, published by authority, Wednesday, 25th July, 1900.

MURDER.—£400 REWARD.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 July, 1900.

WHEREAS on the night of the 20th instant, Helen Josephine Kerz, Grace Mawbey, Percival Mawbey, Hilda Mawbey, and Mrs. Mawbey were wilfully murdered, and Elsie Clarke dangerously wounded, at Breelong, near Gilgandra, by aboriginals: And whereas at an inquest held on the 24th instant, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against "Jimmy Governor," "Joe Governor," "Jack Underwood" (aborigines), "Jack Porter," and "Ethel Governor." Notice is hereby given that a reward of Two Hundred Pounds will be paid by Government for the apprehension of each of the two first-named offenders. JOHN SEE.

Memorandum by the Inspector-General of Police for The Colonial Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1900.

A CONSIDERABLE number of applications have been received from members of the Police Force to be allowed to proceed in pursuit of the aboriginal murderers, and many have been selected, armed, and despatched to the country from time to time. Six were sent on the 23rd, and six more (fully armed) are leaving this afternoon.

In addition to the ordinary police arms—rifle carbines, and revolvers—the Government has authorised the purchase of shot-guns and Winchester rifles, which have been distributed amongst the various parties.

Volunteer parties have been armed and assisted as far as possible.

Superintendent Garvin is now at Copeland controlling operations, and the District Superintendent. Mr. Cotter, was for a long time stationed at that place.

The increased Government reward to £1,000 for each offender has been notified throughout the country.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Telegram from Mr. Police-Superintendent Garvin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Copeland, 25 September, 1900.

GOVERNORS' whereabouts being at present unknown, useless to send arms here. By time they reached this and were distributed Governors would probably be 30 miles away. To collect arms for redistribution in other parts would materially interfere with pursuit. If I require extra police will requisition you. From all I can learn, police are working well, but this is roughest country offenders have been in yet, with dense scrubs.

THOS. GARVIN,
Superintendent.

Submitted.—E.F., 25/9/1900. Hon. Chief Secretary.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[6*d*.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALIENS ADMITTED TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 5 *Report from Printing Committee,* 19 *July,* 1900.

[*Return in reply to Mr. Quinn's Question No.* 14, *of* 5*th July,* 1900, *Votes and Proceedings No.* 12.]

Questions.

(1.) What is the number of aliens admitted to New South Wales since the passage of the Act for the restriction of aliens and undesirable immigrants?

(2.) What is the nature of the test to which such immigrants are submitted?

(3.) Is such test varied for individual immigrants?

(4.) By what officer or officers are such immigrants tested?

Answers.

(1.) 288.

(2.) That provided by the 3rd section of the Immigration Restriction Act.

(3.) No. The necessity for varying it has not yet arisen.

(4.) By officers of Customs specially appointed for the purpose.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MANUFACTURE OF LYDDITE.

(REPORT RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 13 *Report from Printing Committee,* 27 *September,* 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No.* 3, *of* 12*th September,* 1900.]

(3.) Lyddite Factory :—*Mr. Carroll,* for Mr. Quinn, asked the Colonial Secretary,—

(1.) Has his attention been drawn to a proposition to establish a lyddite factory in Melbourne, the material to be drawn from New South Wales, where, it is stated, such material is abundant?

(2.) Will he inquire if such materials are abundant in New South Wales, with a view to having a lyddite factory started here, instead of allowing Melbourne enterprise to exploit our raw material in this respect?

Mr. See answered,—I will cause inquiries to be made.

Memorandum from The Acting Firemaster to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

LYDDITE is picric acid melted at a temperature of 290° Fahr., and poured into shells, when it crystallises, and is then known as lyddite.

Picric acid, C6 H2 (NO2) 3 OH is made by the action of sulphuric and nitric acids on phenol, generally called carbolic acid, as follows :—

$$\underset{\text{Phenol}}{C_6H_5OH} + \underset{\text{Sulphuric Acid}}{H_2SO_4} = \underset{\text{Phenol Sulphonic Acid}}{C_6H_4OHSO_3H} + \underset{\text{Water}}{H_2O}$$

$$\underset{\text{Phenol Sulphonic Acid}}{C_6H_4OHSO_3H} + \underset{\text{Nitric Acid}}{3\,HNO_3} = \underset{\text{Picric Acid}}{C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH} + \underset{\text{Sulphuric Acid}}{H_2SO_4} + \underset{\text{Water.}}{2\,H_2O}$$

Phenol, or carbolic acid, is extracted from coal tar purified by fractional distillation, and as there are large coal-fields in this Colony it could be easily and cheaply made.

Nitric and sulphuric acids are made in large quantities in England, and would probably be cheaper to import than to make locally.

A. H. SANDFORD, Captain, R.A.A.,
Acting Firemaster.

7/9/00.

Ask Captain Sandford to find out if these acids are made in quantity in the Colony.—J. E. D. TAUNTON, Bt.-Col., A.Q.M.G., 12/9/00. The Assistant Adjutant-General.—Mr. George Elliott, of the firm of Elliott Bros., of this city, manufacturers and importers of chemicals, informs me his firm is prepared to make sulphuric and nitric acids in any quantity.—A. H. SANDFORD, Capt., R.A.A., Acting Firemaster, 14/9/00.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPERTY TRUST, DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.

(PETITION FROM CAPTAIN COMTE DE ROSSI PRAYING THE HOUSE TO GRANT A SELECT COMMITTEE OR SUCH OTHER RELIEF AS WILL FREE HIM FROM FURTHER VEXATIOUS AND HARASSING LITIGATION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3rd July, 1900.

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

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That, in consequence of a Petition, based upon what was alleged to be a compromise, presented by certain persons calling themselves the Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Goulburn—Augustine Matthew Betts, Andrew Faithfull Gibson, and Joseph Smithers Hayes—to the Honorable William Owen, Chief Judge in Equity, on the 2nd of November, 1893, requesting His Honor to appoint the Right Reverend William Chalmers, Bishop of Goulburn, to be sole trustee of St. Saviour's three Crown grants, and all moneys and interests thereto pertaining, subject to litigation being settled.

2. The Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Goulburn—Augustine Matthew Betts and others—plaintiffs, having no legal or statutory right to present the said Petition, their claims to the grant and moneys of St. Saviour's trust had been dismissed out of Court, with costs in favour of your Petitioner, on the 23rd day of July, 1893, three months previously.

3. Your Petitioner, Francis Robert Lewis, The Comte de Rossi, is the duly appointed trustee of St. Saviour's Church, three Crown grants, and moneys thereto pertaining, by virtue of his appointment, by an instrument in writing, by Frederick Barker, Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney, under his hand and episcopal seal, bearing date the 12th March, 1856, under the Act 8 William IV No. 5, sections 5 and 6. And by the operation of the Act 26 Vic. No. 12, section 63, and by two deeds of trusts, issued from the Equity Court in the years 1868, for the sum of £3,300, and in the year 1875 for the sum of £722 7s. 2d., which sums of money, less £300 for expenses incurred in relation to the Trust, were placed by your Petitioner, and others since deceased and resigned, in the hands of Augustine Matthew Betts, solicitor, Goulburn, to invest for the said trustees, who, at that time, in 1875, claimed to be a trustee of St. Saviour's.

4. In the years 1887 and 1888 four other trustees were appointed under the Act 8 William IV No. 5, section 5, and Act 26 Victoria No. 12, section 63, and duly registered, and were your Petitioner's co-trustees in 1888, in the room of Betts and Gibson, who have resigned.

5. The present Bishop of Goulburn's alleged appointment as sole trustee on the 8th of November, 1893, was made in contravention of the terms of the Act 7 William IV No. 3, sections 7 and 10, and preamble of the Act 8 William IV No. 5, and section 17.

6. The said Bishop of Goulburn, by virtue of his alleged appointment, wrested from your Petitioner and his co-trustees their trusts, which they held, and still hold, by statutory right, conferred upon them in the year 1888, and by your Petitioner since the year 1856 (covering a period of forty-six years).

7. Further, in violation of the terms expressed by the plaintiffs in their Petition in 1893, whereby they obtained an order appointing the Bishop of Goulburn sole trustee, your Petitioner has been sued by the said Bishop, and ordered to pay the sum of £129 and interest thereon from the year 1885, which sum had already been the subject of a suit in Equity, and paid into Court by your Petitioner on the 20th of March, 1894, and the same was received by Mr. Augustine Matthew Betts from the Court on the 16th April, 1894.

8. Also for the sum of £150, and interest thereon from the year 1890, which sum of £150 was obtained by your Petitioner and his co-trustees in effecting a sale to the Railway Commissioners, in the year 1890, of a portion of St. Saviour's glebe, for which a title of conveyance was given upon their right and title as trustees being submitted to and approved by the Crown Solicitor on behalf of the Railway Commissioners, who in April last paid your Petitioner the sum of £12 12s., which they had omitted to pay

 for

for the conveyance of the said title given in 1890. The purchase money therefor was spent in legal expenses incurred during the years 1887 to 1890, and in drawing up conveyances to newly-appointed trustees aforesaid, drawing up lease and recoupment of portion of costs still due by the Trust to your Petitioner, as set out in the Trustees Act 26 Victoria No. 12, section 31, and the Trustee Act No. 4, 1898, section 69, which sum of £150 was the subject among other things of the litigation referred to as agreed should be settled by the plaintiffs.

9. That on the 5th June, 1900, your Petitioner sought by Petition for a rescission of the order appointing the Bishop of Goulburn sole trustee of St. Saviour's in 1893 in room of your Petitioner and his co-trustees without their consent, who are duly registered under the Act 8 William IV No. 5, sections 5 and 6, and Act 26 Victoria No. 12, section 63, but His Honor disregarded the right accorded in the 56th section of the Trustee Act No. 4, 1898.

10. The Court had no legal power to deprive your Petitioner and his co-trustees of their statutory rights by appointing a sole trustee in contravention of the statute law, and also contrary to law and equity, which does allow of the appointment of a single trustee where more had been originally appointed nor to remove a trustee who is willing to act.

11. Your Petitioner has twice been criminally prosecuted in defence of his rights as a trustee, and acquitted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 350, under which he was enabled, by his authority of appointment as a trustee of St. Saviour's Church, under sections 5 and 6 of the Act 8 William IV No. 5, to vindicate all his actions as set out in Snell's Principles of Equity. "If a matter has already been investigated in a Court of Justice according to the common rules of investigation a Court of Equity cannot take upon itself to enter into it again, and parties seeking redress by criminal proceedings were also the plaintiffs in Equity the Court would have restrained from proceeding upon the matter in both a civil suit and a criminal prosecution." Notwithstanding the foregoing, the plaintiffs in June and July, 1893, representing the same parties, with Augustine Matthew Betts, brought a suit in Equity upon the same charges of which your Petitioner had been twice acquitted after proving to the jury and the Attorney-General his statutory right as a trustee.

12. Your Petitioner does not owe the moneys ordered to be paid by the Honorable Court of Equity, nor does he admit the right of the said Bishop of Goulburn to any claim therefor.

13. Your Petitioner produced the receipts and expenditure of the two sums now demanded at his hands, thereby showing that in one instance the amount of £122 19s. 2d. had already been paid twice by your Petitioner out of pocket, and a balance is due to your Petitioner of £57 17s. 6d., costs paid out of pocket in the execution of his trust. Your Petitioner has been made to suffer a negation of natural justice by reason of his title and claim as a trustee being disregarded and his costs out of pocket incurred in the faithful execution and protection of his trust during the past forty-six years being disallowed by the Master in Equity, in consequence, as he stated, that your Petitioner and his co-trustees were not trustees.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays,—

1. That your Honorable House may be pleased to have laid before it the appointments of your Petitioner and his co-trustees as trustees of St. Saviour's Church and lands and moneys for examination by a Select Committee of Inquiry to report thereon and the statutory rights of your Petitioner and his co-trustees, together with two deeds of trust of moneys thereinbefore referred to, conveyances of title of land, portions of St Saviour's glebe sold to the Railway Commissioners, and all leases made of portions of said glebe.
2. That your Petitioner may have the protection which he seeks at the hands of your Honorable House against the unjust demands of the judgment order made on the 25th June, 1900, by the Honorable William Owen, Judge sitting in Equity, that order in its incidence being made contrary to law and statute as against a duly-appointed trustee for nearly half a century and through instrumentality all the trust funds of St. Saviour's was obtained.
3. That your Petitioner may have relief from further vexatious and harassing litigation to which he has been subjected for over thirteen years and still continuing, thereby depleting and expending the said trust funds in merciless litigation, persecution, and financial injury to your Petitioner, who during the period of forty-six years holding office as trustee has not expended, used, or lost one farthing of the trust funds which he has not honourably accounted for according to the Trustee Act No. 4 of 1898, section 69.
4. That your Petitioner may have such relief as in your wisdom you may deem fitting.

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

DE ROSSI,
Captain, Comte.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[3d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MARRIAGES CELEBRATED AT MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 15 *Report from Printing Committee*, 1 *November*, 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question* 14, *Votes No.* 47, 26 *September*, 1900.]

STATEMENT of the number of Marriages celebrated at the two Matrimonial Agencies of the City, viz., Weldon's, 57, Phillip-street, and World's, 471, Pitt-street, since their first establishment, and the names of the Clergymen by whom those marriages were celebrated.

Weldon's Matrimonial Agency, 26, Elizabeth-street, till July, 1895, then 57, Phillip-street, Sydney.

	No. of Marriages.	
1894.		
Rev. John Davis (Presbyterian)	83	
Rev. James Colwell (Wesleyan)	26	
Mr. D. M. McCrackett (Church of Christ)	4	
Rev. T. J. Curtis (Presbyterian)	5	
Rev. Richard Watson Orton (Wesleyan)...	2	
Rev. George Walters (Unitarian)	111	
		231
1895.		
Rev. George Walters (Unitarian)...	197	
Rev. W. T. Adams (Methodist Episcopal)	272	
		469
1896.		
Rev. W. T. Adams (Methodist Episcopal)	466	
		466
1897.		
Rev. W. T. Adams (Methodist Episcopal)	434	
		434
1898.		
Rev. W. T. Adams (Methodist Episcopal)	386	
		386
1899.		
Rev. W. T. Adams (Methodist Episcopal)	37	
Rev. P. M. Flinn (New Church of England)	346	
		383
1900, to 30th September.		
Rev. P. M. Flinn (New Church of England)	6	
Rev. Emanuel Mastermann (Primitive Methodist)	85	
Rev. S. W. Asher (Congregational Church of Willoughby) ...	29	
*Rev. George Hay (Independent Presbyterian)	212	
		332
Total		2,701

* Now celebrating marriages.

World's Matrimonial Agency, 471, Pitt-street, Sydney.

	No. of Marriages	
1898.		
Mr. George Lewis (Congregational Mission)	260	
Rev. John Bennett (Congregational)	53	
Rev. George Hay (Independent Presbyterian)	72	
		385
1899.		
Rev. George Hay (Independent Presbyterian)	471	
		471
1900.		
Rev. George Hay (Independent Presbyterian)	149	
Rev. J. H. L. Zillman (Unitarian)...	2	
Rev. Samuel W. Asher (Congregational Church of Willoughby)	63	
*Rev. Seraphim Phocas (Greek Eastern Orthodox Church) ...	154	
		368
Total, World's		1,224
„ Weldon's		2,701
Grand Total to 30th September, 1900 ...		3,925

* Now celebrating marriages.

W. G. H.-W.,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, 4th October, 1900.

Number of Divorces granted *re* Marriages at the undermentioned Matrimonial Agencies.

Year.	Weldon's.	World's.*
1894	1	...
1895	3	...
1896	2	...
1897	3	...
1898	1	...
1899	1	...
1900	...	...
	11	...

* Opened in 1898.

The number of marriages out of which bigamy cases arose since 1894 is thirty-three. Of these three were marriages celebrated at Weldon's. None of these marriages appear to have been celebrated at World's Matrimonial Agency.

W. R. BEAVER,
Clerk of the Peace.

18th October, 1900.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

[3*d*.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

RACING ASSOCIATION BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
1 *December*, 1900, A.M.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1901.

398—*a* [4*s*. 3*d*.]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 43. TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

16. RACING ASSOCIATION BILL:—The Order of the Day having been read,—Mr. Gillies moved, That this "Bill" be now read a second time.

Debate ensued.

Point of Order:—The Honorable Member for Paddington, Mr. Neild, submitted that the Racing Association incorporated under clause 3 was not referred to in the Title, and was therefore beyond the Order of Leave; and that as the Bill related to Trade it should have been introduced in a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the Bill was in order.

Mr. Watkins moved, That the Question be amended by leaving out all the words after the word "Bill," and inserting the words "be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report."

"(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Reid, Mr. Hogue, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Crick, "Mr. Levien, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Archer, and the Mover," instead thereof.

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

Debate continued.

Mr. Dick moved,—That this Debate be now adjourned.

Question put.

The House divided.

Ayes, 11.	Noes, 25.	
Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Crick,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Fegan,
Mr. Cook,	Mr. Anderson,	Mr. Phillips,
Mr. Carroll,	Mr. Millard,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Dick,	Mr. Watkins,	Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Price,	Dr. Graham,
Mr. Ashton,	Mr. McLean,	Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Cruickshank,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Holman.	Mr. See,	Mr. Watson.
Tellers,	Mr. Bennett,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Thomas Brown.	Mr. Law,	Mr. Gillies.
	Mr. Ferris,	
	Mr. O'Connor,	

And so it passed in the negative.

Question,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question,—put, and voices given,—Mr. Speaker stated his opinion that the *Noes* had it.

Whereupon, Division called for, and Mr. Speaker having, in accordance with Standing Order No. 213, directed the Members to take their seats to the right and left of the Chair respectively, declared the determination of the House to be in the *negative*, as there were only five Members in the minority who had challenged his decision.

The following are the names of the Members in the Minority, viz.:—Mr. Dick, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Arthur Griffith, Mr. Neild, and Mr. Cook.

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

Question then put,—That this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Reid, Mr. Hogue, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Crick, Mr. Levien, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Archer, and the Mover.

The House divided.

Ayes, 29.			Noes, 2.
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Edden,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Crick,	Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Dick,
Mr. See,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Neild,	Mr. Cook.
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Fegan,	
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Ferris,	Mr. Terry.	
Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Phillips,	*Tellers,*	
Mr. Price,	Mr. Cruickshank,		
Mr. Watkins,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Anderson,	Mr. McLean,	Mr. Watson.	
Mr. Law,	Mr. Millard,		
Mr. Macdonald,	Mr. Cann,		

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

VOTES No. 49. TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1900.

5. RACING ASSOCIATION BILL:—Mr. Watkins (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Racing Association Bill" have leave to sit during the sittings of the House or during any adjournment thereof.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 74. WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1900.

15. RACING ASSOCIATION BILL:—Ordered, on motion of Mr. Watkins, that the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee on "Racing Association Bill," and the Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable Henry Carey Dangar, a Member of the Legislative Council, in reference thereto, requests that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee on such day and days as shall be arranged between him and the said Committee.

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 14*th November*, 1900.

VOTES No. 75. THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1900.

9. RACING ASSOCIATION BILL:—Mr. Speaker reported the following Message from the Legislative Council:—

MR. SPEAKER,—

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th November, 1900, requesting leave for the Honorable Henry Carey Dangar, a Member of the Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the "Racing Association Bill," the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined by the said Committee if he thinks fit.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 15*th November*, 1900.

JOHN LACKEY,
President.

VOTES No. 85. FRIDAY 30 NOVEMBER, 1900.

13. RACING ASSOCIATION BILL:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up the Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes and Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 18th September, 1900, together with Appendix
Ordered to be printed.

CONTENTS.

1900.

RACING ASSOCIATION BILL.

PROGRESS REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 18th September, 1900, to whom was referred for inquiry and report the "*Racing Association Bill*," and to whom was granted on 2nd October, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sittings of the House or during any adjournment thereof*,"—have agreed to the following Progress Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), have resolved, owing to the advanced period of the Session, to report the evidence to your Honorable House, and to recommend that the inquiry be resumed early next Session.

* See List, page 8.

D. WATKINS,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
30*th November*, 1900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 25 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Archer, | Mr. Crick,
Mr. Gillies, | Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Watkins.

Mr. Watkins called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred before the Committee.

Ordered,—That the Under Secretary for Lands and Mr. Harvey Roulston, Sydney *Referee* newspaper, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 11·30 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 27 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Taylor.

Walter Henry Stuart (*Lands Department*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Harvey Roulston (*Sporting Journalist*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2·30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 2 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. Crick,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Reid, | Mr. Taylor.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Taylor*),—That the Press be admitted to the sittings of this Committee.

Samuel Fielder (*Horse-owner and Trainer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Crick*),—That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House or any adjournment thereof.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 4 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Hogue.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House or during any adjournment thereof, read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2·30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 9 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Gillies, | Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Levien, | Mr. Taylor.

Thomas Strettel Clibborn (*Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* evidence, correspondence, &c., in connection with the "Amiable" case; evidence, correspondence, petition, statutory declaration, &c., in connection with the "Mora" case. (*Appendix* A.)

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 2·30 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 11 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Levien, | Mr. Taylor.

Thomas Strettel Clibborn recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 18 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Archer, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Levien, | Mr. Taylor.

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

Thomas Strettel Clibborn recalled and further examined.

The

The Chairman entered the room and took the Chair.

Witness withdrew.

Adrian Knox (*Barrister-at-law—a Member of the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 25 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 31 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Gillies, | Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Taylor.

Thomas Willis (*Journalist*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Friday, 2 November, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 2 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Gillies, | Mr. Taylor.

Adrian Knox recalled and further examined.

Witness *handed in* copy of regulations for administration of Distressed Jockeys Fund (*Appendix* B1). Copy of New Rules with regard to trainers, to follow Rule No. 76 (*Appendix* B2). List of Dates of A. J. C. Racing Fixtures for 1900–1901 (*Appendix* B3).

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

Samuel Robert Kennedy (*Commission Agent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 8 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 14 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Taylor.

Samuel Robert Kennedy, re-called, and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alexander Armstrong Farthing, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Taylor*),—That the Chairman take steps to obtain the attendance of the Honorable H. C. Dangar, M.L.C.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2·15 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 15 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—
Mr. Watkins in the Chair.

Mr. Archer, | Mr. Gillies.
Mr. Levien, | Mr. Taylor.

Robert Fleming (*Secretary of the Newcastle Jockey Club*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Chairman submitted claim from Mr. R. Fleming for £2 2s. 6d., witness' expenses.

Claim considered and passed.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 20 *NOVEMBER*, 1900

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr Watkins in the Chair

Mr Gillies, | Mr Levien,
Mr Hogue, | Mr Taylor

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, containing Message to Legislative Council, requesting leave for the Honorable H C Dangar to attend and be examined before the Committee, and Message from Legislative Council, intimating that leave had been granted to its said Member to attend and be examined if he think fit,—*read* by the Clerk

The Honorable Henry Carey Dangar, M L C (*Chairman of the Australian Jockey Club*), sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock]

WEDNESDAY, 21 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr Watkins in the Chair.

Mr Gillies, | Mr Hogue,
Mr. Taylor

William Lovel Davis (*Manager and Secretary, Canterbury Park Racing Club*), called in, sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew.

Joseph Burton (*Horse-trainer*), called in, sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To morrow, at 2 30 o'clock]

THURSDAY, 22 *NOVEMBER*, 1900

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr. Watkins in the Chair

Mr. Archer, | Mr. Gillies,
Mr Taylor

Henry Harris (*a member of the Committee of the Rosehill Racing Club, and a shareholder of the Kensington Racing Club*), called in, sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew

Patrick O'Mara (*Manager of the Kensington Racing Club*) called in, sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock]

WEDNESDAY, 28 *NOVEMBER*, 1900

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr Watkins in the Chair

Mr J C L Fitzpatrick, | Mr Gillies,
Mr Taylor

Charles Septimus Guest (*Secretary of the Hawkesbury Racing Club*) called in, sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew.

Patrick John Hourigan (*Solicitor*) called in, sworn, and examined

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman submitted a claim from Mr C S Guest for £1 9s. 9d witness' expenses.

Claim considered and passed

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman

[Adjourned]

FRIDAY, 30 *NOVEMBER*, 1900

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr Watkins in the Chair.

Mr Crick, | Mr J C L Fitzpatrick,
Mr Gillies

Chairman submitted Draft Progress Report

Same read and agreed to

Chairman to report to the House

LIST OF WITNESSES

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

RACING ASSOCIATION BILL.

THURSDAY, 27 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, MR. TAYLOR, MR. HOGUE, MR. GILLIES.

D. WATKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Walter Henry Stuart sworn and examined:—

W. H. Stuart. 27 Sept., 1900.

1. *Chairman.*] You are here to represent the Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.
2. Is the land which the Australian Jockey Club use for a racecourse vested in trustees? It is.
3. For what purpose was it vested in trustees? For the purposes named in the grant: 1st, As a racecourse on which horse-races might be run under the direction of the Australian Jockey Club or any other club or association now existing, or which may hereafter be founded, for the purpose of horse-racing; 2nd, As a training-ground for the purpose of training horses intended to race, for the erection of training-stables and temporary dwellings for the use of persons engaged in training racehorses; 3rd, As a cricket-ground upon which the game of cricket may be played; 4th, For the erection of butts or targets for rifle-shooting; 5th, And "for any other public amusement or purpose which His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time declare to be a public amusement or purpose for which the said land, or any part thereof, may be used."
4. Those are the purposes for which the land was granted? Yes.
5. After that land was vested in trustees, was there an Act of Parliament passed giving the Australian Jockey Club any special rights, apart from the conditions of that trust? There was the Australian Jockey Club Act of 1873.
6. Does that Act in any way alter that deed of trust? That Act enables the trustees to grant leases for a longer term than is provided for in the original deed. The period is seven years under the deed, but the Act provides for the granting of leases for a period not exceeding twenty-one years.
7. Can you say whether that Act permits subleasing—that is to say, can the trustees lease to the club; then, can the club sublease to others? I should not like to say that.
8. Have the trustees at any time let that ground to any cricket or rifle club, or for any other amusement? Not that we are aware of as a Department.
9. Is the Department satisfied that the deed of trust has been in no way violated by the trustees? There is no information before the Department to show that there has been any breach of the trust.
10. Has any application been made to the Department by any other club for the use of the ground? Not that I am aware of.
11. Are you aware for what length of time the trustees have granted the lease to the Australian Jockey Club? No. I have no information on this point.
12. Are you not supposed to have information as a Department with regard to the action of the trustees? No. They do not give us any information, especially where they get the private Act. As a matter of fact, this Act is not administered in any way by our Department.

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13. Is it usual, in cases of grants like this, where land is vested in trustees for certain purposes, for any club to get an Act of Parliament giving them the sole right to the ground? There are instances.
14. Could you name them? I think it was done in the case of the Hawkesbury Race Club at Richmond.
15. I want you to cite a case in which there was a deed of trust similar to this where the land was not set aside purely as a racecourse, but for other amusements as well? Various Acts have been passed with regard to show-grounds.
16. *Mr. Taylor.*] What about the Kensington Racecourse? That is held by lease.
17. *Chairman.*] Here is a case in which a certain portion of land is set aside for purposes covering various forms of amusement;—I should like to know whether we have had another case in which a horse-racing committee have got an Act of Parliament which gave them full control for one sport alone? I cannot think of any such case at present.
18. Do you know of any other plots of land throughout the Colony which have been vested in trustees for horse-racing alone? Yes, many.
19. Could you give us one or two cases? There is a case at Cowra; there they have a piece of land dedicated solely for racing purposes. That land would be dedicated in the same form: as a racecourse upon which horse-races may be run under the direction of any club or association now existing, or which may hereafter be founded, for the purpose of horse-racing, and as a training-ground for the purpose of training horses intended to race. These are the only purposes in this grant. They are added to in the grant for the Randwick Racecourse, where there are three other purposes provided for.
20. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] I suppose you have not the deed in connection with the grant of the Hawkesbury Racecourse? Not with me.
21. Have you any knowledge of the contents of that deed;—do you know whether it is based on the same principle as the Randwick Racecourse grant? I think it would be based on the same principle.
22. *Mr. Taylor.*] How about the Kensington Racecourse? That is not in the same position; it is held as a special lease from the Crown, and is not dedicated for public purposes.
23. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Have you any knowledge of the terms on which this course is let to the Australian Jockey Club? No; we are not informed as to those matters in any case where there is a private Act. We are not informed of all the proceedings which the trustees may take under the Act.
24. Have you a copy of the Australian Jockey Club Act? Yes.
25. Perhaps you might give some information as to what powers are vested in the Australian Jockey Club through the medium of that Act? I have only just obtained the Act, and I should not like to interpret it without a close perusal.
26. Have you the names of the present trustees of the ground? I can only name one of them from memory, that is Sir John Lackey.
27. How many trustees are there? There were three originally—Mr. Thompson, Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. W. B. Dalley.
28. *Chairman.*] Does not the deed provide that the trustees shall send in an annual report of what they are doing with the ground? No, the grants do not provide for that.
29. Does it simply mean that the land was vested in those three original trustees for them to do what they liked with it? Yes; but simply for the purpose of the grant.
30. Without furnishing any statement whatever to the Department? Just so,
31. Then, as far as your Department is concerned, it appears that once that deed was drawn up you lost all control over the land? No; if it was reported to us that there was any breach of the trust we should make inquiries into the matter.
32. It must be reported to you first? Yes.
33. *Mr. Taylor.*] As a Department you do not initiate any steps to see whether the deed is correctly carried out or not? No; we could not undertake the inspection of all the grants throughout the country for that purpose.
34. *Chairman.*] Then, as far as your knowledge goes, that deed of trust must be totally distinct from almost any other deed that you know of? I do not think that there are very many more drawn in this form, especially as regards the power to lease; in very few cases is there power to lease.
35. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are there any cases in which it is done? I do not know about racecourses, but there is power given in the case of the National Park.
36. *Mr. Gillies.*] For what term does that provide? From fourteen to twenty-one years, I believe.
37. *Mr. Taylor.*] But the National Park is subject to Government control? Yes, it is subject to the provisions of the Public Parks Act.
38. So that it is practically under Government control? Yes.
39. But it is not so in regard to the racecourse;—practically there is no Government control in that case? No, there is not, owing to the intervention of the private Act.
40. *Chairman.*] Then the passing of that private Act gave the trustees all the powers almost that a person would hold over a piece of private property? There is a provision in the Acts Shortening Act which is interpreted to preserve all the Crown rights over any private Act, but I think it has been practically a dead letter as far as administration goes.
41. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Have you any knowledge as to what payment is made by the Australian Jockey Club for the land? No.
42. *Chairman.*] Has the land ever been used for any other form of sport? Not that I am aware of.
43. *Mr. Taylor.*] Does this private Act override the grant? It is intended to do so, but, as I have said, there is a provision in the Acts Shortening Act which we believe preserves the rights of the Crown over the ground, but that is a question for the Supreme Court.
44. Wherever the private Act is inconsistent with the grant a question of law would arise? Quite so.
45. *Chairman.*] Is there any concession or consideration given to the Government in consequence of the grant and the Act? I am not aware of any.
46. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you consider that the trustees are fulfilling the conditions under which they got the land from the Government? As I said, since the passing of the private Act the Department has had no knowledge of the subject; it has not been reported to the Department that there was any breach of trust.
47. If any breach of the trust were reported to the Lands Department, would you then take steps to investigate the truth or otherwise of the complaint? Certainly.
48. Are the trustees supposed to file in the Lands Department a statement annually as to any alteration in regard to the trustees? Not that I am aware of.

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49. They are not supposed to do so? Not that I am aware of.
50. *Chairman.*] Are they supposed to notify the Department as to any alteration of the trustees;—supposing a trustee died, who would appoint a new trustee? The Governor-in-Council.
51. On whose recommendation? There is no fixed rule. The usual practice in regard to these matters is to accept the nomination of the Member for the electorate; but in regard to more national matters that rule is not followed.
52. You have no information bearing upon any vacancies filled up on this trust? No; but I could obtain it.
53. *Mr. Taylor.*] In the event of your finding that the conditions of the grant are not fulfilled, what action do you take;—would you forfeit the lease? There is a provision in the grant for forfeiture, in the event of any abuse, which we enforce if there is clear evidence of such abuse; but a difficulty arises as to whether it would be an abuse in this case owing to the powers given under this special Act.
54. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Clause 10 of this Act says:—

The lands by this Act authorised to be demised to the chairman shall be held by the chairman and his successors in office only for the purpose of being maintained and used for a public racecourse or for one or other of the purposes in the said deed of grant mentioned under and subject to the provisions of this Act and any by-laws to be made under and by virtue hereof.

So the Act itself in that clause protects the deed of grant, because it provides that the land shall be used for the purposes stipulated and set forth in the deed of grant? That is just so. We might forfeit the grant if it were used for purposes not included under one or other of the four heads mentioned in the grant; but we could not dictate to the trustees that they should allow the second, third, or fourth to have precedence over the first as regards the use of the land.
55. *Mr. Taylor.*] Could you dictate as to whether they should have their fair share as to the occasional use of the ground for the purposes embodied in the grant? I think we could.
56. *Chairman.*] Suppose this Act were violated by the trustees, whose duty would it be to institute proceedings or to see that the Act was carried out properly? Under the grant it would be the duty of the Secretary for Lands.
57. As far as you are aware, there has been really no check by your Department and no investigation since the land was dedicated? I am not aware of any.
58. *Mr. Gillies.*] Is there any provision in the original grant for the Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club to use the place as a sale-yard? No.
59. Or as a stable for the accommodation of horses which he has for sale? It might be used as a stable for horses that are being trained for racing, but not for horses used for other purposes.
60. I am asking whether there is any provision in the original grant which permits the Secretary to the Australian Jockey Club, who is an auctioneer, to use the ground and stables in connection with sales of horses? There is nothing that expressly authorises it.
61. And if he has so used it for years past, does he violate the original deed of grant? That would be a question for legal consideration, I think.
62. You represent the Lands Department? Yes; but we have to refer to the Court in many cases.
63. What is your opinion about it? I think it would be an abuse of the trust.
64. *Mr. Taylor.*] Would it not equally apply in the case of the new Act? Yes, it would.
65. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether there are any other race clubs using that ground? Privately, I think perhaps the Sydney Turf Club uses it. I should not like to say they do not use it.
66. Who gave the authority to use the ground? I presume the Australian Jockey Club. I am not aware though.
67. *Mr. Taylor.*] Have they power under the Act to give that authority to another club? The management seems to be largely put in their hands under the new Act.
68. Are they under the Act permitted to charge a fee for any other club or institution using the ground for any of these three purposes, namely, racing, cricketing, or shooting? It is not expressly authorised, but it is generally conceded as a custom when grounds are occupied for these purposes that there is power to charge, and that is confirmed by a decision of the Privy Council in regard to the Royal Agricultural Society.*
69. *Chairman.*] In whose care would any funds thus accumulated be placed? The Department has no information as to that.
70. Have the Department at any time received from the trustees or from the Australian Jockey Club any rents? Not that I am aware of, and my experience goes back nearly twenty years in the Department.
71. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do they get no returns at all? Not that I am aware of.
72. *Chairman.*] I notice that under the Act the Australian Jockey Club Committee have power to make by-laws, but they must be published in the *Government Gazette*, and are subject to repeal by the Governor-in-Council;—would anything in that direction be done through your Department as an intermediary stage? It is a question whether it should come through us or through the Chief Secretary.
73. Have you any knowledge of anything in that direction having been done through the Department? No.
74. Then it appears from the evidence you have given that the land was vested in the trustees, who leased it to a racing club, and that the racing club afterwards got an Act of Parliament passed giving them certain powers under which they have acted since? Yes.
75. *Mr. Gillies.*] You do not admit that the private Act, as you call it, overrides the conditions of the original grant? My view is that the rights of the Crown are preserved by the Acts Shortening Act. There is power under the grant itself to lease.
76. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that any application has been made for the renewal of this lease? We have no record concerning it.
77. It is purely a matter for the trustees? Yes.
78. If the trustees choose to renew the lease the matter would not come before your Department at all? No.
79. *Mr. Gillies.*] Can you give us the names of the present trustees? Not from memory, but I can supply them readily from the register.

Harvey

* NOTE (*on revision*):—This answer was intended to refer to the powers under the *Deed of Grant*, not to the *Act*, which, apparently, the question referred to.

Harvey Roulston sworn and examined:—

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80. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Sporting journalist.
81. At present residing in Sydney? Yes.
82. I understand that you have had considerable experience in the management of racecourses? Not particularly in the management of racecourses. I have had a good deal of experience of racecourses in one way or another. I was never manager of one.
83. You have had experience of the working of racecourses? Yes, I have been steward of a racecourse; and, of course, I have had experience through working on newspapers and attending race meetings.
84. You understand, I suppose, that it is intended to pass a Bill to control horse-racing in the Colony? Yes; I have seen the Bill.
85. At the present time, horse-racing is largely controlled by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; the Australian Jockey Club exercises all the control.
86. You have had, I suppose, considerable experience in the working of the Randwick Racecourse and in racing generally in this Colony? Yes; I have attended the races for about ten years at Randwick.
87. Are you acquainted with the manner in which the land is held out there by the Australian Jockey Club? I have read the charter by which the land was vested in the Australian Jockey Club. I never paid a great deal of attention to that, but I know that the land is vested in them by the Government for racing purposes.
88. Have you read the Act under which they work? I have; but I should like to say that I only received my notice to attend this Committee about half an hour ago.
89. From your ten years' experience in connection with the working and the management of racing in the Colony by that club, do you think that the present system could be improved upon? Yes, I think so.
90. As regards that club, then, it seems that they have not done as well as a representative body might do under similar circumstances? I gather that they have done as well as any other representative body like them would do. They control racing by virtue of their prestige among the clubs in the Colony, being the principal club here, in the same way that the English Jockey Club controls racing in England. The Australian Jockey Club here takes the English Jockey Club for its pattern.
91. Having obtained that position, I understand that, according to the rules, the Australian Jockey Club have power to levy charges upon other clubs throughout the Colony, upon all others engaged in horse-racing? They levy charges on other clubs for registration—so many guineas a year.
92. And on all trainers? Yes; the Australian Jockey Club charge trainers' fees for training on Randwick Racecourse.
93. Only there? Only there. Other clubs also charge fees for training on their courses.
94. And what about the riders? The Australian Jockey Club license jockeys to ride.
95. Throughout the Colony? Yes.
96. Should a boy be not licensed, he is not permitted to ride at Randwick? No; he can ride outside the metropolitan area, but when he wants to ride in the metropolis he must be registered by the Australian Jockey Club.
97. Can a boy who is not registered by the Australian Jockey Club ride on any other registered course? Not within the metropolitan district. He can ride outside that district, but when he wants to ride in the metropolitan district he must apply to the premier club for a license.
98. Seeing that they impose charges upon other clubs, and upon other people, do the Australian Jockey Club give any compensating benefit to those people? They supply them with copies of the rules. The clubs race under their rules, and when a difficulty arises in the administration of the rules, the Australian Jockey Club undertake to decide exactly what the law is; they interpret the rules. In cases where there are disqualifications, and the parties concerned are not satisfied with the verdict of the local club, they appeal to the Australian Jockey Club Committee, who decide for them, and their decision is final.
99. There is no appeal from that? No. In that way they do a service. The clubs that are registered under them have the privilege of applying for the information that they require in carrying out the rules.
100. That is supposed to be all that they do for the other clubs? That is all that I can think of just now.
101. Have you any idea how the inquiries are held in cases of dispute between the club and its patrons? Yes. In a case of malpractice or anything of that sort the parties concerned are notified to appear before the stewards, who then examine witnesses.
102. And their decision is binding? The evidence is taken down and a copy of it is kept. In the case of a local club the evidence is transmitted to the Australian Jockey Club. The stewards after hearing the evidence give their decision.
103. Is it possible to get evidence like that for publication in the press, if so required? Some of the clubs do not object to the press representatives being present at their inquiries.
104. Do the Australian Jockey Club object? Yes; they do not permit the press to be represented at their inquiries.
105. So far as the general working of the Australian Jockey Club is concerned, has the system given general satisfaction to those engaged in sports? I think opinion is very greatly divided upon that point. The proprietary clubs think that the Australian Jockey Club rules and regulations bear rather severely on them in some matters, and I think the country clubs consider that they do not get so much attention as they would like to have sometimes. They consider that some of the rules that suit the metropolitan clubs do not suit the country clubs at all. There is dissatisfaction in that way.
106. Do they feel that they are compelled by circumstances to subscribe to the funds of the Australian Jockey Club, and that they are still unrepresented? Yes; I believe that some of the country clubs are very dissatisfied that they should have to subscribe anything to the Australian Jockey Club.
107. Then, taking the other patrons of sport, trainers, riders, and others—I want you to speak in a general sense—are the majority thoroughly satisfied, in your opinion, with the methods adopted? I could not speak exactly as to that. I think that some of them consider that the regulations are a little bit severe upon them.
108. Have the verdicts of the Australian Jockey Club in cases of dispute or malpractice given general satisfaction? As a rule, yes. There have been one or two decisions of late years about which there has been much difference of opinion.

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109. Taking all you have told us into consideration, do you think that a better tribunal could be set up by any means to control horse-racing? Yes, I think so.
110. Have you gone through the Bill that is now before the Legislature? Yes; I have read it through.
111. Would you give the Committee your opinion upon the general lines of that Bill or tell us of any improvements that your experience might suggest? I think that the principle of having racing governed in a more representative way is good, and I should think it is a good idea that the Government should have some voice in the direct control of it. In America they have what they call racing boards of control. In certain states they are representative of the whole state. In New Zealand racing is governed by a kind of racing conference. In that Colony they have several large districts, and in each district all the clubs have a kind of general association, and then again all of them meet in an annual conference.
112. Are they in any way under Government control? Not directly. But I have not got specific information with me. Of course they administer the totalisator. As regards the Bill I have said that I think it would be better if the management of the racing were to some extent more representative, at the same time I think the Australian Jockey Club should have a preponderance of representation on any board that is formed. If a body is provided under the Bill to control racing and make racing rules, I would suggest that the Australian Jockey Club is a much more competent body than a lot of country clubs. The stewards of country clubs are not so well versed in the rules as many men that you can get in the Australian Jockey Club. Many of the local decisions will not tally with the rules. I should fancy that the country stewards not being so well posted in the rules and regulations as might be desired, it would be a mistake to put too much in their hands. The Australian Jockey Club should have a preponderance of representation; perhaps there should be a Government representative as well. The proprietary clubs and the country clubs should have representation, but I think the Australian Jockey Club should have nearly half the representation.
113. Has it struck you that we need not compel the country clubs to send one of their own members, as they could appoint a man in Sydney to represent them? That would be defeating the object in view; the country club would have a metropolitan representative.
114. It would give them a voice, and they would choose their own representative? As a rule, we consider that proprietary clubs have their own axes to grind, they are going in for profit. We do not put them on the same level as the Australian Jockey Club, whose work is all honorary.
115. Taking the racing under the management of the Australian Jockey Club as affecting clubs like the Hawkesbury, Rosehill, Canterbury Park, and others, have those clubs flourished since the Australian Jockey Club assumed these great powers, or have they gone back? Many of the country clubs have gone back. It is a common idea that they have gone back because there is such a great deal of racing in the metropolitan district, and most of the horses that might stay at home in the country districts are attracted to the metropolis by the amount of racing and the prizes to be obtained.
116. The Australian Jockey Club has power to fix the meeting days of the racing clubs? Yes. I think that, as a rule, they allow the country clubs to fix their own days of meeting as long as they do not clash with other meetings in the several districts. The Australian Jockey Club is strict in fixing the dates of the meetings in the metropolis.
117. Have there been any complaints on that score, any disputes about the dates so allotted by the Australian Jockey Club? I have not heard of any, but I think that as a general thing the proprietary clubs would like to have one or two more days than are allotted to them.
118. I would rather deal with the other clubs;—there are others besides the proprietary clubs, are there not? Yes, there is the Hawkesbury. The Sydney Turf Club does not act like a proprietary club. They give more liberal prizes than the proprietary clubs.
119. Would it not be an inducement in certain cases for the proprietary clubs to give big prizes? If they had holidays allotted to them I dare say they would. I do not think they can afford to give bigger prizes than they are doing as a general thing. The Australian Jockey Club compels them to give £400 a day, and I think that is as much as most of them can afford to give. I should like to say one thing, and that is, that the development of pony-racing within the last seven or eight years has had a great effect on country racing. I think that pony-racing has attracted more horses from the country districts to come and race about Sydney than horse racing has done. A lot of horses that are not quite good enough for the registered horse ranks are found to be good enough for the pony and galloway ranks.
120. I suppose that the Australian Jockey Club, being the pattern club, such things as the distances of their races are copied by the country clubs? No; the country clubs manipulate their own programmes. In the metropolitan district the Australian Jockey Club compels the proprietary clubs to have one race of a certain distance on each day's programme.
121. That is a long race? Yes.
122. Are you of opinion that short races have had the effect of deteriorating the breed of horses? I think it would give much more encouragement to the breeding of hardy horses if the distances of the races were a little longer. I think there are too many short-distance races.
123. There was some considerable discussion some time ago at a full meeting of the Australian Jockey Club about the extra power which they took to themselves, was there not? Yes; that was in reference to the licensing of bookmakers. The committee of the Australian Jockey Club made a regulation to the effect that a bookmaker having any shop or betting office in the city should not be eligible for registration to bet at Randwick. Mr. Barton in dealing with the matter took the point that the committee went too far when they laid down what a registered bookmaker could or could not do in the way of business outside the racecourse.
124. As a result of that, I believe the then president of the committee resigned? I do not know that it was on account of that.
125. You mentioned that there was some considerable discontent owing to some of the decisions in connection with racing transactions at Randwick recently, could you recite one or two cases? There was the Fielder case.
126. Do you know of any others? The Fielder case came particularly to light; that is the only one of late that there has been any doubt about.
127. What was it that gave dissatisfaction in that case? The stewards ordered the jockey before them on the presumption that he had pulled the horse; they took a lot of evidence, and after taking the evidence they came to a decision which, according to report, was against the evidence, for most of the witnesses

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witnesses were of opinion that the boy had not pulled the horse. The stewards were of opinion that he had, and in defiance of the evidence which they took, they decided that he ought to be disqualified, and they disqualified him for three years. They opened the case again on appeal, and took more evidence to a similar effect. Of course, what I am saying is from hearsay, the evidence was not given publicly. The inquiry was held in private, but it has leaked out that nearly the whole of the evidence was in favour of the boy, that it was to the effect that he did not pull the horse. Although they opened the case a second time the stewards still adhered to their finding. Most people think that the boy did not pull the horse, and that it was simply a case of very bad judgment in riding. There is also the case of a horse called "Clansman." Of course in nearly every case somebody disagrees with the official verdict.

128. In either of these cases did they summon the jockey immediately the race was over? No; they did not summon Fielder until after the horse ran in another race about a week later, and ran much better.

129. You have stated that the general opinion was that the evidence was in favour of the boy, but under the powers conferred upon the Australian Jockey Club there was no right to appeal from that decision? No; there was no right of appeal from that decision. My own opinion about Fielder's case was that they should not have taken any evidence at all. The matter in question occurred where they could all see it, and if the stewards were competent to attend to the racing they did not need any evidence at all, they should have come to a decision without taking any evidence, and they should have acted on their own opinion. They took a lot of evidence in that case favourable to the boy, and still they gave a decision according to their own observation.

130. The public had no chance of getting that evidence? No.

131. *Mr. Hogue.*] Are not the stewards prosecutors, judges, and witnesses in such a case? Practically they are. It is a go-as-you-please inquiry.

132. Once they have given a decision they are not likely to reverse it? I think that if they thought they were wrong they would reverse it.

133. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you think that if the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club gave a decision you could give them evidence afterwards that would induce them to think that they had given a wrong decision? It would be possible, but not very likely. No doubt if they found that they were absolutely wrong they would reverse the decision.

134. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you think it is to the interest of the public and of racing that the Australian Jockey Club should have a strong control in racing matters, or do you think that a governing body on the lines of that proposed in the Bill would be better? I think it would be preferable to having a governing body on the principle embodied in the Bill, but not on the lines of this Bill.

135. Giving the Jockey Club a little larger representation? Yes; in the absence of any properly constituted tribunal there could not very well be any improvement on the present arrangements. It is the same in Victoria and in England. The Australian Jockey Club rules by its position.

136. Do you think the action of the Australian Jockey Club in fixing the prize money of other clubs is just and right in the interests of racing? They fix the minimum amount of prize money, and I think it is necessary that that should be done.

137. Do you think it is right that they should do it? Failing any other constituted authority such as you propose I think they should.

138. You do not think it is arbitrary? No, not if they do what is fair, and they are supposed to be a class of men who will; I do not think it is a bad arrangement. It is necessary that there should be some supervision.

139. Do you think that the other clubs should in any way participate in the fees derived from the licensing and obtained from jockeys and bookmakers? If the Australian Jockey Club is going to administer racing all over the Colony, and to do it properly they would require a fund, and I think that these fees ought to go to that fund.

140. Do you think that the other clubs ought to have a share? I suppose they would have a good claim to a share although they do not administer racing affairs and the Australian Jockey Club do. They collect their own bookmakers' fees.

141. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Do you know the Hawkesbury Race Club? Yes.

142. Do you think the Hawkesbury Club has been affected detrimentally of late years in consequence of the regulations and restrictions imposed upon it by the Australian Jockey Club—in the matter of reducing the days for racing for instance? The Hawkesbury Club used to get two days twice a year, and they wanted two Saturdays, but the Australian Jockey Club would only give them one Saturday. No doubt Saturday would be better than Thursday for them; it might make a difference of £100 to them.

143. You are aware that the Hawkesbury Race Club has held its races at Rosehill on several occasions? Yes.

144. Do you know why they went to Rosehill? Because the Hawkesbury Course was not in a good condition.

145. That was the ostensible reason? Yes.

146. Are you not aware that the Hawkesbury Club held their races at Rosehill on more than one occasion to replenish their depleted coffers? I had an idea that they held their races at Rosehill, because they thought they would do better there than they could do at the Hawkesbury.

147. Do you know that one of the reasons that actuated them was that they did not think that they were being fairly treated by the Australian Jockey Club, and that, as a consequence, the attendance at their race meetings would not be sufficiently large to enable them to meet their obligations? Then they were compelled to give £400 a day in prize money, and they could better afford to do it at Rosehill than at the Hawkesbury, but since then the Australian Jockey Club has reduced the Hawkesbury minimum prize money to £300 a day, and they have reduced the amount of the Warwick Farm prize money, because that is another distant place that could not draw such a large crowd of people as some of the other racecourses.

148. With the exception of the Australian Jockey Club, I presume you know that the Hawkesbury is the only racing club that does not race for profits? Yes.

149. With reference to representation, you said in answer to one question, you thought that as a rule the country clubs were not satisfied with the present condition of things, that is as far as the treatment of them by the Australian Jocky Club is concerned, do you not think that a great deal of the cause of dissatisfaction would be removed if they had some representation on a board that would control racing generally? Yes; the country clubs feel that they ought to have some representation—some way of having their representations listened to if they want to make any.

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150. And if they paid fees for registration they would be quite satisfied in view of the fact that they were afforded representation? I have no doubt that they would be.
151. At present they are paying fees without being directly represented? They are.
152. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are you aware of any member of the committee of the Jockey Club who is not a member of the Australian or the Union Club? I know that most of them are members of those clubs.
153. Do you know of one of them who does not belong to one of those clubs? I could not say; I know that those clubs have great influence.
154. *Mr. Hogue.*] You said you considered that the Australian Jockey Club, in any association that might be established by law, ought to have a preponderating voice—that it should have a voting power proportionate to the amount of stakes given? Something of that kind would be an improvement.
155. In the Bill that we are considering now, the Australian Jockey Club is placed on a level with all the suburban clubs? Yes.
156. Of course you know that the Australian Jockey Club exercises practically plenary powers in racing matters? Yes.
157. That although it is not established legally, it is a law unto itself? That is so.
158. That it has acquired those powers by a sort of prescribed right as the leading club? Yes, exactly.
159. That is to say, that powers it has invested itself with have been a growth from year to year from early times—it has found it necessary in the interests of racing to take upon itself certain powers? Exactly.
160. And those powers, pretty much like the British constitution, have grown up, and the Australian Jockey Club has exercised them by virtue of its own inherent strength? Yes.
161. On the whole, do you think the Australian Jockey Club has exercised these very extraordinary powers wisely in the interests of racing? I think that, as a rule, they have. In the matter of pony-racing I do not think they did.
162. But so far as all the clubs are concerned, do you think the Australian Jockey Club try to do justice as between the various clubs? I presume that they intended to do justice, but the clubs think that they do things rather arbitrarily at times.
163. But is it not impossible to give satisfaction to all? I do not suppose that either a racing board or anybody else would give all the clubs satisfaction.
164. Do not the clubs think that they ought all to have a little more latitude than the Australian Jockey Club allows? I think that the clubs would like to have representation on the general governing body of New South Wales racing.
165. In principle I presume you would say that it would be a proper thing to give the various clubs some sort of representation on a general central body, clothed with large powers? Yes; I think that proprietary clubs, for instance, should have reasonable representation.
166. You would make no distinction as between proprietary clubs and country clubs in the way of representation? No; I do not think I should.
167. Take the Moorfield, Warwick Farm, and Rosehill Clubs—what representation would you give them? I think it would be a fair thing to base it on the stakes given.
168. Are the powers which are exercised by the Australian Jockey Club similar to the powers exercised by the leading clubs throughout the world? Yes; similar powers are exercised by the racing authorities in Victoria, West Australia, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.
169. Are there complaints in the other colonies as to the status of the leading club there, and the authority that is exercised? No; I have not heard anything particular in the way of complaints. Occasionally you hear something when the Victorian Racing Club does something which some club does not like; but, as a general rule, I think that their powers are considered to be satisfactorily exercised.
170. Touching the question of disqualification and inquiry into malpractices, do you think the Australian Jockey Club has always exercised its authority fairly? Do you mean in the case of stewards deciding on races?
171. Deciding, say, on foul riding and disqualifying jockeys? I am satisfied that they always intend to be fair.
172. From the nature of their position, do you think they can do justice? Well, I think it is always better that a man who is acting as a steward should have no direct interest in the races. He should have no interest in the betting that is going on.
173. But, as a matter of fact, they have? As a matter of fact nearly all the stewards, especially men of position who own horses, always have some sort of betting on.
174. Is it not natural that a man with a stake on a race, if he thought a horse was pulled, would have a bias against the jockey? I think it is possible.
175. Do they not, as a rule, decide these cases very quickly immediately after the race is over? Yes, they generally decide in a quarter of an hour after the race.
176. Has a jockey, as a rule, opportunities to produce evidence or to defend himself as he would have before a legal tribunal? He has an opportunity of calling any evidence immediately.
177. But has he any time to get up his case or to be defended by a trained advocate? No.
178. He is therefore under a disadvantage, and, as a rule, a jockey is not in a good position to defend himself, is he? He is generally catechised.
179. Is he not tongue-tied and not able to speak? He is not prevented from speaking; he is generally rather a poor hand at explaining his case.
180. Soon after a race they take a jockey into a committee-room and confront him with his judges and the witnesses, and is he not at a great disadvantage, almost paralysed and unable to open his mouth? Young boys may frequently be nervous, but some of the old hands will stand fire as long as you like.
181. Is not the jockey always rather in the position of one who bears something like guilt on his face, because he cannot explain himself properly, and does not that count against him? A boy is naturally at a disadvantage on being hailed before a lot of gentlemen of whom he is a little in awe.
182. If he does not speak out boldly and have his case prepared there is a probability of his being condemned? There is a possibility of his nervousness being misconstrued.
183. That might be taken as evidence of guilt. Are you prepared to believe that in some cases innocent jockeys have been punished? Yes; but it would be very seldom.

H. Roulston. 27 Sept., 1900.

184. There is no appeal? There is an appeal from the stewards of Randwick to the Australian Jockey Club.
185. That is an appeal to themselves? The stewards are some of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club.
186. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you not think it would be fair to allow the jockeys to have some representative before that tribunal? Yes, especially when he is a very young boy.
187. You think it would be in the interests of justice to let him have someone there to represent him? Yes, his father for instance.
188. You say that the country clubs have gone back because of the large amount of racing that takes place in the metropolitan district? Yes, that is one of the substantial reasons. There is not the same inducement now that there was at one time for the owners of good horses to travel them round the country centres. There is plenty of racing for good horses in Sydney so they do not need to travel so far.
189. And many country horses go to the pony-races? Yes; a lot of country horses that might otherwise be kept in the country districts are attracted to the galloway courses where they have three or four meetings a week.
190. You gave some evidence about pony-racing; has not pony-racing flourished largely of late years? It has.
191. Is it desirable to encourage the breeding of small horses? I do not see any objection to pony-racing only to the undue extent of it; there is rather too much pony-racing.
192. Are not ponies a very valuable class of animals? Yes.
193. They contain a valuable strain do they not, and they furnish a very valuable class of stock? I think that a good breed of ponies may be developed by pony-racing.
194. Take a light carriage pony, is it not a very useful little animal? Yes, and it is all the better for being well bred.
195. Is it not more easily handled than a big horse? Yes.
196. Is not a pony less liable to get out of order than a big horse? Generally speaking, small ponies are hardy and easily handled, they have a quiet disposition as a rule and are not liable to bolt, they are not so fiery as a thoroughbred horse.
197. Does not pony-racing tend to improve the breed of ponies? It ought to.
198. Has it largely increased the number of ponies in the Colony? A great deal of our pony-racing has been horse-racing under another name.
199. Would not the proposed association be rather prejudicial to pony-racing? I presume that if the Racing Association were constituted it would fix the amount of pony-racing that should be allowed.
200. The Australian Jockey Club does not? The Australian Jockey Club takes no stock of it at all. They ignore it.
201. If a horse races at a pony meeting is it not disqualified? Yes; all that the Australian Jockey Club says is this—a horse that competes at any unregistered pony meeting shall be for ever barred from taking part in races on a registered course. They do not dictate to anybody, and say that they should adopt their rules. All they say is, that any horse that runs contrary to their rules or on any unregistered course is barred for ever from running at Randwick. They do not say that you shall not run your horse on an unregistered course, but if you do it and it turns out to be a good horse it is of no value, because it could not run on their course or other registered courses.
202. *Chairman.*] What does the disqualification of a jockey carry with it;—has he no other punishments besides not being permitted to ride? He is not permitted to ride or to go on any registered racecourse.
203. Is he not also prevented from riding horses in their training and from working about the stables? He cannot ride on a training-track.
204. Could he work in the stable where the horses are? Yes; he can work there, but he cannot ride.
205. In your opinion, is that an excessive punishment? No; if the stewards want to give a boy less punishment than that of disqualifying him they suspend him; then he can ride on the training-track, and he gets paid for it, but he cannot appear in a race.

TUESDAY, 2 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. REID, Mr. GORMLY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GILLIES, Mr. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CRICK, Mr. ARCHER.

D. WATKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

Samuel Fielder sworn and examined:—

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206. *Chairman.*] Are you a horse-owner? Yes.
207. What experience have you had in connection with horse-racing? I have had nearly forty years experience of it.
208. Has your experience of horse-racing been confined to this Colony? Yes, principally; but I have had experience of horse-racing in all the colonies. This is my native Colony.
209. You have been racing under the rules and regulations of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, since those rules and regulations have been in force.
210. Have you seen the Bill which is at present before Parliament with regard to racing? Yes; I have read it.
211. Will you give us your opinion as to whether the tribunal which it is proposed to establish would be a more representative and a better tribunal than that which governs racing under the present system? I did not know that I was to give evidence on that point, but I may say that anything that would give us something in the way of fair play would be better than what we have now.
212. You think anything would be better that would give you fair play? Yes; under the present system we have no Court of Appeal. There is no remedy if injustice is done; the Australian Jockey Club do what they like; there is neither trial nor anything else. They do just what they please, and that ends the matter.

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213. What is the usual method of procedure in case of a breach of the rules by a rider or a trainer? If a rider or trainer breaks the rules he is liable to be disqualified, but they are often disqualified when they do not break the rules.
214. *Mr. Crick.*] You know that their livelihood is taken away without their having a chance of being called on for an explanation? Yes, it often happens that their livelihood is taken away, and if they want to know the reason why they can get no satisfaction.
215. They are not called upon to show any reason why it should not be done? No.
216. And if the Australian Jockey Club are asked to give any reason for it, they decline to do so? They give no reason at all for anything that they do. If a jockey is refused his license and does not know the reason why, if he goes to the Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club and asks the reason, he is told to walk out of the room.
217. They will not tell him what charge he has to answer? No, they tell him nothing; he has no redress at all.
218. Do you know many cases of that sort? I do. I could give a strong case.
219. A man named Etheridge was disqualified, I believe, by the Victorian Racing Club? Yes; he was refused a license here, and he does not know the reason why, and being refused here, he could not get a license in Melbourne.
220. And they would give him no reason? No.
221. He was not called upon to answer any charge? No; he displeased one of the Australian Jockey Club officials, and was refused a license for that reason. Many jockeys have been refused licenses without any reason for the refusal being given.
222. It is well known amongst racing men that the Australian Jockey Club declined to call upon the Jockeys to give reasons why their licenses should not be refused, and they declined to give any information? It is.
223. You have been a trainer for many years, have you not? Yes; for forty years.
224. You have to apply every year for a trainer's license? Yes.
225. Supposing you apply and are refused, do they call upon you to show cause why the license should not be refused? No; if I put in an application and do not get a license, they give me no satisfaction whatever.
226. Can you tell us if the proceedings before the Australian Jockey Club are held with closed doors, or is the press admitted? I never heard of the press being admitted.
227. One recent case was that of your son, who rode Mora;—was the evidence in that case published? No.
228. It has never been published? No.
229. Was the press admitted? No; we tried our best to get the evidence.
230. What is the age of your boy who was concerned in that case? He is 18 or 19 years old.
231. Has he been a jockey all his life? Yes.
232. He is a good rider, but he is not smart at anything else? He is not, owing to an accident which he had when he was a child. A dray ran over his head, and the doctor told me not to bother about sending him to school. He went to school, but he was allowed to do as he liked. He could not learn very much; he was very stupid. You might tell him a thing now, and he would forget it in a short time.
233. You applied to the Australian Jockey Club to have the case reopened and to be allowed to represent your son before the Committee? Yes. I asked the Chairman to allow me to represent him, as he was not capable of speaking for himself.
234. And they deliberated over that and refused? Yes. I asked if they would allow me to put questions to the witnesses, but they would not.
235. They refused to allow you to be present, did they not? They refused to allow me to be present in the room except when I was giving my own evidence. I was called in to give my evidence, and then when I had given evidence I had to go out again.
236. *Mr. Gillies.*] Is that the usual course? Yes.
237. *Mr. Crick.*] In that particular case you spoke to every one of the witnesses that gave evidence? Yes.
238. Is it not a fact that every witness that gave evidence in that case exonerated your son as regards any wrong-doing? Yes, every one; and they were the very best class of people you could find.
239. *Mr. Reid.*] That is to say, you were told so; you were not present, were you? I say that they told me in conversation.
240. *Mr. Crick.*] You spoke to every witness, and they all exonerated your son with regard to any wrong-doing? Entirely.
241. *Chairman.*] Have you any knowledge as to how the regulations of the Australian Jockey Club work in relation to country racing clubs? No; I have not thought the thing over.
242. The country clubs all come under the guidance of the Australian Jockey Club? Every club that holds races under the rules of the Australian Jockey Club is bound by those rules; they are compelled to run under those rules.
243. Do they pay anything to the Australian Jockey Club for that right? I do not think they do; they pay something for registration, and they register each meeting.
244. But they have no representation, either directly or indirectly, on the Australian Jockey Club? No.
245. Do trainers, jockeys, and others pay license fees? Yes; every one connected with racing has to pay license fees to the Australian Jockey Club.
246. They all have to obtain licenses from this central body? Yes; every trainer is registered.
247. *Mr. Crick.*] Are you sure that the country trainers have to be registered? By the rules every trainer has to be registered within a certain radius of the General Post Office—40 miles, I believe. I do not think any horse can be entered for a race unless it is trained by a registered trainer.
248. *Mr. Reid.*] They do not object to registration, do they? No.
249. Is it not to their interest to be registered? No; why should it be?
250. Just as in the case of barristers and solicitors it might be an advantage to trainers to be on a register? There is no advantage whatever attached to it.
251. Are you against the system of registration? I do not care one way or the other; we have to pay £1 a year for it.

S. Fielder. 2 Oct., 1900.

252. You pay £1 a year for a trainer; how much is it for a jockey? I think £1. It makes no difference to us whether we are registered or not.
253. *Mr. Crick.*] Can a trainer be a member of the Australian Jockey Club? No.
254. So he cannot have any vote, though he pays £1 a year? No.
255. And it is the same with regard to jockeys? Yes; they have no say in the matter.
256. *Chairman.*] Is it admissible for a trainer to become a member of the Australian Jockey Club? No; he cannot become a member once he has taken out a trainer's license, and there is no representation at all.
257. In a case of disqualification for malpractice, what does that carry with it;—take the case of a boy, does it simply mean that he is not allowed to ride in a race? It is according to the view which they take of the case. My boy has been disqualified for three years. He will not even be allowed to go on the course.
258. *Mr. Archer.*] These boys are not used to doing anything else? They have been brought up to this occupation as a trade, and they are fit for nothing else. It is their livelihood.
259. Have you attended the Melbourne races? Yes.
260. I believe that there they admit the public free to the flat? Yes; they do so at Flemington. That is what has led to the great success of the races over there.
261. Their allowing the public free to the flats is the cause of their success? It is, I am sure. Racing seems a national sport there. People can go and see the races without it costing them anything. It is not so here.
262. Here you have to pay an entrance-fee to the flat as well as to the other parts of the course? Yes.
263. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You know the Hawkesbury Race Club, which is a club that has been racing for some considerable time, and is one of the private clubs within easy distance of Sydney? It is.
264. I suppose you have raced there with a number of your horses? Yes.
265. Have you noticed any falling-off in connection with those races of late years? Yes, a very great falling-off.
266. In what regard? In regard to attendance. Nobody seems to take any interest in the Hawkesbury races now.
267. And the prize money offered is small in amount? Yes, and the interest in the racing seems to be all lost.
268. Can you give any reason why that is the case? I do not know, unless it is through there being so much racing in the city. It is a fact that the interest in the Hawkesbury races seems to be all gone, as compared with what it used to be. There used to be bigger prizes given, and the Hawkesbury meetings used to be most sensational affairs; now the Hawkesbury meetings are of no more importance than any suburban meeting.
269. Do you think it is owing to the fact that the Australain Jockey Club has power to fix the day on which the races shall be held? That has something to do with it. At one time the Hawkesbury was to Sydney what Caulfield is to Melbourne. They used to race a few days before the big meeting at Randwick. But since the Australian Jockey Club have regulated the days on which the races are held (and they allow them whatever days they like) the whole thing seems to have lapsed. The meetings do not come in rotation as they used to, and the same interest is not taken in them now.
270. *Mr. Reid.*] Do you know anything of the procedure of other racing clubs in connection with charges of foul-riding or wrong practices;—I suppose there is a racing club at Wagga Wagga? Yes.
271. Suppose that some foul riding takes place at Wagga Wagga, or other malpractice, has the committee of that club power to call the offender before it? That committee has no power. They can hold a meeting and disqualify a boy for twelve or eighteen months, but that disqualification does not take effect until it comes before the Australian Jockey Club.
272. You cannot say that they have no power if they can do that;—that is one step? For the time being, the verdict is no good. It does not take effect until it comes before the Australian Jockey Club.
273. But it is fact each racing club can investigate charges of wrong riding or improper conduct which take place under there own observation? Yes; but the matter must come before the Australian Jockey Club.
274. Let us suppose that a jockey been guilty of some obviously improper conduct—say he has pulled a horse under the very noses of the committee, have they power to call that jockey before them? Yes.
275. What do they do then;—do they admit the public? No.
276. It is a fact that every racing club has the power to disqualify a jockey or a trainer as far as they are concerned? Yes.
277. Suppose that a boy is charged with foul riding on a country racecourse, is he allowed to have anyone before the committee to represent him? I do not know.
278. It may or it may not be? I do not know.
279. Suppose that a country racing committee does disqualify a person, have they to report to the Australian Jockey Club, and then have the Australian Jockey Club to consider the matter before the sentence operates? Yes; they have to consider the matter before the sentence on the boy operates at all.
280. Then it is quite open for them to send the case back to the country club? Yes.
281. They might say this evidence seems unsatisfactory to us, and we should like you to reopen the case and to have a further inquiry—it is quite competent for the Australian Jockey Club to do that? Their orders are final one way or the other.
282. Suppose a club has a person before it and the charge against him is not proved, the jockey being innocent, what happens then;—do the country club report if they find the man innocent, or does the thing drop? You mean if a boy was disqualified by a country club?
283. I am taking a case where a boy is not disqualified, as they find he is not guilty of the supposed offence? Then the Australian Jockey Club have power to bring him up afterwards.
284. Where they find that the person charged is innocent, they have to report even that to the Australian Jockey Club? No; I do not think so.
285. You think nothing more is heard of it? I think not.
286. Do you think the Australian Jockey Club claim the power to write down and say we want to see the papers? Yes; they have that power.
287. And they could reopen a case even if there had been an acquittal? Yes; they can do as they like.
288. *Mr. Gormly.*] How do you know that? From experience,

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289. Where a jockey has been exonerated as regards any wrong-doing, you say that the Australian Jockey Club can inquire into the case afterwards? I did not say that. I say that if a jockey is disqualified, and the case is reopened, and then he is exonerated, all the papers have to come before the Australian Jockey Club.
290. *Mr. Crick.*] If a jockey is brought up and is exonerated, what then? I do not know that they have to do anything more. The Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club would answer that question. If a jockey has been disqualified, and the club has reopened the case and exonerated him, that has to come before the Australian Jockey Club, and they use their own judgment as to whether they will exonerate him.
291. What is the smallest circumference of a course on which horse-racing ought to take place? Not less than 1 mile.
292. You do not think the distance would be sufficient if it is under 1 mile? No.
293. How many horses do you think it is safe to start in a race? Fourteen or fifteen would be sufficient.
294. Do you think it dangerous to start twenty-five or thirty horses in a race? I am certain of it. It is very dangerous, especially on a circular course. But on a course like that at Flemington it would not be dangerous to start fifty horses.
295. Yesterday, at Warwick Farm, you saw nineteen babies start? Yes, and they had never run before.
296. Do you not think that was attended with a great deal of risk to the lives of the boys who were riding? Yes. The only extenuating circumstance was that they started on a pretty straight run; they had only one turn.
297. If any one of those had come down, it might have brought down a dozen others? Yes.
298. I suppose you have seen as many as four or five horses fall in a race? Yes, I have seen four horses fall many a time.
299. Is not the Canterbury Park Course about a mile round? I think it is more than a mile.
300. And after wet, is it not a dangerous course? Yes; it is rather a risky course at any time.
301. Do you remember that on one occasion they had a large entry, and that they determined, in the interests of safety to human life, to run the race in heats? Yes, and it was a very sensible thing to do.
302. Every sporting man approved of it? Yes.
303. Had you a horse running on that occasion? I think I had.
304. You know that every sporting man approved of their taking that course? It was the wish of every man concerned that they should do so.
305. Are you aware that the Australian Jockey Club, because they took that sensible course in the interests of the safety of human life, brought that racing committee up and fined them £50? Yes.
306. I believe they returned the money afterwards, but they wanted to make an example to show that no committee holding races under their rules should ever take such liberties? Yes.
307. Do you remember anything about a very big entry afterwards at Rosehill? I have seen as many as thirty-nine horses run in a race there.
308. I think that on one occasion there was an entry of nearly sixty horses? Yes.
309. Do you know that they wished to have that race run in divisions, and that permission to do so was refused? I was not aware of that myself, but I have heard a rumour about it.
310. What is the minimum weight for racing boys? 6 stone 7 lb.
311. But many boys ride who weigh less than 6 stone 7 lb.? Yes, many boys of 4 stone weight are riding.
312. Boys of very tender years? Yes.
313. Do you think it is right to allow a child of 4 stone weight to ride in a race when there are fifteen or twenty starters? No, I do not. I think they have altered that rule, and now they cannot ride if they are under 14 years of age.
314. What do you think ought to be the minimum weight of a rider? I should say that about 7 stone would be quite light enough.
315. You think that the minimum weight for horse-racing ought to be 7 stone? Yes, I should be in favour of that.
316 I suppose you would leave the maximum weight to the discretion of the handicapper? Yes.
317. Do you think it would improve racing from the jockey's point of view, from the trainer's point of view, and from the horseowner's point of view, if there was an open tribunal such as is proposed by this Bill where everything was dealt with openly the same as in every law court in the Colony? I am sure of it. That is the wish of everybody connected with horse-racing.
318. It is the wish of everybody connected with horse-racing that there should be an open tribunal where everybody could go and have his case openly dealt with? Yes.
319. I suppose that you feel pretty keenly the disqualification put on your son? I do indeed.
320. You feel that it reflects on you? Yes.
321. You have already stated that every witness you spoke to said that he gave evidence in favour of your son? Every one of them did, that is beyond all doubt.
322. Did the Committee in upholding the disqualification of your son give any reason for the decision they came to? Not the slightest.
323. *Mr. Reid.*] Were you present? Yes, at the final decision I was called in to hear the verdict.
324. *Mr. Crick.*] How many of the Committee were present at the time when the final decision was given? I forget now.
325. Were some of the Committee who sat and heard the evidence absent;—did they go away to Melbourne Races before the case was concluded? Yes, and one who went was the Chairman.
326. Amongst those who heard the evidence and who went away before the final decision was given was the Chairman, Mr. Dangar? Yes.
327. Were there not other members of the Committee who heard the evidence, but who was not present when the decision was given? Yes.
328. You used to race a good bit in country districts? Yes.
329. Do you find that the country clubs are all dwindling away? Yes; they are going to nothing altogether.
330. The racing regime of the Australian Jockey Club is simply focussing the racing in and around Sydney? Yes; it is the ruination of all the country clubs. That is the general cry.

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331. You have spoken of the Hawkesbury races, which you say were a very big event at one time? Yes; so were the Wagga Wagga races, but they are nothing now. They cannot get the horses to go to the country races.
332. A racing man cannot be at Cootamundra or Wagga Wagga;—he must send his horses to Sydney and have a trainer here, and spend his money here, and your experience is that the country clubs have been dwindling away? Yes; they are dwindling away to nothing.
333. *Mr. Reid.*] Have some of them retired from their connection with the Australian Jockey Club? No, they cannot.
334. *Mr. Crick.*] Do you think that if, in accordance with the proposal in the Bill, the country were divided into racing districts, not adhering to these particular divisions, and those country districts were allowed each a member to sit on the central body, that that would revive interest in racing in the country? I think it would a great deal; they would have some say in matters.
335. They would have a say as to the fixing of the days of racing? Yes.
336. In your opinion what really killed the Hawkesbury Club was the way in which the Australian Jockey Club fixed the days for racing? Yes; that is my opinion.
337. The clubs within 40 miles of Sydney have no say in the fixing of the days on which their races shall be held; they are fixed by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
338. And the Australian Jockey Club choose whatever day they like? Yes; they rule everything.
339. The only qualification for a man to vote for a member of the Australian Jockey Club Committee is that he is a member of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
340. No country club, although it must race under the Australian Jockey Club rules, has the slightest voice in the election of the Australian Jockey Club Committee? Not that I am aware of.
341. Of course you say that as a trainer they will not allow you to become a member of the Australian Jockey Club? No.
342. About how many registered trainers are there in and about Sydney? I could not say, but there is a large number.
343. I suppose that trainers and jockeys together would number upwards of 300? Yes; there must be fully that number.
344. And not one is allowed to become a member of the Australian Jockey Club? No; they have no power at all.
345. You said you were in favour of a portion of the racecourse being set aside for the public free? Yes; I should be in favour of that.
346. *Mr. Reid.*] You would not object to wipe out the Australian Jockey Club altogether? Yes; I think it is a very necessary institution, but we should like to get fair play.
347. You have a grievance? Well, I have.
348. *Mr. Crick.*] If a man pays a license fee to the Australian Jockey Club, he can go on to the racecourse at Randwick and make bets? Yes, if they grant him a license.
349. But a man to whom they have not granted a license, if he attempts to bet, they have him put out? Yes, very quickly.
350. So that they get revenue for granting licenses to carry on betting on the course? Yes; they get revenue from everybody.
351. In order to assist in carrying out their betting business, if a person makes wagers, and is unable to pay, do they have him turned off the racecourse? Not unless the bookmaker asks for it to be done.
352. Suppose a person makes a wager and is unable to pay, can the bookmaker have him turned off the racecourse? He can make application to the Secretary, and the Secretary can have him turned off.
353. Then until he pays he is kept off the course? Yes.
354. Mr. Reid asked you if, in considering whether a boy or an owner has been guilty of malpractice, the Committee could not use their own judgment as to what they saw; do you think it right for a man who is a witness against you to sit on the Committee without giving evidence at all; that he should be both judge and witness, yet not giving evidence, so that you cannot cross-examine him? No.
355. You know from what you heard of the questions put to you when you were before the Committee in your son's case, that two members of the Committee took a strong view against your son? Yes, very strong.
356. Had your son any opportunity of asking either of those persons any questions? He never asked them one question.
357. He had no chance? No.
358. He was told that he could ask questions of the witnesses? Yes.
359. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you know whether it is the practice for any members of the Committee to bet at horse-races? I do.
360. You know that? Yes.
361. Have you ever known any of the Committee to adjudicate on a case in which they were interested as backers of horses? I could not say of my own knowledge. I have heard a great deal about it. I know these things are talked about. Some of our committeemen are fairly good backers.
362. *Mr. Archer.*] You have no prejudice against the Australian Jockey Club? No, I am not prejudiced.
363. It has been insinuated that you came here prejudiced;—are you not here to object to the arbitrary way in which any supposed delinquent is tried before the Australian Jockey Club? That is my sole thought. I do not care if my boy is disqualified for life if it will do good.
364. What you object to is this Star Chamber business? Yes.
365. You think that if you are brought before that Committee you have a right to be heard and to have your witnesses heard? Yes; that is my sole thought.
366. In your opinion the falling away of the country clubs is owing to the arbitrary way in which the Australian Jockey Club fixes the days on which they shall race? Yes, I think that would be it. Of course a good deal of it is owing to the fact that there is so much racing in and about Sydney. The people have lost the idea of going to the country races with their horses. There is so much racing at their own doors that the country clubs have to suffer.
367. *Mr. Taylor.*] You have told us that the jockeys, trainers, and others pay considerable sums to the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
368. Do you know how the public interest is benefited? No.

369. The money is spent by the Australian Jockey Club on racing? I do not know what becomes of it. S. Fielder.
370. Do you think that in the interests of racing and of fair play to the country clubs the Australian Jockey Club should have the sole and supreme power to say what minimum prize any particular country club should give? I do not. 2 Oct., 1900.
371. Do you not think that that has more to do with the crippling of the country clubs than anything else? I have no doubt about it.
372. The Australian Jockey Club claim the right to say what prizes shall be given? Yes.
373. Do you think that if a jockey or a trainer is brought before the Australian Jockey Club he should have an opportunity of being represented before the tribunal which is to try him? I do. When a boy comes before them he has no more to say than a child.
374. You know the members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee? I do.
375. Do you know one that does not belong either to the Union Club or the Australian Club? I could not say that I do.
376. Do you know any one who has been there for years past that does not belong to one of those clubs? No.

TUESDAY, 9 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. ARCHER,	Mr. GILLIES,
Mr. HOGUE,	Mr. FITZPATRICK,
Mr. LEVIEN,	Mr. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Strettel Clibborn sworn and examined:—

377. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in respect to horse-racing in this Colony? I am Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club. T. S. Clibborn.
378. You have occupied that position for a considerable number of years? Yes, since 1873—twenty-seven years. 9 Oct., 1900.
379. Have you been supplied with a copy of the proposed Racing Association Bill? I have seen it; I was not supplied with it.
380. There was a copy sent to you as Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club? No, I think not; but I have read the Bill.
381. I understood that a copy was sent to you? I have not received it.
382. Have you gone through the Bill? Well, I have not gone through it very carefully; I have read it.
383. I suppose you understand that the proposal is to set up a racing tribunal to practically superintend racing in the Colony in place of the powers now exercised by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
384. Now, dealing with your club, by virtue of circumstances you practically control the racing of New South Wales? Yes.
385. You are racing on a piece of Government property that you hold under lease from the trustees in whose hands it is vested? Yes.
386. Under the old Act of Parliament the Australian Jockey Club is empowered to carry on racing, and it has also other powers in respect to allowing other clubs to race upon that property? So far as I can judge, the Australian Jockey Club has the sole control of that land under their lease. If you would allow me to explain it would save trouble. I do not bind myself to the absolute accuracy of what I say in any way, but I will explain what I understand to be the position. I must go back a little bit first. In 1873, when I came over here, the lease of seven years, under which the Jockey Club held the ground at that time, had just expired, and the whole place was in ruin and almost in a state of dilapidation. I was consulted by my committee about it, and after they had discussed the matter they decided to apply to the late Mr. Stephen Campbell Brown and ask him to bring in this Jockey Club Act of 1873, which he did. Power was given to the trustees to extend the lease to twenty-one years to enable us to borrow money. We then issued debentures for a certain sum—I forget exactly how much—I think it was £8,500; and in order to complete the improvements which were undertaken by the committee they had to give a joint and several promissory note to the Commercial Bank. That is how the present Jockey Club came into possession of the racecourse, and it is my impression, although I cannot say positively, that the lease was given to the Jockey Club absolutely as a racing club, and that they were not compelled to let the place for cricket or for other sports or for rifle-shooting. As a matter of fact, the racecourse is utterly unsuitable for cricket at the present time, and it would be useless for rifle-shooting. Although in the olden days, long, long ago, there used to be some pigeon matches carried on there, it would be absolutely dangerous now, owing to the number of tracks with which the place is intersected. There are not two or three hours on any day now during which horses of some kind are not exercising upon the course.
387. *Chairman.*] Those are the provisions which are in the Deed of Trust, but I am now talking about the other phase of the matter. Does the Act empower the Australian Jockey Club to sublet the course to other clubs? I have not read the Act carefully, but I think it does. There is no clause in the Act to prevent the Australian Jockey Club from sub-letting the course. In the case of sub-letting, the money derived from the rent paid by the sub-lessees is devoted to the good of horse-racing, as it is added to the stakes that we offer.
388. That is, the stakes offered by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; it is added to whatever stakes are given at Randwick. I may say here that if you take away the lease from the Australian Jockey Club they must reduce the stakes; and if the shilling at the gate is abolished—I do not think it could be abolished for a part of the course—it would mean a loss of about £5,500 per annum, and the Jockey Club would have to make a corresponding reduction in the stakes.
389. You worked that out simply upon the basis of the sum now received? Yes; we get £4,000 a year for the right of the gate, and then we should have to reduce the rents which we have been getting from the clubs who lease the course on account of the gate being done away with.

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390. But would there not be corresponding advantages? I do not think so.

391. You have had some experience in Victoria? Not of recent years. I was secretary of the Ballarat Club up to 1873, and of the Hamilton Club prior to that, as far back as 1867; but racing now is very different to what it was then.

392. But in Melbourne they open the course free? Yes; it is open it is true, but you cannot place New South Wales and Victoria, or, more properly speaking, Sydney and Melbourne, on the same basis with regard to racing. Melbourne has not the advantages that the people of Sydney enjoy. There is only the one place to go to in Melbourne, and that is the racecourse, whereas here we have Bondi, Coogee, the National Park, the Hawkesbury River, and various other places. Moreover, our young people are not a horse-racing community, but they are a sailing community. You have only to visit Circular Quay in order to see that for every 1,000 who go out to Randwick there are 10,000 who go out sailing. That is a matter of fact about which there can be no question.

393. That is as to the comparison between the two cities? Yes; I do not know that anything could be done that could alter the prestige of the Melbourne Cup in any way. You know yourself that there is no place in Melbourne for a visitor to go to unless he goes to the races.

394. So far as I am personally concerned it would be the last place I would go to; but I understand you to be speaking from the sporting standpoint? Yes, certainly.

395. I understand your club levies certain registration fees on all other clubs which, as it were, come within your union? Yes; perhaps I might explain that, first of all, the meetings are registered. A club is registered when it gives at least £150 in stakes, when it has a certain number of members, a course of a certain length, and so on; and it is generally understood that these clubs are non-proprietary, and are racing for sport, pure and simple. When they were first registered, in 1883 or 1884—I could not be certain—they paid one guinea with their application, and from that date until last year they never paid a shilling. Last year we found that the expense of printing the register and the increased business was so great that we asked them to subscribe a guinea a year, for which we render them every assistance in our power.

396. Did they come under your Government at their own request or at the request of the Australian Jockey Club? The Australian Jockey Club sent round a notice to the various clubs.

397. That was intimating that you intended to practically take charge of racing? Yes; and to assist them in seeing that everything was done in order and as it ought to be. The racing system is a very vast system indeed.

398. *Mr. Gillies.*] A vast system of what—do you mean swindling? I am not aware of any cases of swindling. That is a personal matter, and, as secretary of the Jockey Club, I know nothing about swindling. With all respect, I submit that that is not a proper question to ask.

399. You answer the questions and do not give us speeches? I am endeavouring to do what the Chairman has asked me to do.

400. *Chairman.*] Then you levy charges upon all people who take part in this sport—such as bookmakers? Yes; the bookmaker pays a registration fee for whatever place he may desire to ply his vocation at.

401. Then you also charge fees to jockeys and trainers? Yes; jockeys and trainers pay a fee of £1 a year.

402. Then these comprise practically everyone who takes part in the sport? Yes; those are the only ones who are required to pay any fee.

403. That is outside of the general public? Yes.

404. Under your present system it has been stated here that if a jockey, or a trainer, or a bookmaker applies for a certificate, or whatever you call it, it is competent for your committee under your regulation to refuse that person a license, and it is the common rule that no reason is given for the steps taken? The committee do not give reasons for their refusals, but they take care to satisfy themselves that the person applying, and whose application meets with a refusal, is not worthy to hold a license. Personally, if any individual case can be quoted, I have not the slightest doubt that my committee would be able to give the reasons that prompted their action.

405. The general rule, however, is that they do not give any reason? Yes.

406. Now dealing with the case of bookmakers, if a man is a bookmaker in a country district he has first of all to pay a levy to the club upon whose course he proposes to carry on betting? I do not know anything about the country clubs.

407. I am speaking about the clubs under the Australian Jockey Club rule? You mean suburban clubs?

408. Yes; assuming that a bookmaker does pay his fee to a suburban club, he is still prevented from betting on the Randwick course until he registers with the Australian Jockey Club? In the first place, the bookmaker applies to have his name registered, and he then applies to the racing club for a license to bet. If he applies to be registered at Randwick, he would not have to pay his guinea again. Supposing a man wants to be registered for Randwick and he is approved of, he pays £25 a year, but he would not be called upon to pay the additional guinea to be placed upon the register of bookmakers. If a bookmaker wishes to ply his vocation at racecourses other than at Randwick, he pays one guinea to the Australian Jockey Club in order to have his name placed upon the register, and then having obtained a certificate of character, he is at liberty to register wherever he likes outside of Randwick. It is a sort of insurance society to provide that a man shall not be registered to bet where betting is in vogue under these rules unless his name shall have been first placed upon the register of persons qualified to bet.

409. With your experience in connection with this club, do you think that it gives entire that satisfaction to the country clubs which you would expect from an association governing racing? That is rather a difficult question. If a country club has been guilty of what the Jockey Club consider malpractice, it is not likely that they would be satisfied with the control of the Australian Jockey Club, but, taking it on the whole, I think the country clubs are satisfied.

410. They have no voice in the appointment of the committee? No; the committee of the Australian Jockey Club is elected by the members—there are 500 members who elect the committee.

411. But the country clubs are bound by your rules and regulations in every respect? Yes, they are bound when they come under our rules; but, of course, if they do not choose to come under the rules it does not matter.

412. But I need not tell you that it would not pay any country club to stand outside? Yes; of course, that is right. But I would point out that it is not the Australian Jockey Club alone that is doing what you

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you describe, but we run on practically the same lines as the English Jockey Club, and there is practically a union created for the protection of racing generally.
413. Do you know the system that obtains in New Zealand? I am only speaking from what I understand, but I believe there are ten or twelve clubs there of about equal standing, and that they have agreed among themselves to establish what they call a racing conference.
414. They have an association of their own in which all the clubs have an interest? Yes, I believe so. I understand there are about twelve clubs; but you can get the names of the clubs from the *Weekly Press*, the New Zealand paper.
415. However, that is the principle on which it is worked? Yes; you can obtain all the information you want by writing to the secretary of the Jockey Club at Christchurch.
416. Every club there has a voice in the appointment of that tribunal? I cannot give you any particulars, because I only know in a general way.
417. Do you think it would be a better system or give more satisfaction if, as proposed under the Bill, the clubs within the Colony were to have a voice in the election of the committee constituting the central tribunal;—it is proposed to group the clubs in districts, and that each club district should have a voice in returning a representative to a central tribunal? No, I do not think it would be better.
418. What advantage does the present system present over that? The people who manage racing now understand it, whereas, as far as my experience goes, the people outside do not understand it.
419. Would not that obtain in New Zealand in the same way as here? No, I do not think so.
420. Well, we will take another case, that of North Queensland;—what system do they adopt there? I do not know.
421. You are not aware that they have an association there? No.
422. Under a system whereby each club would have a voice in the selection of a candidate, it would not necessarily follow that they would send a man from their own district direct; they could still appoint a man on the spot who would be well qualified in the same way as members of your committee are? No; but what would the man on the spot know about the requirements of a district perhaps 1,200 miles away?
423. But is that not the position at the present time? No; how does that obtain? The secretary at Broken Hill, say, communicates with my committee as occasion may require, and receives from us all the information that is necessary.
424. But would not the same thing obtain in the other case? No, I do not think so. I cannot see how men uneducated with regard to racing could properly control it.
425. *Mr. Levien.*] So far as that is concerned, any appeals would still come back on the evidence, and supposing anything occurred at Broken Hill, it would be purely a question of evidence as to whether the appeal would be sustained or not? I do not exactly follow the Chairman's question.
426. *Chairman.*] At the present time you have a central executive located at Sydney, and I want to know whether that executive would be improved if the members were elected by the voice of the people who are interested in racing throughout the Colony? I do not think so. The members of the Australian Jockey Club elect the committee. The members of the English racing clubs outside the Jockey Club do not elect the committee of the English Jockey Club, which occupies a position there similar to ours here.
427. The various racing clubs do elect the committee of the Racing Association in Queensland, at all events;—there was some evidence given here the other day in respect to inquiries which had been held by the Australian Jockey Club, and it has been assumed by the Press and the public that—I will not say an unfair decision—but that a wrong decison has been given, by accident or otherwise; there is the Fielder case, for instance;—you have produced the papers in connection with that? Yes.
428. You are acquainted with all the circumstances of that case, are you not? Yes.
429. At what meeting was that boy disqualified? I would have to refer to the evidence.
430. When was the first inquiry held? On the 4th January, 1900.
431. What was the boy charged with? An inquiry was made into the inconsistent running of "Mora" on the 26th December as compared with her running on the 1st of January. The boy Fielder was the rider.
432. That was why he was brought before the committee? Yes.
433. It appears from your answer that the race for which he was disqualified was run at some prior meeting? It was in consequence of the inconsistent running of the horse on the dates mentioned that the inquiry was held on 4th January.
434. *Mr. Archer.*] They did not bring the boy up on the day that the thing occurred? No; they did not. They did not understand the running of the horse on the 26th December; but when their suspicions were confirmed by her running on the 1st of January they thought an inquiry was necessary.
435. *Chairman.*] You say that the mare ran better on the second occasion than on the first? I did not see the race on the first occasion, but I saw the second race.
436. But you would surely know, as the secretary, that that was the reason they made the inquiry? I have stated the reason which is given in the evidence now before the committee.
437. That was the inconsistent running of the mare? Yes.
438. As secretary, would you be acquainted with the weights that the mare carried on both those occasions? I could not tell you off-hand; but I could have brought the race-book with all the information if I had known. I take very little interest in the racing, and, as a matter of fact, I did not see the first race.
439. Would it be inconsistent running if she carried a stone less in the second race? I could not tell you.
440. *Mr. Gillies.*] Would her running appear inconsistent if she carried a stone less on the second occasion? How could I say that? I could not give you an answer to that question, because you are asking me for an expression of opinion which, as an official, I could not give you.
441. *Chairman.*] Have you any opinion as to what would be inconsistent running;—supposing a horse ran in similar company in two races, carrying 8 st. 7 lb. in the first, and 7 st. 7 lb. in the second, running third in the first race, and second in the second race? I could not give an opinion; and, with all due respect to the Committee, I do not think I ought to be called upon to offer an opinion on these matters. I am prepared to answer every question I can, but that is a matter of opinion regarding which I do not think I ought to be called upon to give an answer.
442. You would be present at this investigation? Yes.
443. At this first inquiry—before we touch the others—was there any evidence outside of your own committee taken to condemn the lad? That is also a matter of opinion.

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444. That is not a matter of opinion; that is a straight question? I am not sufficiently acquainted with this evidence to give you an answer. I took no interest in this case, and I took no part in the inquiry at all.
445. I suppose you had to keep a record of it? No; we keep a shorthand writer, Mr. Jones, and the report I have put in is compiled from his notes. I stand inside the door, but take no part in the inquiry.
446. *Mr. Levien.*] It is not Mr. Clibborn who makes the inquiry, but it is the stewards who are responsible for that. Mr. Clibborn is only an official. (*Addressing witness.*) That was what you mean, Mr. Clibborn? Yes; I have no part in the inquiry at all.
447. *Chairman.*] What is the usual course followed;—do they appoint certain stewards to deal with the matter? No; the whole committee act as stewards.
448. Then they stand in the position of prosecutors and judges;—that would be their position? It is the same all over the world.
449. No, there is a difference, I believe;—is there not a difference between the procedure here and that followed in Victoria? I think in Victoria they select a certain number of members of the committee to act as stewards for the day.
450. But in the case of an inquiry or a dispute these stewards would not sit upon the committee and act as judges? I could not tell you that.
451. You are not sufficiently acquainted with the procedure in Victoria? No.
452. We can take it that, as far as you are concerned, you did not know anything of the circumstances of this case at all? I did not see the first race run, but I have had it described to me over and over again, and at the time the evidence was taken I read it; but it occurred some time ago now. I could form no opinion of it, and if I could it would not be proper or discreet on my part as an official to make any comment on the action of my committee.
453. Would you give us your opinion upon this: If the race were run so badly, was it a proper and fair thing not to have pulled the boy up at once; if the act with which he was charged was so gross, do you not think the boy should have been pulled up at once? Personally, if I saw a boy misbehaving himself in a race, I would report him at once. As a matter of fact, I did report this very same boy some short time before for his riding of a horse called "Commander." As far as this case is concerned, however, I did not see the first race, and therefore could not say anything about it.
454. Do you recollect a case coming before you in respect to a protest made by one Mackie in connection with the running of a horse at Sunny Corner? If I could read his letter I might tell you, but I cannot remember just now. I suppose there are half a dozen cases every day coming before me.
455. You will recollect your replies, possibly;—it was in May, 1898;—you received an appeal against the local club, and this man entered a protest against a horse because it had run at an unregistered meeting;—after that, under your regulations, a deposit of £10 had to be sent along? No.
456. Would you explain what your regulation is?
457. *Mr. Levien.*] Have you the letter that you speak of before you, Mr. Chairman?
458. *Chairman.*] Yes, I have a letter here.
459. *Mr. Levien.*] Surely we ought to have an opportunity of seeing it?
460. *Chairman.*] I have only just got it, and I have other letters here which are unopened.
461. *Mr. Levien.*] Well, I would like to see the letter before we go any further.
462. *Chairman* (*after handing letter to Mr. Levien, and addressing witness*).] What is your regulation on appeals? If a man enters a protest against anything that has occurred in a race the matter is generally considered before the local committee first, and if the party is dissatisfied with the judgment of the local committee he can, within three days, give them notice of his intention to appeal. Then, within ten days, he can lodge a notice with me and give the ground of his appeal, accompanied by a deposit of £10.
463. That is on the appeal? Yes. Then the appeal is dealt with, and if the committee consider that the appeal is just and proper, and not frivolous, they may uphold it, or, on the other hand, dismiss it according to the merits of the case. If they consider that the appeal should not have been lodged, and that it was an improper appeal, they may if they choose forfeit the £10.
464. Where does that go? To the funds of the Australian Jockey Club. I may tell you that there are only three instances to my knowledge where such a forfeiture has taken place. There may have been more, but I should think about three would be all.
465. So far as the case I have mentioned is concerned, you could not locate it in your memory? No.
466. *Mr. Levien.*] It is very important that we should go into this matter about which you have been asked. I admit that there is a good deal in what the Chairman has said, but a charge is here made that certain votes were taken by proxy, and that a certain gentleman was allowed to vote upon this matter that was not upon the committee. What I would like to ask is, first of all, where is the evidence that there was any voting by proxy?
467. *Chairman.*] I am not desirous of going into that case as a specific instance just at present, but all I want to get at is the system on which they deal with these appeals. I have not gone through the papers myself yet.
468. *Mr. Levien.*] There is no use in half-asking questions when there are particulars most material to the matter in hand to be brought out.
469. *Mr. Taylor.*] You can follow it up later on, Mr. Levien.
470. *Mr. Levien.*] Of course I can, but I will take good care in the meantime to see that it is alright.
471. *Chairman.*] I have not gone beyond asking the witness about the system adopted. I do not know anything about the merits or demerits of this particular case, and all I want to find out is the system they adopt, and whether they penalise appellants to the extent of £10? If I had known, I would have brought a copy of the rules.
472. *Mr. Taylor.*] Who are the trustees of the racecourse at Randwick? Sir John Lackey, the Hon. H. C. Dangar, and Mr. F. C. Griffiths.
473. Do you get all the bookmakers' fees and all the trainers' and jockeys' fees and all the fines;—are they all absorbed into your funds? The fines go to the Distressed Jockeys' Fund.
474. You get all the others with that exception? Yes. The Distressed Jockeys' Fund amounts to £5,000, upon which we pay 2½ per cent. per annum, but we never use it, and we get 3 per cent.

475.

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475. Do the country clubs subscribe anything in order to be registered? I explained before that the clubs pay one guinea per annum, and the meetings pay as often as they are registered.
476. Does your club give them any prize money in return for that? No; we do not. The expenses of management are very heavy in the way of printing, and so on.
477. Of course, I know that, but that applies to all clubs? But not to the same extent.
478. As a matter of fact, these country clubs get no return for their subscription to your club? No, except in respect to the assistance they receive, the forms with which they are supplied, and the copy of the register. We do everything for them that we possibly can.
479. But they get nothing in the way of money out of these fees? No.
480. Do you think it fair that the country clubs should be subject to a minimum rule as to prize money—that you should have the supreme control in the matter of fixing the minimum stakes to be given by country clubs? We do not fix a minimum of stakes except within 40 miles of the city. So far as the clubs within that radius are concerned, they used to pay £500 in stakes, but now they only pay £400.
481. But you have the power to shut them up altogether? Yes; but they do not complain.
482. I assure you they do complain; but that is not the point—what I am asking is due to the fact that they do complain;—do you think it a fair thing that you should have the power to say to all these clubs within 40 miles of the city that they should not pay less than a certain amount of money away in stakes? Yes, I do. What is to become of the horse-owners if they do not provide the money to run for?
483. But do you think it is fair? Yes, I do. I do not think it is unfair at all. Warwick Farm and Hawkesbury Clubs only give £300 in stakes.
484. Do you think that your minimum has had anything to do with the practical closing of the Hawkesbury Club? No; I can give you a very good reason, and that is, that the Hawkesbury Club relies on metropolitan support, and practically died with the late Mr. Andrew Town.
485. Did he give them support in the way of stakes? No; but he gave them the weight of his power and assistance. If it was not for the metropolitan support they could not exist. They now have three Saturdays on which they can race.
486. Do you not think that in the interests of racing it would be a fair thing for the Australian Jockey Club to give to the Hawkesbury Club, for instance, the same support that was accorded by the late Mr. Andrew Town? No; I do not. If they cannot afford to race, they ought to shut up shop.
487. But do you not see that concentrates all the racing in Sydney? Yes; perhaps so. If you will not consider me rude, I can give you a very good reason for the want of success of the country clubs, and that is the growth of proprietary racing. From the date the proprietary racing was first commenced there has been a decadence of the country clubs and outside courses. I am speaking from experience; and there are two members of the committee, who are pretty fair authorities on racing, who can remember when Singleton and Morpeth and Maitland and Orange and Bathurst used to give their £500 Cups, whereas now all the racing is centralised here, and I wish it could be altered.
488. That is why I am asking you the question;—do you not think that an improvement could be made if the Australian Jockey Club were to lend their support to country race meetings in the same way as the late Mr. Town did to the Hawkesbury;—do you not think it would exercise a good influence in tending to decentralise the racing? No.
489. Do you not think it would offer some encouragement to the country clubs? No.
490. How do you account for the good effects of Mr. Towns' influence? That was an individual case.
491. Well, suppose you apply the same thing all round? No; the Australian Jockey Club could not do it.
492. But you are absorbing all the subscriptions and fees from these country clubs without giving them anything in return? Well, so far as fees go, I can tell you that all the fees from all the clubs and meetings would not represent more than £500 a year at the outside.
493. Would that include bookmakers' fees and all? No; the country clubs charge the bookmakers themselves.
494. There are one or two other things that struck me in connection with the management of your affairs;—now, in connection with your inquiries, a boy may be very a good jockey, but, at the same time, not have any brains to enable him to conduct his own case before the committee; in fact, they are sometimes so confused that they do not know what they are doing;—do you not think a boy should have some representation when he is called up before the committee? That is a matter of opinion.
495. I am asking your opinion? My experience is that there is not one jockey out of a hundred who is not able to conduct his own case. They generally know as much as their employers, if not more.
496. Supposing there is one in a hundred who is not able to conduct his own case, is it fair that you should put that boy on trial and subject him to the risk of having his means of living taken away without giving him a chance of being properly represented? I hope you will excuse me, but I think that you are referring to an individual case.
497. No, I am not; I have nothing particular in my mind, but I am speaking quite generally? If my committee were satisfied that a boy was utterly incapable of conducting his case, no doubt they would take the matter into consideration.
498. I do not say "utterly incapable";—take the case of any boy? No; I think a boy is always able to answer questions, especially a jockey boy.
499. Are these boys allowed to ask the committee questions? Yes.
500. Do you think a boy is competent to do that? It depends upon the boy.
501. That is exactly what I am saying? I do not want to give any opinion. If my committee adopt a certain course, it is not fair for me to comment upon their action.
502. But we are here to get your opinion on certain matters, and I am sure your committee would not object if you could say anything that would be calculated to justify their position; I think that you feel that the boys ought to have some representation, and if you cannot justify what the committee do, I may take it that you lean towards the question;—are jockeys or trainers allowed to become members of the club? No; they are professional men.
503. Have they any voice whatever in the system under which they have to get their living? None whatever. If they conduct themselves properly there is no occasion for any complaint on their part.
504. Quite so; there would be no occasion for the police if there were no trouble;—but do you think it fair that hundreds of men and boys should have to live under a system in which they have no voice at all? Certainly

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Certainly I do. They are under a system, and if they abide by the conditions of the system they have no occasion to complain; it is only when they break bounds that they are brought to book.

505. But I suppose you break bounds sometimes;—supposing the Australian Jockey Club make a mistake, how can it be rectified? The aggrieved party can appeal.

506. But supposing that the Australian Jockey Club confirm their original action, how do matters stand then? Well, I should think that after having had two hearings there should be no further appeal. If a man goes to the lower Court and then appeals to the Supreme Court, he could not claim to have any further appeal.

507. Then he has no recourse if they refuse to hear him again? None whatever.

508. I understand that the Supreme Court give reasons for their action, but you give none? We give reasons in some cases, but generally we do not.

509. Take a case: We will assume that there is a committal, and I want to know whether you give the person affected the same opportunities as he would have in the Supreme Court, where they have a certain rule upon which he can appeal;—do you tell him wherein his case was defective? No.

510. Then you give him no basis of appeal at all? No. If he does not disprove the charge, he has to suffer.

511. Exactly; but do you give him any reason at all so that he can have an opportunity of justifying himself? No; we give him no reason beyond the punishment.

512. I am quite aware of all that; but you do not give him any reason upon which he can base his appeal? No.

513. *Mr. Levien.*] They do not give any reasons in the Police Court? If you tell a man that he ought to have filled up a certain blank, he would probably come with a witness prepared to meet the case.

514. *Mr. Taylor.*] You do not think that trainers and jockeys should have any voice in the administration of the system under which they have to get their living? No.

515. Who lodged the complaint about the boy Fielder? No one lodged any complaint; the committee were dissatisfied with the mare's running, and they summoned him to appear before them.

516. Did they act conjointly in the matter? I cannot say that.

517. Will the evidence taken in the case show that? I cannot say from memory. I know that my instructions were to tell young Fielder and the owner and trainer of the mare that their presence would be required before the committee on a certain date. I delivered that message, taking my instructions from the then chairman, the Hon. W. A. Long.

518. And yet, instead of being hauled up when he made this mistake, this boy was not brought before the committee until some week afterwards? The inquiry was held after the second race. If there had not been a second race in which the mare took part there would not have been any apparent inconsistency, and it was the inconsistent running that led to the inquiry.

519. You have owned racehorses, and so have I;—have you not known horses run a good race on one Monday and a very indifferent race on the next Monday? Yes, I have.

520. Then how can you say in the face of that that the inconsistent running of the mare on these two occasions would afford sufficient justification for punishing the rider? That is a matter of opinion for my committee, and it is not for me to express my opinion on that.

521. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have you any voice in determining these matters yourself? None whatever.

522. *Mr. Levien.*] I find that Mr. Roulston gave evidence, and stated that the stewards on their own motion summoned Fielder in this case? Yes; that was so.

523. And they took their action on what they saw? Yes.

524. They would be perfectly justified, without calling any evidence, if they saw what they considered to be deliberate pulling on the part of the jockey, in disqualifying him without any further bother at all? They certainly have the power, but they have not, within my recollection, ever taken that extreme course. The practice has always been to give the accused person a chance to defend himself. That is the primary rule laid down; and in the case of country clubs very often it is printed on the face of the register, and the instructions are that the first thing they must do in the case of an inquiry is to give the man affected a chance of defending himself. Only last week a case came forward from Deniliquin and another from Corowa. Both cases were afterwards upheld by the Jockey Club on undoubted evidence; but the man who was affected said they neglected to hear him, and the case was referred back in both instances.

525. *Mr. Taylor.*] What chance did Ettridge get when he applied for his license again? He has had his license refused repeatedly, and I do not think the committee will ever give him a license.

526. But I am asking you whether they gave him any chance? He had two chances before.

527. But I mean in this last instance? They gave him no chance.

528. They gave him no reason? No.

529. Have you any idea of the reason? I have; and it is a most excellent one.

530. Have you any objection to tell us what the reason is? Yes, I have; but I would not mind telling you outside the door. I do not like to tell it here, because it is a most scandalous thing.

531. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] I think we might have it put down in evidence;—if a man raises an objection to the fact that he is not allowed his license—if he makes known his grievance at every street corner—then the reason should be given.

532. *Mr. Levien.*] Oh, I do not know about that;—why injure the man in seeking employment in another occupation? (*To Witness.*) His license has been refused elsewhere? Yes; everywhere.

533. *Mr. Taylor.*] It was not over a betting transaction? No.

534. *Chairman.*] If Ettridge comes forward himself and wants to give evidence, we may go into the reason for refusing him his license; but unless he leaves the matter in our hands I do not think we should go into it.

535. *Mr. Levien.*] You have never known of an instance in which they have not allowed a person charged to give evidence in his own behalf? No.

536. As a rule, jockey boys are pretty "fly"? Yes; they usually know a good deal more than I do.

537. They are not so stupid but what they know the charge which they are called upon to answer, and what is required of them? No.

538. They generally understand what they have to answer for? Certainly.

539. So that there is no necessity for any elaborate examination in their interests unless it is a case in which there may be some difficulty in explaining the running of a horse? No; and then they can always call any witnesses they like.

540.

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540. They can call any of the boys riding in the race? Yes.
541. Would the committee object to anyone standing by and suggesting questions to the person who was charged? It has never been the practice.
542. *Chairman.*] Has it been objected to? Yes; my committee have objected to it.
543. *Mr. Levien.*] Was there any objection, in the recent case of the lad Fielder, to his father sitting by the side of his son? Mr. Fielder was not in the room.
544. Was Mr. Fielder in the room at the time the examination was going on? No; he was not there the whole of the time.
545. Did he go out of his own accord or was he asked to go out? I think that after his evidence was given he was asked to go out.
546. That is at the second inquiry? Yes. He was not at the first inquiry, as he said he was obliged to go away to the country.
547. He never turned up at all in the first instance? No; he did not attend the first inquiry.
548. Then he must have thought his son capable of looking after his own interests? He was not there.
549. *Chairman.*] Was he notified on the first occasion? Yes; he was given notice of the inquiry, and he brought a letter to me stating that he was going up the country.
550. *Mr. Levien.*] He had every opportunity of attending on the first occasion and did not avail himself of it? Yes.
551. *Mr. Archer.*] Mr. Fielder had notice to attend? He was not one of those summoned.
552. *Mr. Hogue (to Chairman).*] Are we trying the Fielder case?
553. *Mr. Levien.*] No, but this matter has been gone into, and that is why I am asking the question.
554. *Mr. Hogue.*] We shall prolong the inquiry for months if we go on in this way.
555. *Chairman.*] It will be better if we make the questions and answers more direct.
556. *Mr. Levien.*] I am putting the questions directly enough.
557. *Chairman.*] Yes; but from the replies we have got it appears that Mr. Fielder was first of all summoned to attend the first inquiry. Now we have it explained——
558. *Witness.*] No, Mr. Fielder was not summoned to attend the inquiry, but he came to my office and told me that he was going away to the country and could not attend the meeting, and he wrote a letter to that effect, a copy of which is attached to the report of the inquiry handed in by me to-day.
559. *Mr. Levien.*] Mr. Fielder was present during a portion of the second inquiry? Yes. Mr. Fielder was only present in the room while he was being examined.
560. We have heard a lot of reports that Mr. Fielder had a blacksmith who shod the mare with these bogus aluminium shoes;—was any blacksmith produced to prove that fact?
561. *Chairman.*] Was that stated before the Australian Jockey Club committee? Yes. There was something in the evidence about it.
562. *Mr. Levien.*] Was there any blacksmith produced? Mr. Fielder produced a pair of iron shoes coated with something representing aluminium, and he said that he believed that his mare had been shod with similar heavy shoes, and he would give £50 to find the blacksmith who shod her. He was cross-examined as to why there should be any difficulty in finding the blacksmith, and he said that the work was done by a blacksmith at Kogarah, and that he had spoken to Mr. McLennan, who did his shoeing, and who tried to find the blacksmith, but could not do so. That is what Mr. Fielder said.
563. Then this blacksmith was never produced? No, not by Mr. Fielder.
564. Were the shoes produced? The shoes that were worn in the race—yes.
565. And who were they produced by? By the blacksmith who shod the mare.
566. Then he was there? No, not at that time. He made a statutory declaration, and he brought the shoes in and disproved the belief that Mr. Fielder had that the mare had been shod with iron shoes.
567. *Chairman.*] Then it was only a belief of Mr. Fielder's? Yes.
568. *Mr. Levien.*] Then Mr. Fielder brought in the shoes with which the horse was alleged to have been shod, but the actual shoes worn were afterwards sworn to by the blacksmith?
569. *Chairman.*] It seems to me that you have gone through this evidence, Mr. Levien?
570. *Mr. Levien.*] I have done nothing of the sort, and don't you make any assertion of that kind about me. I only know what Mr. Crick has told me. Mr. Crick told me some time ago about this evidence, and that is why I am acquainted with it.
571. *Mr. Hogue* (to *Chairman*).] What has this got to do with the present inquiry?
572. *Mr. Levien.*] I am glad you asked that.
573. *Mr. Hogue.*] This Bill does not propose to curtail the powers of the proposed association as compared with the present Australian Jockey Club, so that I do not see what use there is in our going into the question of disqualification. The new association will have precisely the same power of inquiry and determination as to disqualification as the Australian Jockey Club has at present.
574. *Mr. Levien.*] You have no right, Mr. Chairman, to insinuate that I have seen this evidence. Mr. Clibborn will tell you that I have not seen the evidence.
575. *Witness.*] Mr. Levien has never seen the evidence.
576. *Chairman.*] I have just come to the passage in the evidence which Mr. Levien has been quoting, only in a slightly different form.
577. *Mr. Levien.*] I signed petitions for Mr. Fielder's son, and Mr. Fielder knows that I was working at that time in his interest, so that there is no feeling against him so far as I am concerned.
578. *Chairman.*] Mr. Clibborn said he knew nothing about the evidence in this case.
579. *Witness.*] No; I did not say that.
580. *Mr. Levien.*] He never said anything so stupid.
581. *Witness.*] I said I would read the evidence to you. I said that it was taken in my presence by a shorthand-writer.
582. *Mr. Taylor.*] The witness was present when the evidence was taken by a shorthand-writer, and he could not remember particular portions of it.
583. *Witness.*] I could not remember the evidence, although I had read it and had marked certain portions of it.
584. *Chairman.*] Mr. Crick cited this case and two or three others to show that the committee had not been acting justly—that they had been exercising autocratic power, and had not given the accused persons a chance.

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585. *Mr. Levien.*] That is not the way you asked Mr. Clibborn the question.
586. *Chairman.*] I have no desire to go beyond what I have suggested, and if I was doing wrong you had the right to object.
587. *Mr. Levien.*] Of course, I had; but I did not want to interfere. (*To witness.*) As far as these inquiries are concerned with regard to the licensing of the jockeys, I suppose that your committee have reports of their conduct throughout? We keep a record.
588. Have you ever known of any instances where jockeys have been disqualified or their licenses have been refused by your committee, and at the same time licenses have been granted by other clubs in opposition to you, or that the other clubs have asked you to reconsider your decision? The general practice is that they exercise their rights to ask us the reason why we have refused licenses. There are occasions in which licenses have been granted in Victoria whilst we have refused them.
589. In any case, applicants have the right to produce evidence in support of their application? Yes.
590. When persons are brought before the committee with reference to objections to their licenses, have you a licensing committee? Yes.
591. Do they deal with what charges are brought against the applicants? Yes; and give them an opportunity of defending themselves.
592. I suppose the committee are not actuated in any way by any feeling against these boys? I have never known of a case. I cannot tell you; but I have never known of it.
593. I suppose some of these jockeys have ridden for some of the members of the committee, whilst there are other members of the committee for whom they have not ridden? I cannot tell you; but I am not aware of any member of the committee having any personal feeling in the matter.
594. *Mr. Taylor.*] If they had, you would not be aware of it? No.
595. *Mr. Levien.*] With reference to trainers, some of the old trainers—such as Monaghan, Payten, Kerr, and Cook—their licenses have never been refused? No; not to my knowledge.
596. And it is very seldom that a license is ever refused to a trainer? No; unless he has done something decidedly wrong, and broken the rules and regulations laid down for trainers.
597. They pretty well understand them, I suppose? Yes.
598. With reference to the country jockey clubs, you say they pay a guinea registration fee? Yes.
599. Do you receive many communications from these clubs asking for interpretations of your by-laws and rules and regulations? Not so much as to our by-laws and regulations as to their own rules and by-laws. We also have questions asked relating to programmes and applications for all sorts of information, which we endeavour to give them. There are from twenty to thirty communications every day about racing matters alone.
600. From country clubs? From all the clubs, asking for information about racing matters.
601. But I mean registered clubs? Yes, registered clubs.
602. You mean asking for interpretation of certain rules? Yes.
603. It is a common thing? It is frequent, at all events.
604. You get none of these letters from suburban clubs who are thoroughly conversant with the rules of racing? It is very seldom that there are any.
605. You do not get any from Newcastle? No. Mr. John Grisdale is an admirable secretary.
606. I suppose the same thing applies with Mr. Mitchell, in Maitland? He is not the secretary there; he is the handicapper.
607. But he has been a secretary? I am not aware of it.
608. You gave some evidence about country clubs, in answer to Mr. Taylor;—now, before these proprietary clubs were established, do you not know, as a matter of fact, that the Glen Innes, Armidale, Tamworth, Singleton, Maitland, and Newcastle Racing Clubs had plenty of meetings, with very large prizes? Yes; I do.
609. And very large numbers of city people used to go to those meetings; and horse-owners used to take their horses there from the metropolis? Yes.
610. That would be in the time of Mr. Tait and Mr. Archer, Mr. Town, and Mr. Glenister, and others? Yes. I could not be certain about the owners, but I can remember Mr. Archer being there. I remember being at Maitland, and assisting to make their handicaps, with the late Honorable J. Eales, and they had very good races then.
611. With big prizes? Yes; good prizes.
612. And all this has fallen off on account of the proprietary meetings you have spoken of? Yes; on account of too much racing.
613. Is it not generally a matter of too much racing? Not with the exception of the proprietary clubs, I think.
614. Do you think that if there were less racing and larger prizes it would conduce to a better class of horses, and greater success in connection with these different meetings? I think it would, to a great extent. I think it would increase the prestige of the racing in the country amazingly, and that they could force back a lot of the support which has fallen away from them.
615. I notice some questions have been asked with reference to the "Clansman" case;—I suppose the committee gave every consideration to that matter? Yes.
616. And there has been no appeal lodged against their decision? No.
617. *Chairman.*] To whom could they appeal? They have the right to ask for a rehearing. They could only appeal to the committee of the Australian Jockey Club. The Fielder case is a case in point, where the whole matter was reopened on application being made.
618. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you recollect the "Spry" case? Yes.
619. You know that that case arose at Dungog? Yes.
620. That was a case in which it was proved afterwards, beyond all doubt, that a horse was running under an assumed name, and if it had not been for the appeal to the Australian Jockey Club this swindle would have been upheld? Yes; it was in consequence of matters that came to the knowledge of the Australian Jockey Club that the case was laid bare.
621. And the Australian Jockey Club did inquire into it? Yes.
622. With reference to the English Jockey Club, all the racing in England is conducted under that club's rules? Yes; and under the Grand National Hunt Club Rules.
623. That is practically the same thing? Yes; it is a subsidiary institution on the same lines.

624. The racing there is all conducted under the rules of the English Jockey Club, in the same way that all our meetings in this Colony are guided by your rules of racing, which are a reflex of the English Jockey Club Rules? Yes; excepting that the English Jockey Club Rules are more drastic than ours, if anything. T. S. Clibborn. 9 Oct., 1900.

625. *Mr. Taylor.*] Is the English Jockey Club any more representative than the Australian Jockey Club? No; it is the most exclusive body in the world.

626. *Mr. Levien.*] It is a very difficult thing to become elected a member of the English Jockey Club? Yes, almost impossible. They elect their own members.

627. And it takes a man years to become elected? Yes. The chairman is elected for two or three years, and they invite men to become members of their body. The chairman of the Australian Jockey Club and the chairman of the Victorian Racing Club are both honorary members of the English Jockey Club.

628. Here you are merely nominated, and go through your election in the ordinary way? Yes.

629. You say that all the fees for registration, except those derived from jockeys, which go to the Jockey's Fund, are devoted to the assistance of horse-racing? Every shilling is used for increasing the stakes. We lost £1,000 over our last Spring Meeting, and we shall in all probability lose £1,500 over the Autumn Meeting, and that money is recouped to the Australian Jockey Club by the rents they receive for the use of the course from Tattersall's Club and the Sydney Turf Club.

630. Do you know the number of members belonging to these proprietary clubs? I do not know anything about it.

631. Take the case of the Rosehill Club;—the fees that are paid to that proprietary go to the proprietors themselves, and not to the Australian Jockey Club? I know nothing about the internal management of any one of the proprietary clubs.

632. Have you had any complaints from any of the secretaries of any of the clubs registered under your rules—that they have not received justice at the hands of the Australian Jockey Club? We have not had any complaints direct.

633. I am talking about direct complaints; we are shutting out hearsay evidence;—has anyone complained to you that you have not decided matters submitted to you, or answered their letters, or given information required? Whenever we receive a complaint of any kind from the secretary or committee of any club it at once goes before the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, and they do everything they can to assist the clubs and enlighten them as to why certain orders are given. Some short time ago they endeavoured to establish an association in the neighbourhood of Junee; but after the third meeting there were three delegates present, and the whole thing was abandoned as unworkable. They could not stand the expense of it. Since that was abandoned we have had no complaint. Every club has been registered in accordance with our regulations, and everything goes on quite smoothly. I do not know positively of any one club—from information received from them—which would make a complaint against anything the Jockey Club has been doing.

634. I suppose you have perused the sporting papers for a number of years; have you seen any complaints in those;—I mean such papers as the *Evening News*, the *Referee*, and the *Town and Country Journal?* They comment sometimes on the action of the committee; but I do not think they do it in any unkind spirit.

635. They have not accused you of unfairness or imputed injustice to you? No; I do not say that my committee, or any body of men, are immaculate; but speaking from twenty-seven years' experience of some of the gentlemen sitting on my committee, I can say that if I were to trust my life with anyone in this world, I would be ready to trust it with them. I believe they are honorable gentlemen every one. I have heard broad statements made about myself, and it has been mentioned that I am unpopular; and perhaps the same thing may have been said regarding the committee. Doubtless, I am unpopular with those who do wrong, and the committee also; but I should like to hear specific cases quoted of any complaints.

636. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You say that no complaints have been made with reference to matters pertaining to country clubs;—do you not know that complaints have been made by country clubs with reference to the injuries which have been inflicted upon them? You are speaking of the suburban clubs.

637. I am speaking of the one club with which I have been most closely associated—the Hawkesbury Club? The Hawkesbury Club has complained, no doubt, because we did not fit things in to give them a two-days meeting. That was some three years ago. They said they would like to have three Saturdays, and we have given them three Saturdays for the last three years. They even asked for one Saturday in July, if I remember correctly.

638. The officers of the Hawkesbury Club seem to think that they have been—I will not say unfairly treated—but that the same amount of consideration has not been shown to them that they expected to meet with? I am sorry that they should think so, because it is one of the old-established clubs, and one that I was associated with in Mr. Town's time. The Hawkesbury Club, however, has been steadily going down, because the local people do not take the interest in it that they should. Mr. Alexander Benson is my authority, and I think Mr. Archer will tell you the same thing. I can remember the day when the Hawkesbury Club was one of the most thriving in the Colony; but where local support is not available a club is bound to go down.

639. I suppose that you attribute the falling-off at the Hawkesbury to the expansion of the racing system in the suburbs? I think there are now so many meetings close at hand that people object to going so far away as the Hawkesbury and paying the extra railway fare and other expenses. Moreover, the prizes are not sufficiently large to tempt horse-owners to go there. I do not think there is any matter of feeling against the Hawkesbury, or that any injustice has been done.

640. *Mr. Levien.*] The Hawkesbury Handicap was worth £500 or £600 at one time? Yes.

641. And Maitland used to have £200 prizes, and £150 on the second day? Yes.

642. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] If some means could be devised for decreasing the suburban racing, do you think it would have the effect of increasing the success of racing in the country? I am sure of it. As I said before, you can always fix the date of the commencement of the decadence of country racing by the date when the proprietary racing came into vogue.

643. *Mr. Archer.*] I have been told that you have done the Hawkesbury Club out of Boxing Day? Not within my recollection.

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644. They seem to be very sore about it? They have not had Boxing Day within my recollection. I know the Australian Jockey Club has been going for twenty years with their meeting on that day, and I do not remember Hawkesbury on Boxing Day.

645. *Mr. Levien.*] They did race a Hawkesbury Handicap on Boxing Day on one occasion, if I remember aright.

646. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] The Hawkesbury Club is the only club that is racing within the suburban area that is not a proprietary club? Except the Sydney Turf Club.

647. Do you think it would satisfy the country clubs if they had some sort of representation on the Australian Jockey Club? I do not think it would be a good thing to give them any representation, because I do not think they are sufficiently acquainted with the laws of racing to decide the very difficult and intricate matters that crop up in connection with racing now. It is a vast system, and they have little idea of its immensity.

648. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you not think that Mr. Mayo, for instance, would have as much knowledge for racing as the members of your committee? He has had a great experience of racing *per se*, but not of the management of racing affairs.

649. You say he has had no experience of the management of racing;—has your late chairman, the Honorable W. A. Long, had much experience of the management of racing? Yes; he has.

650. Take the case of the man you mentioned, the late Mr. Andrew Town? He did not know very much about the management of racing affairs.

651. *Mr. Hogue.*] I suppose you have studied this Bill very carefully? No; I have not studied it very carefully, and some of the members of my committee are better acquainted with it than I am. I am familiar more particularly with the provisions regarding representation.

652. I presume that it is considered absolutely necessary that there should be some authority to manage racing? Yes; that has been acknowledged for all time.

653. Otherwise the whole institution of the turf would get into confusion? Yes.

654. Is there any instance of an association having been formed on the lines proposed in this Bill? None whatever.

655. In all the Colonies the system adopted is similar to what is followed here? Yes.

656. That is to say, that the leading club is permitted, by virtue of its position as the leading club, to clothe itself with certain powers; all the other clubs fall in with the arrangement? Yes.

657. Have you seen the schedule of this Bill? Yes.

658. Do you notice that in the Murrumbidgee district there are thirteen clubs who send one representative? Yes.

659. In some other districts there are nine clubs? Yes.

660. Do you think the representation these clubs would get in the association would be anything more than nominal;—do you suppose that the representatives could attend to manage the affairs of the association? I do not know whether they would attend; but I am quite certain that they would be incapable of managing or controlling the affairs of racing. There are a whole lot of clubs on these schedules which do not exist, and the whole thing seems to have been drawn up from the condition of affairs some seven or eight years ago.

661. Could you point out where the schedule is deficient? In Schedule B the Gerong Club is mentioned, but it no longer exists.

662. *Mr. Gillies.*] That is admitted. We know that the schedule is not perfect, but it is to amended to bring it up to date, and make it complete.

663. *Mr. Hogue.*] Taking the country representation that it is proposed to give all round, could these representatives have anything like a reasonable opportunity of attending? I do not know; but I do not see how they could; I do not think they could understand it.

664. Presuming that they did understand the matter, could they attend? I cannot see how they could attend. Our meetings are fortnightly very often, and regularly monthly. We shall have one every three or four weeks. I may also point out that in Schedule A there are eight clubs, and that the Australian Jockey Club gives more than the whole of the clubs put together.

665. Touching the question of disqualification, is there any proposal in this Bill, as far as you have been able to see, which would give any powers to the proposed association different from those which the Australian Jockey Club now exercise? No, except that the evidence is to be taken on oath.

666. *Mr. Gillies.*] The evidence is to be taken on oath in open court? Yes; and I think it would be a very unwise thing to take the evidence in public.

667. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is there any power of appeal under this Bill? I could not say. I have looked more to the schedule than anything else.

668. I suppose the Australian Jockey Club gives about £20,000 a year in prizes? The prize-money will amount to £23,000 odd this year.

669. What does Rosehill give? They have eleven meetings of £400 each.

670. In all the clubs except the Australian Jockey Club they deduct the entrance fee? I believe all the clubs do. The Jockey Club do not charge the entrance fees at either their Spring or Autumn meetings, but on the small meetings, and partly on Summer meeting, they do charge. They could not get through the meetings, as they do not make more than £50 or £60 profit on any one of these meetings.

671. Taking the Bill as it stands, do you as a racing authority of several years standing, think that racing itself as an institution would be better conducted by an association established as here proposed, than by the Australian Jockey Club? I do not think so. The majority of racing men I have spoken to on the subject are of the same opinion as myself. What seems to be a great blot upon the Bill is that there are eight clubs in Schedule A, and sixteen in Schedule B, each sending a representative, consequently these sixteen clubs sending representatives down from the country could entirely out-vote the eight.

672. *Mr. Gillies.*] Why do you think they would do that? I do not say they would do it; but they would have a two to one vote.

673. *Mr. Hogue.*] There are other clubs mentioned in this schedule; but with regard to the pony racing clubs it is not proposed to give any representation;—the Australian Jockey Club does not recognise them in any way? Not in any way.

674. Would you disqualify a horse that ran at Kensington? As Kensington is an unregistered meeting, horses that run there are not qualified to run at registered meetings.

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675. To your knowledge are the country clubs dissatisfied with your committee? I have never heard of any complaint in any way whatever.
676. And do you think if, as is suggested, the country clubs were to send representatives to the central association it would be more satisfactory to the horse-owners and trainers, or more satisfactory to horse-racing generally? I have said all along that I do not think that the people in the country understand the great business and system of racing now, and therefore I do not see where the gain would be. I am quite certain that if the representatives of the country clubs were to write to my committee and say they would like to meet in conference at any time, the request would be granted forthwith. My committee are always ready to hear, and always ready to learn.
677. You would not give them a share of your funds? No; we could not do that. Then again, so far as the committee is concerned, the larger you make it the more difficult it is to manage affairs. That has been proved in many cases. Take the case of the railways, for instance. It has been shown that one man who thoroughly understands his business can do better than a large number. I have been at it for thirty-three years now, and I do not understand the business yet.
678. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you not think that if all these inquiries conducted by your club were held with open doors it would be more satisfactory to the public at large;—as you know, they say that it is a sort of star chamber business now? To my mind the greatest difficulty would be in connection with the libel law, as you could not declare the proceedings privileged. Of course, this meeting is open to the public and the Press, but the Press could not publish proceedings, even here, as fully as they could do in a Criminal Court, and we know that there are things said at race committee meetings which, if the proceedings were open to the public, would lead to endless libel actions.
679. Then you do not think it would do any good to have the proceedings open? No; I do not. I do not know where the motive of this Bill arises. I have been unable to find out why it was brought forward.
680. You are always willing to take evidence at these inquiries? Oh, yes, always.
681. Would you permit a man to be represented by a solicitor before the Committee? That has always been refused.
682. Do you not think that in a case like that of young Fielder's—who they say was not quite right in his head, and was not, it is suggested, able to take care of himself—he should be allowed to have a solicitor? I would be very glad to give you an answer, but that would be a comment on the action of my committee.
683. *Mr. Taylor.*] You said some time ago that the reason you objected to these country clubs being represented on the committee, as proposed under the Bill, was that you did not think they had the necessary experience to manage racing affairs? That is one reason.
684. Might I ask you what experience Mr. Adrian Knox had when he was elected to that committee? Mr. Knox had been racing for some considerable time.
685. Do you not find him one of the best members of the committee? He is a very able member of the committee.
686. He had practically no experience of the management of racing when he was elected to the committee? The members of the committee, as a rule, do not take much interest in the detailed management of racing, but they are called upon to decide all great questions.
687. You say that these men whom it is proposed to place on the committee as representatives do not understand the racing law? Yes; otherwise they would not write to me so frequently for interpretations of the law.
688. One reason, and the chief reason, that you object to the proposed plan is that they do not understand the racing law, and yet you say that the gentleman who is one of the ablest members of the committee has had, perhaps, the least experience? No; I did not say that. I said that he was racing for some considerable time before he came on to the committee.
689. It was a very short time;—I do not think he was racing two years before he was elected? He is a very able man.
690. We have many able men like Mr. Knox who are now excluded from the committee? Maybe there are.
691. There is another matter that has been brought forward, and I am not mentioning this by way of insinuation; it is stated that unless a man belongs to one or other of the two principal clubs in the city he cannot get on to the committee of the Australian Jockey Club—the star chamber;—is it not a fact that all the members of your committees belong to one or other of the two clubs, the Australian or the Union, and that this has been so for a number of years? That may be so; but you must remember that they are elected by the votes of the members of the club of the Australian Jockey Club.
692. Is any other club in the country entitled to the same privileges as Tattersall's Club, which I understand is not a racing club at all, in connection with racing at Randwick;—on what principle do they race? They pay rent for the use of the course, and as to their not being a racing club, they have been racing for twenty-seven years to my knowledge.
693. But are they a racing club? Well, their institution is a betting club, but they certainly combine racing and betting, and have done so to my knowledge for the last twenty-seven years.
694. As a matter of fact, are they a racing club at all in the true sense of the term? It is hard to define it. You can hardly call them a racing club, but they are in the same position as the Victorian Club at Melbourne, and Bowes' Tattersall's Club, and they all race.
695. Could any other club have the same privileges as are enjoyed by Tattersall's Club? Yes; if there were a day available. I wish to goodness they would come along, because Tattersall's Club pay us £250 a day.
696. *Mr. Gillies.*] But you have too much money already? No, indeed we have not; we are very badly off.
697. *Mr. Taylor.*] What is your object in fixing a minimum amount of stakes to be given by the various racing clubs? In the interests of the horse-owners. You cannot have a show if you do not have actors.
698. What is the object of the minimum? The object of fixing the minimum is to compel the clubs to give a certain amount of prize money, or to go out of existence.
699. Do you not think that if there were less proprietary clubs there would be a better chance for the people in the country;—would it not be a fair thing for the horse-owner if you cut down the prize money for proprietary clubs to £200? I do not think that would force racing away from Sydney.

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700. You think they should pay a certain amount, or else all be wiped out? Rather than reduce the minimum, I would increase it, and if I had my way, would make it £500 at least.

701. Why did you reduce it? At the request of the clubs. It was £500, and they asked us to reduce it, and we brought the amount down to £400. It was then represented that Hawkesbury was further away, and the same argument was brought to bear in connection with Warwick Farm to induce us to make a still further reduction, so far as those clubs were concerned. We reduced the prize money in their case to £300, and I believe every club is now perfectly satisfied.

702. In the first instance, you fixed the minimum at £500 with the object of benefiting racing, and you thought it was in the interest of racing and racehorses that such a minimum should be fixed; but through the influence of the clubs you reduced the amount to £400 and £300? Yes; they made a solid attack upon us, as the result of which we reduced the minimum to £400, and in the case of two of them to £300. The Hawkesbury Club could not have raced at all if we had not reduced the minimum in their case.

703. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you not think that if the minimum weight imposed upon horses were raised it would tend to the breeding of better stock? That is a vexed question that was brought forward at the last general meeting of the Australian Jockey Club, and it was decided not to disturb existing arrangements. I think the committee acted on this principle: We will assume that the breeder tries to breed the very best article that it is possible to attain; but, unfortunately, he cannot always do that, and therefore some of the stock he breeds must be of an inferior description, and these must be catered for as well as the high-class horses. The late Mr. Scarr always used to argue that way, and that was his reason for advocating some 6-furlong races. Personally, I would sooner see the longer races and the higher weight; but the reason I have stated has influenced the committee in fixing a low minimum weight.

704. Do you think people take an interest in racing more particularly to improve the breed of horses;—do you not think that is the primary object? No, I do not. I think that used to be the object; but I am quite certain that gambling has a great deal to do with racing nowadays. If you took one of these suburban racing clubs, and shut out the bookmakers and the totalisator, they would play to empty benches.

705. Do you not think that the system of gambling that obtains on the racecourses is a very pernicious thing? No, I do not. I think that gambling should be confined to the racecourse, and that shop-betting, which is one of the greatest curses, should be stopped.

706. Would you admit that the raising of the minimum weight, and the lengthening of the distances of races, would have a beneficial effect upon the breeding of horses? It is purely a matter of opinion. I do not think it would improve the breed of horses, because I do not think they would breed the horses up to the higher standard. I do not think the raising of the minimum weights and the increase of the distance would in itself improve the breed of horses.

707. You say that you could not afford to set apart any portion of the racecourse for the free use of the public? I do not think that we could set apart a portion of the racecourse without setting apart the whole, because a man could walk into the portion of the racecourse that was free, and as soon as he liked he could go into the other parts of the course, and thus save his shilling that he would otherwise have to pay at the entrance gate.

708. How do they do it at Flemington? Victoria is in a different position altogether. They have a hill there that holds 25,000 people, at 2s. 6d. a head, and the railway to carry them there.

709. As far as the country districts are concerned, are you aware that when the courses were all free and open to the public the racing was better patronised and the profits were greater than under later conditions? I could not tell you that; I am not aware of the circumstances of the case.

710. *Mr. Levien.*] They always charged to go on the course at Maitland.

711. *Mr. Gillies.*] I have seen twenty-three booths on the Maitland racecourse when the course was free to the public as against two booths at the present time;—you say that the Australian Jockey Club is a vast union;—will you explain what you mean? That is not what I said. I said that the whole system of racing was a vast union. The Australian Jockey Club, the South Australian Jockey Club, the Victorian Racing Club, the racing clubs of New Zealand and of India, and the English Jockey Club exchange rules, calendars, and registers, and if any punishment is inflicted, or any decision is arrived at by any one of these bodies, it is practically published all over the English-speaking world, with the exception of America, which does not take part in the arrangement.

712. Have you lately given the members of your club increased advantages in the way of free admission to any part of the course for which they previously had to pay? We gave our members an extra lady's ticket lately; but I think it is very likely we will take that away next year.

713. Do you not admit your members to the course free? They all have to pay their shilling.

714. You said just now that the members of your committee dispersed themselves to the several parts of the course to watch the racing? I do not say so.

715. You say that the members of your committee watched the race? Yes.

716. And that when they see anything crooked they take steps to bring the rider and others concerned to account for it? Yes.

717. Do not you think that a better means of detecting what you may call pernicious practices during the racing would be afforded by employing paid stewards, who would be independent? No, I do not. I would qualify that by saying that so far as the proprietary jockey clubs are concerned paid stewards might be of advantage at suburban meetings.

718. You think that paid stewards might be of advantage for suburban meetings, but not for the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.

719. Why should the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club be better able to detect anything of that kind than the members of the country jockey clubs? I am not speaking of country jockey clubs, but of suburban clubs.

720. Well, take the suburban clubs? There are not such larger prizes given at suburban meetings as at Randwick, and when the prizes given at Randwick are run for, they generally try for them.

721. Can you say whether or not the members of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club are big wagerers or bettors on races upon which they may possibly be called upon to adjudicate? I believe they are the smallest bettors I have met.

722. That is no answer to my question;—are you aware that the members of your committee are in the habit of wagering on races carried out under their jurisdiction? They may wager, but not heavily. I think they wager less than any men I know.

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723. Was the Honorable W. A. Long your president? Our chairman.
724. Are the offices of chairman and president distinct? We have no president.
725. Will you admit that Mr. Long was a very heavy wagerer? On the contrary. I am aware that some years ago Mr. Long used to bet a good deal; but at the present time he does not wager very much.
726. Have you heard that your chairman and other members of your committee had backed the mare ridden by young Fielder in the race which led to his disqualification? I have not heard one word about it. You can have the members of the committee here, and examine them about it.
727. You have heard, I suppose, that Ettridge's license was refused? Yes.
728. Could you give us the reason for refusing Ettridge's license? Yes.
729. *Mr. Levien.*] I think it is best not to give the reason. He would not dare to apply for his license, and it is unfair to Ettridge to ask for the reason without his desiring the matter to be brought forward.
730. *Mr. Gillies.*] What would be the largest number of horses you have seen start at Randwick in a race? I think there were thirty-seven starters for the Tattersall's Carrington Stakes on one occasion.
731. Do you think it is safe to start such a large number of horses as that? Yes, on Randwick, quite safe.
732. But on some of these small courses? No.
733. You have seen a great number of horses run at Rosehill? Yes.
734. Do you think that you have ever seen more horses start at Rosehill than was safe? Not when I have been there.
735. Are you aware that such a thing has taken place? Not at Rosehill.
736. Or at any suburban meeting? I believe that when I was in England that the Canterbury racecourse authorities were distinctly warned that they ought not to break the rules of the Jockey Club by starting their horses in two divisions, and the Jockey Club fined them; but the fine was afterwards refunded, because they did not want to be too hard on the authorities who erred from ignorance.
737. The case of Fielder has been referred to;—was he given the reason of his disqualification—was he told why he was disqualified? No. But you will see what the decision was by the evidence which I have handed in.
738. Do you remember how many witnesses were examined in connection with the Fielder case? There were fourteen examined at the second inquiry; but I do not know how many were examined at the first.
739. There were four witnesses at the first inquiry;—do you think in view of the evidence given by eighteen witnesses, all of whom gave it as their opinion that young Fielder was not to blame, that the decision of the Australian Jockey Committee was a fair one? I cannot comment on the action of my committee. I want to answer you with due respect; but I do not think I have any right to be questioned in that way.
740. Do you think there is a record of any case in the courts of the Colony where eighteen witnesses gave evidence in favour of the defendant, who was, all the same, found guilty? I do not think I ought to be required to answer that question.
741. *Chairman.*] The witness may object to the question if he does not care to answer it.
742. *Mr. Levien.*] I remember a case in which the late Chief Justice Martin, remarking on the fact that there were fifteen witnesses on one side and four on the other, said it was not the quantity but the quality of the testimony that was of importance.
743. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you not think that, in the interests of racing, that all inquiries into crooked work and malpractice on the turf should be held in open Court? I do not. There is a danger in connection with the libel laws, and in my opinion the libel actions would be innumerable.
744. Then your chief objection to open inquiry is owing to the danger of libel? Yes, I think so.
745. Apart from libel action, do you not think it would be of advantage? No, I do not think it would. I think it would lead to any amount of trouble, and so long as you are assured of the quality of your judges I do not see any objection to the proceedings being carried on in private. The Australian Jockey Club committee is very far from being a star chamber, and I have heard the history of this particular Fielder case outside two or three times, with different versions in each case.
746. Is Tattersall's Racing Club identical with the Sydney Turf Club, or are they separate clubs? Separate clubs altogether. Tattersall's is a betting institution, which also carries on racing, whilst the Sydney Turf Club carries on its racing purely and simply for sport.
747. Who comprise the members of the Sydney Turf Club committee:—are not the members of the committee of management of the Australian Jockey Club and the Sydney Turf Club very much the same? No, not even in one case. A member of my committee cannot be a member of the committee of any other club. When Mr. Betts, who was chairman of the Sydney Turf Club, was elected some fortnight ago as an official of the Australian Jockey Club he had to resign his position as an official of the Sydney Turf Club, and he is now simply a member of that club. Other members of the committee of the Sydney Turf Club are Messieurs M. J. Macnamara, Alexander Busby, H. M. S. Cox, Robert Richards, J. B. Bettington, and Hamilton Osborne—all amateurs. I have had the honor of managing the Sydney Turf Club for twenty years.
748. Do you think that the Australian Jockey Club is justified in preventing the objects for which the land they occupy was granted to the trustees from being carried out? They do not do so. I tried to explain to the best of my ability what the position was, but I daresay you will have Mr. Knox here, and that he will be able to give you more information. It is my impression that the trustees have the power given under the Act of 1873 to lease the course to whom they like. They leased the course to the Australian Jockey Club for the purposes of racing, and my idea must be borne out by what has followed, because they would never have permitted the Australian Jockey Club to issue debentures, and build stands, and carry out all sorts of improvements, if they had intended to use the racecourse for rifle shooting or cricket. As a matter of fact, it is useless for cricket, and it is not required for that purpose, whilst it is absolutely useless as a rifle butts. These are the only two purposes, besides racing, for which it could be used.
749. You say it was granted for racing purposes? Yes,

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750. And for rifle-shooting? That was under the original grant; but I believe the Act of 1873 revoked that original grant.
751. That is what I want to get at? That is what I believe, but I am not sufficiently a legal authority to give you an opinion on the matter. The Crown Solicitor would be able to give you all particulars. No one has ever sought to play cricket on the racecourse or to use it as a rifle butts. There has been £105,000 laid out on buildings and making tracks, apart from the maintenance, and during the time we have been in occupation of the course we have given over £400,000 to be raced for, and so on, and all this without a single member of the Jockey Club having been benefited one farthing.
752. You have over 500 members? Yes.
753. *Mr. Levien.*] They have to pay 10 guineas to join, and 5 guineas a year? Yes.
754. *Mr. Gillies.*] Does it not strike you that the amount you charge for membership is contrary to the object of the original grant? No.
755. Is not the amount prohibitory? No.
756. Has the Randwick racecourse been used as a sale-yard for stock? Yes, it has, under these circumstances: I think it was in 1875 that there was no proper place for selling thoroughbred yearlings, and the committee of the Jockey Club permitted auctioneers, no matter who they might be, to sell yearlings only there. Yearlings have since been sold there under these conditions by Mr. Kiss, Mr. Thompson, myself, and other auctioneers who have applied for leave, up to two years ago, when they changed the venue. Mr. Chisholm built a new yard, and I use Payten's yard now. There has never been any charge made except the 1s. at the gate to keep out the mob, and that has been handed over to the Australian Jockey Club Racing Fund.
757. Have there never been anything but thoroughbred yearlings sold there? I think on one occasion some two-year-olds were sold.
758. Have any horses ever been stabled there for sale? No horse has ever been stabled there for sale. They have been led on to course prior to the sale and allowed to stand in the stalls, but they have never been stabled there, and they have been returned to their respective stables immediately the sale was over. It is one of the best places in the world for selling yearlings, because you can see them walking about. It is all for the encouragement of racing, and a perfectly legitimate thing.
759. *Mr. Levien.*] I suppose that the registering of these meetings protects the owners and the public against fraudulent entries of horses, and other similar practices? Yes; that is one of the reasons for it.
760. *Chairman.*] You have produced the evidence in the Fielder case and in the "Amiable" case? Yes.
761. *Mr. Levien.*] Could you also produce the evidence in the "Spry" case? Yes. [*The Exhibits handed in by witness were ordered to be printed at once.*]

THURSDAY, 11 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. ARCHER, MR. LEVIEN, MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, MR. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Strettel Clibborn recalled and further examined:—

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762. *Witness.*] Might I ask you to correct, in a small measure, some evidence I gave on a former occasion? Mr. Taylor asked me some questions in regard to what became of the fees and fines received from jockeys and trainers, and, as well as my memory serves me, I said that the fines paid by the jockeys went to the credit of Distressed Jockey Funds, but that all other fees went into the funds of the Australian Jockey Club. What I now wish to say is that all the fines and fees paid by jockeys go to the credit of the Distressed Jockey Fund. The £1 paid by trainers goes to the Australian Jockey Club, but on the strength of that the trainers enjoy certain privileges, which are more than equivalent to the amount paid. Their trainer's ticket affords them an opportunity of going to all the metropolitan racecourses free. The presentation of the trainer's ticket will, in most instances, ensure admission to the course, and it will at least enable them to go to the secretary of the club and obtain an admission ticket. In the case of older trainers, they have a silver badge, by which they are entitled to admission, not only to the suburban courses, but also to Caulfield and Flemington; and, as a matter of fact, that concession is reciprocated by me in the case of Melbourne trainers. If a trainer registered in Melbourne wants to come to our race meetings I always give him a ticket.
763. *Chairman.*] How about jockeys;—have they the same privilege? Well, if a jockey comes to me who is on the register of the Victoria Racing Club, not only do we give him a ticket admitting him to the course, but we allow him to ride after taking out a license. If a jockey has a license it enables him to go to all the suburban meetings, for which otherwise he would have to pay.
764. Do you mean his Victoria Racing Club license? I do not know whether that would be so or not; but if a Victoria Racing Club man took out a license with us he would have the same privilege as our men.
765. The license-fee paid to the Australian Jockey Club entitles him to free admission to every meeting in the Colony? Yes. We have a rule with our trainers—it is different with the suburban clubs. We have a great number of trainers who do not frequent Randwick or train horses there. When a trainer comes and asks for a ticket for Randwick, if he has a horse training at Randwick, or a horse entered for a race at Randwick, we give him a ticket, but otherwise we do not. We adopted that course because we ascertained that it was the practice to take out trainers' tickets without having any horses in training, simply to enable them to get into race meetings.
766. *Mr. Levien.*] What about the balance-sheet of the Australian Jockey Club;—how often do you publish that? I may tell you what the system is if you will allow me. In addition to our staff we keep an accountant, who writes up the books every month, and strikes a quarterly balance. This is audited by the special auditor, Mr. Davenport, and submitted to the Jockey Club Committee when they require it. That is four times in the year, and the annual balance-sheet is submitted to the general meeting of members once a year.

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767. That is published? Yes.
768. Did you ever know any of these proprietary clubs presenting their balance-sheet to a meeting of the members? I have never seen such a thing.
769. *Mr. Archer.*] You do not know whether they do or not? I do not know.
770. You have never seen any reports of their meetings published in the same way as those of the Australian Jockey Club are reported? No.
771. *Chairman.*] Dealing with that balance-sheet in connection with the Distressed Jockey Fund—would you explain to the Committee how that fund is arranged for, and the means that are adopted for considering applications for assistance from it? The form of application for relief from the Distressed Jockey Fund provides that the jockey who is injured shall sign his name, stating in whose employ he is, give the name of the place where he was injured, and describe the nature of the injury. That is accompanied by a certificate from a duly qualified medical man, stating what the nature of the injury is. That is submitted to the committee, and on that relief is given. In some instances, where men are permanently injured, we give them a lump sum at once. The grants from the fund are regulated according to the nature of the injuries.
772. Have you, as an official of the Australian Jockey Club, or have your committee, gone into the question of utilising that money for the purpose of establishing an Insurance Fund for the use of the boys? No; because the system we adopt is this: The contributions received for the Distressed Jockey Fund are credited as they come to hand, and at the end of the year the fund, which amounts to about £5,000, is credited with 2½ per cent. interest. So the fund goes on increasing.
773. *Mr. Archer.*] I suppose you deal pretty liberally with applicants for relief, as a rule? I do not suppose that any man is entirely satisfied, but I think that the Jockey Club deals fairly liberally with applicants. The Melbourne people have another system, under which they allow injured jockeys £1 a week; but, as a rule, I think the men prefer having their relief in a lump sum.
774. I suppose on occasions, where you think it necessary, you help the father or mother, if the boy who was injured has been their sole support? At first that was not allowable under the rules, but under the regulations now in force, which we got altered for the purpose, we are enabled to make allowances in such cases. In one instance I think £50 and in another instance £75 was given to these people.
775. I only ask these questions because a rumour is going around that you have large accumulations of money, and that you are hoarding them up without applying them to their legitimate uses as freely as you should? We have no right to touch the funds, or to make use of them in any way. You will see that we have £11,000 worth of deposits, but £5,000 of that belongs to the Distressed Jockey Fund. It is of no use to us, and we cannot apply it to any purpose except that for which it is intended. We pay 2½ per cent. interest for the fund, and we receive 3 per cent. for money on deposit. The ½ per cent. difference goes to pay the salaries of the people who have to attend to the business of the fund.
776. You say that the committee does deal with all these applications in a fairly liberal manner? Yes; it is of no advantage to them to do otherwise, as they have no interest in the fund beyond the legitimate one.
777. *Chairman.*] In connection with that case I mentioned to you at the former sitting, did you look the matter up? I did; I went all through the papers. That case cropped up at the Rockley Race Meeting, of which Mr. Oxley was the secretary. At the meeting of that club, held in May, this Mr. Mackay entered a protest against a horse which ran first in the handicap in which his horse was engaged, on two grounds—first, that the horse had run at an unregistered meeting, and, secondly, that the weights in the handicap had been raised from the ordinary scale to the welter scale. I immediately communicated with the secretary of the Rockley Club, and sent him a copy of the letter, asking him for a statement with regard to the case. The secretary replied by giving me the name of the handicapper, Mr. A. A. West, and sending me word that the race was a welter handicap originally—that is a heavy-weight handicap, where the weights are 2 stone, or 2 stone 7 lb. higher than they would be in an ordinary handicap—and that Mr. West had made a mistake in the first instance by issuing the weights on the lighter scale; but when his attention was called to it he altered the weights according to the higher scale. That settled part of the protest. The other point was that the alleged unregistered race meeting had been advertised in the Bathurst *Advocate*, and if it had been so advertised, according to the rule with regard to unregistered meetings, the horse would have been disqualified, and Mr. Mackay's contention would have been correct; but the only notification that appeared in the Bathurst *Advocate*—two copies of which were sent to me—was an announcement in the form of a paragraph written by the sporting editor, giving the weights that would be carried in the two handicaps. The matter was then submitted to my committee, and they said that as their opinion was—and I was of the same opinion—that that notice did not constitute an advertisement, they could not uphold Mr. Mackay's contention. Mr. Mackay was not satisfied with that decision, and at a more recent meeting of the committee of the Rockley Club he informed them of his intention to appeal, gave them notice properly, and sent me down £10 with his appeal from their decision. At the first onset I wrote to Mr. Mackay, telling him that I did not consider that his appeal was properly lodged, because I understood that the last meeting of the Rockley Club had been held on the day of the races, and his appeal would have to be lodged within ten days of the dispute or inquiry, which I calculated from the day of the race. It transpired, however, that the club did not hold its meeting till the day following the race, and this enabled Mr. Mackay's appeal to be received within the proper time. The appeal was then considered by the Australian Jockey Club Committee, who dismissed it, and as no evidence was brought before them to satisfy them that it was anything but a frivolous appeal, they forfeited the deposit. Mr. Mackay wrote, stating that he was very sorry indeed, that he had a wife and six children, and that he would never have appealed if he had not felt sure that he was right. That was submitted to the committee, but they refused to return the amount, because he had given the Jockey Club a great deal of trouble. Mr. Mackay had, in fact, set his opinion up against everybody else's—would not take "No" for an answer—and his appeal was frivolous from the beginning.
778. As to the system adopted in connection with the refund of the £10 paid to the appeals, are there many cases in which the Australian Jockey Club keeps the £10? When I was last before the Committee I said I thought there were three occasions on which the deposit was forfeited; but I have looked back through the books since, and if I state that there have been six such cases within the last five or six years, I shall be well within the mark. Allow me to point out one thing, and that is that if appellants were not obliged to lodge this £10 with their appeals, we should have all sorts of senseless appeals—in fact we had

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had before the rule was altered, and in my opinion we ought to make the amount £20. In a case we had before us the other day, a man who lodged £10 with an appeal gave us a great deal of trouble in every possible way. In the inquiry that followed we found that his appeal was written by the bookmakers—the favourite had won the race—who had found the money for the appeal. Whether they ever got the money back or not I do not know, but I sent it to the secretary of the club when the appeal was dismissed. The secretary of the club stated that the appellant was a very poor man, and we refunded the money. That was at Deniliquin.

779. *Mr. Levien.*] Poor men ought to keep out of the game.

780. *Chairman.*] Do you wish us to infer from that that the question of refunding the deposit is decided, not on the merits, but out of considerations of charity? I do not wish to convey that. I think, however, that the committee, in this case, thought that the £10 ought to have been forfeited, but they were guided by the intimation they received from the club that the appellant was more a tool than anything else, in sending the money back.

781. In connection with the Sydney Turf Club, is that a public club in the ordinary sense? No. I will give you the whole history of the Sydney Turf Club, if you care to hear it. There is no secret about it.

782. You might indicate to us the basis of it;—I thought there were two distinct kinds of clubs, the one being a public club, and the other a proprietary club, and I only wished to know what the difference was? The Sydney Turf Club is non-proprietary in every sense of the word, and races purely for sport, and the only people who derive any monetary advantage are myself, through my salary as secretary, and my head clerk, Mr. Evans. I would be very glad to tell you all about it, as to how it originated, and everything else. In 1875, or 1876, when there was no such thing as proprietary racing, and when racing was sport indeed, the Australian Jockey Club only used to race about eight days in the year, namely, in the Spring and Autumn. I may tell you at that time there was no regulation which prevented a member of the Australian Jockey Club Committee from being a member of another racing club committee. It struck myself and some other gentlemen that we might have very good racing on the holidays—the Queen's Birthday and Anniversary Day. The Jockey Club at that time let the course at very low rates, because there was so little racing, and they did not understand the business of it so well. The Hon. James White, Mr. Walter Hall, and a number of other members of the committee were at that time members of the Sydney Turf Club Committee; we raced and gave stakes on those days for some time. As time went on, the attendance increased at Randwick, and our funds reached at one time a sum of between £5,000 and £6,000. We could afford then to give prizes amounting to about £2,000 for a day's meeting, as in those days we often took £2,000 in the paddock on the one day. The Sydney Turf Club raced and kept their funds even until the charges for the course were raised to as much as £1,000 for two days' racing—all of which money went, all the same, for the benefit of racing. The Sydney Turf Club has been racing on this system ever since. We pay £1,500 a year for the privilege of four days' racing; we give £3,000 in stakes, and beyond the salaries to myself and Mr. Evans, no one has ever benefited directly in any way beyond having a good luncheon and a bottle of champagne occasionally.

783. You receive that money in your capacity as secretary of the Sydney Turf Club? Yes.

784. Is it managed by a committee, and is the membership the same as the Australian Jockey Club? It is managed by a committee, but it is not the same as the Australian Jockey Club. I gave some of the names of the committee the other day, but I forgot to mention that of Mr. E. Terry, M.L.A., when I named the principal members of the committee.

785. Does it come within your jurisdiction as an official of the Australian Jockey Club to detect any pulling of horses at Randwick, or other breaches of the laws of racing? Yes; I am ordered, as secretary, to report to the committee any cases of suspicious riding or malpractice that come under my notice; but I may mention that my other duties on race days are of such a nature that I might not see more than three races out of the six.

786. Still it does come under the head of your duties to report offences against the rules? Yes. On one occasion only, I am happy to say, have I had to report a man for suspicious riding.

787. Outside of the officers of the club, then, the whole of the committee being stewards, the cases are practically decided on what they see? No. I think myself it would be very much better if cases coming under the immediate notice of the members of the committee were decided at once without evidence, when it is a matter of the members of the committee seeing things with their own eyes; but I know of no instance—I will not test my memory as far as twenty-seven years—but I do not remember any instance of later years where the committee have not given the accused or suspected person an opportunity of defending himself. In fact, it is one of the rules primarily laid down, and sent out to all the clubs and meetings, that if they do not allow a suspected person an opportunity of defending himself, whatever punishment they may inflict may become nugatory. That was laid down to us by the late Chief Justice Martin, in very choice English.

788. This question was suggested to me when I was looking over the evidence on the Fielder case that was commented on the other day? The reason the committee did not take any action on the first race—the Christmas Handicap, was, that although they had very strong suspicions—in fact they were conversing about it—they decided they would wait and see how the mare ran on New Year's Day before they took any steps. Their suspicions were then confirmed, and they asked me to summon the owner, trainer, and jockey to come before them.

789. You were present when the evidence was taken? Yes.

790. Did the chairman tell the boy Fielder that he saw him pull the mare, with his own eyes? If he did say so it will be in the evidence.

791. It is in the evidence;—the chairman told the boy that he saw him—that he had his own glasses on him—and yet the inquiry did not take place till a week afterwards;—it seems to me very strange that the committee should have delayed dealing with the matter under such circumstances? Well, I think that that was giving the boy every possible chance.

792–3. I do not think so. It depends on the way you look at it, and you admit yourself that in cases where the committee see things themselves it would be better to deal with things on the spot? Yes, that is my opinion. I think it would be far better in such cases for the members of the committee to rely on the evidence of their own senses, and deal with the matter straight out; but my committee do not think so, as they hold that every man should have a chance of defending himself.

794. *Chairman.*] Yes; but it seems to me that the chance is a very haphazard one? Oh, no, not at all.

795.

795. *Mr. Levien.*] Do you not think, Mr. Chairman, that we had better have Mr. Long here, and question him about these matters? T.S.Clibborn. 11 Oct., 1900.

796. *Chairman.*] I only want to get up the method adopted in connection with these inquiries. I am trying to ascertain whether the system of trying men or boys for offences against the racing laws could not be altered, so that the stewards appointed to look out for these things would be the people to prosecute, whilst those who would be called upon to judge would be apart from them altogether, and leave them free to give evidence for the prosecution.

797. *Mr. Archer.*] You mean that the prosecutors should not be the judges also?

798. *Chairman.*] Yes; that is what I mean.

799. *Mr. Levien.*] I do not know about that; it is a matter for argument. If you are a steward and you see anything going wrong, you do not want anything more than your eyesight to enable you to make your mind up.

800. *Chairman.*] That is a strong reason why those inquiries should not be held off for a week.

801. *Mr. Levien.*] I am rather inclined to agree with you on that point; the matter should be dealt with then and there.

802. *Chairman.*] The Australian Jockey Club do their very best to kill proprietary racing; that is to say, they will not recognise proprietary clubs in any way? Oh, yes, they are obliged to recognise the proprietary clubs, which have all come under our rules. With the exception of the Hawkesbury Club, about which there is some feeling which I do not understand, I do not know of any club that is making any objection to the Australian Jockey Club. You can easily ascertain what that feeling is by summoning a few representatives of these clubs.

803. The Pony-racing Clubs do not register with you? No, their meetings are outside our jurisdiction. We find it impossible to control them, as they carry on racing with a different class of horses and men.

804. Did you take any action in the direction of telling officers of the clubs registered with you that they should not associate themselves with Pony-racing Clubs? We gave notice to all officials of registered clubs that if they chose to act as officials of unregistered meetings they should resign their positions as officials of registered clubs, and those officials of ours who had been occupying dual positions had their salary raised, as some compensation for having to dissociate themselves from the Pony Clubs.

805. Do you mean by the Australian Jockey Club, or by the local clubs? I mean that the salaries were raised by the Australian Jockey Club, so far as their own officials were concerned.

806. There was a case I recollect in Newcastle;—you recollect Mr. Flemming, the Secretary of the Racing Club there, took up some position down here—was that in connection with the proprietary Club? He was measurer for ponies at Kensington. He was also Secretary of the Newcastle Jockey Club at the same time, and we told him he would have to choose one position or the other. He chose to stick to the ponies, and we gave him six months' grace, so that it should not interfere with his arrangements in any way. He had his own choice, but he was getting so much more money from the unregistered club than from the Newcastle Jockey Club that he determined to throw in his lot with the former.

807. *Mr. Levien.*] The same thing happened with Mr. Watson? He is one of those whose salaries were raised; also Mr. Benson.

808. *Chairman.*] This was done by the Australian Jockey Club with the object of dissociating itself altogether from the ponies? Yes. On the 31st of August, 1898, a resolution was passed in general meeting drawing a line between us and the ponies. The attitude taken up by us was practically that, whilst we did not want to compel the officials who held dual positions one way or the other, we were determined that they should be on one side or the other—that they should be with us or against us. If any racing official connected with a Pony Club had chosen to throw in his lot with the registered club up to this time, he was at perfect liberty to do so.

809. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] In the case of a man occupying an honorary position, such as being on the committee of a registered Racing Club, and occupying the position of a paid official in connection with a Pony Club like Kensington, the occupation of the two positions would not be permitted? No.

810. There was one case I remember, of Mr. Ridge, who was a judge at Hawkesbury? Yes; he took another position, for which he was paid. There was another case after that too. I think it was the ac of the chairman of the Hawkesbury Club (Mr. Skuthorpe), who was running an unregistered meeting at Kurrajong.

811. *Chairman.*] What advantage is it to racing to tie these men down in this particular? There is such a line drawn between the two systems that you cannot have a man running with the hare and hunting with the hounds—he must choose one thing or the other. We do not compel him to go in any particular way; but we say that if a man wants to act as an official of ours he cannot have anything to do with an unregistered club.

812. You do not permit them to have anything to do with unregistered clubs? No. In connection with this matter I might say that there is an impression abroad that people cannot hold holiday meetings in the country, or if they do hold them without so registering them, they will be violating the rules and regulations of the Australian Jockey Club, and exposing themselves to all sorts of unpleasant consequences. Now the only regulation the committee of the Australian Jockey Club make is, that if anyone wants to hold a meeting in the country for pure sport, provided that they do not advertise it in a newspaper and do not allow ponies and galloways which have been disqualified for running at unregistered meetings to race at their meetings, they can race to any extent they like, from a furlong to 10 miles. In many cases in the country the local publican gets up a race meeting solely for his own benefit, and it is no use to him unless he is allowed to advertise it. And that is the point of restriction placed upon advertising.

813. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] But they are permitted to advertise these race meetings by posters? Yes; they are allowed to adopt any means they like except that of advertising in a newspaper. I will be very happy to send you up a printed sheet of the regulations which is sent to every man who registers the meeting. This sheet contains not all the rules, but words of advice, to teach him how to run his meetings, and how he can do it without breaking the rules in any way.

814. In the matter of advertising, what difference is there between advertising a programme in a newspaper, and advertising it by means of posters which are circulated throughout the district? I am not sufficiently of a legal mind to answer that; but my authority was the late Stephen Campbell Brown, who said that we must define our advertisements, and that it was not fair to these country people to prevent

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prevent them from sending round posters, or circulars, or cards. It was there and then decided that advertising should mean advertising in a newspaper.

815. If I wrote an article of a libellous nature in a newspaper, or I printed it in a circular and had it circulated in the ordinary way, there would be no difference in the eyes of the law, as far as the offence was concerned? No, perhaps not. The only difference is in the eyes of the Jockey Club, who have made a rule to simplify matters, and this rule has answered very well.

816. What proportion of the established clubs of the Colony—I do not mean the ephemeral clubs—are registered with you? I think we have about eighty-five or ninety registered clubs of fairly good standing, including the Sydney Turf Club and those inside the metropolitan radius, and beyond that I should think that there would be over 400 meetings every year which we register. Goodness knows how many meetings are unregistered.

817. A club that is registered with you permanently pays £1 1s. per year? Yes.

818. With regard to the clubs that may register their meetings, what do they pay? Each meeting pays one guinea, and they come in in large numbers in stated times, such as the 24th May and the 9th of November. One of these meetings gives more trouble than six clubs, because there are certainly three or four disputes sent to us to settle in connection with each of these meetings. Frequently they draw up programmes themselves, and send them down to us to interpret when they go wrong.

819. I suppose that some of these country meetings develop into a sort of go-as-you-please meeting? Yes. There is a gentleman in the room—Mr. Willis, of the *Herald*—who can give you the most excellent evidence on that point. As far as I am concerned, I have been twenty-seven years in this Colony, and I am one of the least-travelled men in New South Wales. I have never been further north than Singleton, and I never go into the country. I spend my life in my office from 9·30 in the morning until 4 pretty nearly every day of my life. I have been out of Sydney on only two occasions for a week in the last three and a half years.

820. I suppose you find there is less trouble connected with bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion in connection with the ordinary registered clubs than in respect to some of these ephemeral meetings? There is no comparison at all. Some of these registered clubs are most admirably managed. I believe they all have the best intentions in the world. A gentleman at Corowa, Dr. W. H. Lang, has written me a lengthy letter about this Bill, and if you brought that gentleman down here I think he would be able to give you a great deal of information about country racing. He is a man who is well informed, and of good standing, and he is a breeder as well.

821. *Chairman.*] Does it not work harshly in some cases when you disqualify horses that may commence their career on an unregistered racecourse? Well, if a horse has not been run as a pony or galloway, and a good case can be sent to the committee, they remove the disqualification within twelve months of the time the penalty was incurred. Such cases as these are considered once in every three months, and no later than the first Thursday in October there were four of such disqualifications removed. It is, however, very difficult to deal with some men in that way. There is a gentleman called Smith, of Penrith, who, although he has been warned over and over again, persists in holding unregistered meetings. It seems a great pity that he should adopt this attitude, because he has occupied a seat in this House, and is a man who ought to know better. One of the hunters which is going to compete in the Hunt Cup on the 20th October had the disqualification removed at our last meeting. The owner had no idea that he was disqualified until he came to me about it.

822. *Mr. Levien.*] It often happens that they sell these horses with the disqualification attached to them, and the buyer falls in? Yes.

823. Supposing I had a horse, and, not being a racing man, started him at one of these country race meetings, never thinking that he would develop into anything worth speaking of;—assuming that, after I had let him have a gallop, I found out that he was worth being brought to Sydney, what would I be able to do? In a case of that kind his disqualification would not be continued beyond a stated time, if it were properly represented to the committee. We get stereotyped letters dealing with cases of this kind. For instance, something after this style:—"Dear Sir, I have a very promising colt, which I lent to John Jones to hack about for a month or two, to get him quiet. Without my leave or permission, Jones took him to a race meeting, and ran him in a hack race, and I now find that the horse and rider are disqualified." As far as Jones is concerned, of course he knew what he was doing very well, and very often it comes very hard on the owner. We get numbers of letters in this vein. I do not know what people think outside, and I do not want to blow the trumpet of my committee—they do not want me or anyone else to blow their trumpet—but so far as inflicting any intentional injustice is concerned, I do not believe one of them would be guilty of such a thing; and there are plenty more men in the club of the same calibre, who would be equally honest and fair.

824. You mean that they would not knowingly do a wrong? No.

825. *Mr. Taylor.*] It is not the personnel of your committee, but the system that is taken exception to.

826. *Mr. J. O. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Have you, as secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, had numerous complaints from persons who have raced at some of these country meetings to the effect that it very frequently happens that programmes are cut out to suit one or two horses that are run in as "dark 'uns," in the interest of the promoters of the race meeting, to the exclusion of horses which would be legitimately entitled to win a fair prize? I have not had any complaints, but I have had one or two letters—not lately—where men have stated that they have lodged a protest with a committee, and that the committee would not deal with the protest because they were themselves interested in the horse that won the race. In one case, in which the very thing occurred, and where it was proved to our satisfaction that the clerk of the scales was to a certain extent interested, we upset the whole thing; and although the club had paid over the stake, in the first instance, to what they believed was the proper man, we made them pay it over to the next man. If cases of this kind are brought under our notice we take action. Supposing that you write down and tell me that your club has disqualified such and such a man for suspicious riding—I do not say that it is always so—the matter may lie for a month before it is dealt with by my committee, so as to give every possible opportunity for appeal. The case would certainly not be dealt with before the expiration of the ten days set down for the reception of appeals. Any man can appeal against the decision of any of these clubs.

827. *Mr. Archer.*] That is quite contrary to what we have been given to understand;—I understood that there was no appeal against your decision? Not against our decisions, but I am talking about the decision

decision of the country clubs. There is no appeal against the decision of the Australian Jockey Club, but if a man applies for the re-hearing of the case, and there is the very shadow of a possibility that he may be able to say something which will throw fresh light on the case, the Australian Jockey Club will not refuse him. T.S. Clibborn. 11 Oct., 1900.

828. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] That is an appeal from Cæsar to Cæsar? Yes.

829. *Chairman.*] Do not you think that you put a person to unnecessary cost and waste of time when the committee, at the rehearing, practically come to a conclusion based upon the fact that they saw the thing go on? You are speaking of cases that come under their own eyes, and that is going back to the same case again. I do not think I ought to comment on the action of the committee.

830. I am not taking any one case, but I am speaking generally;—you cannot call what you have described an appeal? It is not an appeal; it is a rehearing.

831. The members of your committee have run horses of their own—I do not say the present committee, but past committees? Oh, yes, they have.

832. Have any of them been before your committee for any wrong-doing at any time? During Mr. Long's absence in England, his trainer was before the committee of Tattersall's Club.

833. Not before your own committee direct? No, there are no cases that I can call to mind; but Mr. Cooper and Mr. W. T. Jones were up before the committee once, when they owned "Newhaven."

834. But I am talking now about members of your committee, and they were not members of your committee? No.

835. Were any of the members of your committee ever brought before the racing tribunals of any of the other colonies for doing anything suspicious? I do not think so.*

836. Were any of them ever before a tribunal in England? I could not tell you; but I should think that if they had been, it would be well known to you.

837. You cannot say they have not been? I could not say that.

838. *Mr. Levien.*] (To Mr. Taylor). Do you not think that that is a very broad question;—it seems to me that it is scarcely fair.

839. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] I think that it may convey an impression that is incorrect.

840. *Mr. Taylor.*] I do not see why it should, and I do not see anything wrong in the question.

841. *Witness.*] I know a statement was made in the House that it was the practice of the committee of the club to disqualify good horses that were worth something, and then buy them in for £5; but I may tell you that no case of that kind occurred.

842. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] An election recently took place for members of your committee? Yes.

843. How many members of committee were elected? Ten.

844. Do you recollect what was the largest number of votes polled, and who was at the head of the poll? Mr. Dangar topped the poll.

845. Do you remember the number of votes he got? No; but I can tell you it was something approaching 300.

846. *Mr. Levien.*] I think it was 296.

847. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Do you remember what the eleventh candidate polled? I am not sure; but I think it was 203, or something like that. However, I will send you the figures; they were published in the *Herald* on the third Wednesday of August.

848. *Chairman.*] You say that the Australian Jockey Club issues an annual balance-sheet—is it published in the daily Press? Yes; I will be very happy to give you a copy of it, as it is in print.

THURSDAY, 18 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. ARCHER,	Mr. TAYLOR,
Mr. LEVIEN,	Mr. WATKINS.†

J. GILLIES, Esq., in the Chair.

Thomas S. Clibborn recalled and further examined:—

849. *Mr. Taylor.*] Will you tell us for what object the Sydney Turf Club and the Australian Jockey Club were formed; how came they to be constituted as clubs;—what is the difference between them? The Sydney Turf Club and the Australian Jockey Club are quite distinct clubs. As I explained in my evidence the other day, the Sydney Turf Club came into existence about twenty years ago. They were both established purely in the interest of sport. The late Hon. James White, Mr. Walter Hall, and Edward Terry, and a number of other names were on the committee of the Sydney Turf Club. T. S. Clibborn. 18 Oct., 1900.

850. But what is the object of the Club, I mean? Purely for the promotion of sport. It was originally established about twenty years ago, when Queen's Birthday and Anniversary Day were not used by the Australian Jockey Club as racing days. We paid the club for the use of the ground on those days, and raced purely for sport. At one time we used to donate considerably to the funds of the Sydney Hunt Club, which I managed at the same time. For the first two years of the club's existence I did not receive any salary. I am not a member of the club now; I simply manage it. We pay £1,500 a year for the privilege of four days' racing. I was asked a question about Tattersall's Club—whether it was an incorporated club or not. I referred to Mr. J. B. Oliffe, and he, as secretary, has replied that the club is incorporated as Tattersall's Racing Club, and they do exactly as we do—they pay us £1,500 a year, and that money goes into the funds for racing; and it is used to enable us to keep up our stakes.

851. I notice that you charge 10 guineas or pounds for registering country clubs? No; that is a mistake. It is only 1 guinea; I corrected it in my evidence. Not only this year, but in 1883, we charged these clubs 1 guinea. From then until 1898 we never charged them anything; but we found our expenses in regard to dealing with complaints, registration, and postage were so great that we decided to charge them 1 guinea a year, and there was no grumbling about it on the part of the clubs, with the exception, perhaps, of four or five.

852.

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* Note (*on revision*):—The running of "Parthian" was inquired into at the V.R.C. spring meeting, 1899, *by request* of *Hon. W. A. Long.*

† See p. 34.

T. S. Clibborn. 18 Oct., 1900.

852. I think you fined one of the clubs—the Canterbury Club, I think it was—for racing in heats? I was in England at the time; but I understand that the facts of the case were these: They had a very large field, and divided it into heats, and the Australian Jockey Club fined them for breaking the rules, which was a very proper thing to do; but they got their money back again.
853. But what objection had you? The rules distinctly state that a race shall not be run in heats.
854. Now, do you think that rule was framed in the interests of racing? Decidedly.
855. Do you think it right to let so many horses start—forty or a hundred, say;—do you think it would be safe to allow even eighty to start? No; I do not think so; but I think it would be safe to run forty at Randwick.
856. Then it would be safe to run twenty? Yes; but you must take the characteristics of the course into consideration. The Canterbury Course is only about 7 furlongs' ride around, and 50 feet wide, I think.
857. What do you charge bookmakers in the way of fees? £10 for the Flat, £10 for the Leger, and £25 for the Saddling-paddock.
858. And jockeys and trainers pay a fee of £1 a year, which, I understand, goes to the Distressed Jockey Club Fund? Jockey fees only.
859. I have been looking through the matter and cannot find upon what authority you make that charge—under what authority do you make it? Under our by-laws, which are approved by the Governor-in-Council.
860. Have you any legal authority for doing it? Yes; under the Act we have power to make by-laws.
861. Did you take counsel's opinion on the matter in 1895? I cannot say.
862. I would like you to look it up; I think you did take counsel's opinion;—it was Mr. Pilcher? I think a bookmaker did.
863. Did Mr. Pilcher say you had no power to make these by-laws? I believe he thought so, but I do not agree with him.
864. Have you any legal opinion to the contrary? I believe we have the power, and my belief is confirmed by the fact that the Governor-in-Council approved of the by-laws we made.
865. I have noticed, time after time, when going through your programmes, that you have three 6-furlong races each day? Not the Jockey Club.
866. I have seen it, time after time, and I want to know whether it is in the interest of sport that the Australian Jockey Club should have control over other Clubs, or power to tell them that they must have minimum prizes of, say, £200 or £300 for the meeting, and also power to say whether they shall run 6, 9, or 12-furlong events? They cannot have races for aged horses for distances less than 6-furlongs under the rules.
867. Do you know that they run sometimes two or three events at a meeting of these 6-furlong races, and do you think that is in the interest of racing? I do not.
868. Do you not think this: If racing is established for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, more particularly to increase the stamina and that sort of thing, that these 6-furlong races should be done away with? No, I think not.
869. Why would you not do away with them? Because varied classes of horses must be catered for. Every breeder tries to breed the best animal he can, but he cannot always accomplish what he wishes; he has invested his money in tryiug to assist racing, and if he does not get perfection you must have some consideration for him; and it is for such horses that these 6-furlong races are provided.
870. And is your institution established for the purpose of propping-up that rotten state of things? I do not think that improving the breed of horses depends upon the long or short distances that may be fixed for a race.
871. But is not racing established for improving the breed of horses? It assumes to be.
872. And on that assumption is it favourable to this improvement of the breed of horses that these 6-furlong races should be run? I think you must have varied distances in racing.
873. I quite agree with you; but would you have the distances from 6 furlongs up? From 6 furlongs up.
874. Not a mile up? Personally, I would; but you must take other people's views into consideration.
875. How many members have you on your committee representing the breeding of horses? Ten, I believe.
876. Are there any breeders on the committee? Yes; Mr. Allen is a breeder; and Mr. George Lee and Mr. Dowling breed a lot of horses, but not race-horses.
877. Then there is only Mr. Allen? Only Mr. Allen.
878. I asked the question for this reason: the other day you told us you could not well supplement your list with advantage;—do you think there are a great number of breeders who could be selected with advantage, and who would represent the district in which they are living? Well, a man might be a good breeder of horses, but not a good master of raciug. I do not think that outside clubs would be properly represented, or could be, under such a system.
879. I am speaking of districts? Of all districts—they may be good breeders of horses, but would prove to be very poor committee men. There is one man, Mr. W. H. Lang, of Corowa.
880. You do not think it would be to the interest of racing that such districts should be represented by such men, and others that might be mentioned? I can only repeat my former answer to that. I do not think it is one of the advantages proposed to be provided by this Racing Association Bill.
881. But do you not think it would be in the interest of racing to have the districts of the Colony represented on your committee? Unless I knew what men were to be appointed I could not judge of their personal qualifications. My experience is, that the people in the country districts are, I will not say absurdly ignorant, but they know little or nothing of the ethics of racing. That is confirmed by the number of applications that we get.
882. Another thing about this £25 which the bookmakers pay, what becomes of the money? It goes to augment the funds.
883. But is there no advantage to the public? Yes, the advantage is this—in the Saddling-paddock there are supposed to be large sums of money betted, and no person can be licensed for the paddock unless he is a member of a recognised racing club, such as Tattersall's Club here, and the Victorian Club in Melbourne. We do not know them, and they come under our notice as having been registered in former years. We require a statement as to a man's character. The Leger is the next grade, and so on down to the Flat. Then, when a bet is made with one of these men, and a bet is disputed it is at once inquired into

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into, and if the circumstances of the case show the bookmaker to be at fault he is made to pay. It is a protection to the public—a sort of insurance office.
884. Suppose a man makes a bet with one of these bookmakers, either in the Leger Stand or on the Flat; in the event of his not paying do you get it from him, or does the man who betted with him? We make the man pay, or turn him out.
885. How long has that been the case? About two years.
886. Do you permit cash betting at Randwick? We put a notice up to say that it is strictly forbidden, and the police can take what action they please.
887. Are you not aware that women and children cash-bet there? I have seen that done.
888. Could that be done if the law were strictly enforced? I am not sufficient of a lawyer to say whether cash-betting is illegal or not.
889. But did not the decision in the Kempton Park case determine that any place such as that to which your by-laws refer is a place within the meaning of the Act? It is difficult for me to give you a legal opinion. The police some time ago took the names of numbers of people who were cash-betting, and nothing whatever came of it.
890. Do you not think it should be suppressed? No; I think it is the fairest way of betting, providing it is on the racecourse.
891. Why on the racecourse? Because a man must have a start for his money.
892. Presuming, for the sake of argument, that a man could have the same facilities in a shop, would you have any objection to his betting in the shop? That is an outside question. It is the greatest curse to owners of horses, the public, and everyone else. If a man goes to a racecourse in order to gamble it is some indication that he is able to pay his way. But with the shops (I can only speak from hearsay) they have most unscrupulous methods of obtaining money. It tends to create stiff running. Because if a man goes out there and finds before the day's racing has commenced that his horse is backed down to 2 to 1, he has either got to scratch him, or run him in such fashion that he will not break the Seventh Commandment, and be found out.
893. Then you object strongly to cash-shop betting? Yes; it is gambling pure and simple.
894. But supposing a man could not afford to go to Randwick, and yet wanted to have a certain interest in any race, do you think he ought to be prohibited? I do.
895. Are you aware that a great number of the owners back their horses in these different shops? I am not.
896. As a matter of fact, owners themselves back them largely? That only bears out what I said before, that racing now-a-days is a different thing to what it was in the old days.
897. And would also bear out what is contemplated by the Bill, that it wants regulating here? I do not admit that.
898. You have no power to cope with the shops? It is not our business.
899. Were not Oxenham and Moloney men of as good standing as any bookmakers that have ever been within the paddock? I will admit that. As far as I know they are men of high class standing as bookmakers.
900. Then why did you refuse to register them? Because they were breaking the law.
901. In what way? By keeping shops.
902. What have you to do with the law? That is my opinion.
903. On what authority did you deprive them of the right of going in there? Because we choose to do it. We have power to refuse to register any man we like; not only so, but before the law was enforced they received six months' notice of it. Mr. Maloney is perfectly satisfied with the system under which he is carrying on business now.
904 I have nothing to do with the system or with their business, I am asking the question on public grounds? On public grounds they were breaking the law from time to time.
905. But why did you begin to be the guardian of the law in these particular instances, and not when others were breaking it? I cannot tell you. My committee decided they would not register as bookmakers at Randwick any persons who kept shops, and they received six months' notice to that effect—just as they will not register a bookmaker who bets at a pony meeting.
906. You say you do not object to cash-betting at Randwick;—but at the same time you object to it in shops? Yes. If cash-betting is illegal at Randwick why do not the Government or the police put it down?
907. Why do you not go a step further and say that no bookmaker who bets a cash-bet shall not be registered? I cannot say. You had better ask some member of my committee. I do not think it right for me to criticise the conduct of my committee.
908. The fact is, then, you really cannot give us any reason why cash-betting should be permitted at Randwick, and not in Sydney? If a man goes to Randwick he is bound to get a start for his money. The law recognises it, and I have stated in other words that it is not, in my opinion, breaking the law—cash-betting at Randwick.
909. What, is it not breaking the law? No.
910. As a matter of fact, it is breaking the law to cash-bet, and yet you permit it at Randwick? My committee permit it.
911. And you permit women and children to bet at Randwick? I will not be positive that the notices about cash-betting have not been taken down since the decision in the case of Dunn *v.* Kempton Park. But they were there originally.
912. And all the time they were there you took no step to prevent cash-betting? I did not.
913. And your only reason why you object to cash-betting in Sydney is that you think the public should have a start for their money? That is not the only reason.
914. What other reason have you? It is against the law of the land to begin with. It encourages gambling in every shape and form, and the law seems powerless to put it down.
915. Do you think women and children should be permitted to bet at Randwick? No.
916. And have you not got it in your power to suppress it? No; we do not interfere with betting, although we might if we choose issue an edict against it. I consider it most unfortunate that women and children should bet.

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917. Can you not put it down? There is nothing in our by-laws to prevent it. I do not suppose there would be any difficulty in doing it, but the Government, I think, should take action.
918. Do you not think it is undignified on the part of an institution like the Jockey Club to allow on the racecourse, with your eyes open, women and children to bet? I have never seen children betting; but I have seen women. I am not prepared to give an opinion on that. Suppose we decided we would not allow it, how are we to stop it? I think it would be interfering with the liberty of the subject.
919. *Chairman.*] Mr. Pilcher's name came up just now;—is he not a Q.C., and legal adviser to the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, he is; and has been so for two years.
920. Did he not give an opinion with regard to the rules of your club? Yes.
921. You seemed doubtful about it just now? He did not give an opinion to the club, but to someone outside.
922. Have you seen his opinion in print? I think I have.
923. Do you hold with that opinion? That is, that our by-laws are *ultra vires.* I do not hold with that.
924. I suppose you will admit that by-laws that are *ultra vires* have been sometimes acted upon? I do not know. If you could give me any specific case I could answer the question.
925. Have you not stated that Mr. Pilcher's opinion is correct? I do not think so.
926. Can you tell us where the Australian Jockey Club derive their power to make by-laws? From the Australian Jockey Club Act of 1873.
927. If a race club does not comply with your by-laws with regard to registration, what do you do? Simply they are not registered. They can please themselves.
928. Do you disqualify them? No; the horses racing at their meetings do not come under the Australian Jockey Club rules, and would not be allowed to run at our meetings, because of having become disqualified by running at an unregistered meeting.
929. But do you not disqualify, not only the club that runs at an unregistered meeting, but also the horses that run? We do not disqualify the club, but the horses, the trainer, the rider, or the lessee, under the rules, which were approved of by a general meeting of members.
930. Therefore, you punish the horses, the owners, the trainers, and the riders? Yes, all of them. The same rule exists all over the world.
931. You said, in your evidence at a previous sitting, that country clubs have not expressed any want of confidence in the Australian Jockey Club? Certainly.
932. You do not know that country clubs have expressed want of confidence the Australian Jockey Club? I have never known a country club to express a want of confidence in us; but I have often known a club to feel aggrieved at decisions that we have come to.
933. Do you remember in August of last year a conference of country clubs being held at Junee? Yes. They addressed one letter to us, I think. There were ten clubs represented at the first conference; at the second, only five; then they dwindled away to two or three, and the conference died a natural death.
934. Now, in regard to that meeting at Junee in August last? I said in my former evidence that about ten clubs were represented; two or three of them were represented by the secretary of the Junee club.
935. You saw the report of the meeting? I did.
936. And are you aware that thirty-two clubs were represented at that meeting by letter? I cannot say.
937. But twelve of the clubs were actually represented personally and thirty-two by letter? I do not know.
938. Do you know that the conference carried a resolution adverse to the Australian Jockey Club? I heard so. I have not heard anything of it since.
939. *Mr. Taylor.*] Did you not alter your by-laws in consequence of the resolutions passed by that conference? No.

[* Mr. D. Watkins here entered the room and took the Chair.]

940. Do you know the object of the conference that was held at Junee? I cannot tell you. There was no notice taken of it as far as I am aware.
941. Was it not to protest against the arbitrary and unjust laws of the Australian Jockey Club? I do not know. The word "by-laws" is badly used. We only make by-laws under our Act for our guidance The proper word would be "regulations."
942. Was not the Australian Jockey Club forced to amend or alter certain by-laws? I do not think so. If you would kindly name one I could tell you whether it had been altered.
943. Did the Australian Jockey Club alter its by-laws in relation to fees paid by jockeys in jumping races? Yes; that is a rule not a by-law. It was pointed out to us that in cases of a £10 hurdle race in the country it would be unfair to make an owner pay a boy £5 for his mount. The alteration was at once carried, as it was regarded as a reasonable request.
944. Why did not the Australian Jockey Club rescind the regulation when they were first requested to do so, without putting country clubs to the cost of holding a conference? I cannot say. We have gone even further with regard to the rule lately, and have ceased to compel secretaries of country clubs to collect jockeys' fees at all, if they do not desire to do so.
945. As trustees of the public estate, you say that the Australian Jockey Club are solely desirous of fostering racing? I may have stated it. That is their only object.
946. Some time ago you prohibited jockeys riding at pony meetings? Yes.
947. Why? On the 31st August, 1898, or thereabouts, it was settled that pony-racing and horse-racing should be conducted entirely apart; that horse-racing should be managed by the Jockey Club, and pony-racing by those who fostered it. Disqualifications incurred prior to that date were then and there removed, and jockeys and owners and trainers were afforded an opportunity of either remaining with the ponies, and racing under the management of pony clubs, or coming under the rules of the Australian Jockey Club. The result was that a regulation was made that if an animal raced as a horse went amongst the ponies, he had to stay there. The same with the jockeys. Numbers of the pony jockeys came back to racehorses, and after a time went away. The committee made a regulation that if any individual, having gone over from the horses in 1898, returned to the ponies, they would not be permitted to return again under the Jockey Club rules. They were allowed a choice as to which they would do. 948.

* See page 31.

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948. Then you did at the same time prohibit trainers from training ponies? Yes.
949. Did you at the same time prohibit members of the Australian Jockey Club from owning or being interested in the ownership of ponies? No; if a man choose to appear as owner of a pony he could not run horses at a horse-race.
950. Did the Australian Jockey Club cite certain trainers and owners of horses to appear before its committee, and inferentially threaten them with punishment, if they went near a pony racecourse? They summoned certain trainers before them, but they did not threaten them with punishment. They summoned certain licensed trainers before them, and told them it was very bad form, and injudicious on their part to systematically attend pony meetings. They considered it was wrong for them to do so, and hoped they would not continue the practice.
951. Why were these horse-owners and trainers cited to appear? Because they had been frequenting pony-racing continually, and the committee had warned them against doing so. It was a natural inference to draw that from their attending so frequently pony-races that they had some interest in them. An owner of a horse is not supposed to have any interest in pony-racing.
952. From where did the Australian Jockey Club get the power to interfere with these trainers? I cannot tell you. As a matter of right, I suppose. Just in the same way as trainers are licensed by the Jockey Club.
953. I suppose you would expect to get the power from the deed of grants? No; we get it from the fact that each man has to take out his license.
954. I have here a copy of the deed of grant under which the Australian Jockey Club holds possession at Randwick;—will you point out where it permits a grant to be sub-let? I cannot do that.
955. Will you read the last five lines of the deed of grant, and note whether the land is not granted for the exclusive use of the Australian Jockey Club? But that is not the lease of the course. The lease was given by the trustees who hold the land comprised in this grant.
956. You know that the impression of the representatives of the country clubs is that Mr. Clibborn is the Australian Jockey Club? I do not know that, and I am not; that is not correct.
957. Well, here is a copy of the Australian Jockey Club Act (*handing it to Witness*), and can you point out in that Act where the original grant is revoked or altered? I really know nothing about that.
958. Did you, as Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, write to the Railway Commissioners stating that the club did not give them permission to remove fences and take ground for a tramway? No, I did not.
959. As Secretary you have never done so? I have never written to the Railway Commissioners. I have told them that the committee would make no difficulty about their going through the land; but I have not written anything to them. If I have, it has escaped my memory. I was asked if there would be any objection to their going through the ground, and I said there would not be.
960. Will you kindly tell us what your reason is for saying that betting should be confined to a racecourse? It is purely a matter of opinion. I would add to that—and to recognised betting clubs.
961. Then you are of opinion that if a man cannot find time or money to go to the Randwick Racecourse he ought to be forbidden from having a bet? I do not say that. Why should a man not have a bet if he chooses?
962. Do you know that shady characters frequent Randwick and bet;—do you know that of your own knowledge? I have seen very shady men, indeed, and have put them off the course.
963. Are there not shop bookmakers equally as respectable as course bookmakers? I cannot say.
964. Then do you wish this Committee to believe that you cannot say that you know that there are shop bookmakers who are equally as reputable as course bookmakers, whom you license and acknowledge as good men in all respects? I say there may be; but I cannot state whether a man is a reputable character or otherwise, beyond the conditions under which he meets his liabilities and pays them. He may be a most immoral man outside that.
965. You say you did punish Oxenham and Maloney? I say we did not punish them; but the club refused to license any bookmaker who kept a shop.
966. Can you tell this Committee from where the Australian Jockey Club derived the power to punish these men legally? In the first place, I do not say we did punish them.
967. You say you disqualified them? We refused to register them as bookmakers. They possess just the same rights as other men—the same right as you possess to dismiss your servant if he displease you. The Australian Jockey Club is not compelled to register a man.
968. Do you know it is generally understood that your committee was trying specifically to injure Oxenham and Maloney in refusing to register them? I do not believe it. Whoever made such a statement as that made an absolutely false one.
969. Do you not know that now Mr. Oxenham is out of the Colony bookmakers are prohibited by you from keeping betting offices, and yet are doing so with impunity? There is no bookmaker that I know of registered by the Australian Jockey Club who is keeping a shop.
970. Have you taken the trouble to inquire? We have a detective whose business it is to look after all that portion of the business.
971. Do you think that if the public cannot make a bet in town they would go to the racecourse? Yes, I think so, if they wanted to bet.
972. You would then obtain admission fees from them? Yes, I think it would improve the attendance at all the meetings.
973. You charge bookmakers' fees for the right to bet at Randwick? Yes.
974. And only those bookmakers who are registered and pay you fees are permitted to bet at Randwick? Yes.
975. And if a bookmaker refuses to pay the fee you eject him from Randwick? Not necessarily eject him; he goes off quietly. It is law, you see.
976. It is simply because the fees are not paid that you eject him? There are other reasons. If he stood up to bet, and was not a registered man, he would be prevented.
977. No matter what his character, or how well behaved, if he did not pay your fees you would not permit him to bet at Randwick? Certainly not; that is the law.
978. Then the obtainment of the fees is the main things? No; registration is the main thing.

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979. But all other things being equal, the payment of the fees is the main thing? No, decidedly not. A man might be willing to pay the fees a dozen times over, and yet the club might have reasons for not registering him.
980. Have you ever refused to register a man? Over and over again.
981. As a matter of fact, for a fee you would give the bookmaker an exclusive right as against those who do not pay the fee? I cannot say that directly; if a man is of reputable character, and asks to be registered, and is willing to pay the fee, he is registered.
982. Do you know that it has been decided by the Law Courts that anywhere where an exclusive right to bet can be obtained is a place within the meaning of the Act? I do not know.
983. Is not that what was laid down in the Kempton Park case and in the New South Wales Supreme Court case—the case of Thoman *v.* the Crown? I do not know.
984. Do you, or do you not, know that another race club has threatened certain bookmakers with certain pains and penalties for having disputed the right of the Australian Jockey Club to charge betting fees? No.
985. Have you heard, or do you know, that such a thing did occur? No; I never heard of such a thing.
986. Have you ever heard of the Kensington proprietors doing so? No.*
987. Do you believe in taxation without representation as regards racing clubs;—you tax the racing clubs of the Colony? That is not a tax.
988. And yet they have no say as regards the control of racing? We attend to anything they write about or ask. The district racing clubs draw up their own programmes, make their own rules and regulations, and I have had no strong objection from them, and know of none in any way. Anything they refer to us gets attended to.
989. With regard to these 6-furlong races, you say they have to be maintained in order to study the interests of horse proprietors? Not wholly. I think that a race programme should contain a 6-furlong race for some amount, because there are plenty of horses that will not stay for more than that distance.
990. And you think that that is in the interest of horse-racing? Yes. If you advertise a 6-furlong race and a 1½-mile race, you will get a greater number of entries for one than for the other.
991. For the same reason, should you not encourage pony-racing? No.
992. Not in the interest of horse-breeders? I do not believe in pony-racing in any shape or form. It has created a class that never existed years ago.
993. A class of horses? Of men, too. You go and have a look at them some day, and you will come back with the same opinion.
994. Does any member of your committee own a racing pony? Not to my knowledge; I do not believe any member does.
995. Does Mr. Chisholm, as a breeder, race any pony or ponies? I do not know; I do not believe he does. He may have leased some; but I do not know of it in any way.
996. You think he may have leased some? He may have done so.
997. Then you refuse to allow a man who is a trainer or a jockey of ponies to be registered in connection with the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
998. Either to train or ride? Yes.
999. Then you think it is in the interests of pure sport that Mr. Chisholm should be allowed to lease ponies? I do not say he does.
1000. But, supposing he does, would you consider that he ought to be a member of the Australian Jockey Club? He is not considered to be an owner of a racing pony; if he is the owner of any such pony I do not think he should be a member of the committee.
1001. If a man leases a pony he owns it? I know nothing of Mr. Chisholm's private affairs.
1002. Do you think that any man who wagers on horses, or bets at all in connection with races at Randwick, should be a member of the Australian Jockey Club? That is a very large question of men and morals. I should not like to give any opinion. I said before that I believed that some members of my committee do bet, but they bet less than any other men I know of. I am certain of this, that if any member of my committee had any interest in any case that might arise about racing, or any interest in a bet connected with that case, he would not sit to hear it.
1003. Do you know any members of your committee who have been interested in a wager, who have sat on any case that has been brought before the committee? I cannot make any statement like that. In the first place I should have to be sure that they were betting, and then I must have the case quoted. I cannot bring anything of that kind to my recollection.
1004. *Mr. Taylor.*] As regards leasing a pony, you seem to think a man might remain with impunity upon your committee—that is, if he owned a pony that he leased, that even though he leased the pony for racing purposes, you think he might remain a member of your committee with impunity? It is rather a nice question to answer. I know positively that if he owned or raced a pony that he would be disqualified from racing or owning a horse. But I do not think that a member of our committee should lease, or have anything to do with leasing ponies for racing purposes.
1005. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that a man did lease a racing pony, do you not think it anomalous to make a distinction—that is, to disqualify a man for owning a racing pony, and at the same time allowing him to lease a pony for the same purposes? It is a distinction without a difference. Any member of the committee who tries to evade the laws of the Australian Jockey Club, is not worthy to be a member of the committee.
1006. *Chairman.*] Would any action be taken against a member of your committee were he to attend a pony-race meeting? Certainly not.
1007. *Mr. Taylor.*] Supposing one of your committee was to go out backing a peny for 50 or 100, would that come under your disqualification? No.
1008. He could do that? Yes.
1009. *Chairman.*] Do you not think, then, that if it was the desire of the Australian Jockey Club to stamp out pony-racing, they should go to the length of preventing a man from attending or encouraging these races? How could they?

1010.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—James Austin, an official of the A.J.C., informed me that he had been told that certain bookmakers had been summoned to attend at the Kensington Club office.

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1010. I understand that you pulled certain bookmakers up? Trainers. The committee told the trainers practically that it was very bad taste on their part to be constantly attending pony racing. They replied that they had nothing to do, and that it gave them another day's racing; that they went there to fill up the time.
1011. You do not register people who bet at pony meetings? No.
1012. You said something about pony-racing creating a certain class? Yes.
1013. You are not of opinion, then, that racing, as carried out by the Australian Jockey Club, has assisted to create a portion of that class? No; I do not indeed.
1014. Are you of opinion that it is a good thing, and in the interests of good society to allow women and children to bet? Certainly not; but it does not come within the rules of the Australian Jockey Club to say what they shall do.
1015. You restrict the public to certain things, do you not, by your rules? Women and children pay for admission to certain places, and it would be impossible to enforce any rule against them betting. I think it most undesirable; but I do not see how the Australian Jockey Club is going to put it down.
1016. *Mr. Gillies.*] You, I think, are in favour of the totalisator being introduced on racecourses? Personally, I do not care about it; but as Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club I did everything I could to secure its being introduced.
1017. Do you think, in the interest of public morality, it would be better for you to prohibit altogether betting on the racecourse? I do not; you would not have any racing if there was no betting allowed.
1018. Are you not aware that some big horse-owners race without betting a shilling? I think you can count them on your fingers. The best horse-owner we ever had in this country, the late Hon. James White, would bet as readily as anyone in the land.
1019. Would you advocate the Legislature taking steps to prohibit betting on any racecourse? Certainly not; you might as well shut up racing at once.
1020. What about public morality? That has nothing to do with me.
1021. You would sacrifice everything to the interests of the Australian Jockey Club? That is only one race club. If you permit the use of the totalisator, it is only introducing gambling in another form; if you prohibit betting it would put an end to all racing.

Adrian Knox, barrister-at-law, sworn, and examined:—

A. Knox. 18 Oct, 1900.

1022. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Australian Jockey Club Committee? Yes; and have been a member since January, 1896.
1023. And have paid close attention to the working of the committee? Yes.
1024. You understand that there is at present a Bill before Parliament, the object of which is to supersede the power exercised by the Australian Jockey Club over other clubs? So I understand.
1025. You have seen a copy of that Bill? I have.
1026. In relation to that Bill, do you think the arrangement would be better than that now in existence? I do not
1027. First of all, then, taking its principal provision, the division of the Colony into districts, do you not think it would be fairer to the racing clubs of the Colony to have the whole of them in some way on your committee? I do not think it would be practicable. If I may be allowed to explain what I mean: The Bill proposes that an association should be formed, consisting of members representing city and suburban clubs, and clubs in different parts of the Colony. Now it is obvious that if the country clubs elected representatives resident in their district, they would not be able to attend the necessary meetings to consider the business that would come before the association. On the other hand, if they elected representatives who were not resident in their respective districts, and who were not conversant with the needs of those particular districts, you would be merely substituting one system of government by a Sydney head for another system. You would not get the advantage which I understand is aimed at by the Bill—that is, getting persons who are conversant with country racing to deal with matters affecting country racing.
1028. But it would give them a voice in saying who should represent them? Yes, it would certainly give them a voice; but I do not know that they want it. We have not had any complaints from country clubs about want of representation; and with the single exception of one occasion, when a conference was held in the Junee district, we have not had any complaint. We had one communication from that conference, suggesting certain alterations of our rules, and very largely we fell in with the suggestion made.
1029. In the other Colonies—for instance, take New Zealand—is it not a fact that that system is carried out, not under law, but on a voluntary basis? I believe it is so. All that I know is what I have read in the rules of the New Zealand Racing Clubs; but the exigencies of New Zealand are different to what they are here. In Victoria, in South Australia, and in this Colony there has been one club which has manifestly taken the lead, and which has had sufficient inherent force to lay down regulations which other clubs can adhere to or not, as they please, and if they do not adhere to them, they do not get the advantage of being registered clubs. In New Zealand there are a number of places—say, Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and other smaller places, such as Whanganui, and others—where the clubs were more or less on an equality; and there was no club which was in a position to, as it were, dictate its terms to the other clubs. Therefore each club administered the law in its particular local jurisdiction, which was obviously a very bad thing. Their decisions often clashed with one another. There was no community of interest, or very little, and no settled rule between these clubs. So they laid their heads together, and agreed upon the formation of an association, the exact scope and object of which I confess I am not fully acquainted with; but that it has to do with the government of racing I admit. They were independent clubs, the decisions of one not running, sometimes, in the jurisdiction of the other.
1030. But leaving New Zealand, are you aware that they have in Northern Queensland a racing association? I am aware that they have a governing body there, but I am not aware of the details of its constitution. The Queensland Turf Club formerly held much the same position as we do here, though in a less degree perhaps. In the northern districts they broke away and formed some sort of an association amongst themselves. It was not an association brought into force by law, and it was in no way recognised by law.

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1031. You have told us that the Australian Jockey Club has practically taken the lead and control of racing in this Colony by the force of circumstances? Yes; and by force of circumstances, as far as my knowledge goes, the other clubs—I speak generally—both proprietary, suburban, and country clubs are willing to submit to its jurisdiction.

1032. You have had no direct complaints from any one club? No. I should like to qualify that in so far as direct complaints go, by saying that in one case, that of the Hawkesbury Club, we had a complaint. That club at one time thought we were treating them badly, owing to certain arrangements for the days of racing—not on the practice of racing law, but as regards the days for racing. It was in this way, so far as I recollect: They used to race on a Thursday and Saturday, two days in the week, shortly preceding our September and Easter meetings. Then, at their own request, as I understood at the time, we took away the Thursdays, because they could not make it pay, and we gave them a Saturday in July in lieu of those Thursdays. So that now they have three Saturdays to race on. We at the same time reduced the amount of added money which we required them to give from £400 to £300. They also had another slight grievance. Their course was in very bad order at one time, and they applied for leave to race at Rosehill. We gave them permission, and allowed it to go on for some time, something like twelve months, I think. Then we told them that as they were the Hawkesbury Racing Club they must race at the Hawkesbury.

1033. That is about the only case you can recollect? Of any discontent with our administration.

1034. You cannot say that you have seen in the Press, or heard outside, any complaint from any clubs against the administration of the Australian Jockey Club? I would not like to say. I have seen and read complaints in the Press; but no complaints have come before the committee. Of course, I cannot say of my own knowledge whether clubs are satisfied or not.

1035. At the present time you are racing on a piece of land at Randwick which the club has leased from the trustees? That is so. I may say that I have never seen the lease; but the deed of grant is recited in the Act, and I know generally what it is for, and the scope of it.

1036. *Mr. Levien.*] The trustees have the power to lease? I believe so. I think it is especially given to them by the Australian Jockey Club Act.

1037. The Australian Jockey Club leases from the trustees under the Act;—virtually, although these gentlemen were nominated trustees, the deed was made to the Australian Jockey Club? I have always regarded it in that way; but I was not conversant with the matter in 1873. It was given for the purposes of the Australian Jockey Club, no doubt. The Act itself recites that the grant was upon trust, under which horse-races might be run under the direction of the Australian Jockey Club, or of any other club or association then existing, or which might thereafter be founded for the purpose of horse-racing, or for the purpose of promoting or engaging in any other public amusement or purpose for which it was intended that the land should or might be used as aforesaid, the exclusive right to use and occupy the said lands, or any part thereof, as the trustees might in their discretion think fit.

1038. So that the Australian Jockey Club got the lease, and sublet to the other clubs? You may call it sublet.

1039. *Mr. Taylor.*] Have you power to do it? I cannot answer that as a question of law; I believe we have.

1040. You have seen Mr. Pilcher's opinion? I do not know that he has ever given an opinion.

1041. *Mr. Levien.*] These trusts were leased to the Australian Jockey Club, and under their deed of grant they sublease to other people? The Australian Jockey Club do not sublease under this Act; they take the land under the lease granted under this Act, and then permit the occupation by other clubs.

1042. And there has never been any complaint one way or the other? Not that I have ever heard of.

1043. *Chairman.*] You do not wish to state that the Australian Jockey Club and the trustees are one and the same person? Not at all. The Australian Jockey Club is recognised as primarily the body to which the trustees may lease; then, as lessees, I maintain we have the right to permit other people to occupy the land for purposes not inconsistent with the deed of grant, and upon any terms we may agree upon.

1044. Would it not be necessary in a case of that sort under the deed of grant to apply to the Governor-in-Council for permission to lease? That is a matter of opinion. I think we are perfectly within our rights.

1045. You read the speeches delivered on the introduction of the Bill, in which the Australian Jockey Club came under consideration? I did.

1046. The case of Samuel Fielder, which was introduced before this committee by one of the members;—were you present on the day that the horse "Mora" ran in the first race? I was. That was the time the trouble arose, and in respect to which Fielder was afterwards punished.

1047. He was not punished immediately after the race? He was not. If you like I will explain the circumstances as I saw them, and what I did. What happened was this: Before the race I was down in front of the officials' stand, near where the ring is, noticing, as I generally do, what odds are being laid on the different horses. As part of my duty as steward I do that. I noticed that "Mora" never seemed to get any better favourite than when she was started, which was between, say, 2 to 1 on and 6 to 4 on. I did not consider the betting satisfactory. I thought she ought to have been at much greater odds. She was then in a very bad field for a mare of her class, and I thought practically prohibitive odds would have been asked on her. Seeing the condition of the betting, I went up-stairs to the balcony from which the committee saw the races, and I said to one or more of the members of the committee—I did not know who was riding her—but I said to some of the members of the committee that I did not like the position this mare was in in regard to the betting. I thought she ought to be at much longer odds, and I thought we ought to watch her. I may say that that is the ordinary practice for a member to do if he sees anything suspicious—to ask two or three members of the committee to watch matters. I think two or three members of the committee watched that mare from start to finish in the race. I was satisfied from what I saw of the race that the mare could have done better than she did. I am not saying who was responsible for it indirectly; but I saw enough to satisfy me that, in my opinion, the mare could have done better than she did. I know that was also the opinion of one other member of the committee. After the race I suggested that it was desirable to have an inquiry. Some three or four of us discussed the matter, and I may tell you that at that time I had no idea in my own mind whether the boy or the owner was mainly responsible. We considered that, as all the committee had not seen what we were dissatisfied

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dissatisfied with, it would be better to wait for a few days, as the mare was entered for other events, and we could see what happened in regard to them. One of my objects in doing that was to see whether, if more people than the boy were responsible, time would help us to find it out. We did not hold the inquiry then, but to show this committee that we were not the only persons who noticed this, I may say that directly the race was over I went down from the verandah to the weighing-room, where I met Mr. Reginald Allen. Mr. Allen came to me and asked me, I think, whether the committee were blind. I said, "No, they were not." He said, "Well, surely you saw something in that race." I said, "Yes, I did; I saw "Mora." He said, "Are you going to have her up"? I said, "Not for a day or two; we are going to watch; we do not know who may be in it or not." I merely mention that to show that people outside noticed it as well as we did. I did not see the second race for Tattersall's Cup. When a meeting of the committee was arranged, Fielder had notice to attend. At that meeting I attended. I did not want any further evidence to convince me that the mare had not shown proper form in the first race. I was quite satisfied of that, although, of course, I was open to conviction. I will tell you exactly what happened. She came into the straight, to my mind, going well. I have seen a little racing, and I think I can say that when coming into the straight the mare was going well. She was fairly wide on the outside, I think about three horses inside her. Coming up the straight—I cannot say exactly at what point—but after they had straightened the horses up to come home, the mare was taken, as I thought, and as I still think, in behind those other horses, instead of pursuing her course when coming into the straight. She was thus taken into a position from which it was almost impossible for her to win, unless an accidental opening occurred.

1048. *Mr. Taylor.*] The object was to block her? It is a common way to stop a horse—to get her into such a position in the straight that she cannot get away from it.

1049. *Chairman.*] What was the charge you brought this lad, Fielder, up on? I cannot say off-hand. So far as my recollection serves me he was called upon to explain his riding of "Mora" in that particular race. Something was said about inconsistent running. Fielder was not on the mare in the second race.

1050. Was there any inquiry as to whether the mare ran stiff in the second race? Incidentally, that was discussed at the inquiry, but there was not any inquiry as to the running in the second race.

1051. Then the committee must have been of opinion that she ran a better horse on the second occasion than she did on the first? There is no doubt about that. I did not see the second race, but I read a description of it, and I heard the evidence given.

1052. Was it a higher class race, the second? Very much higher. There was more difference in the class of those two races than there was in the weight which the mare carried. I think she carried 9 st. 5 lb. in the first race, and 8 st. 4 lb. or 8 st. 6 lb. in the second race; and, in my opinion, there was a greater difference in the class than that.

1053. When you were down examining the state of the betting, was not 6 to 4 on a pretty warm favourite? Well, any odds on is a pretty warm favourite, but it depends on the field, and on the favourite, and the number of starters in the race, and a variety of things. All I can say is she should have been 4 or 5 to 1 on.

1054. But the boy, prior to what you saw, he does not regulate the betting? Sometimes the boys on the backs do regulate the betting.

1055. He does not put money on? But some of them on the backs regulate the betting.

1056. Did the owner back "Mora"? According to the evidence, I am satisfied that he did.

1057. The father of the boy also gave the owner money? The evidence was that he backed her.

1058. Then we are to believe that this boy robbed his father and all concerned? I cannot say that; I do not know what his motive was, or who told him to do it.

1059. What was the inference? I cannot say. I am sufficiently acquainted with racing to know it is possible for a man to put money on a horse with one hand and bet against the horse on the other hand.

1060. Cannot that be found out? I hoped it would be found out. One witness before our committee told us—I am speaking from memory—that he knew, or had good reason to believe, that certain bookmakers had gone on laying against this mare over the proper amount for their books. I then asked him if he would give the names of those bookmakers, and he declined. How were we to go further?

1061. That was one of your witnesses? It was Mr. Crick.

1062. Would it not have been fairer, in the interests of all concerned, in such a case as that of "Mora," that "Mora" and all concerned should have been examined after the race? Do you mean examined by a veterinary surgeon?

1063. No; instead of letting the thing go over for a week, that an inquiry should have been held there and then? I do not see that it would be any fairer one way or the other. I had my suspicions about the whole thing at the time of the first race, and I wanted to get to the bottom of it. And I may say this whilst I think of it, and the rest of the committee will tell you, that it was mainly, if not entirely, owing to my efforts that the inquiry was reopened. Mr. Crick, Mr. Levien, and a number of other gentlemen, signed a petition to have the inquiry reopened, and I did my utmost to get it reopened, and I succeeded.

1064. They produced the necessary evidence at the reinquiry? They produced a lot of evidence, but the evidence at the reopened inquiry convinced me that Mr. Knight and his trainer had no hand in the matter.

1065. Was that the evidence of a horse-trainer? Not entirely; it was partly the evidence of Hugh Roarty.

1066. Is he not a brother-in-law of the man who trained the mare? Yes. He was subjected to a fairly long and searching examination. There is another singular thing. In his evidence, Mr. Fielder made a point against us by stating that no one had given an opinion that the mare was pulled. I have searched my memory, and cannot recollect a case where a witness has gone in and stated that a horse was deliberately pulled. But Mr. Knight said this: "After the race I went to Fielder and told him I did not want the boy to ride the mare again."

1067. Were you surprised that Fielder went to him and told him he would not allow him? Fielder said that before us; but I do not believe it.

1068. Would you be prepared to believe it if a dozen others standing round said it was so? I should want to hear the whole of the conversation. A curious thing was that Fielder apparently went to Knight directly after the race and told him he would not allow the boy to ride the mare any more.

1069. The whole of your committee act as stewards? They do.

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1070. They therefore stand in the position of being prosecutors as well as judges? Yes; you can put it that way.

1071. Is that a different system to what obtains in Victoria? No. They have a number of stewards for the day, who are practically in charge of the racing on that day; but I understand that if any case is brought before the committee, the whole of the committee sit, including these stewards. I understand so; I do not say definitely that it is a fact.

1072. Would it not be a better system to tell off certain men as stewards and then prevent them sitting in judgment on any case that may be brought under the notice of the committee? Personally, I have always been in favour of having a limited number of committee-men sitting for the day. It is only my opinion; I fancy most do not agree with me. I think, if three members of the committee were appointed each day to watch the racing, and nothing else, it would be better; but I should not prevent them from sitting in judgment.

1073. Take it this way: you do not allow boys to be represented by anybody? No; we do not.

1074. Would it not be better, where lads of 14 or 16 years of age are called upon to explain any matter, that you should allow a solicitor to sit beside them? There are very great objections to it. One objection is that it at once leads to liability for libel for anything that might be stated.

1075. If they had a representative appearing on their behalf? Yes; mind you we have no legal standing whatever.

1076. That is the reason you do not permit representation on their part? That is one reason.

1077. As in the case of Fielder, was it not, in your opinion, rather unfair, when asking the boy questions, for the chairman of the Committee to tell him what he deliberately saw, when he was supposed to be trying him a week later? I think it was fair, in order to enable the boy to explain what he saw or did not see. We are in an anomalous position. If we do not exercise our eyesight, people cry out against us that we are doing nothing; if we do take notice of what we see, people cry out that we should only act on outside evidence.

1078. You cannot expect a boy to ask questions and cross-examine? Cross-examination is an art.

1079. Supposing I, sitting here, were to tell you I saw you do this or I saw you do that? I should explain to the best of my ability that I did or did not do it. The Association will be in exactly the same position under this Bill in having to act on what the members of the committee see.

1080. You have told us that some system of appointing a certain number of stewards would be better? By the club.

1081. That is not carried out at the present time? It is not. I have often had it in my mind to bring it before the committee; but have never brought it forward formally.

1082. In your opinion, is it a good thing for the club to act as they do now, in practically refusing to license some jockeys and trainers? It my opinion, it is absolutely necessary. With regard to trainers, we do it under subsection *b* of Rule 84, which reads:—"The committee of the club may refuse to grant or renew any such license without assigning any reason for such refusal, and may at any time cancel or revoke any such license before the termination of the period for which such license was granted."

1083. *Mr. Levien.*] Did that rule come before the committee? It came before a general meeting of the club. I moved its adoption on the 16th August, 1898. A number of members of the club was present at the meeting, which was held at the Chamber of Commerce. Several members strongly supported the rule which I brought forward. To-day I looked up the report of the meeting which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the day following—that is, the 17th August—and I there found these words:—"Mr. W. P. Crick spoke strongly in favour of the adoption of the proposals, and instanced the prevalence in the streets of gambling as an outcome of pony-racing. In the interests of public morality, he advocated that the proposals should be adopted." After I had proposed the adoption of the rule, Mr. P. J. Hourigan moved an amendment, which would have had the effect of negativing our power to refuse to license without assigning a reason. That amendment was defeated on division, and the rule which I proposed was adopted. With regard to jockeys, the rule does not provide that; but the practice—I am speaking of the time since 1896—is that when the jockeys come up annually for their licenses, they may in certain cases be refused without assigning a reason. The object of the rule is well known to every racing man.

1084. I suppose the commitee come to some understanding before refusing? Undoubtedly.

1085. Matters are brought before the committee by someone? Sometimes complaints are made from outside. May I say that this Bill does not propose anything different, except the power to make by-laws. All it proposes is this—I am referring to clause 20: "The association shall have power to grant licenses to trainers, and licenses as well temporary as permanent to jockeys. Every application for a license under this section shall, together with such fees as may be payable in that behalf, be lodged with the secretary, who shall lay such application before the meeting of the association then next following. The decision of the association shall be notified by the secretary to the applicant." There is no provision that an applicant shall have the right of being heard; nor is there any provision that the inquiry shall be open to the public or the Press.

1086. And you are of opinion that there should not be any such provision? I am. I think you cannot administer racing rules or law, if you have inquiries open to the Press and the public.

1087. In the case of appeals from the decisions of other clubs, or by other people against the decisions of other clubs, you ask them to make a deposit of £10? Yes. Rule 9 reads:—"The committee of the club may, if they think fit, take into consideration any question or appeal arising out of the operations of those rules, and their decision thereupon shall be binding and conclusive. Any person appealing against the decision of any other committee other than the 'committee of the club,' shall, within three days after the giving of such decision, lodge a notice in writing of such an appeal, including the grounds thereof, with the committee against whose decision he appeals, and shall also, within ten days after such decision, lodge with the secretary of the club the sum of £10, and, after the hearing of such appeal, the committee of the club may make such order as they deem fit with reference to the disposal of such sum of £10 or any part thereof.

1088. Have they in many cases kept the whole of the £10? In very few.

1089. There have been some? I remember one case distinctly, and my impression is that it has been done in two or three cases. That is during the five years this rule has been in force.

1090. Do you recollect a case coming down from Sunny Corner? No.

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1091. In a case of this kind, where a man, who has had a decision given against him, wrote you, for (say) his £10, and also asked what you intended to do, would the committee give him a reason for the disposal of the £10? I would not like to answer an hypothetical case. In a case of actual punishment we would look it up and say what happened.
1092. If it were admitted to be a frivolous case, would you not tell him? No; I would tell him that his £10 was forfeited. He knows the rule; I should think that he would be told that the money was forfeited.
1093. In connection with the suggestion to throw the Flat at Randwick open to the public as in Victoria, would not that be practicable here? It would be.
1094. Would it be advisable in the interest of racing? Not in my opinion. It would mean that we should have to reduce the stakes at the very least by £5,500 a year, and probably more. If you threw the Flat open you could not charge a shilling at the gate at all, because people will not pay an extra shilling to go into other places; you could not charge a shilling at the gate for entrance for one part of the course and not for other parts. If the shilling entrance fee was taken off altogether we should make a loss of about £4,000 a year. In addition to that it would mean a loss in the rebate we should have to allow to other clubs who take the course, which loss would approximately amount to £1,500 a year. In addition we should, in my opinion, lose a great part of the custom which we now get for our Leger Stand enclosure. At present we get 2s. for the Leger Stand, in addition to the 1s. at the gate. I am convinced we should lose a great part of our Leger attendance, so I put our loss down at £5,500 a year at least. At present we give every 1s. we make for stakes.
1095. Would it not have other compensating advantages? Not that I know of. If it is suggested that it might induce bigger attendances, I do not think it would substantially, but I do not see that a bigger attendance helps racing along, unless the big attendance pays something; of course, I know the argument is that in Melbourne the Flat is open to the public free, and the races are very much more popular there, a great many more people attend them; but, so far as I am able to see, there is nothing else for them to do there. They are more of a racing community there. People here have so many other attractions. The Railway Commissioners, for instance, run trains to the National Park and back for 1s.; it costs a man 9d. to go to Randwick and back in the tram. People can go to Manly and back for 6d. Besides the attractions of our harbour, there is the Hawkesbury and other places where the people can go to. Melbourne lacks such attractions, and racing is on an altogether different footing there. It is not of the same absorbing interest here.
1096. I suppose it is a matter of opinion whether the people of Victoria are a more sport-loving community than the people of New South Wales? It is a matter of opinion, but I do not think there can be any doubt about it.
1097. *Mr. Taylor.*] Can it be accounted for why the people of Victoria are a more sport-loving community than those of New South Wales? On the Flat at Flemington you can see nothing or next to nothing, and if you go to the Hill you have to pay 2s. 6d. Then, again, there is something considerable made out of railway fares. The railway charge to Flemington on race days is much above the ordinary fare, and the Victoria Racing Club get considerable benefit from that. I understand that there is an arrangement between the Victoria Racing Club and the railway authorities under which the Victoria Racing Club get some benefit from the fares. The Hill at Flemington is a better place to see the racing from than our Ledger Enclosure.
1098. You get some money out of fees for the Distressed Jockeys' Fund—fines and jockeys' licenses? Yes.
1099. You have no regulations under which the fund is disbursed? We have regulations which were approved at a general meeting of the club, held on the 28th March, 1899. Those regulations do not provide for specific sums to be allowed for specific injuries. With the approval of the Committee, I will hand in a copy of those regulations. The committee can give up to £100 to the widow of any jockey killed in following his calling; and they can give any sum they may think fit for the benefit of any jockey who may be injured in following his calling; no sum can be granted except upon the production of a medical certificate. That is to prevent the funds from being imposed upon. Further than that, the committee may pay to any hospital for services rendered.
1100. Would it not be a better system to have a regular scale, a regular system of insurance, in which these lads can join? Jockeys are a shifting population. Men may be licensed one year and then not apply for a renewal for a year or two. Of course, we have a scale in our own minds. For instance, a man gets his collar-bone broken; if nothing worse, we should probably allow him £5. If necessary, he could make further application for aid. We have a scale in our own minds and allow them what we consider to be a fair thing.
1101. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you not think that the reason people attend races better in Victoria is because they have not so many clubs—outside clubs? I think they have quite as many suburban clubs as we have here. But I am not speaking of my own knowledge. I think they have.
1102. I have noticed that there are double the number of people present at races there? My opinion is that there is nowhere else for them to go to.
1103. *Mr. Taylor.*] I take it for granted that the main object of racing is to improve the breed of horses? No doubt that is the main object of racing; it is, to some extent, a characteristic object.
1104. Do you think that having so many of these 6-furlong races is conducive to that object? I should like to see the distances made longer, but one has to consider the trainer, the owner, and other people. We have to try and study all of them. May I point out that this is the only Colony, and, so far as I know and believe, one of the very few places in the world where we do not allow anything over 2-year olds to run anything less than 6 furlongs. In Victoria, they have 5-furlong races for aged horses; in South Australia, and Queensland, I believe they have the same thing.
1105. But keeping the main object in view, do you think it is in the interest of horse-breeding to allow that? I do not.
1106. Do you not think, with the exception of 2-year olds, it would be better to make the minimum a mile? No; I think that speed is one of the essential things in horse-breeding; and the great test of speed is a 6-furlong race. I often hear people talk about 6-furlong weeds. What were the best 6-furlong horses we ever had here—there was "Cranbrook," he was a very fine horse; and there were "Bungebah" and "Hopscotch." Those three horses particularly occur to me at present.
1107. They could go a great distance also? "Hopscotch" could never go a distance in company.

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1108. He put up the record for a mile? For a mile. You find very often the best-looking horses do not get as far as the rats.

1109. It is not for looks, but for stamina, that horses are bred; keeping that object in view, is it fair to have these 6-furlong races; I have seen programmes on which I have seen two 6-furlong races, and only one 2-mile race? Yes. In the first place, we must get fields of horses to interest the public; if we do not we do not get the public to attend. In the second place, we cannot get good fields of horses unless we cater for every sort of horse; and my impression is that if you take the Australian Jockey Club programme from year to year you will find that it contains a greater proportion of what you might call long races—that is, races over 6 furlongs—than any club of its standing in the world. Why, we have kept up the distance, better than other clubs have done.

1110. I see that you get a fair income, too, from the bookmakers and the jockeys? From the bookmakers, not from the jockeys.

1111. And from the trainers? £100 a year, perhaps.

1112. Would it not be fairer, in the interests of stock-breeding, to use some of the money in subsidising some of the country clubs? I do not see how that could help it. Race clubs in the country parts of England used to be subsidised, not by the English Jockey Club, but by a system known as Queen's Plates. That was found to be a system open to abuse, and to be not entirely necessary, and it has, I believe, been abolished in England, and, as I understand, the money that was devoted to that has been devoted to premiums for horses bred in the different districts.

1113. Do you think it a fair thing to fix upon these clubs a minimum prize? Yes.

1114. Do you not think it has a tendency to weaken such clubs as the Hawkesbury and other clubs? We fixed the Hawkesbury at £100 a day less than formerly.

1115. Upon what authority? That they submit to our jurisdiction. They were willing we should do it, and we did it.

1116. *Mr. Archer.*] You have had no complaints? No serious trouble at all. We have had, from time to time, applications to reduce the amount they have to give. Originally it was £500, and we reduced it to £400. When we receive these applications we consider whether compliance with them is necessary. We think horse-owners should have fair stakes to race for. If the clubs satisfy us that they are not in a position to give what we consider fair stakes, and still get a legitimate return for their money, we consider the question of reduction. I do not think that any club, with one exception, has submitted any figures in support of the assertion that we are asking too much.

1117. What is the object of fixing it? That owners may have decent stakes to race for.

1118. But you say they willingly submit? As far as my experience goes.

1119. But they have no alternative? They could make themselves very unpleasant about it.

1120. That is all;—you disqualify them? We think that racing should be kept up to a certain standard. Personally, I do not think that proprietary racing is a good thing. If you could have clubs that would race for sport only, and devote the whole of their funds to racing, they would be better than proprietary clubs; but whilst clubs are there to make money, we are there to say that they must give a horse-owner a fair share of the money they make.

1121. Are you in favour of, or do you think it desirable, there should be cash betting? Where do you mean?

1122. Anywhere and everywhere? I am not in favour of shop-betting. I think a more desirable thing is the totalisator.

1123. Do you think that cash-betting should be permitted at Randwick? I do not think that cash-betting on the racecourse is worse than book-betting. Under the decision given in England it is not illegal.

1124–5. Why do you consider it right on the Randwick Racecourse and not in the shops? I do not consider it right there and not in the shops. It is not a question of morals, but what is expedient. If a man goes to the racecourse to bet, he gets a day's outing in the fresh air He may spend or not, as he thinks fit; but in the shops there is a constant invitation to men to put on more than they can afford.

1126. Are you aware that a good many women and children bet at Randwick;—do you approve of it? I do not approve of it. I have never seen a child bet there, and have very rarely seen a woman bet—that is, as compared to men.

1127. Do the Australian Jockey Club do anything to prohibit that? No; I see no ground on which we could stop it, unless we stop men from doing it, too. We could not stop them, nor could an Act of Parliament.

1128. According to one of your rules, anybody who races a pony is disqualified from running at Randwick? Not necessarily a pony; but anyone owning a horse running at an unregistered meeting is disqualified.

1129. Suppose I own a pony, and lease it, should I come under that rule? You would come under Rule 6.

1130. The reason I am asking the question is this: it has been stated that certain members of your committee own these ponies? I cannot say, unless you mention the names of the owners.

1131. Has it been given in evidence? I do not know, and I do not believe that any member of the Australian Jockey Club committee is interested in any racing pony.

1132. Coming to the matter of stewardship, do you not think it would be better to pay one or two men for that special object—that is, of seeing the racing properly carried out? For some things it would be good if you could get the man; but we have considered the matter over and over again in our committee—the appointment of a stipendiary steward, such as is done in Melbourne—and if we were willing to give £500 or £600 a year, I do not know myself one man in Sydney that would absolutely fill that billet.

1133. But if it could be done, you think it would be in the interest of racing? For a stipendiary steward to be employed, as in Melbourne—if you can get the right man.

1134. In consequence of what you have stated as regards the law of libel, boys cannot be represented before your committee;—do you not think that it would be well to give them representation on the committee? No, I do not.

1135. Not for the jockeys or trainers to have one or two representatives on the committee? I do not think it would be expedient. I never heard that they wanted it.

1136. But, apart from whether they wanted it or not? If they do not want it, it is not advisable.

1137. They cannot be members of a club? No.

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1138. And have no voice? No.
1139. Do you think that fair? It is what is done all over the world, and is the only practicable way of carrying on racing.
1140. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that there was a representative from the western district, another from the northern district, and another from the southern district, instead of the whole thing being concentrated in these two clubs, would it not be in the interest of racing to have this wider representation? No. Any man can practically be a member of the Australian Jockey Club. I say that, from an experience of five years—that is, any man who chooses to pay his entrance fee and subscription;—and every member is eligible for election as a member of the committee. Mr. George Lee has been a member of the committee for years. Mr. Alexander Busby is off, because he is in England. Mr. Cox, son of Mr. E. K. Cox, has gone off the committee, because he has married and gone to live in Melbourne. There have been other country members on the committee—for instance, Mr. Dowling, of Mudgee.
1141. Mr. Walter Hall;—is it desirable to have men like him on the committee? I think it is very desirable. I think you want a certain number of horse-owners. Amongst their other duties, the committee have to see that their course, the training tracks, &c., are kept in fair order. There are complaints from time to time, and if you have no horse-owners on the committee, you do not stand half a chance of hearing about complaints.
1142. Then, on the same principle, trainers should have a voice? I do not see the necessity for it. I do not think it desirable, in the interest of racing, that they should. I think that you might just as well say you ought to give the people, whom the police are to look after, a voice in the selection of their own police. We are the policemen of the racecourse, to a certain extent.
1143. You said just now you have never heard any complaint from these country clubs;—are you aware that there was a meeting held in August, 1899, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of a good many actions of your club? Where?
1144. At a place called Junee? I specified that. The only matter that I have ever heard of at all was a certain meeting or conference held at Junee. It sent us along certain recommendations. So far as I remember, they did not ask for a conference with us, nor did they ask us to recognise them in any way. If my memory serves me, they sent along certain suggestions, and two of them are now embodied in our rules. One was, that the payment of certain fees for riding should not apply to country districts; the other was, I think, something about the collection of jockeys' fees.
1145. Would not that suggest to your mind that representation by these people would be conducive to your interest and the interest of racing generally? No; the right thing is this: I am perfectly sure that our committee would only be too glad to confer with properly-accredited representatives of country clubs on matters of general interest—I mean properly-accredited men, who have a knowledge of the game and know what is wanted—to talk over matters pertaining to sport, but not to be a ruling body; but that has never been asked for.
1146. You know nothing about the working of the New Zealand Club? We get reports sometimes.
1147. Do you think the system they have there is working well? I am not in a position to say.
1148. You have heard no complaints, at any rate? I heard that it was not likely to go on.
1149. But it has been working for years? Not for many years. It is not an old standing thing at all.
1150. You really think the people interested—breeders of horses, owners of horses racing, trainers, jockeys—you think that a line ought to be drawn, so far as representation is concerned, at jockeys and trainers? I do not think it expedient that jockeys and trainers should be represented on the ruling body of the turf.
1151. May I ask you a reason for that; might there not come up a case respecting the training-track—matters on which those people could give you valuable information and valuable hints as to what ought to be done;—would not that equally apply to trainers and jockeys? I do not see how it is practicable to put them on.
1152. But if they want to air their grievances? They can always air their grievances. They are always heard. There are plenty of trainers here who will tell you—Mr. Payten, and dozens of others—they have no hesitation in the world in coming to us. Dozens of trainers have spoken to me and have gone to members of the committee with grievances, and they have been attended to at once. The committee always do their best to consider matters that are brought before them.
1153. You do not think it would strengthen the club, and give the people more confidence? No; I do not.
1154. Have they to pay a certain amount for training fees? No, they have not to pay training fees, but training fees have to be paid for every horse trained on our ground, and we consider that those fees are paid by the owners.
1155. In every system of government, we have always found it work well, where people have to be subjected to laws, that those people should have representation? I do not think it would work well in connection with racing. I do not see in this Bill any provision for giving jockeys and trainers representation.
1156. *Mr. Gillies.*] You say you do not see anything in this Bill which will give trainers and jockeys representation? No.
1157. Are you aware that trainers and jockeys can become members of country clubs under this Bill? Possibly they can; but I hardly suppose that metropolitan jockeys and trainers would. The great bulk of trainers and jockeys are in the metropolis, in and about Sydney.
1158. I know they are not allowed to join—the Australian Jockey Club will not allow them to join; but this Bill provides for representation on country clubs, does it not? Yes.
1159. And that being so, you will admit that there is a probability of trainers and jockeys being represented? I do not think there is—not in the metropolitan district, where a great majority of the trainers and jockeys live and carry on their business.
1160. Are you aware that since the Australian Jockey Club has assumed such control over racing, that country racing has almost died out, with the result that metropolitan racing has increased? I am not aware of that at all. The Australian Jockey Club has had exactly the same control over racing since 1874 as it has at present. Since 1874 there has been very good country racing until about the years 1883 or 1884. That is the time, I understand, that country racing began to deteriorate. But years before that the Australian Jockey Club had exactly the same control as it has now. The increase of

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racing about Sydney is not difficult to understand. Take a man who keeps a stable of horses and wants to pay expenses. If he had them in England he would keep them at Newmarket; but here he keeps them in the metropolis where the best races are to be run. We do not let them race more than once a week. But does it not stand to reason that an owner would prefer to keep them here than to send them long distances into the country, where they would have the chance of winning only about perhaps £25 or £30.

1161. The trainers' fees in Victoria, charged by the Victorian Racing Club, are £2 a year—here the fees are £6;—is that not a great anomaly? Which do you mean: the trainer's license or the fee for the horse?

1162. For the horse? We have from time to time made certain concessions with regard to these fees. The trainers do not pay them, but the owners, and I have heard no complaints from owners about the fees being too high.

1163. You are aware that many owners are trainers—are owners themselves? Quite so.

1164. Consequently the trainer pays it? I have never heard any complaints from either trainers or owners about our tariff for training horses being too high.

1165. Mr. Pilcher is honorary legal adviser to the Australian Jockey Club? He is at present. If my recollection serves me he was first appointed to that position in August, 1899.

1166. *Mr. Levien.*] Talking about these trainers' fees, they are paid for the horse, and the owner pays them? Every horse that goes on to the track must have a training ticket, and for that ticket the owner pays 10s. a month.

1167. Do you presume that the Australian Jockey Club can legally make by-laws to control the various clubs of the Colony at their own sweet will? There is some misconception. There are four kinds of things which the Australian Jockey Club do in the way of rules. They have power under the Act to make by-laws dealing with the Randwick Racecourse. These will be found on pages 21 to 27 of the little book containing the Act and the rules, and other information. And they have power under the Act also to make what we call rules of the club—rules as to membership, the election of the committee, and so on. These are also printed in the little book I refer to. They have power also to make rules for racing, and the committee also make certain regulations. They have no legal authority to make by-laws binding anywhere but on their own land.

1168. But they can make legal by-laws binding on the public who attend the Randwick Racecourse? Section 12 of the Act reads: "The committee, or an absolute majority in number of such committee, present at any meeting may from time to time, subject to the special provisions of this Act, make such by-laws as they may think fit for regulating all matters concerning or connected with any lands authorised by this Act to be leased to the said chairman on behalf of the club, or any lands which may hereafter be vested in the chairman of the said committee, and the admission thereto and the expulsion therefrom of members of the club or any persons respectively, and at the rates or charges to be paid for such admission, and for the general management of the racecourse," and so on. Those regulations are passed by the Colonial Secretary.

1169. There has been a good deal of talk outside about the disqualification of young Fielder? Yes.

1170. Can you tell me how many members were present when that disqualification was placed on him? I cannot say from memory.

1171. Are you aware that in August, 1895, Mr. Pilcher gave an opinion to the effect that the committee of the Australian Jockey Club have no power to make a by-law which was binding upon any other race club or race meeting? I never saw that opinion. He was not the counsel of the club at the time. The opinion was given to some one else. Let me say this: I do not want to criticise Mr. Pilcher's opinion. As to by-laws, he is strictly correct. The only power we have in regard to by-laws is to make by-laws to control the Randwick Racecourse. The rules are different things. We make rules which we think are desirable in the interest of racing, and we say to other clubs if you want to race with us you must abide by our rules. If we made such outrageous rules as some people seem to think some of our rules are, there would be a revolt by other clubs which would sweep us away.

1172. Where does the Australian Jockey Club derive its powers to make by-laws and force them on other racing clubs? It derives its powers to make by-laws from the Act. But it derives powers to make rules which must be complied with by other clubs from its own inherent strength.

1173. If a race club does not comply with your by-laws *re* registration, what do you do? It is not a by-law, it is a rule.

1174. If they do not comply with your rules? If they do not register, and do not advertise their meetings, horses that run there are still free to run with us; but if they do not register, but do advertise, we then say that if they do not choose to race under our rules, the horses they race shall not race under our rules.

1175. Then, in fact, you disqualify not only the club, but every horse that competes at such meetings? We do not disqualify the club at all; but simply say that every horse that competes at that meeting is disqualified at our meetings.

1176. That prevents a club from being a club? It does not disqualify a club.

1177. You said that the country clubs, so far as you are aware, have not expressed want of confidence in the Australian Jockey Club? They have not, to my knowledge.

1178. Do you remember, in August last year, a conference of representatives of country clubs being held at Junee? I have no official knowledge of it, except that there was some correspondence with them.

1179. A full report appeared in the *Sydney Mail?* I will look it up.

1180. Thirty-two clubs were represented by letters expressing sympathy in the movement, and eight clubs were represented personally? I know nothing of what took place at that conference.

1181. Were not the Australian Jockey Club forced to alter their by-laws? Certain communications, I believe, were made to us from that conference, and on other representations that certain rules were not suitable to country clubs, we altered them.

1182. As a result of that conference, did not the Australian Jockey Club alter its by-laws relating to fees paid by jockeys? Partly as the result of representations made from that conference to us.

1183. The Australian Jockey Club was requested, first of all, by the country clubs to do so;—they would not do it, and then, as a result of the conference, they had to do it? I do not recollect.

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1184. They put the country clubs to the expense of holding this conference, and then afterwards quietly altered the rules? I do not know that; I do not think they brought any pressure to bear. I do not think it was necessary to bring pressure to bear. We are always glad to get suggestions from men who take an interest in country racing.
1185. Some time ago the Australian Jockey Club prohibited jockeys from riding at pony meetings? Yes.
1186. Why? The club passed a set of rules at a general meeting, which was held on the 16th August, 1898. You will find a report of that meeting in the *Referee*, of 17th August, and also in the *Herald* and *Telegraph* of the same date. That meeting was called for the purpose of passing certain rules to deal with unregistered clubs, to try if we could suppress a certain amount of pony-racing. I moved the new rules, my avowed object being to suppress pony-racing. Those rules were carried.
1187. Do you think ponies are prejudicial to the interest of horse-breeding? I think breeding ponies is a good thing.
1188. Having seen what horses were required for South Africa, do you not consider the breeding of ponies a good thing? Yes; but I do not think much of pony-racing.
1189. Do you at the same time prohibit trainers from training ponies? A rule passed at the same meeting did.
1190. Did the Australian Jockey Club cite certain horse-owners and trainers to appear before its committee, and then inferentially threaten them with punishment if they went near a pony race? Not to my knowledge—in fact, I know at the present time one licensed trainer who, up till quite recently, has been in the habit of attending pony races; and he is a man who is mixed up with horses, too.
1191. Do you know if they have cited R. Wootton and others? I do not know; not at any meeting that I was at. Some trainers may have been called; but I have no recollection of it at the present time. I do not remember Mr. Wootton. I do not remember who the men were; but I believe that certain trainers were given a hint that the committee had reason to believe that they had an interest in unregistered meetings, and that it would be well for them to cease it. That was not merely from the fact of their attending pony meetings.
1192. Here is a copy of the deed of grant. [*Copy handed to witness.*] Will you kindly point out where the power is given to the Australian Jockey Club to sublet? This grant and the Australian Jockey Club Act empower the trustees to lease to the Australian Jockey Club. Under that lease I consider that the Australian Jockey Club has a perfect right to allow other clubs to occupy the course on payment.
1193. Will you read the last five lines [*witness reads*]? I do not think that means what you think it means. I think it means that the trustees have the right, under this grant, to give the Australian Jockey Club an exclusive right to occupy the land, and they have given the club that right. If I am the owner of a house and lease that house to you, I give you the exclusive right to occupy that house, and if I do not say anything in the lease about subletting, my impression is that you have a right to sublet to whom you like. If I want to prevent you subletting, I must put in a clause for that purpose.
1194. Then, in your opinion, there is no implied restriction against subletting? No.
1195. Will you say why you think so? I cannot give a legal opinion on a matter I have not considered.
1196. Can you point out in the Act where the power under the original grant is revoked by the Act? I do not know that it is revoked.
1197. Then the original grant holds good? I presume so.
1198. Will you kindly read from the word "firstly" for ten or eleven lines? I have read them.
1199. Will you give me your opinion as to their meaning? The meaning, as I take it, is that the place is to be used for one or other of the purposes specified; not necessarily for all.
1200. It distinctly states the purposes for which the land may be used? It states the purposes for some of which, or one of which, the land must be used. There is nothing in the grant or that Act, as far as I am aware, that compels the use of the land for all these purposes together.
1201. Will you look at this clause [*clause shown to witness*]? Yes.
1202. Does not that specifically state that if the land granted is used for any other purpose, the lease must be cancelled? No; it states this: That if the land is used for any purpose not comprised in the four purposes specified, for any purpose utterly different to any of those four purposes—then it does cease.
1203. Has not the Australian Jockey Club permitted certain business to be carried on on the ground not mentioned in this grant? Not that I know of.
1204. Did not Mr. Clibborn, the secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, carry on business as auctioneer several times? I do not think you would call it the business of an auctioneer. Any auctioneer who applied for it had permission to conduct an auction of yearlings.
1205. Was that permitted by the Australian Jockey Club in the interest of sport, or within the uses specified in the grant? Yes; within the uses of the grant, and distinctly in the interests of sport. Suppose you were the owner of a valuable yearling, and sent him down to Sydney to be sold, along with 150 other yearlings to be sold for different people, would you like that yearling to be walked up and down in front of an auctioneer's place in Pitt-street, or would you not prefer to have it sold in the paddock at Randwick.
1206. *Mr. Archer.*] No other stock except thoroughbreds is sold there? Not to my knowledge.
1207. Do you think that betting should be confined to racecourses? I suppose morally there is no difference where you bet; but I think it expedient to confine it within as narrow limits as you can.
1208. Do you think betting is in the interest of the morals of the community? No.
1209. Do you think it in the interest of true horse-racing? I do not; but I do not see anything immoral in betting, if a man does not bet more than he can afford, any more than I see anything immoral in a game of whist for six-penny points.
1210. You do not think that betting should be confined to a racecourse? I think that both in the interests of the turf and the public it should be.
1211. Then if a man cannot spare time to go to races, and wants to indulge in that harmless amusement called betting ———? I do not say harmless. I say it is not immoral.
1212. Are you aware that women and children bet for cash at Randwick? I am not aware that children do; I have not seen a child bet. I have seen women bet.
1213. Have you not seen what we call society women betting on the grand stand? I have seen all sorts of women. I have seen women of all classes putting their money on in the ring. I do not like it; but I am not a woman's rights man.

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1214. Of course you know that shady characters of all kinds visit the racecourse? Shady characters of all kinds visit everywhere.
1215. You are against betting in shops? I am.
1216. Are you not aware that many holders of shops are equally respectable with course bookmakers? Yes; I do not know that there is any particular difference in caste between a bookmaker and a man who bets in a shop; but if he has a shop we do not let him bet at Randwick.
1217. You prohibited two bookmakers—Mr. Oxenham and Mr. Maloney—from keeping an office for betting? What we did was this: We thought it was not in the interest of horse-owners or of racing that these shops should be carried on. I thought, and I think still, that the great bulk of the betting done in these shops is absolutely illegal, and they could be shut up to-morrow if the police took proper steps. We thought that shops were not in the interests of racing, and with a view of helping to put them down we said that bookmakers who had shops should not be allowed to bet on our course.
1218. Yet these men are of good character? May I say that Mr. Moloney bets at Randwick now, and has a license, but he is not allowed to keep a shop for betting within our rule. What we wanted to put down was indiscriminate cash betting in shops. We thought it interfered with the interests of racing. We had no objection to a man having an office, so that his country clients may correspond with him; but it was obvious that if we allowed him to have a shop which the public could walk into and out of at any time, it was winking at that being carried on which we thought ought not to be carried on. At the time that regulation came into force, Mr. Moloney came and saw me. We gave five months' notice before that regulation came into force. He asked me what, in my opinion, was intended by the regulation. I told him that if he wrote a letter to the committtee, I would get an expression of opinion as to what he could or could not do. He accordingly wrote a letter, which was laid before the committee, and the committee adopted the view that he was at perfect liberty to keep an office for the purpose of dealing with his correspondence so long as it was not used as a betting-shop. Mr. Oxenham took no steps for five months; then, when the regulations came into force, he said he had been very badly treated. Since then he has seen me about getting his license; but I told him that he was no different from any other bookmaker, and that he would have to send in an application, and make a statement that he was not keeping a shop, if he was desirous of obtaining his license.
1219. In what way could they stop betting in closing the shops of Mr. Oxenham and Mr. Moloney? I do not think we have power to interfere; but I thought we should shame the Government into doing something, when we took a step against our own interest.
1220. Can you tell me where the Australian Jockey Club derives its power to punish these shop-betting men? They do not profess to punish them.
1221. You prevent them from going on to the course? No; our by-laws contain a provision dealing with such cases, and those by-laws have to be approved by the Colonial Secretary. By-law 15, provides that no person shall carry on the business of a bookmaker within the Saddling-paddock, or the sixth or eighth division, until he shall have complied with certain conditions, one of which is that he shall be approved of by the committee of the club, and have a license; and what we do with regard to a person who will not comply with our by-law is simply to say that we do not want him.
1222. But I ask you as a legal gentleman? Legally, under that by-law we could prosecute any man who bets at Randwick without a license.
1223. And your own legal adviser stated that it was illegal? May I say, that counsel's opinion is not worth a snap of the fingers unless you see the case upon which the opinion was given. Those by-laws are undoubtedly as legal and valid and binding as anything in the world can be, because they are framed under an Act of Parliament, and then approved by the Colonial Secretary. And we have prosecuted offenders over and over again, and Mr. Levien has acted on several occasions in such cases.
1224. I suppose you know that it is generally understood that your committee was trying specifically to injure Mr. Oxenham? I do not care what is understood. I do not believe that any man who knew the members of that committee, and who ought not to be in Gladesville, could believe that. Besides the present committee, since the beginning of 1896, the following gentlemen have been members of it—the late Mr. Goodchap, Mr. Alec. Busby, Mr. H. M. Cox, Dr. Traill, Mr. MacKellar, Mr. H. C. Dangar, the Hon. Richard Jones, the Hon. George Lee, the Hon. W. Long, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Dowling, Mr. Wentworth, and others.
1225. Do you not know, that since Mr. Oxenham left the Colony, bookmakers prohibited by you from keeping betting offices are doing so now? I do not know.
1226. I have heard you mention the names of certain gentlemen who you say cannot do wrong? I do not say they cannot do wrong; I say they were not actuated by improper motives.
1227. Have any members of your committee been charged with malpractices on the course? The horse belonging to one of our members, Mr. Long, Hopscotch, his running was inquired into by our committee; but at that time Mr. Long was in England on business. The horse was being run by his trainer. The matter was inquired into at once. That is the only case I can call to mind at the present moment.
1228. You are of opinion that if the public cannot make a bet in town they will go to the Randwick racecourse and bet? I do not think that necessarily follows at all.
1229. Then you think it would be a good thing if betting on the coure was prohibited as well as betting elsewhere;—you think it would be better for the public? I do not think betting is a good thing; but I do not, at the same time, think there is any harm in it if you could make provision, and see that the provision is carried out, against any man betting more than he can afford.
1230. You charge bookmakers a fee for the right to bet at Randwick? We do.
1231. And only those bettors who pay you, and are registered by you, are permitted to bet at Randwick? That is to say, to bet as bookmakers.
1232. If a bookmaker does not pay you a fee for permission to bet, you eject him from Randwick? If he tries to bet we put him out. We have power to do that under our by-laws.
1233. It is because he does not pay the fees that you eject him from the course? It is because he does not comply with the by-laws.
1234. No matter what his character may be, if he did not comply with your by-laws he would not be permitted to bet? Not if he was the great Panjandrum himself. The payment of the fee is only one part of the condition; he must comply with all our rules. If he complies with our rules, and there is nothing against him, we register him. That is done for the protection of the public. May I say this?

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I have been a member of the Australian Jockey Club Committee for five years, and have been in the office when men have come in to see the secretary and complained that so and so has not paid them their bet, and asking what they are to do. The secretary finds the bookmaker out and advises him to pay; and if he does not pay, and cannot give any satisfactory explanation, we call upon him to show cause why his license should not be cancelled.

1235. But suppose the public are the defaulters with the bookmaker, what can you do then? We cannot touch the public. We can do this: the public cannot be defaulters unless they bet on credit. If a man is a defaulter on a credit bet the notice we take of him is this: under our rules if he is posted at Tattersall's, we warn him off the course.

1236. *Mr. Archer.*] Suppose a bookmaker makes out his case, do you order the stranger off the course? Clearly, if a bookmaker came to us out there and said so and so was a defaulter we should not take any notice of it at the time.

1237. For payment of a fee you give a bookmaker the exclusive right to bet, as against those who do not pay the fee? I am not prepared to say that; that is a question of law.

1238. Do you know that the law has decided that anywhere where an exclusive right to bet is obtained is a place within the meaning of the Act? I know the decision you refer to.

1239. Was not that laid down in the Kempton Park case, and in the New South Wales Supreme Court, in the case Thomas against the Crown, on appeal? There was a case here, which followed the case in England; but the decision, which is at present the law in England, does not decide that.

1240. Do you know that cash betting does take place at Randwick? Undoubtedly.

1241. You charge country clubs fees for registration? Country clubs, who register as clubs, pay a pound a year. Previous to a couple of years ago they paid £1 to be registered for all time; but a couple of years ago we thought that, in consideration of the expenses we were put to in printing, sending round a calendar, and so on, we ought to charge them more. None ever objected to it. Under Rule 4, clubs are registered for £1 for each meeting, and for that they get copies of the calendar, lists of disqualifications, and other necessary information.

1242. You will not allow anyone interested in ponies to train or ride on the Randwick racecourse? Not if they are trainers of horses, which have run on an unregistered course.

1243. On the committee of the Australian Jockey Club there is a Mr. Chisholm? Yes.

1244. Did the committee of the Australian Jockey Club ever deal with Mr. Chisholm in reference to the by-law with regard to racing ponies? No.

1245. Is it a fact that this Mr. Chisholm is connected with ponies or with pony-racing? Not to my knowledge. If it is proved to the committee that he is, he will be disqualified. If he has a pony and leases it, he will be disqualified.

1246. But would he lose his seat on the Australian Jockey Club? He would lose his membership as member of the club—that is, if he brings himself under the terms of Rule 7.

1247. With regard to investigations conducted by the Australian Jockey Club, are they held openly? No; nor are they proposed to be under this Bill, unless I have overlooked it.

1248. But the Bill says, "Every vote of the Association shall be open"? Open voting is a different thing. Open voting means this—you vote aye or no on a division, or a show of hands. It does not mean that every inquiry shall be open.

1249. Do you not think it would be more prudent to have investigations conducted openly, and the evidence given on oath? No; I think taking evidence on oath is immaterial. A man who will tell a lie will tell one whether he is on oath or not.

1250. *Mr. Archer.*] Have you taken particular notice of the class of women that bet at Randwick? My experience is that about a dozen professional women go there to bet, and they only. I was going to say this: Perhaps I do not go to the races so often as I used to do, but when I used to go to the races regularly, there were from half-a-dozen to a dozen women I used to see at every race meeting about Sydney, and who were betting as hard as the men. With the exception of that class of women, I have only seen women putting very small amounts on a horse.

1251. But it would give the outside public the impression that practically a racecourse was detrimental to any decent woman or child going there? If a woman likes to go into the ring and bet, I do not see how we are to stop her.

1252. *Mr. Taylor.*] Have you noticed whether this habit of women betting is growing? I do not know that I have.

WEDNESDAY, 31 *OCTOBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. GILLIES, MR. HOGUE,
MR. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Willis sworn and examined:—

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1253. *Chairman.*] You are the sporting representative of one of the papers here? Yes; of the *Sydney Mail*.

1254. You have had considerable experience of racing? Pretty well all my life.

1255. You understand that racing is pretty well controlled at the present time, by force of circumstances, by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; that is a fact.

1256. Are you of opinion that there could be any improvement upon that system of government? Yes.

1257. Would you mind, in your own way, giving the Committee the benefit of your experience by suggesting in what way the system could be improved upon? The committee of the Australian Jockey Club at the present moment, I believe, consists of ten committee-men who are elected by the members to manage the affairs of the club, and who also act as stewards. The complaint, I believe, is—I have heard that there is a complaint—that committee is not a fairly representative body, and that there is no appeal from it. That is perfectly true, and, in order to get over the difficulty, I suggest that they should take

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take one representative from each of the three divisions of the Colony to act in conjunction with two members of the Australian Jockey Club committee as a Court of appeal. Then, if a man is charged with any offence against the laws of racing, and he is convicted by the committee and sentenced to some punishment or other, he can appeal to this Court of five, consisting of three representatives of the country districts and two from the Jockey Club. These two members of the Jockey Club sitting on the Court of appeal would not sit at the hearing of the case before the committee, and consequently the man who felt himself aggrieved would not be appealing to his original judges, as an offender is now. The two members of the Jockey Club and the three delegates from the country would have nothing to do with the first hearing of the case, but would only act as a Court of appeal, and consider all matters as to alterations of the racing laws and rules. The Australian Jockey Club would still manage their own business in their own way. So far as the proposed body, consisting of twelve delegates, to be constituted under the Bill is concerned, I think it is the greatest lot of rot I have ever heard of. I do not see how you are going to get the men to do it. I know all the good men in the country, and I do not know where you are going to get twelve men from. You could get a man like Mr. Thomas Cook, and perhaps one or two others; but as to getting twelve country men, that would be out of the question.

1258. *Mr. Taylor.*] You believe in the principle, but not in the number? The Bill is badly drawn, and I do not think that you will do a bit better by taking the thing out of the hands of the Australian Jockey Club, especially if the Jockey Club will appoint three paid stewards to look after the racing. You can hardly expect independent gentlemen to go about looking for cases; but if there were three paid stewards to do the work that the honorary stewards are now supposed to do, they would take all the trouble off the shoulders of the Jockey Club committee, and they could bring cases before the club for trial. Good men would have to be paid well, and they would do the work well. I must say I do not know where they are going to get the stewards from; but it would be very desirable to have stipendiary stewards if they can get good men. The proposal to place the control of racing in the hands of representatives of clubs outside the metropolitan area would not be a fair thing, as the Australian Jockey Club give away more money than all the other clubs put together, and charge no nomination fees. Moreover, it would be unfair to put racecourse proprietors on the same footing as people who race for sport alone. The influence that would be exerted by the racing proprietors would not be good, because there would be a disposition on their part to vote for anything that would operate to their own advantage. You might just as well put three or four licensed victuallers on the Licensing Bench. If you cut the Colony up into three divisions and have one representative from each upon a Court of appeal, such as I have suggested, it would be much better.

1259. *Chairman.*] That is practically adopting the principle of this Bill with a modification? Yes, a very strong modification. The country racing is in a very bad state, as Mr. Gillies knows. There are small bookmakers and racing men in country towns who have no money, or very seldom have. The man who has no money looks for it, and it is always the opportunity that makes the thief—he gets the opportunity to do something, and he will do it. The consequence is that the better class of racing men stand out altogether from this crowd, and the "battler" is allowed to get in and do what he likes. Mr. Gillies knows that the club formed at Muswellbrook by the Hon. James White and one or two other sporting men in the locality used to get up as good a two-days' race meeting as anyone could wish for, and yet the highest prize was only £12. These races attracted good horses—horses that were good enough to win a Doncaster Handicap. They had to do this to keep themselves clear of the professional class, and if the sporting people in the country cannot keep the sport clean in their own districts, how are they going to improve racing in the city?

1260. Does not that professional class exist at Randwick? Yes, very much so; but I think that if you divide the Colony into three divisions, and get a good man from each district—men like Mr. Thomas Cook from the northern district, Mr. Frank Mack from the western district, and Dr. Lang, of Corowa, from the south—you will have three good men who would assist in improving racing. As far as the management of the Australian Jockey Club is concerned, it is purity itself compared to some of the other colonies—Melbourne, to wit—and they conduct racing in such a way at Randwick that they do their best to improve the breed of horses. They do their best to damn it at Flemington. They do not encourage 2-year-old racing at Randwick; but they do it very largely at Melbourne, and if there is any grievance against the Australian Jockey Club on this account, there is a fifty times worse one against the authorities in Melbourne.

1261. I do not suppose you will go the length of saying that the Australian Jockey Club gives satisfaction to the racing men of the Colony? It gives satisfaction to the better-class men. I think the reason of any dissatisfaction with the Australian Jockey Club may be traced to one or two rather foolish mistakes—wrong decisions; that is my opinion. These caused a good deal of dissatisfaction. I am bound to admit that; but anybody will occasionally make mistakes.

1262. Would you be surprised to know that the racing people in the northern district are ready to form a Northern Association to comprise all the clubs north of Newcastle? You have just struck the right man and the right key, because I was the first man to advocate that. I sent every racing secretary a copy of an article advocating that, which was written about six years ago, and I asked them to give me their opinion upon the scheme—good, bad, or indifferent. I received only three answers. I wanted them to form associations, under the Jockey Club Rules, to manage their own affairs in the northern, southern, and western districts, and later on my present colleague assisted personally to work up the matter in the south, and twenty-two clubs were represented in the movement there; but in the end they did nothing. If they had done as was suggested then they would have been able to manage their own racing affairs in their own way, and if any man had disagreed with the decision of their executive he could have appealed to a tribunal such as I proposed to establish here.

1263. Of course you were not surprised that you did not get many replies, when you reflect that many of these men were, under the circumstances, afraid to fly in the face of the authorities in Sydney? Very likely so; I cannot say.

1264. You said a little while ago that the Australian Jockey Club had, in your opinion, made some mistakes? I think so.

1265. There have been one or two cases referred to here;—have you heard any expression of opinion from the general public in relation to these two cases? Oh, yes.

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1266. The "Amiable" case was one? You mean the "Mora" case.
1267. No; I mean the "Amiable" case;—the horse was owned by the Messrs. Moses? Oh, yes; I remember. They made no mistake there, except, perhaps, that they did not make their sentence severe enough.
1268. How about the "Mora" case—the Fielder case? Well, so far as that is concerned, I can only speak as a man looking on. I think that young Fielder rode a bad race; but although I think that, I should be the last man to say that he deliberately "pulled" the mare. As far as the reversal of form is concerned, you should not take much notice of reversal of form, because horses run in-and-out so. Fielder rode in the first race, and—I do not know what his instructions were—he pulled the mare back, or was knocked back, between the 5-furlong and half-mile post, and he came with a run at the finish, but he was beaten. "Mora" was also beaten the next time, when another rider adopted the opposite tactics. On the second occasion the mare was ridden for her bare life all the way, and you can quickly finish a horse by running it to the front from the "jump." You can knock out a 3-mile horse in a half-mile that way. I do not think that there was any fair comparison between the two races.
1269. What was the general opinion of the public on that occasion? As far as I know, the general opinion was that the committee of the Australian Jockey Club had made a mistake.
1270. Then you think that these mistakes are more likely to occur, owing to the fact that all these men act as stewards, and consequently become prosecutors and judges at the same time? Exactly. There is no appeal from them.
1271. There is no appeal, you say; whereas if they had appointed paid stewards, these men would act as prosecutors, and the committee would be the judges? Exactly; and then there would be a court of appeal even from the committee, the appeal court consisting of representatives of the whole of the Colony. The Colony would be fairly represented by two of the members of the Australian Jockey Club, and three country representatives, but none of the proprietary clubs should be represented at all.
1272. You want to make a distinction between the public and private clubs? Decidedly.
1273. Then you practically agree to the principle of this Bill, with a big modification as far as the members are concerned, and also so far as the proportion of representation is concerned. The central authorities would get more representation, the proprietary clubs would not be represented, and the representation for the country districts would be reduced? Yes, that is the fact; but the country districts representation would only be fairly reduced, because they do not give the same amount of money in stakes as the Australian Jockey Club, who charge no entrance fees, and give away a lot of money.
1274. What is your idea as to having an Act of Parliament dealing with these matters;—of course, you will understand that the wording of this Bill may be modified? Yes.
1275. Do you think it is a good thing to have racing controlled as proposed in this Act? No. I think you could meet all complaints of the malcontents by amending the Jockey Club Act, by making it compulsory that this court of appeal, with the country representatives that I have mentioned, should be appointed. There is no necessity to bring in a new Act at all.
1276. You would rather deal with it in that way? Yes; and if you could, in your wisdom, see your way to compel the Jockey Club to appoint stipendiary stewards it would be a very good thing. At the same time, I must confess I do not see how it is to be done by Act of Parliament.
1277. That is a matter for regulation, I should think? Yes. Yes, I am afraid it must be a matter of discretion to some extent.
1278. With regard to these inquiries, do you think it a fair thing that a boy called before the Jockey Club committee, or anybody else who gets into trouble, should be represented before the committee? I think any boy who is brought up before the committee should be represented by an older person, and for this reason: A jockey boy is only a foolish little fellow at the best, and very few even of the leading jockeys have got much sense. When you get a boy in the hands of a clever barrister, where is the boy, or where would you or I be? I think that the boy should be represented, and moreover that the evidence should be published, but without comment. If comments are to be allowed, the evidence can be twisted in any way you like; but if the public want to know the full facts, let the evidence be published, and allow the public to judge for themselves. If any friend of mine were involved, I daresay I could, if I chose, twist the evidence to make out a good case in his favour by suppressing certain parts; but that should not be permitted.
1279. Do you think the parties interested should be supplied with a copy of the evidence when the decision is given? Certainly. Are they not supplied at present?
1280. No. In the case of anyone applying for a license, do you think it is a fair thing for the Jockey Club to refuse the application without giving a reason? Yes, decidedly so. When it comes to giving reasons, a body like the Australian Jockey Club would very soon lose their power. In order to have proper control, they must have very strong powers, so that they can put the fear of God into certain racing people, because if there is any possibility of beating the club, they will go to any lengths to do it. I have never known the Australian Jockey Club to refuse a respectable man a license; but they do give too many of them, and do not always give them to the right people. There is no difficulty in the case of a man who loses his trainer's license getting it again as soon as he gets out of a difficulty. Sometimes jockeys do not get their licenses when they apply for them again; but when you come to see the whole thing, you will know that there are plenty of them who do not deserve them. There was a case in your own district, where they applied to have the disqualification taken off a lad—that is where the use of the Jockey Club comes in—they refused to take off the disqualification, and rightly so. There are many things in racing that you cannot bring out in evidence, although you may be positive that you are right in your view, and that these very things exist, and if you were obliged to prove these things, as you would be in a Court of law, there would be no possibility of sheeting the offence home to many people. I have seen the name of a boy mentioned in evidence before the Committee. That boy was connected with a very bad gang, and when he rode a horse they backed the horse for all they were worth, and this was done without consulting the interest of the owner in any way. The owner brought the case before the Australian Jockey Club Committee, and they knew all about it, and they refused his license—the only mistake they made was that his license should have been refused five years before.
1281. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you not think that in the case of an owner sending a horse out and telling the jockey to pull it, that that sort of thing interferes with the best interests of racing;—you say that practically the jockey had his instructions, but elected to go on his own, and won the race? What I mean

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mean to say is, it did not matter what the owner did or what the owner wanted, the boy gave secrets of the stable away, and lost or won as he pleased, and the owner was the last man to know a word about it.
1282. Do you not think that is rather in the interests of racing? What! to pull a horse when the owner has backed it, and to win when he pleases; I think it is very much against it.
1283. But what I mean is, is it not against the interests of racing that horses should be pulled at all? Of course it is; but these things will occur. When you hear of a horse running in a moderate little handicap at Warwick Farm, and getting beaten, and then coming to Randwick and winning in a good big handicap, and after being backed by a certain clique, you may guess that they know all about it.
1284. But do you think there ought to be any secrets such as you allude to;—any holding back of information as to whether the horse is trying or not? There should be no such thing as a horse being pulled at all; but still when a man has anything good, I do not see why he should go on to the house-tops and say he has a certainty. He has to pay for the feeding of the horse and his training, and all other expenses, and if there is any profit to be made he ought to have a chance of making it. When the horse once goes out, however, I quite agree that he ought to be public property.
1285. But you do not think there should be any secrets about it? That will happen; you cannot help it. The only thing you can do is to make them try, and if they do not try disqualify them.
1286. That is the point I am trying to get at? You can make them try, and the only way to enforce that is, when you are positive in your own mind that a horse has been pulled—you have a lot of side evidence as to the horse's position in the betting market, and as to who is backing him, or laying against him—to send for the boy and ask him a few questions, and then disqualify him, without calling outside evidence, the same as they do at Kensington. I used to attend the Kensington races, and I have attended all their inquiries, and I have heard some awful rows when boys have been disqualified; but the committee has generally turned out to be right.
1287. *Chairman.*] In a case where there are fifteen witnesses coming forward and giving evidence on behalf of the supposed culprit, and there is not one to give evidence against these fifteen, do you think that is a presentable case to put before the public to support the action of the Australian Jockey Club in disqualifying a lad? It all depends upon who the witnesses are.
1288. Commencing with the owner and trainer? Those are interested, to begin with.
1289. Chiefly, though, in getting themselves off—that is the first consideration; then you get a lot of leading sporting people; there was not more than one trainer, and he was the brother-in-law of the trainer in question? I know the case you mean.
1290. It is not the case, it is the principle;—is it a fair case to put before the public, where they have a large balance of testimony in favour of the lad, and yet they convict him? I do not care to say anything about that; but as to the number of witnesses, I would only point out that you can get plenty of decent men to come up and say a good word for a boy or man who may be in trouble. I remember in one case, in which I was interested, I brought up twenty witnesses, and the other side brought twenty odd. The greatest trouble that the Australian Jockey Club has is in connection with outside evidence, because it is always biassed.
1291. But must not the tribunal be necessarily biassed where the members are prosecutors and judges at the same time? Yes; according to the way in which you gentlemen look at it, because you are in the habit of seeing a case tried in open Court; but if it came to racing, the Chief Justice would be nowhere; he would not be Chief Justice very long. If you had to depend upon proving everything up to the hilt in a racing case you would never get a conviction.
1292. *Mr. Taylor.*] Would it not be better to let a number of people escape, if there is doubt as to their guilt, and wait until you get a case that can be proved up to the hilt, and then disqualify the offender for life? Yes; I always say this about the Australian Jockey Club. That as the committee is at present constituted, I doubt if you could get ten better men anywhere, and instead of being harsh or arbitrary, they have been just the opposite. They have let too many people off; they might have done a lot of good if they had gone on slender evidence and "rubbed out" a few people.
1293. Now, just while you are on that point, do you think a member of the Union Club, who is running a few horses, would have any chance of being "rubbed out" at all unless it was a very glaring case? It would not be like human nature for men to sacrifice their own friends. That is where the stipendiary stewards would come in. It does not stand to reason that men mixing with each other, and eating and drinking together every day, would go out of their way to lay information against each other; but if you have stipendiary stewards, the onus of taking proceedings will be taken off the honorary men, and put on the paid officers, who will have their plain duty to do. I do not know whether the Australian Jockey Club are in favour of stipendiary stewards. They have one in Melbourne; but that is not much good.
1294. *Chairman.*] If that element of friendship operates in the clubs, would it not also operate on the committee of the Australian Jockey Club after it is elected? I suppose so. When the whole of the members of the committee belong to one or other of two clubs, anyone of them who might have done anything wrong could, of course, easily send round to his friends and say, "I did do a certain thing, but I want you to shut your eyes to it." If, however, the country representatives were appointed as I have stated, that sort of thing could not occur. I propose, however, to place the power of initiative in proceedings against persons offending against the rules in the hands of three stipendiary stewards. I would make policemen of three paid officials.
1295. They would bring their case before the committee, and produce such evidence as they could in support of it? Yes.
1296. And I take it for granted that these three stipendiary stewards would have no voice in the decision? No. I would stake my life on getting fair play from any three members of the present committee; but I would not rely on them to trouble themselves very much about taking action that would have the effect of casting a slur on any member of their own committee, or on any other man of their own class.
1297. That is, unless the duty was shown to clearly devolve upon them? Yes; but if a man is paid for doing a duty, he will put up with a lot.
1298. Would it not improve the system if the members of that executive were men who strictly abstained from betting? Decidedly so; that is supposed to be understood. We understand that the members of the Australian Jockey Club committee are men who do not bet.
1299. But do not you know that they do bet? Of course they do. I have seen stewards betting, and yet give fair decisions, and I have seen them bet, and run their own horses, and run them out, while they were

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were backing other horses. I saw that at Nyngan. If you pay a man, and bind him down not to bet, he would be a fool if he did bet. I am sure that Mr. Daly or Mr. Deakin would not bet under any circumstances.

1300. *Mr. Taylor.*] Or Mr. Benson. No. He would not bet in any case. But those are paid men, and they understand that they are bound down by certain obligations, and surely it would be possible to get men to act as stipendiary stewards under similar restrictions as to betting.

1301. Mr. Watson would make a good steward? He is a good man; but he is too slow. You want a good wholesome detective like Roche. You cannot go amongst these people with kid gloves on, and you cannot expect a gentleman of independent means, or occupying an honorary position, to go about with his sleeves rolled up looking for trouble. You might as well expect the Government to leave their benches in the House, and keep the road clear out in front here. You have asked me whether the members of the Australian Jockey Club would take action against any of their friends, and I would only say that there are other racing clubs about Sydney, and that the Australian Jockey Club committee, I am quite sure, would not stand any more than the other racing club committees stand from their friends.

1302. *Chairman.*] They are the controlling body at the present time, and we have to consider whether this Bill would be an improvement on the present system, and as to whether we can suggest a still further improvement? Well, I daresay the opening up of this inquiry will do a lot of good.

1303. *Mr. Gillies.*] You say that you could not get a more honorable set of men than the members of the Australian Jockey Club committee? That is so.

1304. I suppose that you have watched the proceedings at Randwick at various times? Always.

1305. Do you know whether any of the members of the Australian Jockey Club committee ever make wagers on horses? Of course they do—I do not know that there are any of them who do not.

1306. And they wager pretty heavily? No, not now; none that I know of.

1307. Do you think that it is right that the decisions with regard to cases of foul riding, or pulling, or anything of that kind, should be left to be tried and decided by men who have a monetary interest in the decision they are likely to come to? No; I do not think that is a good thing, and I do not know of any men who would sit to decide a case if they had a monetary interest in the result of the inquiry. I have often seen cases where a steward has had a bet on a race and has refused to sit. I can remember the case of Mr. Miller, who backed a horse of mine, and I ought to have got the race—and I would have got it if he had sat on the inquiry—but as he was interested he would not take part in the proceedings. That was at a country meeting.

1308. That is an argument in favour of the honor of the country committees as compared with the Australian Jockey Club committee? No; I do not know of any Australian Jockey Club committeeman who would sit on a case in which he was interested. I know of a case in which a member of this Select Committee had a protest against a horse belonging to a member of the Australian Jockey Club committee at Randwick, in which the committeeman and a friend of his, who had backed a horse, would not sit on the case.

1309. *Chairman.*] But is it not a difficult matter to find out whether they have a monetary interest in a horse or not? Of course, it is very difficult; but when you mix a good deal with people about the racecourse, you get to fancy you know something about these men. I do not believe there is a man on the committee who would be game to put a fiver on a horse—he might put a fiver on a good thing. Mr. Knox is a beautiful bettor—he will put about £2 on a pretty sure thing. Mr. Lee never bets, and Mr. Allen thinks he has a fortune staked if he puts a fiver on. I do not know a man on the committee who is a heavy bettor.

1310. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are you aware that Mr. Knox used to put a hundred or two on occasionally? I think it must have been for the club, and not for himself. I have seen him at Tarana, and I know the sort of bettor he is.

1311. What you are speaking of now must have been lately? Yes; I am speaking of lately. I know a member of the committee who used to back horses very heavily—he used to put his thousands on at a time—but he does not do it now. In connection with this proposed legislation for the control of racing, if you amend the Australian Jockey Club Act you will also have to consider the outside clubs.

1312. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you think that the Australian Jockey Club should give their countenance to pony-racing? I do not. I think the Australian Jockey Club should not recognise or permit any proprietary racing, or countenance it in any way.

1313. Is it the rule of the Australian Jockey Club to disqualify persons who are interested in pony-racing? Yes; if they know it. They are supposed to do it, if they know of it, and, as a matter of fact, a man is subject to disqualification if he owns a racing pony, according to the Australian Jockey Club rules.

1314. Do you know Mr. Chisholm, who was on the committee of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; I know him.

1315. Do you know that he is interested in a pony that races? I do not know.

1316. If Mr. Chisholm could be proved to be interested in pony-racing, or proved to have leased a pony for racing, do you think that ought to disqualify him from acting as a committeeman of the Australian Jockey Club? So long as he does not own the pony, or have anything to do with the racing of the pony, or profit in any way by its racing, it does not matter. If he leases a pony, it is no business of his how the pony should be raced. Mr. Chisholm, who is a breeder of horses, might have a well-bred mare which he proposed to breed from, and as she might be a little bit low in height for horse-racing, he might lease her to a pony-racing man; and the fact that the pony is being raced by the lessor would not have anything to do with him.

1317. *Chairman.*] But would not that be encouraging pony-racing? Perhaps it would, to a certain extent.

1318. *Mr. Taylor.*] Is it not often a condition of the lease that the owner shall have a share of the prizes won? Sometimes.

1319. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you not think that pony-breeding should be encouraged? I do not think so. I do not think that pony-racing, or the breeding of small horses, should be encouraged at all.

1320. But is not a 14·2 pony sometimes superior to a 16-hand horse? There are plenty of men who are superior to me, but there are plenty who are not.

1321. But do you not think that we should encourage the breeding of these small horses? Well, one wallow does not make a summer, and because there happen to be two or three ponies who have a very strong

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strong infusion of that vitality which is necessary in every racehorse, and they happen to beat some 16-hands duffer, or even beat a lot of his class, that is no argument in favour of having hundreds and hundreds of ponies raced every year, and kept to breed from afterwards. You can take the case of a pony like "Overture." She is only 14·2, but she would be heavier than "Hautboy." It is not so much the breed of horses you have to consider as the breed of men, and the class of men that pony-racing lets in—men who ought to be at work; a lot of brats of boys and women and children go to these pony meetings. The breeding of horses will balance itself in time. The men who breed thoroughbred horses will try to breed the best class they can, and they will cull out the bad ones. The Australian Jockey Club, I presume, tried to kill pony-racing, not so much on account of the breed of the horses as on account of it interfering with legitimate racing.

1322. But horses have their uses for other than racing purposes? Yes; but with regard to racing, you have to race horses in order to find out their strength to begin with. The man who breeds horses and imports thoroughbreds into this country is a public benefactor, because he imports that mother-blood from the old country that is so necessary to keep up the standard. The thoroughbred stallion, who is imported, leaves perhaps twenty other stallions behind him—perhaps not so good as himself, but good enough for breeding utility horses. The only way to find out the strength of that stallion is to race his stock.

1323. Do you not think that holds good with regard to ponies, and that the only way to test the sires and dams is on the racecourse? Yes.

1324. And that being so, do you not think it would be to the interest of Australia—not only of New South Wales—to encourage the breeding of good ponies after the experience with ponies in South Africa? I do not know anything about South Africa.

1325. But you have read of the experience with ponies and other horses during the war operations in South Africa? Yes; I have read a good deal, but I do not take much notice of what I read. I was reared on a station where there were 5,000 horses, and I think I know something about them, and I do not think that any pony is anywhere as good as a good horse.

1326. But the results in South Africa proved that the 14·2 pony that the Boers used mostly was better than the best English cavalry horse, or even than the Australian horse? You must consider that the horses they took from England were not thoroughbred horses at all, but were hybrids—mongrels with a bit of the trotter and draught and some of the thoroughbred about them. The English cavalry horse is no good for anything except to look at. That is the class of horse they took to South Africa, and I have read yards and yards of writing about him. The argument has been all in favour of the thoroughbred. Even the small thoroughbred or well-bred pony of the Boer was much better than the big English horse. A small well-bred horse is better than a big, poorly-bred horse, but a big well-bred horse from Australia would do as much work as any two ponies, and would carry 17 stone longer and better. The proof of that lies in the fact that the horses that were sent away with the First Contingent, which had been picked by the police, proved themselves to be of the highest class for the work out there. These horses are picked by the police with great judgment, as the men who pick them know all about the breeding of the horses in the districts in which they are stationed. The Police Department had a contract with Mr. Jack Smith, of Tucka Tucka, under which they give him £2 over the regulation price for his horses when they are 2 years old. One of the best horses in South Africa was the horse that "Banjo" Paterson rode, and another one similarly bred who was sent out about the same time. These horses went out with the First Contingent, and they are there yet; and of the sixty police horses they took with the First Contingent, excepting those that have been shot, they have not lost 5 per cent. of them by their dropping by the way-side. They are well-bred horses, and they are big horses, 16 hands high. Of course, a wise Government sent word out from South Africa that they did not want big horses, as they could not get them into the trucks. I suppose they had no bush carpenter there who could alter the trucks to suit the horses. A big well-bred horse will always beat a little well-bred horse, on the principle that rats beat mice. Take the case of "Fitzroy," who is only a 14·2 pony. He weighs very heavily; but he is thick, and because he is a good one, and sometimes beats bigger horses, is no argument in favour of racing ponies. A horse of 12 or 13 hands high is no good to carry a soldier.

1327. Do you think that one of the main objects of racing is to encourage gambling? I do not think so. I never said that.

1328. Do you favour the licensing of people to go on to racecourses to wager? No; I do not favour it at all. If they want to bet, there are other ways of betting than that. However, they do not license them in England, and yet they bet more heavily than we do.

1329. Do you not think that the fact of so much wagering going on militates against the best spirit of horse-racing? Yes; but how are you going to avoid it? They have betting at cricket matches and at football matches. The bookmakers do not go out with bags, and gold-braided hats, and red coats, and so on; but they get there just the same.

1330. *Chairman.*] But you never see the same number of women betting at cricket or football matches as at Randwick? Well, I do not know many bookmakers who would bet with the women.

1331. *Mr. Gillies.*] But there are a few? Yes; there are certain women who follow racing who do a little betting.

1332. Those are society women? No, they are not; they are women of very low society. I know plenty of men who make books who will not bet with women. You cannot stop women from betting, and I do not know why they should not bet as long as they behave themselves. Women will sometimes drink and bet, and you cannot stop them from doing it; the Australian Jockey Club cannot stop women from betting.

1333. But they perpetuate it by licensing the men for them to bet with? If they did not license the bookmakers the betting would go on just the same, and they may just as well get something from these men towards the support of racing. You remember, Mr. Gillies, that once at Maitland you imposed a charge of £2 2s. on bookmakers, and "fired" them out of the paddock when they would not pay it; but they got back and did their betting without paying the £2 2s.

1334. *Chairman.*] They could not keep up a system of secret betting all day long? They have done it. They did so after the first Kempton Park decision. They did not bawl out the odds, but they bet just the same. They do it in New Zealand, where it is illegal to bet, according to the law of the land. They do it in South Australia, where it is illegal to bet, except in a ring set apart for the purpose. But they come out of that ring and bet on the lawn just the same.

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1335. Getting back to the principle of this Bill, do you know anything about New Zealand racing? No, I do not know much.
1336. They have an association there? They are differently placed in New Zealand to what they are here. In New Zealand there are four big clubs, of about equal importance, in different parts of the Colony. If the Auckland Club, for instance, took upon itself to rule racing in the whole of New Zealand the Christchurch Club would probably object, or the Dunedin Club might object, and perhaps the others as well. And they would be pulling this way and that. They have, however, come to an arrangement under which the largest club in each district shall manage the racing affairs of that district in all small affairs; and then they have a sort of racing parliament which administers matters for the whole of the Colony. All appeals and alterations in the laws of racing are dealt with by the parliament of racing; but the management of local affairs is attended to by the large clubs. If we had a similar arrangement here, and the Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Perth racing people resolved to combine, to form a racing parliament, the management of Victorian racing would be left in the hands of the Victorian Racing Club, New South Wales racing would be left to the Australian Jockey Club, and so on; but the racing parliament would deal with the rules of racing for the whole of Australia. In New Zealand they have a number of clubs of about equal standing; but here we have one premier club, which stands out above all the others.
1337. In Queensland they have much the same kind of thing? Under the Queensland Turf Club things went pretty smoothly. I was racing there in the eighties, and things ran pretty smoothly then. Afterwards a strong man arose in Charters Towers, who had a row with the Queensland Turf Club, and he got other men to follow him. Charters Towers was, of course, a big sporting centre, and they struck out for themselves. After a while, Rockhampton decided that they were entitled to separation, and they struck out for themselves; and so the movement went on. In all these places, however, except in Charters Towers, the prizes now are very much smaller than they used to be, and the class of horses is nothing like it used to be fifteen years ago, when horses such as "My Love," "Ben Bolt," "Elsinore," "Lyndhurst," "Pirate," and "Wheatmeat" used to run at all kinds of country meetings. Now the worst class of broken-down plater from Sydney is good enough to win the best races up north. The champion of the Central district is old "Rob Ray," with a knee as big as my head. In the old days they used to start to race in Brisbane in May. A week afterwards they went to Toowoomba; then came back, and went to Maryborough, Gympie, Rockhampton, Port Mackay, Townsville, and Charters Towers. A man could start away with a horse, and if he got licked at Rockhampton he could turn back, and come home again. In this country we start at Armidale, to go to which place with a horse costs £25; but if we could start at Maitland, and run on, the owner who found that his horse was not worth taking on could come back in time to save himself incurring heavy and useless expense. My suggestion for the appointment of a racing tribunal, upon which three country representatives would be entitled to sit, might go some way towards altering the present unsatisfactory condition of things. I hold that the Jockey Club is to some extent to blame for the present state of affairs, as they should have made the country clubs fix their dates one after the other, in a way that would encourage horse-owners to take their horses to a succession of race meetings.
1338. *Mr. Gillies.*] They used to do it in the olden times; but now, if you have a real good horse in the country, you bring him down to Sydney, and do not take him away again? Yes; that is so. I prepared a statement some time ago, which I gave to Mr. Crick, showing that we had, within nine or ten, or nineteen or twenty, as many races run in the metropolitan area as were run throughout the whole of Great Britain in the course of the year. That is to say, that with a population of 450,000 people we supported as many race meetings as the 40,000,000 of people in Great Britain.
1339. *Chairman.*] You are of opinion that we have too much racing? Yes, decidedly. If a man has a good horse in the country he is no good to him there. As soon as he is discovered to be a good horse he is brought to Sydney, where he can be raced every week. Not more than seventy days' racing for horses should be allowed, and no racecourse should be less than 1¼ mile round. Every racecourse should have a certificate from the police, as suggested by Inspector Lawless, certifying to its soundness; and no racing should be conducted without the permission of the police. A suggestion of this kind was sent to Mr. Brunker by Inspector Lawless after two or three boys were killed in racing for a £6 pony prize.
1340. *Mr. Taylor.*] From what I have heard you say, I gather that you think pony-racing ought to be suppressed altogether in the interests of racing? In the interests of public morality.
1341. Apart from that, I have gathered from you that pony-racing has a tendency to produce further ponies, and that your idea is that racing should be carried on with a view to improve the breed of horses? Yes.
1342. And you really think that pony-racing ought to be suppressed in the interests of horse-breeding? Yes; and in the interests of public morality.
1343. Do you believe in betting being confined to the racing meetings? Yes. I believe in the American system of not allowing any betting until you get on to the course.
1344. Do you believe in cash betting? Yes; it is the best; it is the least likely to get people into trouble.
1345. Do you not think there are far too many short races in this country? Of course there are.
1346. Keeping the one object in view, namely, the improvement of the breed of horses, you recommend that there should be longer races and heavier weights? Yes.
1347. As well as fewer meetings and heavier prizes? Yes.
1348. I presume, also, that if pony-racing were suppressed, it would materially affect racing in the desired direction? Of course it would.
1349. I suppose there are about 500 jockeys and trainers altogether? Yes; about that.
1350. Do you think it would be unfair to provide in the Bill now before us that these jockeys and trainers should have representatives on the racing committee of the Board, or should have some gentleman to represent them? No; I do not think it would be advisable. You cannot be master and servant both.
1351. Would there not be a great many things come before the Board that only a jockey or trainer could properly understand or know the purport of; the ordinary racing man would have experience of the one side, and if the jockeys and trainers had their representatives, they would probably be able to throw a good deal of light on many matters that came before the Board, and would be able to explain the various terms, and so on;—do you not think that it would be advisable, for instance, to allow the jockeys and trainers to have one representative out of ten? No, I do not. I think that the jockeys and trainers enjoy

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enjoy privileges which more than compensate them for any charges that are made upon them. The trainer pays £1 a year for privileges, such as admission to all the racecourses, which would cost any ordinary member of the public perhaps £50, and I do not see that he has any claim to be represented on the committee.

1352. But there are many interests that jockeys and trainers have which are affected by the proceedings of the racing tribunal;—do you not think they should have representatives on the committee? I do not.

1353. You are satisfied that the appointment of three paid stewards would be a great improvement? It would effect a wonderful improvement.

1354. These three paid servants would have no voice in the settlement of any dispute, but they would state their case before the committee, and those who were charged would have the right to give evidence in reply? Yes; and the stewards would, of course, have the right to examine witnesses on either side.

1355. You think that two members of the Jockey Club, and three representatives appointed from the different divisions of the Colony, should form a court of final appeal? Yes; and also deal with any alterations of the rules. But they should not interfere with the management of the Jockey Club.

1356. You believe that jockeys should have some one to represent them when they are brought before the committee to answer any charge against them? Yes.

1357. You are satisfied that that is a fair thing? Yes.

1358. I suppose you have noticed, from time to time, that when a jockey is brought before the committee, he can only offer evidence when he is asked questions which are directed against himself? Yes; I recognise that he is not capable of defending himself when he is in the hands of a clever man, and that is the reason why I believe that he should be represented.

1359. *Mr. Hogue.*] Touching the question of pony-racing,—it is a comparatively recent development? I do not know; it has been in vogue since I have been in Sydney—for the last ten years.

1360. It has had the effect of largely increasing the number of small horses? Yes.

1361. Do not you think that the breeding of small horses is to be encouraged? No.

1362. Are they not useful? No, not compared with big horses.

1363. Have you had any experience in connection with cavalry horses? I have had some experience in connection with horses for stock-riding, and I should say that a good stock horse would be a good cavalry horse.

1364. Nearly all these ponies are very well bred? Yes, some of them.

1365. Some of them are from the best sires and mares in the Colony? Only odd ones. I know the breeding of most of them—there are plenty of thoroughbreds; but there are plenty that are not thoroughbreds.

1366. *Mr. Taylor.*] They are, generally speaking, "weeds"? Yes.

1367. *Mr. Hogue.*] Are they not as useful as horses? Not as useful as horses of moderate or large size.

1368. Are they not useful for light buggy or carriage work? They are very useful for sulkies, if you make the trap to suit the horses.

1369. They are very largely used for sulkies and other vehicles? Very much so, during the last ten years.

1370. Are they not more easily handled than big horses? No.

1371. Are they not less liable to bolt? No; a pony is more liable to bolt and buck than a big horse. The worst buck-jumpers you can get are ponies of from 14 to 14·2 hands. Ponies are more tricky than horses.

1372. I am speaking of their usefulness for light carriage work? If you want miniature light horses, they are, no doubt, very nice; but they are not as good as big horses.

1373. They are very easily handled? A big horse can be handled just as easily.

1374. They eat less? No. I do not think they do.

1375. *Chairman.*] Would not the superiority of one horse over another depend very largely on the character of the country in which you would test them;—would you not prefer a good strong pony of (say) 14 hands for mountainous country? I think the best kind of horse for the mountains is a horse of from 15·1 to 15·2 hands. That is to say, a well-set horse. I do not mean a chumpy horse, but a horse with good bone, and a well-set horse. I have seen big horses in the mountains as good as any others—odd ones. It does not stand to reason that a pony is as good as a 15-hands horse—a horse of 15 hands is not a pony. If a horse is small and weighs 7 cwt., even though he is well-shaped, with good bone, and a fair amount of nervous force, it stands to reason that he is not as good as a horse that weighs 11 cwt. and has a corresponding amount of nervous force. It is the unseen nervous force that stands to the horse—that force which they get from the thoroughbred, and from no other. I would sooner ride a thoroughbred Lillie Bridge pony than an underbred draught horse. But they do not improve the breed of horses. The small breed of horse is not saleable. They are not a good marketable commodity at all. You can sell them about the city for sulkies, at certain prices; but if you bring good big horses into the market, you can get from £25 to £40 for them unbroken, even if they are not racehorses. I say it is the business of Parliament, and the Australian Jockey Club, and of everyone who has the power to do it, to protect and encourage the men who breed horses, and to give them every assistance; and by conducting good racing you are encouraging them to go on importing good blood into the country. Take the case of a stallion like "Haut Brion." We expect such a horse as that to leave behind him a lot of stallions to get good useful horses.

1376. *Mr. Hogue.*] Does the climate improve the breed of horses? No; it does not. As a matter of fact, the horse stock deteriorates in all these colonies, and, in fact, everywhere out of England.

1377. Will you explain how it is that so many sires from New South Wales have been bought up for England and America? Not one of those sires were bred in New South Wales. "Carbine" was bred in New Zealand. At any rate, that does not go against my argument. If you take the case of any great horse you please, from the time we first started breeding horses in this country, you will find that he was by an imported horse or out of an imported mare, with one or two notable exceptions. "Abercorn" was one of those exceptions, but he has never got anything like himself. "Chester" was out of an imported mare.

1378. By a colonial sire? Yes; but where are the "Chesters" now.

1379. Some of them are in England? There were two that were sent home by Mr. White as yearlings. It is not only in Australia, but in France, America, Germany, Russia, and everywhere else, that the English thoroughbred degenerates in time, and they have to go back to the mother country to keep up the supply

supply of the mother blood. The man who imports thoroughbred stock to this country from England ought to be encouraged, for he is bringing in a certain amount of nervous force. T. Willis. 31 Oct., 1900.

1380. Is it not absolutely necessary, if we are to keep up the quality of our thoroughbred stock, to have the required infusion of new blood from the English thoroughbred and Arab? Not the Arab.

1381. But is not the Arab the original source of the English thoroughbred? That has nothing to do with it. The English thoroughbred derives its force from the feeding on the ground. He is descended from the Arab, the Spaniard, and the Persian, and also from the English mares that we have no trace of, but which are known as the Royal mares. All the English thoroughbreds in the world descend from forty-three mares.

1382. But does not the English thoroughbred largely owe his quality to the infusion of Arab blood? No, certainly not.

1383. Is it not necessary that we should have a constant infusion of new blood into our racing stock here? Yes. English blood, and regularly.

1384. And Arab blood? No.

1385. You deny the necessity for the Arab element? Yes.

1386. You say that in any case, take the best climate in the world—take New Zealand, for instance—the stock will degenerate rapidly if there is no infusion of new blood? Yes; they have degenerated without the infusion of new blood in New Zealand.

1387. Would that not take place irrespective of the climate altogether? Yes; it takes place all over the world, except in England.

1388. Why do they not degenerate in England? It is the food they get—it is the salt of the earth.

1389. Is it not a fact that the thoroughbred is degenerating in England? Yes; so far as some classes of racing are concerned. The Irish, American, and Australian horses have been winning the long-distance races; but that is a matter connected with the management of racing, and was brought about through racing horses when they are 22 months old. They are just as bad in Victoria.

1390. There is too much short-distance racing here? Yes, there is; but the Australian Jockey Club do not encourage it so much as it is encouraged in Victoria.

1391. Do you think that the management of racing by the Australian Jockey Club has been tolerably satisfactory on the whole? I do not think you would get much better. Of course we have had no other tribunal to compare it with.

1392. Is it not on the same basis as all the world over? Yes.

1393. It is analogous to all the jockey clubs in the world? Yes; excepting New Zealand and Queensland.

1394. Do you not think it would be an improvement to have representatives from the different parts of the Colony upon the Racing Association—that is, to control racing? No. Not on the lines proposed in the Bill.

1395. *Mr. Taylor.*] But you still think that it would be an improvement to have three different representatives from the country in the way you suggest? Yes; as a court of appeal, combined with the Australian Jockey Club.

[Committee adjourned until Friday, 2nd November, at 11 a.m.]

FRIDAY, 2 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. ARCHER, Mr. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GILLIES, Mr. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

Adrian Knox further examined:—

1396. *Chairman.*] I understand you have certain documents which you promised to lay before the Committee when you were previously under examination? Yes; I have a copy of the regulations for the administration of the Distressed Jockeys' Fund, and a copy of the rules bearing on trainers' licenses. A. Knox. 2 Nov., 1900.
[*Documents handed in to the Chairman.*]

1397. Do you recollect the case of the Secretary of the Newcastle Club being instructed by your committee to either give up his position or some new position as starter, which he had taken in Sydney—a man named Fleming? I have some recollection of it. I may not be quite accurate, but I think this was the case: When the rules of August, 1898, were passed, splitting the horses from the ponies—that is, drawing a line between between the two classes of racing—we, as a consequence of those rules, refused to permit our officials, or the officials employed by any registered club within the 40-mile radius, to officiate in any capacity at any unregistered meeting. Then Mr. Watson, I think it was, having been starter at Kensington, had to resign in consequence of that rule. I may say that we increased our officials' salaries to make it up to them as far as we could. Mr. Watson having resigned, Mr. Fleming was appointed in his place. I do not think our committee ever insisted on Mr. Fleming resigning one billet or the other. I think what was ultimately done was this: We wrote to him and pointed out that in the new rules which had been passed a division had been made between registered and unregistered racing, and that it was not proper for him to hold the two positions. I am not prepared to say now that we absolutely told him that he could not hold them.

1398. My information is that you did? I am not prepared to say absolutely that we did. If we did it to him we only did what we had done to our own officials and officials of other clubs within the 40-miles radius, and acted on what we believed to be an expression of opinion by members of the club. I may say that Newcastle in some respects is dealt with as if it were in the 40-miles radius. It is a large centre of population, and its race meetings are not merely country meetings. The racing is more like metropolitan racing.

1399. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] That is the course pursued by most clubs of a prominent character—for instance, the Hawkesbury Club;—the officers of that club were called upon to forfeit either one position or the other? We made it a hard and fast rule in regard to clubs within the 40-miles radius. We conceived it to be the logical consequence of the line of division that has been drawn by the rule passed at the meeting in August, 1898.

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1400. You regard the practice as being a correct one? I regard it as being perfectly correct. A man must choose between one class of racing and another. That is the principle we have acted on ever since the club has been a club.

1401. Your rules might be regarded in some sense like the rules of a unionist body;—a man cannot be a unionist and race at union meetings, and at the same time be a non-unionist associated with an unregistered racing club? The case is something analogous.

1402. *Chairman.*] That being so, would it not have been wise for the committee to have gone to the logical conclusion, and prevented their own members from attending pony race meetings? I do not see how we could prevent them from attending. We prevent them as far as we can from having anything to do with them. I do not know any member of the committee who ever does attend a pony race. Mr. Gillies, asked me, when I was last before the Committee, whether Mr. Harry Chisholm was not interested in racing ponies. I asked him about it, and have his authority for saying that he absolutely has no interest whatever in any horse or pony running at an unregistered meeting, and that he is perfectly prepared to come before the Committee and deny it on oath, if desired. I may say that I went to Mr Chisholm at once, and told him I thought it was his duty, both to himself and to our committee, to be examined before this Committee. Then I told him I would make the statement I have made on his behalf. I do not say that he has not sold horses running at unregistered meetings as an auctioneer. I only speak as to his racing or owning them.

1403. *Mr. Gillies.*] These rules you have handed in to stand for rule 76, have regard to trainers? Yes.

1404. Do you think it is right to take a license away from a trainer without giving him a reason for it? I do not think the rule provides for that. I think it provides for refusing to grant or renew a license without assigning a reason, but it does not provide for taking away a license without giving a reason. As an illustration, take the publicans' licenses. It is the same as cancelling a publican's license before licensing day, and refusing to renew it on licensing day.

1405. But the publican is told the reason why it is refused? I daresay.

1406. This subsection says the committee of the club may refuse to grant or renew any such license without giving a reason? I think it is absolutely necessary to have that power. It is acted on all over the world. In the conduct of business like racing a great deal must be left in the hands of the authority, whoever it is, who controls it.

1407. Do you know any Court of Justice where such a rule would obtain—where, for instance, if a man were convicted, and sentenced without knowing why? I beg your pardon. In this case he is not convicted or sentenced. A man applies to us for certain privileges. We may or we may not grant him those privileges. We never take away a man's license without giving him a reason for it; but we may refuse to grant a license without giving a reason. May I point out, that for years and years there has been a contest in this very Colony between the temperance bodies and the publicans; the temperance bodies maintaining that a publican has no right to get his licensed renewed—that is to say, that he is merely a licensee for a year, and cannot complain if his license is dropped at the end of the year.

1408. *Chairman.*] You would hardly assume that a Jockey Club has the same power as an Act of Parliament? I do not assume it at all. We have the power under our rules, and persons voluntarily come under them.

1409. Does it not come rather as denying them a right than a privilege? No; I do not think it does. I think "right" is a wrong term to use.

1410. *Mr. Gillies.*] As regards the Australian Jockey Club, you think might is right? No; but I do not think any man has a vested right to get a jockey's or a bookmaker's license.

1411. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] As a matter of fact, I presume that the Australian Jockey Club is entitled to make any rules, no matter how stringent they may be regarded, provided they are upheld by members of the Club? Yes, with this limitation: that if we made rules which were not acquiesced in, and presumably thought to be proper by other people outside the Australian Jockey Club, we would be swept away.

1412. Just so; and provided they are upheld and obeyed by those interested directly in racing, rightly or wrongly, the committee could make rules of a most stringent character? That is it exactly.

1413. *Mr. Gillies.*] Will you not admit that important reforms in regard to racing of recent years have been made in spite of the members of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club? I do not think so. Could you give me an instance?

1414. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Do you recollect just now what the disparity was between the support accorded to the so-called reform party at the last election of your committee and the members of the old committee, who were successful in retaining their seats—that is, so far as strength of numbers is concerned? I think I can tell you roughly. Mr. Dangar headed the poll with, I think, 290 odd votes. The member who was elected with the lowest number of votes had 201. The next was Mr. Frank B. Suttor, who had, if I recollect rightly, 150 odd votes. He was the highest unsuccessful candidate. Mr. George Osborne was next to him, I think. Mr. Crick had about 90 votes, perhaps a little more; then they dribbled down to about 20.

1415. *Mr. Gillies.*] Mr. Crick was unsuccessful? Yes.

1416. By reform party you mean progressive party? I cannot say which party was right. I thought we were right. Talking about reforms, there have been many alterations, and a reactionary party may consider a mere alteration a reform. There have been more alterations in the rules which, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the committee, are reforms, during the last five years, than there were during the fifteen previous years.

1417. *Mr. Taylor.*] Did not the new blood effect that? Not at all. I think the cause of it was in endeavouring to keep up with a different set of circumstances.

1418. Is it not a fact that you, yourself, proposed nine-tenths of those alterations? The committee generally asked me to propose them, because, as a professional man, I generally drafted them.

1419. But, in the majority of cases, have you not initiated them? I would not say.

1420. Would you say you have not? I would not like to say one way or the other, because at the present moment I could not classify exactly what has been done on my initiation. If I may explain how we proceed in altering the rules, you will see more clearly what I mean. Suppose I get an idea, which I think would be a good thing, I do not bring that before the committee in the shape of a motion; but I go to some of the older members of the committee, and ask them their opinion, and thresh it out with them

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them informally. Then, if they approve, it is put on the business-paper, to be dealt with at a future meeting, with a view of having it discussed by the whole of the committee. But if they are not practically unanimous, probably the matter would not be brought forward at all.

1421. There is no question that nearly all these reforms date from the time when you joined the committee? There have been a great many reforms within the last five years.

1422. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Have not a great many of those reforms been rendered necessary by the altered circumstances in regard to racing, and to the fact that so many new clubs have sprung up, especially within the vicinity of the metropolis? I have endeavoured to convey that. I think that many of the reforms have been the creatures of circumstances. We have simply been trying to keep up with the times.

1423. Going back to the last election, what number of members has the Australian Jockey Club? As nearly as possible, 500.

1424. What proportion of them voted at the election? I think about 400 of them had paid up their subscriptions, which would entitle them to a vote; but I cannot say how many voted. I should think between 350 and 400 voted.

1425. *Mr. Gillies,*] Does the Australian Jockey Club publish a balance-sheet? To their members, and then it is handed to the Press in the ordinary way, just like a company's balance-sheet.

1426. Do you give full details as to expenditure and receipts? Yes; they show the expenditure and receipts, but not the salaries and wages in detail. As in the case of most company balance-sheets, we lump the salaries and wages; and so with buildings and repairs, we probably lump them. An explanation is always given at the general meeting on any item in regard to which an explanation is asked for.

1427. Have you any idea what salary Mr. Clibborn draws altogether from the Australian Jockey Club? I believe it is £800 a year.

1428. Does that include everything? £800 or £900. He is only paid a salary, so far as I know. He gets a cheque every month. There is no explanation of the amount, unless there has been some change in the appointments. If there has been no such change, the salary is regarded as being the same as in the previous year. The amount is not specifically stated at each annual meeting.

1429. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] I understand that you can now give the Committee some very definite information with reference to the voting for your committee at the last annual meeting? Yes. Here is the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 22nd August, 1900. I see by that that Mr. Dangar polled 293 votes. The lowest elected member polled 203. Mr. Frank B. Suttor was the highest non-elected member; he polled 154. Mr. George Osborne polled 144; Mr. Stephen polled 90, and Mr. Hardie, 82; Mr. Crick polled 80; Mr. Morton polled 56; Mr. McLaughlin polled 56; Mr. Cruickshank polled 51; Mr. Kennedy, 49; Mr. Hart, 27. I also notice that the balance-sheet is published with that report in the *Herald.*

1430. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] From the figures you have just read you would not come to the conclusion that the party which was supporting the reform candidates were very unanimous? Oh, no! In my opinion the new candidates did not get a unanimous support from any particular section of the club.

1431. *Chairman.*] Is it not possible in all these matters of reform, where too many candidates present themselves, that such a thing as splitting of the votes occurs? Undoubtedly. I think it was a significant election in this way. The three next elected members, Mr. F. B. Suttor, Mr. George Osborne, and Mr. Stephen, might be put on to the committee in place of any three who are now actually on without making any difference in the policy of the committee.

1432. *Mr. Taylor.*] With regard to the old committee;—was it an understood thing that they were to support a certain ten? No. I do not think it was. I would like to explain: Whenever there is either a general committee election, or a vacancy on the committee, members of the committee discuss the matter between themselves. And it may be that there are some men that they would sooner see on than others. For instance, at the last election some of the committee voted for Mr. Suttor, some for Mr. Osborne, and some for Mr. Colin Stephen, and some voted for the three new members who were elected, Mr. George Lee, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Reginald Allen.

1433. But there was a general consensus of opinion on the part of the committee that certain men should be elected? No. Without going into details, those three men I have just mentioned were not the three selected by the committee. They were not the three men who were talked over. I admit that I suggested one man whom I thought should stand. That was Mr. Colin Stephen.

1434. *Chairman.*] Those men are all experienced in racing matters? I do not know if Mr. Suttor is a racing man; but he would be a very useful man on the committee. He may have had experience in racing; but not to my knowledge. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Stephen are both experienced in racing.

1435. Can you give me any idea as to what proportion of the money received by the Australian Jockey Club is distributed in the interest of racing, and the breeding of stock? Take the past year, 1899–1900—the necessary expenditure in connection with meetings was £2,838. That was the expenditure in connection with meetings held at Randwick.

1436. Prize money? No; expenditure necessary to carry on the meetings—payment of gate-keepers, and all that.

1437. But can you give the committee the total amount of receipts and the proportion of the money that was returned in the way of stakes? The money added by the club for that year was £23,475. That was absolute added money. No owner or trainer contributed a shilling of that. The forfeits and sweepstakes, which are contributed by people running, and returned to the owners were £9,167. That is the absolute money given away; but then you will understand that you cannot distribute that money, nor could you collect the money to enable you to distribute it, without incurring very large expenses, which are absolutely necessary—for instance, the payment of gate-keepers and others.

1438. What were the total receipts? Forfeits and sweepstakes come in on that side, and training tickets, they amounted to £1,593; leasing the course, £2,764; members' subscriptions, £2,441; members' entrance fees, which are hardly revenue, amounted to £220. Admissions to the grandstand and paddock, £12,285; to the official stand, £166; to the leger stand, £2,681; entrance gate, £3,867; registration fees, £3,572; booths and stands, £1,590; rights for printing and catering, £2,405; trainers' licenses, £127. Then our other receipts are really from registering clubs and meetings, which came to £490; then there are sundries and interest.

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1439. Where does that money come in which you receive from different owners and nomination fees? We have no entrance fee, except for what we call odd meetings.
1440. For instance, if you run a Derby? It is included in the £9,167.
1441. Is that the only money you receive in the form of stake money? It is.
1442. You do not receive any more than the £9,167 during the year? It all goes back to the owners. Suppose a horse is nominated for the Derby, my impression is that you pay nothing; but before you take that horse out you have to pay something. Every shilling of what is paid at our big meetings, such as the September and the Boxing Day meetings; every shilling that is paid goes back to the owners. With regard to our small meetings, it is different. At them we get very few people, but we have to make both ends meet. I do not think we have made more than £200 in any one afternoon at a small meeting, and in order to get that we take £1 for each horse that is nominated.
1443. What I want to get at is this: say you nominate for the Derby, the owner of each horse that runs for the Derby has to pay £25? He does.
1444. And every horse that runs for the Sydney Cup pays? £20.
1445. Is that included in the £9,167? Yes. Everything that we get from the owners, with the single exception of the entrance fee at our small meetings, goes back to the owners in the shape of the winner, with the exception, of course, of the second and third money taken out of the stakes. As an illustration: the Sydney Cup is £2,000 added; £300 from the stake for the second, and £150 from the stake for the third. The natural conclusion would be that the winner would only get £1,550. As a matter of fact, the winner, I think, always gets between £2,200 and £2,400. That is made up by the contributions of unsuccessful horses in the race, such as forfeits and stakes. It is made up by their owners. In other words, an owner who runs his horse for the Sydney Cup takes 2,200 to 20 about his chance of winning.
1446. *Chairman.*] In relation to this £2,864 for rent, can you tell us what it is;—can you tell us the amount paid to the trustees by your committee? I doubt if we pay anything at all beyond a peppercorn rent.
1447. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are the receipts you mentioned all the receipts you get? From anything connected with the course or racing.
1448. Where do the other receipts come from? There is only about £161. There is interest on our accumulations and on the Jockeys' Fund.
1449. The amount of receipts given in a detailed form amount, say, to £36,000, and you give away £23,475; so, I presume, the £13,000 would go in the way of management? One way or another, I think it would. I can give you some of the items. The racing expenditure amounted to £2,838; that would include all the expenses of race days, such as the payment of gatekeepers. Then salaries and wages come to £2,991. We have a large staff out there. We have the rent of our offices, the secretary, the chief clerk, and two youths; but I think the management is conducted on fairly economical lines. We pay our men fair salaries; we have nearly always two carpenters employed; we have a painter, and we have five or six men always employed in looking after the tracks, and doing nothing else. Then we have a gardener and a ranger; then there is printing, advertising, and stationery—a pretty heavy item—£1,181. Then there are repairs and improvements not of a permanent character, £827; permanent improvements written off, £216; plant and material written off, £210. The balance of profit and loss on the year was just about £2,000.
1450. Carried forward? Carried forward. As a matter of fact, £62,000 was carried forward, but in the previous year £59,392 had been brought forward, so that the balance of profit and loss would be about £2,000. I should like to say that it is not prudent to work on a less margin than that.
1451. With a surplus of £60,000 a year, do you not think it would be in the interest of horse-racing to give, say, a £7,000 prize once a year? We have that in hand, like every other body has it. Our improvements and so on are all taken at a certain value.
1452. But have you not a sum of money out at interest? Sometimes it dwindles down to next to nothing.
1453. How much have you out at present? I cannot say.
1454. About? I see that on the 1st of August, 1900, we had £15,824 on fixed deposit, current account, and cash in hand; but since that date a considerable amount of that has gone in paying a building contract for the offices we are putting up. We build, of course, to save rent. I do not know how the account stands now. £5,000 of it belongs to the Distressed Jockeys' Fund, which amount we keep at fixed deposit, and add the interest to the fund.
1455. The reason I ask the question is this, there has been so much credit given to Victoria for the support which racing receives there, and I am trying to show that if the Australian Jockey Club catered for the public in the same way that they do in Melbourne, and gave larger prizes, and had fewer meetings, we should concentrate the best class of horses here instead of in Melbourne? I will give you my opinion. I suppose in Melbourne during the years 1890–91, they had as big a boom as in any part of the world. They increased their Cup prize to £10,000, and, in my opinion, they did not get a single horse to run for that £10,000 that they would not have got to run if the value of the prize had only been £2,000 or £3,000. Bad times came, and stakes had to be reduced—not only the Cup stakes, but all round. The result was that owners could not get a legitimate return in the way of prize money and had to contribute to the Victorian Racing Club to keep up racing. The Victorian Racing Club took the owners' money in order to keep up the nominal value of the prizes, although the actual value, perhaps, was not so good. In every new country, like New South Wales or Victoria, you must have these ups and downs. It is a certainty there will be boom and then collapse, and that will go on for a very long time. We have always acted on the opposite policy, whenever we feel we can legitimately increase what we are giving by levelling up. We begin with the smaller stakes. Our object is that every owner of a horse good enough to win a race at Randwick shall get a fair return for his money. That is to say, he shall get a fair stake. As opportunity offered we have devoted our efforts to levelling up the stakes and bringing the smaller stakes up to a fair limit; and when we have done that I think it would be a fair thing to devote a considerable sum towards increasing the big stakes; but before we do anything to increase the big handicaps, we should bring our weight-for-age races at Randwick up to the value of £500 each. As every racing man will admit that is where the test of superiority comes in. You may get some inferior horse in a handicap that has been "bottled" up, and let in by accident by the handicapper at a light weight, an

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animal that is not worth £100. That horse might win the suggested prize of £5,000 or £7,000, whereas on the weight-for-age scale the best horse generally wins; and, more important still, a good horse wins. With regard to the suggestion for a big Cup, I should like to point out that in England they found it a fallacy offering these big stakes. In England, where the Eclipse Stakes are £10,000, and there are other £10,000 stakes, it has been found that these large stakes do not draw any better fields, or better horses, than stakes of from £2,000 to £5,000.

1456. I remember the time when, at Manchester, they could not get a race meeting at all, but they commenced to give large prizes, and the consequence was that they concentrated the racing in the North of England at Manchester;—would not the raising of the prizes for weight-for-age once a year to £500 tend to concentrate racing in Sydney? I do not think it would be any more concentrated then than it is now. At present I think we have as good a class of racing at Randwick as there is to be seen anywhere; and although Victoria does not send so many horses here as we send there, still they send the best. The object I had in view was not to attract big fields.

1456½. But the best class of racing? Big fields are not the best test of racing. In my opinion, weight-for-age is the best test.

1457. Then you would not favour a £5,000 prize when the club has a surplus of, say, £15,000? When we have increased the smaller stakes, then I should be in favour of increasing the Cup stakes. If we had the totalisator, then I would be in favour of giving £5,000 to the Sydney Cup to-morrow.

1458. If the flat at Randwick was thrown open to the public, do you think it would remove the idea that there is a stronger racing feeling in Victoria than there is here? I do not think it would.

1459. Do you not think it would attract the people by letting them in free? No.

1460. Do you think we should suppress pony-racing? I have never considered whether it ought to be suppressed. There may be pony-racing and pony-racing. I do not think pony-racing ought to be allowed every day of the week, like it is at present. I think it would be a very desirable thing if some body strong enough to deal with pony-racing could be brought into existence, without legislative authority, if possible. There is a very great difference in the way in which pony-races are conducted. For instance, I understand that pony-racing at Kensington is excellently well conducted, and that the stewards do their duty well; but there are pony-races that are not well conducted according to the generally-accepted opinion. In my opinion, pony-racing does not tend to improve the breed of horses; and another objection I have to it is that there is no authority to limit the number of days on which pony-races are held. They are held every day of the week, and then you have about Sydney a class of worthless rag-a-muffins who do nothing from year's end to year's end but hang about betting-shops.

1461. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Then it does not improve the breed of boys? No; clubs under our jurisdiction within the 40-miles radius only race on Saturdays and public holidays, and two or three other days in the course of the year; but these pony clubs race every day of the week, and at night, too.

1462. Do you think the effect of having pony-racing, whether well or ill-conducted, would have a tendency to encourage breeders to breed for pony-racing rather than to improve the breed of horses? The advantage of pony-racing is this: No breeder of horses can guarantee that every horse he breeds will be a good horse and a good-sized horse; and, therefore, pony-racing, properly conducted, might form a useful outlet to enable a breeder who has really done good service to the country to get rid of those horses which are not of class enough for the big meetings; but I do not think pony-racing at present does that, and for many years I do not think it will offer sufficient inducement to any man to neglect breeding horses in order to breed ponies. If a man can breed good thoroughbreds, which will sell for fair prices, with a view to racing among horses at registered meetings, he is not likely, under present circumstances, to devote his attention to breeding ponies, which will notoriously have very much less value, and have to race for very much lower stakes.

1463. But if there was not this pony-racing—assuming, for the sake of argument, that you are a breeder, and a horse is put to a good mare—like breeds like as near as possible? Not always.

1464. But presuming that to be the tendency, do you not think, if you had breeding mares which really threw small stock, you would dispose of them, and not put them again to a horse? I am not an expert in breeding. I think a mare that throws a small horse to one sire is just as likely to throw a big foal to a different sire.

1465. But do you not think, when they have thrown a small one, you would not breed again from that small one? That depends upon the blood. If the small one turned out a grand racehorse, like "La Fleche," I very likely should. There is no more perfect racing horse than "Fitzroy," and he raced amongst ponies for years. He is a perfect horse, and I would as soon breed from him as from a bigger horse.

1466. It has been suggested to this Committee that it would be an improvement to have three paid stewards to look after the racing, instead of, as at present, leaving it to the pleasure of stewards to look after it—that is to say, that everybody's business happens to be nobody's business—but if there were three stewards paid to do certain duties, those duties would be much more effectively performed? I think it might be an improvement if three stewards were specially appointed to look after a race meeting; but I do not think it would be altogether an advantage to have paid stewards, unless you can get the right men. The trouble is to get the right men—men who are thoroughly conversant with racing, and who would command the confidence of the racing public. Such men might afford much valuable assistance; but, as far as my own experience goes, I should be very sorry to have to put my hand on any one man who is capable of discharging the duties properly, let alone three.

1467. But if three competent men could be got, you would be in favour of it? I do not say whether paid stewards would be a good thing or a bad thing; but I think it would be better if our committee appointed three of its members to supervise the racing on any particular day; but up to the present they have never been asked to do it.

1468. Do you think it advisable to have a Court of Appeal in the way that has been suggested? That would depend upon what appeals the court would have to entertain. If it had to entertain appeals from every trumpery decision of the committee, I am not in favour of it, because I do not think it would be practicable. But if the Court of Appeal, on the other hand, were to be something connected with what I may call the higher politics of racing, it would be a different thing. I think, possibly, some good might be done by establishing a body representing the Victorian Racing Club and ourselves, and the South Australian and Tasmanian Clubs, and other racing authorities throughout the different colonies, to determine appeals; but to think of establishing a Court of Appeal where everyone would have the right to go with any trumpery matter, would, in my opinion, prove unworkable.

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1469. But if a man had to lodge a certain sum before appeal? I do not think it would be practicable, for this reason—in order to make it effective you would have to meet pretty frequently, otherwise damage might be done to a man before he could get to a court of appeal; and if the members of it were spread over a considerable area of country, as must be the case in Australia, you could not have meetings frequently enough to be of any value.

1470. What was suggested by one witness, was that there should be two members of the Australian Jockey Club, and one from each of three different sections of the Colony, thus making up a court of appeal of five—that would not be very expensive? That depends upon how often they had to sit. I do not think it would be much good unless the clubs sent representatives conversant with their local conditions. If they sent people resident in Sydney, I do not think that would be much improvement on the present system; and if they sent people resident in their own district there might be considerable inconvenience in holding the necessary number of meetings. At present Randwick is the only place where a decision is final.

1471. *Chairman.*] Is there not this difficulty in the case of Randwick, that the committee are prosecutors as well as judges? Undoubtedly they are.

1472. *Mr. Taylor.*] Speaking of the "Mora" case—have you read the evidence? Not recently.

1473. Have you any idea of the number of witnesses that were called? I could not say.

1474. Fifteen or sixteen, say? Yes; there may have been.

1475. Are you aware that everyone of them exonerated the boy? I could not say; but if they did I should not be surprised at it. I went in that case mainly on what I saw. I believed I saw, and believe now that I saw, that Mora was "pulled"; for that the boy was responsible, because he was on top.

1476. But in the light of all the evidence that has been given in the case, are you still of opinion that the trainer and owner are blameless? Yes, absolutely blameless.

1477. Then these men ought to be pulled up for perjury? I do not say that. These men only came in to express their opinion. As far as I recollect, they did not see anything to lead them to suppose that the boy wilfully "pulled" the mare; but no doubt we could get a hundred people who would say that they did see the mare "pulled."

1478. It is the opinion of 95 per cent. of sporting people who saw the race that the mare was not "pulled"? I do not agree with you. I know this, whenever we see a glaring case and whenever we convict a man, there is sure to be some howling; and if we do not take action, there are people who declare that we are blind, and fail of our duties.

1479. Is it not a noticeable fact that every question that was put to witnesses by members of the Committee was in the direction of incriminating the boy and exonerating the owner and trainer? I do not think so.

1480. Was not every question put to the boy Fielder, put with the apparent object of incriminating the boy and exonerating the owner? I could not say off-hand; my only object was to get to the bottom of the thing.

1481. *Chairman.*] Coming back to the point of law—the question of boys being represented before the Committee? I do not profess to express the opinion of the Committee; but, personally, I should have no objection to a boy being represented if I thought we could safely do it; but I do not think we could.

1482. Why? Because for the same reason that we cannot admit the Press.

1483. Because of the possibility of libel? Yes.

1484. But where would be the libel? In the publication to an outsider. Whoever appeared for the boy would be absolutely an outsider. If I were called upon to give evidence, I would refuse point blank to give it until strangers were removed from the room.

1485. But could not all that be altered—could not a clause be incorporated in the present Bill that would remedy that? It might be done.

1486. Suppose you are invested with the necessary power? My experience is that the boys get more than fair play. I have had a good deal to do with courts of justice, where people are represented and others are not represented, and my experience is that the man who is not represented gets more than fair play. I would sooner fight a case against leading counsel than against a complainant in person, if he had any merits.

1487. That applies to adults? No. If you go to a court when a plaintiff in person is fighting a case the Judge very often fights the case for him. I do not think any Judge on the Bench here would dream of allowing counsel to ask an inadmissible question, if the other party was appearing in person, whereas he might allow it to be done if the other party were represented. You could not help the Committee forming a strong opinion on what they see with their own eyes.

1488. But in a case like that mentioned, does it not seem incredible that the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club allowed a week to elapse before they took proceedings? I said before, that though, in my opinion, it was a conclusive case, I wanted to get to the bottom of it, and we could only do that by waiting.

1489. *Mr. Taylor.*] But if you saw the boy actually pull the horse, should he not have been called up at once, instead of allowing a week to elapse? It did not deprive him of a single witness, or any chance of demonstrating to us that he did not pull the horse.

1490. In the meantime, did you get anything that convinced you either of the boy's guilt or blamelessness? Not until the evidence came out.

1491. But did it not seem to weaken the case in the eyes of the public, this leaving the case over for a week? I cannot see that it made the least difference, except that perhaps the public may have thought, by our not taking action at once, that we had not seen what we did. I think a good many people thought that we took action simply on what happened in Tattersall's Cup. That is an erroneous impression on the part of the public, which is due partly to the fact that we did not hold the inquiry at once. But I maintain that we had a right not to hold that inquiry at once, because we were endeavouring to find out who was the prime mover in the matter.

1492. But did it not convey the idea that you were not very confident as to what you saw? I think not.

1493. *Mr. Archer.*] Is it not a fact that different horses have a different way of running or finishing—that some horses are very quick to get away;—now, in such a case as this of "Mora," is it not quite possible that the horse was held back to the last half-distance post? Yes; and was then let go.

1094. Is it not possible that some of your committee saw it apparently "pulled," and if not cognizant of the way of her running, you were not exactly certain whether she was not waiting for a late run? It is quite possible.

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possible. I am confident that if we had held the inquiry at once, people would have said we were in too great a hurry.

1495. *Chairman.*] It was stated here by one witness, principally on behalf of your institution, that no general complaints had been made throughout the Colony against the administration of the Australian Jockey Club? I said no complaints had been made to my knowledge.

1496. Would it surprise you to know that at the present time it is spoken of with a good deal of probability that a Northern Association will be formed of all clubs north and north-west of Newcastle? I have not heard of it; but if such an association is formed, I do not think that it would necessarily be antagonistic to the Australian Jockey Club.

1497. But if it is formed chiefly on account of dissatisfaction with the Australian Jockey Club? I know of no reason why the Newcastle Club, or clubs further north, should in any way be dissatisfied, unless it be on account of the way in which we dealt with the Maitland Club in the "Spry" case. In that case we prevented a gross miscarriage of justice.

1498. Something has appeared in the Press from time to time about a tramway to the Randwick Racecourse? That is being made now.

1499. Has it been agreed to by the club? Oh, yes.

1500. The club had some objection? I think not. We have always been trying to get some better means of access for the public. At present they have to cross a dangerous road, and our first idea, some years ago, was to have an overhead bridge; but that was blocked. I do not know how exactly. The Randwick Council may have objected. We have since been trying to get the Railway Commissioners to run a tram, so as to land our passengers at a convenient and safe place. My strong impression is that when the Railway Commissioners came to us and stated that they wanted ground instead of funds, we at once acceded.

1501. *Mr. Archer.*] There would be no loss financially? We have just sanctioned the expenditure of £1,500 necessitated by alterations caused by the tramway. That is another illustration of the necessity for us to keep something in hand for a rainy day.

1502. *Chairman.*] I read something to the effect that the Government wanted you to pay half the cost? I think it was a very wrong proposal. The tramway had been made along towards the rifle butts, right past the Kensington gates. So far as I know, the Kensington Club was not asked to contribute. The tram ran along the Bunnerong Road, and from that road to our back gate, is perhaps a quarter of a mile or so. We asked the Commissioners either to branch a loop from the Randwick Road into our course or from the Bunnerong Road. The Public Works Department wrote to us, I think, and said that the work inside our boundary would cost about £6,000, and asking what we were prepared to contribute. We stated that we were not prepared to contribute anything. I maintain that we ought not to have been asked to contribute anything, because it would largely increase the traffic on the tramways. We were being put to considerable expense, and there was no reason why we should contribute when no one else had been asked to do so. We afterwards found that this estimate of £6,000 was caused by elaborate shunting-yards and other things. We agreed to give them our present back entrance, and to buy an allotment of ground to make another back entrance for ourselves. We practically said to the Commissioners you can come on our land and put your tram where you like, and we will alter our arrangements accordingly. But we declined to contribute to what we regarded as a demand of an exorbitant sum of money.

1503. You have something which you desire to hand into the Committee? Yes; as I promised, I now hand in a list of fixtures of the Australian Jockey Club for the year 1900. [*Appendix* B 3.]

1504. I understand that you desire to make some statement to the Committee? I desire to refer to some of the remarks which Mr. Gillies made in the Assembly when moving the second reading of the Racing Association Bill. He is reported in *Hansard* to have said: "Another reason why I have brought this measure forward is that I know from my own observation that there has been plenty of stiff and crooked running on the Randwick Racecourse, and the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, many of whom are backers and owners of horses, have shut their eyes to some of the most palpably crooked of these events, while they have time after time disqualified horseowners, riders, and trainers for crooked work when, in the opinion of the public who witnessed the event, there had been nothing of the kind." That statement conveys the suggestion—whether intentional or not is immaterial to me—but it conveys a suggestion that members of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club wilfully shut their eyes in certain cases where they know that a horse has been pulled, whilst they take action in other cases where a horse has not been pulled. I repudiate that assertion. Then a little further on he is reported to have said: "Whilst we know that many acts of injustice have been perpetrated by trainers, jockeys, and horseowners belonging to the lower grade of society, at the same time we also know that the autocrats of the Australian Jockey Club, who do more betting than any other of the people of New South Wales, disqualify at their own sweet will jockeys, owners, and trainers, because they will not act as they require them to do when they have got a good deal of money on." I say that that is absolutely and entirely false. If Mr. Gillies was speaking from his own knowledge, then he ought to have stated the instances in which things of that kind happened, or if he was speaking from information supplied he should have given the names of his informers. I do not suppose there are any ten men who go to races who bet less than do members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee. I do not think there is a member of the committee who has ever more than £2 or £3 on a race. Many of them never bet at all.

1505. Still, in times gone by, you have had men on the committee who have bet heavily? Not, except on their own horses, for many years.

1506. Is there anything further you wish to explain? Yes; further on in his speech Mr. Gillies makes a worse insinuation by saying there were members of the Australian Jockey Club who got jockeys to pull horses. Personally, I do not think any member of the Australian Jockey Club ever did such a thing. Then he made a most wild assertion. This is what *Hansard* reports him to have said: "We know also that if, for some reason or other, members of the Australian Jockey Club have their eye on a good horse which is owned by an ordinary man, and if they make advances to the owner with a view of purchasing that horse, as they have done from time to time in the past, they will take such steps as will compel the unfortunate owner to sell at their own price. What are the steps that they take in order to obtain a good horse? They simply delegate someone to lay a charge of stiff riding or crooked work against the unfortunate owner of the horse that is going to be a "ringer" in the near future; and, without going very

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very far to look for evidence in substantiation of the charge, they disqualify that horse, its owner, and its rider for years, or perhaps for life." He there charges members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee with the grossest corruption; and he makes the charge on his own personal authority and knowledge; and what I want Mr. Gillies to do is either to come forward and state it on oath himself, or bring forward any credible witness who will state it on oath. To show how baseless the charge is, I should like to point out this: During the last five years, I believe I am the only man on the committee who has bought a racehorse, other than a yearling—that is, a racehorse that has raced. The horse that I bought was "Loch Leigh," which I bought from the trainer for £100. The other was a horse called "Speculation," which Mr. Payten bought for me last year at Newcastle, for the purpose of running at a small picnic race-meeting at Goulburn. Other than that, I do not think that any member of the committee has bought what is called an exposed horse during the last five years. Then there is another charge made by Mr. Gillies. He said:—"We have instances upon record which, upon investigation, could be proved up to the hilt—instances where honest, good boys have been disqualified for two or three years, and deprived of their means of gaining a living, because they refused to submit themselves to the rule or the orders of members of the Australian Jockey Club, or representatives of those members who had put their money on the horses." That is a vague charge to make; and until instances are brought forward, I am entitled to say that I believe the statement to be utterly untrue. Then Mr. Gillies said, "In many cases the Australian Jockey Club have tried, condemned, and sentenced the supposed defendant before he has been called upon for a reply." That is absolutely untrue, to my knowledge, extending over the past five years. In no case is any man condemned without being heard. A man may have been refused a license without being heard; but there has not been a case where a man has been subjected to a penalty without being heard. Then I come to another statement made by Mr. Gillies. He says, "I myself have been an eye-witness to some of the proceedings of the Australian Jockey Club." That may have some reference to the "Spry" case. In regard to that case, I hope that the papers will be produced. They will show that the Northern Jockey Club, at Mr. Gillies' instigation, or other persons responsible for it, were guilty of dereliction of duty. They attempted to hush up a case of "ringing-in." It was only through their handicapper, whom they discharged for insulting the committee; it was only by his writing to us that we got wind of it in time to refrain from confirming the disqualification. We inquired into the whole matter, with the result that we disqualified two men and a horse for life, and made the Northern Jockey Club pay the costs of the inquiry, which amounted to about £50. In my opinion, we dealt too leniently with them. Then there is another part of Mr. Gillies' speech I would like to call attention to. He said: "They have races in Sydney almost every week, whilst country racing clubs they can only register and only race at the will of the Australian Jockey Club." That is entirely erroneous. The Australian Jockey Club exercises no authority over the fixtures of clubs beyond the 40-mile radius. These are the chief matters which I desired to make clear.

WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, | MR. ARCHER.

D. WATKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Robert Kennedy sworn and examined:—

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1507. *Chairman.*] What are you? A commission-agent.

1508. What experience have you had in connection with racing extending over what time? I have had twenty-five years' experience in horse-racing. I have been horse-racing twenty-five years.

1509. In this Colony? New South Wales. I have been horse-racing between twenty-four and twenty-five years.

1510. Has your experience been confined to the metropolitan area? Yes, simply.

1511. Simply to the metropolitan area? Yes, simply. I have at periods gone to the country, but latterly I have not. Years ago I went to the country, just for pleasure and to take a holiday—to Mudgee and Newcastle.

1512. Have you been connected with any of the principal clubs in the metropolis? I have been a member of the Australian Jockey Club for twenty years.

1513. For twenty years? Yes.

1514. Have you ever held positions in connection with the club in any way? No.

1515. Never? Never. I am connected with the Warwick Farm Club now. I have certain duties to perform there like the stipendiary steward—to report to the stewards whatever matters connected with racing I may see.

1516. It has been given in evidence here that the racing of the Colony is practically controlled by the Australian Jockey Club by force of circumstances;—is that a correct way of putting the position? That is a correct way.

1517. In connection with this club as a governing body, do you think the method of government could be improved upon in any way? I decidedly do. I would like to say, preliminarily, that anything I may state here to-day as regards the management of the Australian Jockey Club, is not dictated by any personal animus or spleen against the club. Against any of the individual members of the committee I have no grievance. I have nothing to say personally against any individual member of the committee. It is merely in the interests of racing that I am giving any information or knowledge that I possess. It is collectively I speak of them. I would like you to make a note of this. Individually the members of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club are gentlemen of very high standing, and to be trusted in all matters outside of their ordinary functions. The Chairman is a gentleman against whom the slightest accusation of unfairness could not be made.

1518. That is the present Chairman? The present Chairman; but when you get them collectively they seem to become homogeneous altogether in their actions, and autocratic. That is my impression. They are so simply "by force of circumstances," as you put it.

1519. Have they given satisfaction to the clubs generally in their method or mode of racing in this Colony, in your opinion? If you take the proprietary clubs and ask them, I should say "No."

1520. Could you say anything with respect to the country clubs;—has anything come within your observation? I could in this way: At the last meeting of the Australian Jockey Club I had occasion to bring

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bring up some alterations in their rules which I thought would be beneficial, and I then quoted a letter which I will show you, written in one of the Newcastle papers. It may be of use to you. I have the whole of the balance-sheets of the Australian Jockey Club for the last ten years; they may be useful to you. This is a letter that appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. It contains some comments made by Dr. H. Martin Doyle. This embraces the sentiments of most of the racing clubs of the country. These comments were made at a meeting of the Newcastle Jockey Club:—

Dr. H. Martin Doyle said he thought the action of the Australian Jockey Club should be protested against. It was in keeping with the actions of that body for some years, and he was bound to say that if the Australian Jockey Club continued to treat country clubs as it has of late, those clubs would be bound, in self-defence, to make a stand. He had no doubt that if the country clubs were to form an association which would include the whole of the clubs racing outside of the Sydney area it would have very great strength, and would have its opinions registered by the highest authorities on racing. The Australian Jockey Club was a club which was dominated by Sydney, and it had arrogated to itself the right to be the Parliament of horse-racing in New South Wales. The committee of the Australian Jockey Club was elected by an extremely small body of men. It was practically a close corporation, because entrance fees and subscriptions debarred a large number of the best racing men from joing it. The committee was also elected on what he might call a very high franchise. Any organisation which wished to have its edicts carry proper weight should be a representative body. (Hear, hear.) No authority should be allowed in New South Wales, as regards legislation for sport, which did not properly represent the sporting public of the whole of the Colony. (Hear, hear.) He moved that a firm protest be made on behalf of the Newcastle Jockey Club against the action of the Australian Jockey Club in its dealings with Mr. Robert Fleming, the late secretary.

That is referring to some letter which they had written to Mr. Fleming as regards his duties as secretary of the club.

1521. You think that conveys practically the feeling of the country clubs generally? I do, sir; I think it does, from my own personal knowledge.

1522. Would it be correct to say that they feel that they should be represented upon whatever central body governs racing? I should think it would be only fair, and only what we should expect in racing.

1523. Do you think it would be practicable in a Colony like this? It would be practicable in this way. Under the Bill, as I read it, I think twenty-four members would be rather too much to expect. I am rather inclined to follow the ideas of Mr. Thomas Willis, who gave evidence here. If four representatives from the different districts were allowed to act with this committee it would have a very good effect. It would have the effect of appeasing the dissatisfaction which exists among the country clubs.

1524. If a statement were made here that it would be impossible to get men in the country fit to carry out the duties of committee-men in a central executive, would that be correct? No; because the Australian Jockey Club committee now is comprised of men who actually live in the country.

1525. Who do live in the country? Yes. Take Mr. Dowling; he lives away from town. Take Mr. H. M. S. Cox, who has just resigned—he lives in the country. You will find that a lot of the members here actually have lived in the country at different times—members of the committee, I mean—and have not attended, as I think they should, to the working of the Australian Jockey Club. They have not devoted the proper time to it. Mr. Busby has been away. He was actually one of the committee, and he has been away in England. He was half of his time upon his station. There would be no difficulty, I think, in getting men from the country. Anyhow, I think any change in the present system of the Australian Jockey Club committee, as it is constituted, would be an improvement.

1526. Do you mean by that they have managed very badly? I maintain that any other place in the world with the same facilities, and the same natural advantages that the Australian Jockey Club have, with their Randwick racecourse at their disposal, would have made the Randwick racecourse the prime, the leading racecourse in Australia. There is no course in the world which has such natural advantages as the Australian Jockey Club course for all kinds of racing.

1527. It is not the leading one? It is not. As regards the prizes it may be, simply because this is the oldest Colony; but as regards the management of racing, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are all a long way ahead of it in every detail.

1528. If it were given in evidence here that the other colonies were inferior to this Colony in the management of racing, would that be a correct statement to make? No. No colony is inferior to New South Wales in racing matters.

1529. Not in racing matters? No; not to my mind. How can you expect it to be so when the Secretary admitted in his evidence that he had not been out of the Colony for twenty-seven years. Under those circumstances, how can he judge of the racing affairs of other colonies?

1530. Do you know the method of management of racing by the committee; in what respects do you think they fail as a committee? As a committee they have adopted certain rules and regulations which to my mind are very drastic. They elect their committee by a system which ought not to be tolerated in any civilised country. They elect their committee by a proxy form. Nine years ago I moved a resolution to alter the style of voting, if possible, to give a broader representation of racing men on the committee. I moved that the committee be elected by members who devoted their time to attend the meetings, which, I think, would be a better form than sending papers to the country and having them collected in Sydney here, when it is a well-known fact that one man collected over one hundred proxies, and practically bunched a ballot for the particular men they wanted on the committee. They are sent to the office. They are returned. This was a motion that I brought on in 1895. It was to repeal the system of having voting done some time before the election. The ballot-papers are put into a box and sent to the Australian Jockey Club office, and we do not know what becomes of the papers. There they are. I proposed that Rule 26, under the head of "Management," be altered, to read as follows:—

After the word "shall," in the fourth line, "hand to each member present at the annual meeting of the club, a paper, on which is printed a list of candidates who wish to serve on the committee, and who may have been proposed and seconded as prescribed in Rule 24, and any member present at the meeting wishing to vote shall erase the names of such candidates as he may not approve of, retaining no more than the required number of candidates."

That was to have the system of voting altered from the proxy system of sending in the papers from all over the country, so that the men re-elected would be able to devote their time to the meetings in Sydney.

1531. Do not you think that people living in the country should have a voice in the election of the committee by any other method than by proxy? Certainly. I should think it would be much better if they had their own representatives to represent them on the committee.

1532. Under a new system, by sending their own representatives? Yes.

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1533. But would it not be an improvement even upon what you suggest there under present conditions if they were allowed to vote themselves and post their ballot-papers to the Secretary? That is the way they do at present, but that is what I object to.

1534. That is not voting by proxy? It is a peculiar kind of voting. The papers are sent to the members, and they return them. I will show you: We tried to get a member on the committee, and I, myself, collected thirty-two ballot-papers. This was at the time when we were allowed to plump for one man. We scratched the whole thirty-two and voted for one man, still he was at the bottom of the poll. The top of the poll was 150, or something like that; our man was at the bottom of the poll, yet we plumped directly and gave him thirty-two votes. It may be all right, but it does not look so to the outside public. We want things carried out in a way that will please the public. The public are becoming very incredulous over these matters, and we would like to see everything done fair and square.

1535. You object to the method anyhow? Yes.

1536. Taking the question of the management of racing on the course, do you think that the system adopted by the Australian Jockey Club of leaving the watching of the racing generally to the whole of the committee is a wise thing, or do you believe in the appointing of set stewards to watch the racing? I do not believe there are five members on the committee who practically could tell whether a horse is "stiff," or whether he has been ridden out, or what he is capable of doing. There are not five men on the committee who could tell. They have never ridden a horse—in fact, they have never devoted any time to racing affairs. They cannot tell what a jockey is doing on top of a horse by simply looking at a race. They are not capable of judging. I hold, and think, that there should be paid stewards appointed. I brought that matter up repeatedly at their meetings, not recently, but years ago—that there should be paid stewards. In 1896 I brought up a motion to that effect, but, of course, my motions fall very flat. Some of the papers attributed to me want of backbone, but I did not want backbone. I wanted backing up in my ideas. I moved—

That in the opinion of this Club it is absolutely necessary that a stipendiary steward should be appointed to attend all race meetings, and report to the Australian Jockey Club all cases of suspicious running, foul riding, or malpractices of any kind detrimental to the interests of horse-racing.

That was one proposition. At the last meeting of the Australian Jockey Club I brought forward a similar motion, except that it did not read exactly in the same words.

1537. It was to the same purport? Yes; that the Australian Jockey Club appoint three of their own committee to act as stewards of the day, and not in cases of appeal; that these three stewards should sit and actually adjudicate upon cases which they had already committed, but that these three stewards should be delegated to look after races. They do not delegate any stewards to look after races at the Australian Jockey Club.

1538. There is no system? No. In South Australia they are a distinct body. There are five stewards and six committee-men. The stewards do the work of the day on race days. That is in South Australia. In Victoria it is the same. It is also the same in New Zealand and Queensland. There is no Club in any part of the world that I know of where one body of men practically acts as a committee, and where cases are referred back to the same committee which has already judged cases of stiff riding or malpractices There is no court of appeal that I can see.

1539. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Practically the committee are judge and jury? Practically the committee are judge and jury, and they will not stultify themselves. It would be very silly if they backed down after once doing a thing. After a great deal of trouble you might get what is called a rehearing of a case.

1540. *Chairman.*] That is by the same people? By the same people. They may be honourable gentlemen, but the public cavil at this kind of thing; they do not like it. If you or I had convicted a man of a crime, you would not be so silly as to stultify yourself by repealing your decision unless you had very glaring evidence.

1541. It seems, from what you have stated, that many members of the Australian Jockey Club have, from time to time, tried to improve the method of governing? The members of the Australian Jockey Club are very apathetic.

1542. But some of them have attempted it? Yes, I have, and I have been assisted by one or two others; Mr. Crick, for instance, assisted me in a certain way, but he had no weight with the Australian Jockey Club.

1543. How do you account for it that they are able to prevent any amendments, or will not submit to any amendments of that description being made. What is the reason for that? Clannishness, cliqueism, I consider.

1544. Simply cliqueism? Simply that.

1545. Would it be correct if it was stated here in evidence that the whole of the members of that committee are elected, from time to time, from two well-known clubs in Sydney? It is well known that they are. It is common talk that if the Australian Jockey Club want to get any men on their committee they have either to be members of the Union Club or the Australian Club, and then they can put the particular men they select on the committee.

1546. With regard to this Racing Bill, do you think that that Bill, with the modification which you suggest respecting the number of country representatives, would be a vast improvement upon the present system? It would appease the public. It would satisfy the public, who are very incredulous about racing affairs generally.

1547. Would you approve of any form of appeal, or any court of appeal, from a Board of that description; or would you form them into a board of appeal, or what? I think the public would be quite satisfied to take their risk, and get honest dealing under the Bill in a modified form—not to have so many representatives on it. I think they would be quite satisfied to have this court of appeal. It would satisfy them in cases where it is necesssary to appeal to a higher court. It seems feasible that that should be so.

1548. With regard to the position of public clubs, as I suppose you would call them, as against proprietary clubs, has the Australian Jockey Club done anything at all, by way of abolishing private clubs, or preventing them from being established? You do not refer to pony-racing. You mean proprietary clubs?

1549. We will take the other ones first—proprietary clubs? If the proprietary clubs had more latitude than they get under these rules, I think they would give far larger prizes. Some time ago the Rosehill Club

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Club launched out with a thousand pounds' cup. If they had got any encouragement from the Australian Jockey Club they would have continued that, but they were not allowed to give any big prizes before the big meeting of the Australian Jockey Club.

1550. Did the Australian Jockey Club prevent them from giving a big prize? They prevented them from giving a big prize, because, so far as I can remember, it would clash with their races here. Any innovation that has been caused in racing has come from the racing people—from the Rosehill, and other proprietary clubs. It would be impossible to knock anything new into the Australian Jockey Club Committee. They seem to be about fifty years behind every other racing tribunal in Australia.

1551. Who was the originator of the proprietary club at Warwick Farm? I think the Warwick Farm Club as originally called Brush Farm.

1552. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] John Bennett? John Bennett—John Bennett originally formed it into a club.

1553. *Chairman.*] Originally? Yes, and went to great expense; I forget how many hundred thousand pounds.

1554. I am talking of Warwick Farm; that originally belonged to Mr. Long? I believe so; and then it became Mr. Forrester's property by some means.

1555. Was it in Mr. Long's time that this proprietary club was formed to race in? No. It was purchased from Mr. Forrester, I believe.

1556. Was that subsequently to Mr. Long owning it? Yes. I think it was originally Mr. Long's property, and Mr. Forrester by some means got some portion of the estate, and he formed a training park; then it was formed into a proprietary club, of which the late Mr. Jack Thomson was a member, and a lot of others, and gradually Mr. Oatley put a terrible lot of money into the club, and improved the place wonderfully; then it eventually, from stress of times, fell into the hands of the man who had the most money in it—Mr. Oatley. I think it belongs to him totally now.

1557. Are those clubs, Warwick Farm and Rosehill—I take them as an example of proprietary clubs—as well-conducted as the Australian Jockey Club in racing transactions? Every bit.

1558. They carry as high a standard then in your opinion as the Australian Jockey Club? They do, and more than that, I think the Kensington Pony Club is an example to the Australian Jockey Club in the way of managing affairs—that little place where the ponies are—because they will mete out punishment when it is deserved, which they do not do at the Australian Jockey Club. They must have been very blind in instances that I have noticed.

1559. You think they have been lax in their efforts in meting out punishment at Randwick? The intention is good, but they have been certainly lax.

1560. Have they in any cases at Randwick gone to the other extreme, and either by accident or otherwise, punished the wrong people? They have.

1561. They have done that you think? Indeed they have, by mistake. For instance, some nine years ago which is a long time to go back, but it is a case that comes to my mind, there was a horse called "Friction." He ran at Canterbury in a mile welter, but he did not win it. A week afterwards he ran at Randwick, in a 2½ mile hurdle-race, and won. There was not a word said about any stiff running at Canterbury. The public and the committee thought something was wrong. I do not know whether there was or not. They had the owner up, they had the horse up, and they had the jockey up, and they disqualified the whole lot for life. A week afterwards at Randwick, as I say, the owner said nothing about the first race, and they did not disqualify him for running at Randwick, but they disqualified the man and the owner for not winning at Canterbury a week previous in the flat race. It was certainly an extraordinary thing to do, because, to my mind, there is no analogy between a hurdle-race and a flat-race. That is one instance I think of. It was very harsh treatment.

1562. Do you think of any other instance? There are many other instances; but I cannot think of any just now.

1563. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] More recent? I suppose you refer to the "Mora" case.

1564. *Chairman.*] We would rather you would select your own case? Because the Mora case caused a great sensation; and if I was asked my opinion as a disinterested spectator of the whole business, backed up by the public, and what I have heard them express, I should say they have taken the wrong man;—that they have punished the wrong people.

1565. They have punished the wrong people? They have punished the wrong people.

1566. Did you see the race on that occasion? I saw both races.

1567. That was a case where the matter was allowed to stand for a week, was it not, before any action was taken? Yes, a week—some period—a most extraordinary thing to do, because if the horse had run "stiff" at that particular time, it was the duty of the stewards, the committee, or whatever they call themselves, to have had the owner reported, and have had the jockey up, and dealt with it there, and not to let it sizzle up, and listen to hearsay and rumours that go on in a week. If the boy pulled that horse, he should have been dealt with immediately. Why let it go for a week?

1568. You say you saw both races? I saw both races.

1569. Would you think from what you saw that that mare ran "stiff" at all in those races? I was under the impression that she ran "stiff."

1570. How do you explain that they punished the wrong lad, if she ran "stiff? I think the boy rode very very badly. That was my impression, that the boy rode badly.

1571. Still, you do not think he pulled her? I do not think he deliberately pulled her. I think there was something else wrong that we do not understand or know, or else the mare was in bad order; she would not race.

1572. She would not race? Perhaps not. I can illustrate an instance, in my own experience, of how horses race differently. I had a horse at Canterbury in a 6-furlongs race, and backed it down to 6 to 4, and absolutely lost. It was a horse called "Glen Elgin." I took the jockey off, and put the stable-boy on in a mile and a furlong race at a later period of the day, and won by about 30 yards. Now, if anybody had owned the horse but myself, I should have said that she was "stiff" in the first race; that she was not trying; but I am sure she was trying. She was badly ridden, and the horse would not race a bit. She got behind, and would not go through.

1573. You think they made a mistake in the "Mora" case? I think the intention of the Australian Jockey Club was very good to ventilate the case, but I think they have punished the wrong people. Anyhow, I would not have punished a boy of tender years riding a horse, because the boys are at the call

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of the trainers. The trainers get their instructions from the owners, and if you want to punish anyone you should go to the fountain head, and punish the owner and the trainer, but do not punish boys who are merely the servants of others, and who are told to do a certain thing, and if they do not do it they will put up another jockey who will do it. It is their bread and butter—their livelihood.

1574. Do boys sometime do it against the owner's and trainer's wish? I have been racing for twenty-five years, and I have never had a jockey deliberately pull a horse, to my own mind, when I knew that he was trying.

1575. That is to say, without instructions? Without instructions. I have been racing for twenty-five years, and have never been before a committee for "stiff" running, or anything of that sort. If a man knows a horse is not well he lets it go; he does not say anything; he gives it a run; that is natural.

1576. Do you know of any other cases where you think the Australian Jockey Club method of management could be improved upon? If there was a larger scope given for representation it would be better in every way, would it not?

1577. Would you put down pony-racing, for instance? No; if the Australian Jockey Club would allow one pony-race in their meeting, once a month or once a fortnight, it would encourage those who are unfortunate enough to breed small horses. Small horses are almost as good as large ones, to my mind. I take the instances of "Fitzroy," "Jean," and "Djin Djin," which have come from pony-racing, and gone in and won big races with horses.

1578. I understand from that that you have known of ponies which have raced as ponies, and have afterwards come out and won in big races? Dozens of them. Sir Rupert Clarke had a horse called, I think, "Metallic" brought here. There was some trouble over in Melbourne. He wanted to run his pony, and he was practically disqualified for running this pony, but I see he has been reinstated. Referring to these balance-sheets, there was not one of the members of the Australian Jockey Club who was game to ask what salary the Secretary gets. I never knew until I saw this evidence that the Secretary gets £900 a year, and I have been a member of the club for twenty years.

1579. *Mr. Archer.*] Does Mr. Clibborn get £900 a year? £900 a year from this club. What makes people think that racing is not carried on as it should be, and that there is not a proper class of gentlemen governing these affairs, is that he has got another club called the Sydney Turf Club, which no one knows anything about. They never publish a balance-sheet. They condemn proprietary clubs, but if that is not a proprietary club what is it? It has no members. It is merely controlled by the Secretary, Mr. Clibborn, and his assistant, and some gentlemen on the committee. What becomes of the proceeds I do not know. No one knows. People cavil at these things. They do not like to have this going on when they are objected to for other matters.

1580. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] The Sydney Turf Club usually gives Saturday afternoon racing, does it not? They usually give some very large prizes too.

1581. Do you know what the object of this Saturday afternoon racing is—that is, the racing that is promoted by the Australian Jockey Club, or run by the Sydney Turf Club? The Sydney Turf Club have only certain days a year allotted to them, but the Australian Jockey Club appropriated some extra Saturdays to race on. Ostensibly the object is to get all the money they could into their coffers from racing.

1582. But really to prevent some of the proprietary clubs from taking those afternoons? Yes; they might well dispense with them, because they say they lose by them—in fact we do not know what the Australian Jockey Club make, because the only balance-sheet we get is lumped up in such large sums that we really do not know how the money of the Australian Jockey Club is disbursed. We are not supposed to ask. They look at me like a naturalist looking at a new kind of beetle when I get up to ask a question—they look at me like a magpie looking at a pigeon. They think I have no right to ask these questions. I have been a member for twenty years, as you know, and I have as much right to know the working of the Australian Jockey Club as the Committee have.

1583. Does every member have equal voting power in the election of members of the committee, &c.? Every member gets a ballot-paper, scratches out the names of those who are repugnant to his ideas as committee men, and leaves the number that is required on. If there are any more or less left on, the ballot-paper is informal.

1584. With regard to scrutineers, is the same system adopted which is usually adopted in Municipal and Parliamentary elections in connection with the counting of the votes, and so on, or what system is adopted? The scrutineers are appointed by the members present. They appoint two scrutineers who take out these papers, and go through them, and give each candidate the recorded number of votes.

1585. But still it is competent for any member who is interested in securing the election of particular gentlemen to the committee to go round and gather in a number of proxy votes, is it not? It is a well-known fact that a well-known gentleman of the committee had over 100 proxy papers in his possession. I had thirty-two in one instance in my possession, not this time, but ten years ago. I collected them myself. I could vote as I liked on them.

1586. You think that a different result would be achieved if this proxy system were put an end to—that is, the gathering together by an individual of a large number of votes in this fashion? Even if it did not have the desired effect, which I think it would have, it would give more satisfaction to the public, and lead them to believe that the election was carried on on a fair basis.

1587. I presume that you noticed recently in connection with another vote that was taken in the Colony, how that system of gathering together proxy votes was defeated? You refer to the Australian Mutual Provident Society?

1588. Yes? That is an illustration which is very similar. There are no corporate bodies that I know of which vote in that way, except the Australian Mutual Provident Society and the Australian Jockey Club. The Cricket Club for instance, and the Bicycle Club, I think, vote by the members present.

1589. Do you think the system under which the Australian Jockey Club has been conducting racing of late years has been detrimental to the interests of country racing clubs? It is the surfeit of racing in Sydney which has caused this centralisation of racing. If it could be decentralised, which it could be, if there were fewer days' racing it would be much better. When the Australian Jockey Club raced about eight or nine days in the year country people patronised their own clubs. A few years ago at Grafton, for instance, they gave a £500 prize which has come down to £50. That is because the racing is all now congregated in one spot, as it were, about Sydney, because there are so many races that if a man has a horse

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horse with which he misses one day he can come in the next day, and get his horse in a race to pay expenses. This has been the cause of the whole of the races deteriorating in the country, because there has been too much racing in Sydney.

1590. *Chairman.*] There are too many days in Sydney? There are five times too many. With pony-racing and horse-racing I should think there are 360 days racing in a year.

1591–2. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You have to take the Sundays out? Three hundred and sixty days, I should think. Sometimes there are two meetings a day—at Forest Lodge one day and some other place next day. There would be 360 races in a year.

1593. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you think the proprietary clubs are detrimental to horse-racing? No, sir.

1594. Do you think that by allowing a representative from the country clubs to sit on the Australian Jockey Club committee it would be better and more fair? Of course, it would be fairer. It would be more in keeping with the public idea of democracy. As it is now, it is too autocratic. Take the case of Mr. Levien. He is a bluff man. Outside of the police court he is a man who is not afraid of anything, but when he comes into a meeting of the Australian Jockey Club, he becomes as sleek as a sealskin muff. They all seem to become imbued with some hypnotic influence when they get there.

1595. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] I think there is something in the atmosphere in the Australian Jockey Club rooms? They do not give you anything there very strong. They do not even give you a dinner when you go to the meetings, or a glass of beer. I am a pretty courageous individual, and am not frightened of any man who is fair and square, but when I get before the Australian Jockey Club committee I begin to squirm. They take the conceit out of a man simply by their chilliness.

1596. Do they keep a rack and set of thumb screws on the premises? They do not keep anything there for the committee, at least the members never get anything.

1597. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you think that the amount enforced by the Australian Jockey Club on these country clubs is detrimental to racing; for instance, I believe, they have to race for £400;—is not that too much? The proprietary clubs?

1598. Yes? No.

1599. You do not think so? I do not think so. I proposed some time ago that there should be no race for any horse under £100. That seemed too severe, but that was my idea of the matter. That was one of my motions.

1600. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] That would have made it up to £500. It would have to be a five race programme? Yes.

1601. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you think the nature of hearing evidence at the Australian Jockey Club is working to the best advantage? No, sir.

1602. Then you think that the public, or the Press, which is the public, ought to be admitted? I really think so. I see that Mr. Knox said there would be danger of libel cases, but there would be no danger of libel cases so far as the Australian Jockey Club is concerned. The press take the responsibility of publishing evidence, and if they commit themselves they are responsible, and under the new Act I see that they have a deal more latitude in giving effect to what they think than they had previously. It is a great innovation, to my mind.

1603. Do you think a boy—I suppose some of them are as young as 14 or 15 years old—ought to be represented before the Australian Jockey Club committee by some legal gentleman, or some protector. As you say they make you squirm when you go before them, and you are pretty well able to take care of yourself, Mr. Kennedy, how much more must these boys squirm, what must be the condition in which these boys must be? I ask you, when you were 13 or 14 years of age, how you would have felt. You are a pretty hard case now.

1604. I have got my own opinion. I am asking you for your opinion? My opinion is that a boy of 14 is not capable of conducting an affair of the kind, or answering inquiries chosen in opposition to what he has said previously, especially when you get men such as Mr. Dangar in the Chair who is very clever, and Mr. Knox, who is a barrister, and is accustomed to cross-examine people. It seems a ridiculous thing that a boy should be expected to answer questions of the committee without committing himself in some way or other.

1605. Then you are fully of opinion that the investigations should be more open? Decidedly more open. And where a man or a boy is brought up before them he should be allowed to bring witnesses? As many as he chooses, and he should be represented by some man who is capable of getting fair play in a Court of Justice.

1606. Why I ask you that, Mr. Kennedy, is that one of the committee has said here that it is quite enough for them to see a thing; I suppose they are not infalliable; that is my idea;—do you think they might make a mistake? Some of them might. I think about half of them could not see anything, especially after lunch. I could put my hand on three of them who could not tell you which way a horse was running. Some of them, of course, are very cute men. I do not say they are all so, mind you.

1607. You are still of opinion that they are quite liable to make a mistake? Yes.

1608. Every latitude should be given to bring forth evidence where anything has occurred, because I suppose you will admit that a good deal of it is predjudice, sometimes, or the man thinks he saw a thing? Yes.

1609. In your travels and transactions with horses have you not found that they are very difficult things to manage at times;—what I mean by that is that they are not bound to run alike for two days? They are not; indeed, and I might tell you that when a man, no matter who he is, even if he is a moneyed man, has got £2 on a horse, he loses all interest in everything else that is in the race to concentrate his eyes on the £2, the same as if you were playing whist with a gentleman, and he loses a pound, he is just as severe on you as if he had lost £100.

1610. You think more latitude should be given to boys? More latitude should be given to them. You read accounts of boys riding races. Not one of them could tell what post he came away from, or at what post he gave the horse the whip. It is all over in a flash. The words are put into their mouths. If you were interviewing the jockey who rode "Clean Sweep," I do not think he ever knew where he was half the race. I have ridden races myself, and I did not know where I was.

1611. *Chairman.*] That is to say, he could not locate different things afterwards? Not unless he was a very level-headed boy or level-headed man. They may say they can; but my impression of boys is that they cannot.

1612. They cannot do that? No.

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1613. Are you of opinion that the members of the executive committee should not bet? It would be a great deal better if you could get gentlemen to preside there who do not bet. I framed a motion to that effect at the last meeting—that any man who is known to bet should not adjudicate on that particular day.
1614. How was that motion received? Received with enough coldness to freeze Captain Cook's monument.
1615. Do you think it right that a self-asserted body should impose taxation upon country clubs, country horse-trainers, and others, without their own wish or authority? Well, the taxation that they do inflict is very little—only £1 a year. I think that is what the registration is.
1616. For the club? Yes; for the club.
1617. The boys pay the same? Yes; the boys pay £1.
1618. The trainers? They pay £1.
1619. The bookmakers? Very large. They pay £25, I think, at Randwick, and £10 for the Leger.
1620. Have they not to pay £1 to the Australian Jockey Club to bet on a local country course, and also to pay the local club;—for instance, at Hawkesbury they have to have a license? They have to pay the other clubs. They pay Warwick Farm, say, £5 a year.
1621. In addition to that, do they not have to pay the Australian Jockey Club? They still have to be licensed by the Australian Jockey Club.
1622. That imposes a double tax? Yes. This is the motion that I brought on:—

Any horse-owner, trainer, or jockey, or any servant connected with the club shall have the right to appeal to the committee in any case in which they have been found guilty at any race meeting for malpractice or for any cause connected with racing. Such appeal to be accompanied with £5, which may be forfeited or returned, as the committee may think fit; but in no case shall a steward or stipendiary steward be allowed to adjudicate or sit upon any case in which they have already found the offender or offenders guilty, but may appear as witnesses only.

That was one of my motions, but it met with the usual result.
1623. With the usual result? Yes. And this was another motion:—

The committee shall appoint three stipendiary stewards to attend all race meetings within a radius of 40 miles. The aforesaid stewards to act solely at such meetings as the Australian Jockey Club may determine. Each club shall subscribe to the Australian Jockey Club the amount necessary for payment of said stewards.

1624. Were those motions of reform opposed openly by the members of the committee by speech or otherwise? One of them was seconded by Mr. Crick, but it resolved itself into the nominator and the seconder being the only ones in its favour. I went on with the others as a matter of duty, but they were not seconded, consequently they were not dealt with or carried.
1625. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] There was nothing so very unreasonable about those propositions that they should not meet with, at any rate, some support? There was nothing unreasonable about them. It was only in the interests of racing that I brought these motions forward. I had no personal motive in bringing these motions forward.
1626. There was nothing revolutionary about them? No. Another motion was:—

The committee shall appoint five of their members to act as stewards of the day at each meeting held at Randwick under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club, each steward to receive remuneration at the rate of not exceeding three guineas per day.

1627. They would be their own stewards for that day.
1628. *Chairman.*] That would put those men in the proper position as prosecutors who would have to give evidence? Yes, who would have to give evidence.
1628½. And they would thereby be subject to cross-examination, and they would be separated from the tribunal which judged? That is what I want; that is what they all want; that is what the public want. Men do not like to be judged by the same people twice.
1629. *Mr. Archer.*] You have raced at Randwick? Yes.
1630. Which gives you the knowledge you are offering us here now? I have owned horses, raced horses, and ridden horses, always my own, for the last twenty years. On the old Liverpool course, I rode myself. I am speaking unbiassedly. I have no spleen, as I said before, against any of the committee. It is merely in the interests of having racing conducted on a fair basis that I am giving my evidence.
1631. *Chairman.*] With regard to those balance-sheets, you say that the items are so bulked together that it is impossible for you to find out what salaries are paid, or anything? Yes, it is impossible. They put them in such large amounts that when one gets up one is not game to ask—the members do not ask.
1632. They do not ask? They do not ask.
1633. Would the information be given were a person to ask? I do not think the members have access to the books. The members have actually got no power. The members have no power to repeal any regulations which the Australian Jockey Club like to make. I brought up a lot of regulations to be repealed, but failed.
1634. That is, that the committee make? Yes They were ruled out of order, because under some rule which they have they arrogated to themselves certain powers by Act of Parliament to make by-laws, and that private members could not have them altered in any way if the committee did not take it in hand to do it. What is the good of the members? We are all puppets here. We have no control over the affairs of the club at all. Only the committee have control.
1635. *Mr. Archer.*] You mean to say that there is such a keen interest taken in the subject by a certain class belonging to the Australian Jockey Club that it is impossible to bring in any fresh rules? It is impossible for an outsider to have the rules amended or altered in any way except by special favour of the Australian Jockey Club committee, which must be obtained by writing to them.
1636. *Chairman.*] By the committee you mean? By writing to the committee—by grovelling to them, and requesting them to do it. You cannot get at them in any other way. Here is an item they put down,—"Salaries and wages, £2,991 13s. 0d." We do not know whether those wages were disbursed. The auditors may know; the committee may know; but the members do not know. They charge a trainer £6 a year for every horse that he trains. They receive from these training-tickets large sums—£1,393 they received last year. They charge £6 for each horse. In Victoria it is £2 for one year. In Adelaide it is £2 a year also. Here they charge £6, and it was not until I moved a resolution that they should reduce it that they did so. They used to charge £8 8s. a year, and now they charge 10s. a month, which reduction was procured after a great deal of trouble. It is the value nearly of some of the horses. In a few years it would run up to the value of the horse with other expenses.

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1637. Notwithstanding those sources of income, do they give, on the whole, bigger prizes to any extent than Victoria gives? No. There are one or two good prizes. Why, in South Australia they have far better prizes right through.

1638. Right through? Yes. Take a place like Onkaparinka. This is due to the totalisator. If we had the totalisator here I think it would be the grandest thing for the country in the way of racing, because bookmakers and the sporting public, to my mind, should not come together at all. Book betting should not be connected with racing. As it is, you cannot separate them; but if we had the totalisator and a man put his pound on he would know exactly what he would lose, and he would not get into trouble by betting with bookmakers who are not able to pay. How often have I been in trouble myself, and got head and ears into debt. The bookmakers will stick you up in the street and insult you if you are not able to pay them.

1639. Is there anything else about the balance-sheet to which you object? I can give you the whole of the balance-sheet if it is of any use to you. I will leave it with you, in fact. Then you can see the amount the Australian Jockey Club receive. They say they are very poor. They will tell you the amount of money which they have in the bank, and the amount of money which they have paid for the new building in Bligh-street—£6,357. They purchased that, and yet they say they want more money. Why should they spend this money? Would not an office do them? They say they disbursed the money, yet they spend £6,357 for a new building. They have on fixed deposit £11,000. Commercial Bank current account, £4,621. They have a Jockeys' Fund which is considerably over £5,000, and which has been accumulating for years. This they allow 2½ per cent. on, which is very bad management. They could let it out at 4 per cent.

1640. Do they use that money of the Jockey Club and allow 2½ per cent. on it? They allow 2½ per cent. If a man breaks his shoulder or meets with an accident he has to cringe to get £5 out of them. In Victoria, if a man is married, he gets £2 a week, and all the doctor's expenses are paid while he is invalided.

1641. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Do you mean to say that here he only receives a miserable gratuity? Yes, of from £5 to £10. I have been at them for years to disburse this money more liberally. We have jockeys here living on bookmakers; for instance, Geoghegan, a man who gets 15s. a week from Mr. Oxenham. He has had it for the last eight years. Why should not the Australian Jockey Club pay this man some money.

1642. *Chairman.*] He met with an accident? He is lame for life—paralysed all up one side.

1643. *Mr. Archer.*] He would be a fit subject to be put on this fund? Of course he would be.

1644. The permanent fund? The permanent fund. They have gone out of their way to give £50 in extreme cases, but this fund has been accumulating, and it has not been disbursed properly, to my mind.

1645. *Chairman.*] I suppose the patrons of racing would not object even to making a higher contribution to a fund of that sort, if there were proper regulations whereby those who might be injured would get a regular allowance? I should think they would not. They do not like to see people crippled.

1646. They would contribute more largely? They pay pretty well through the nose now for what they see; they pay 10s. to go in to see the races.

1647. I am talking now of that one particular fund;—I understand they got that money through fining jockeys? It is their own fines and registration fees.

1648. Do not you think some method could be adopted under a racing tribunal whereby we would get other sources of income to a fund of that sort, if it were publicly known that any one who was injured would get a weekly contribution while he was injured? Certainly. It would be a splendid idea if it could be done. I saw five jockeys at Randwick the other day who could not ride because their limbs were broken, and who had no means of getting a living. If they were to go to the Australian Jockey Club they would get £5. If the Australian Jockey Club made them insure their lives, and formed an accident fund out of that, it would be better, but they simply will not go out of the old routine groove. They see nothing new in anything until it is thrust down their throats by the proprietary clubs. They would not adopt the numbered saddle-cloths until Rosehill actually shamed them into it. Mr. Clibborn could not see anything new in it. What can you expect from a man who has stopped in his office for twenty-seven years, and who knows nothing about racing outside. He admits he has been over twenty-seven years inside, and never goes outside, and does not understand the ethics of racing. If he does not understand it in thirty years, he should give someone else a chance who can understand it. Anybody could read that book of Australian Jockey Club rules in two hours and understand the ethics of racing,

1649. With regard to the 1s. entrance fee, about which something has been said in evidence here, do you think that ought to be abolished? Certainly. They say they would lose a certain amount if they did abolish it. Why do they charge the fabulous prices they do for the race-books and cards? They charge 1s. for a race-book that is actually worth 1d. The printing costs 1½d. or 1d. And they charge 6d. for cards to the people on the Flat who cannot afford the 1s. for the books. They should reduce these prices very much. If they did that and opened the course there would be other methods by which the money would come into the club, and they would make it a public resort for people to go and amuse themselves. They would sell the books and cards, they could have extra booths, they would have the revenue from the railway, and everything of the kind would tend to make the affair boom.

1650. *Mr. Archer.*] They sell all the booths? They sell them all.

1651. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] By the time a man leaves Sydney and gets on the Grand Stand, or into the Saddling Paddock, I suppose he will not have much left out of a sovereign? He would not have enough for two drinks. They used to charge 1s. for drinks, and I had the greatest trouble in getting them to reduce it to 6d. The catering is horrible. You can get a better lunch in a coffee palace for 6d. than what they charge 2s. 6d. for.

1652. *Chairman.*] In short, according to your opinion, they have not moved ahead with the times, or with the other Colonies? No.

1653. They have done nothing to improve racing? They have actually retrograded. They will not go with the times unless they are forced to. They will not appropriate or adopt any innovation that is suggested by the outside public unless they are actually compelled to do so by force of circumstances in order to appease the public.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HOGUE, Mr. GILLIES, Mr. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

Samuel Robert Kennedy recalled and further examined, as follows:—

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1654. *Chairman.*] When you appeared before us on a previous occasion, you were examined with regard to the balance-sheet of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.

1655. Is there any further information that you can give us with regard to that balance-sheet? The balance-sheet is so vague and indefinite that really it would take a man of considerable perspicacity to understand it. The items seem to be bulked so much that they convey very little to the members of the general public. The balance-sheet is not nearly so explicit as those issued by other clubs. The Victoria Racing Club, for instance, publish a very plain balance-sheet, giving every detail; whereas in this case the items are so lumped together that you really cannot get at the particulars, or understand them clearly.

1656. You find fault with it generally in that way? Yes; I find fault with it in that way—that the members do not get a clear balance-sheet, disclosing the affairs of the club. The members of the committee may understand it, but the members of the club do not; in fact, they are afraid to ask questions at the meetings of the club. At the last meeting of the club Mr. Griffith Jones did ask that a proper balance-sheet should be published that would give the members of the club an idea how the money was disbursed; but the request was not very well received, and the committee did not seem inclined to comply with it.

1657. Then, there is no further information you can give us with respect to the balance-sheet? No; because no one can get at the details.

1658. Dealing with the general conduct of the committee, as a committee, questions have been asked with a view to getting evidence with regard to a suggestion that it has been the practice to disqualify horses in order to allow of members of the Australian Jockey Club buying such horses afterwards, with the disqualification resting on them;—have you heard of any case that would lead you to suppose that that sort of thing has been done by the Australian Jockey Club committee? No; I am sure that not one member of the committee, as at present constituted, would lend himself to any such thing. I am confident of that. I have heard it remarked that it has been done, but my own impression is that the members of the committee would not be parties to any such transaction.

1659. You say that the committee, as at present constituted, would not do any such thing? No; I am sure they would not.

1660. I am asking the question with a view to getting your corroboration of, or contradiction of, what has been publicly hinted at? I do not think that any individual member of the committee would dare to do such a thing.

1661. You say that you heard it remarked that such things have been done;—could you give us any idea of any case that would have led people to come to that conclusion? One of the great rumours that gained currency some little time ago was in connection with a horse called "Marvel." I am only expressing what the people thought. This horse "Marvel" was disqualified whilst he was under lease from a man named Monaghan to another man named Lopez. The horse was sold, not to a member of the committee, but to Mr. George Hill, who was a partner of the Honorable W. A. Long in racing affairs. Whether there is anything more in the matter than that I do not know; but people thought that because Mr. Hill owned the horse, the Honorable W. A. Long must have had some interest in the running of him.

1662. And in getting the disqualification lifted? Yes; and in the running of the horse. The horse eventually went to the Hon. W. A. Long's stud, but I know that the disqualification was lifted after the horse was sold.

1663. *Mr. Gillies.*] After the horse was sold to the Hon. W. A. Long's partner? Yes.

1664. *Mr. Hogue.*] Was that the great horse, "Marvel," that beat "Carbine" on one occasion? Yes. There is no direct implication on my part that Mr. Long was interested in the horse; but I merely say what the public thought.

1665. *Chairman.*] The circumstances which you mention gave rise to suspicion? Yes.

1666. With regard to the practice of betting at Randwick, do you think that it is conducted on a purer basis at Randwick than at any of the other courses? No, I do not.

1667. Is it purer at Randwick than at any of the other courses in this Colony? I do not think that betting anywhere is pure.

1668. Is it carried on with more strictness and fairness at Randwick than at other courses? There is not the least difference, to my knowledge, between betting at Randwick and on any other course in Australia. It is the same all through.

1669. Have you seen undesirable bookmakers betting in the stand at Randwick? Of course, bookmakers are not very desirable anyhow.

1670. But, taking them as a class—as bookmakers? I do not think they are any worse at Randwick than elsewhere. They seem to be registered there, and the same body of bookmakers bet there as on the suburban courses. As regards the general public who go to Randwick, I know that they allow loafers and men who have been disqualified even at pony races to assemble in the paddock, right in the face of their disqualification by the pony clubs.

1671. Would that be in the Grand Stand? Yes; you will see men who have been disqualified for objectionable practices knocking about the Grand Stand at Randwick with impunity, whereas they would not be allowed to walk about at Kensington or at any of the other pony meetings.

1672. And yet I understand that if they disqualify a man for malpractice at their own meetings the Australian Jockey Club will not allow him to go to Randwick? No.

1673. But I suppose there is nothing to prevent a man from going on the flat? No; although I believe they can be ejected even from there. Still, they generally resort to the Leger Reserve when they get to the length of their tether in the Paddock.

1674. Would they be allowed on the flat to carry on their business? They have to be registered in order to carry on business in any part of the course.

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1675. Would the Australian Jockey Club register a man after his having been disqualified by a pony racing club? I do not think they would. Your question relates to bookmakers, and if there were a case put to the Australian Jockey Club, and any one objected to such a man being registered, they would certainly not license him.
1676. But you say that those disqualified now are allowed to assemble there and bet? Yes.
1677. With regard to betting, are you of opinion that it would be a good thing to close the betting shops in town? I think the betting shops are the curse of racing. I have repeatedly written to the Press about the police looking the other way, and allowing a lot of shops to remain open for the purpose of carrying on betting, whilst they arrest a lot of little boys for playing two-up, or take up a lot of Chinamen for playing fan-tan. The law is very weak in its administration in regard to these betting shops. They have punished the proprietors of a lot of these establishments; still others are allowed to go on, and constitute a curse to racing and betting generally. In my opinion, there should be no betting at all. Betting is a thing quite apart from racing, and it would be better if we had far larger stakes and very little betting. It is the curse of the place when we see boys getting threepenny-pieces or tram-tickets, and investing them in doubles, without the slightest chance of winning. It is an incentive to robbery and dishonesty, and to all sorts of waywardness on the part of children and young people.
1678. Do you think the police can put these places down? I think they could.
1679. By using greater vigilance? Yes; they should do so; but they walk past the big shops, and make for the little ones.
1680. How would you improve matters;—would you make racing better by providing larger prizes? The only method of doing that is by adopting the totalisator. That would purify the turf to such an extent that the turf clubs in the country would be able to give larger prizes, and it would tend to keep horses from coming to Sydney, and induce the owners to retain them in their proper localities, and try for the prizes provided there.
1681. How would you run this totalisator;—would you prefer the Government to run it as a State machine, or would you favour the passing of the Bill that has been introduced to give the Australian Jockey Club control of it? We do not want the Australian Jockey Club to control it; but we want a Government scheme. The only way to do it is for the Government to run the machines, and take a percentage upon the money which passes through them, as they do in New Zealand, where they derive a revenue from the registration of "totes" and from the percentages amounting to £16,000 a year.
1682. Do you think that would tend to improve the stakes? Decidedly it would. The money derived from the "tote" would go towards the stakes, and it would be better for horseowners and for everyone concerned. At present, for every six people who bet there is one bookmaker, and the totalisator would tend to do away with a great deal of the evil that now attaches to our betting practices.
1683. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you think the Press treat the business of the Australian Jockey Club and horse-racing generally as they should do? I do not. I think the Press fail to show the workings of the Australian Jockey Club in every detail. I will take the case of the *Daily Telegraph*, which launched out some time ago, and spoke very freely about the mismanagement of the Australian Jockey Club. The result was that for two years the *Daily Telegraph* got no advertisements, as they were debarred by the Australian Jockey Club from any share in their advertising; and their reporter, Mr. Mostyn, who is a man who would speak his mind very freely if he were not under the thumb of his editors, was debarred from entering the rooms of the Australian Jockey Club and Tattersall's Club for the purpose of getting any information.
1684. You mean they put the boycott on him? Yes. You will see from the Australian Jockey Club's balance-sheet that the advertising is a very large item, and that it amounted last year to £1,181. Of this amount the morning papers get the largest cut; and through the *Daily Telegraph* having spoken out, it was debarred from getting its share of that amount for a couple of years.
1685. Did they alter their tone after being boycotted? Yes; I think they did—they assumed a demeanour of subjection.
1686. *Mr. Hogue.*] They are not notorious for self-martyrdom? I am very glad that a new Bill is being brought in to give the Press greater latitude. There are a couple of little papers which do speak very freely upon racing matters, namely, the *Sportsman* and a little paper, edited by Mr. Haynes, called the *News Letter*.
1687. But they do not get the advertisements? No.
1688. And they are speaking freely until they do get the advertisements? Perhaps so.
1689. *Mr. Gillies.*] Then that shows that the Press is practically in the hands of the Australian Jockey Club? No; I do not think so; that is purely a matter of business.
1690. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you not think that the "tote" would have a tendency to purify racing? Yes. Sir Richard Baker, President of the South Australian Jockey Club, sent me a copy of a very long letter which he wrote to Sir Rupert Clarke, in Victoria, in which he gave a very vivid description of the beneficial effects of the "tote" in South Australia. He said that the machine there had purified the turf by eliminating its worst evils, and speaking for myself, I can say that where the "tote" is in vogue there is not half the swindling carried on that exists in other places. The "tote" does not speak, and it does not pull horses.
1691. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you think the Australian Jockey Club close their eyes to the practice of women and children betting at Randwick;—have you noticed it? Oh, yes. I do not see very much harm in women betting if they bet moderately. It is not, perhaps, very nice to see ladies taking the odds from a bookmaker; but they will bet so long as we have the present system. If we had the "tote" they could put their money on, and nothing would be said about it.
1692. Have you heard of any of the country clubs finding fault with the treatment meted out to them by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, and I have received a letter on the subject from the Newcastle Jockey Club stating that the Australian Jockey Club had treated them very badly with regard to Mr. Fleming, and stating that if they go on in the same way as they are doing it will be compulsory for the clubs to form some sort of an association in opposition to the Australian Jockey Club. The complaint is that the Australian Jockey Club is too autocratic, and that there is no representation for country clubs, which is a great mistake.
1693. The Australian Jockey Club are supposed to control the amount of prize money that is offered at country meetings? I hardly think they are; but I could not say for certain. I know they do it in connection with suburban meetings.

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1694. Do you think it tends to elevate horse-racing when the Australian Jockey Club registers publicans race-meetings, where the total prize money only amounts to 7 sovereigns. I have a case here in which a meeting is advertised—"The Tunstall Gap Races, registered under the Australian Jockey Club Rules——Opening Handicap of 2 sovs.; Tunstall Handicap of 5 sovs.";—that is all the prize money that is mentioned? I think that the Australian Jockey Club show themselves very willing to grasp all the sovereigns they can get for these little meetings, and that this has not a good effect on horse-racing generally.

1695. Do you think that meetings like that I have called your attention to should be registered by the Australian Jockey Club? I think it is not necessary. It is hardly necessary that they should come under the very strict rules that are adopted, and I do not know that these meetings should be registered at all. I think that people should be at liberty to hold small picnic meetings, and so on, without the necessity of registering, and that owners of horses running at such meetings should not suffer the pains and penalties of disqualification. At present a man may buy a horse, and afterwards find that, owing to its having run at some small unregistered meeting, it has been disqualified. I do not think that unless a club gives £100 in prizes the Australian Jockey Club should take any cognizance of it at all.

1696. *Chairman.*] If you allow people to race without registration, would you disqualify horses that run at such meetings? No. I think it is unfair and harsh to horseowners who race for pleasure; but it seems to me that the Australian Jockey Club, whilst posing as a club which races merely for love of sport, and the honor and glory of it, are most grasping in all their actions. They appear to want to get all they can into their own coffers, and that they want to control the whole of the racing, and to make the rules for other clubs that are similarly constituted, and towards which they occupy the position of a competing organisation. They grasp the whole of the best days here for racing, and give to other clubs the refuse; and I do not think they have any right to be so grasping. If they accumulate this money purely for racing, it is unfair to the suburban clubs, who have spent a lot of money, that they should be treated in the way that they are by the Australian Jockey Club. The Proprietary Clubs give a lot of money away, and if you take the Rosehill Club, they do not clear £40 for a day's racing, although they have £60,000 invested in the course and in the railway running to it. The same thing applies to Warwick Farm, the proprietors of which have actually spent money upon the improvement of the country, and in bringing traffic to the course. The days allotted to these clubs are scarcely fair, and they lose money on fully one-third of their meetings. If they could get a return of 3½ per cent. on their money right away they would close up their courses to-morrow.

1697. With regard to this Bill that is now before us, I suppose that you have fairly well examined its main principles? I understand the motive of it. I believe the impression outside is that this Select Committee has been brought about by some dissatisfied persons who have been disqualified for certain misdoings, of which the Australian Jockey Club, in their wisdom, have adjudged them guilty. That is altogether wrong, because this Bill was promoted six or seven years ago, long before any such case as the "Mora" case came before the public. I think it was as far back as eight years ago that this Bill was drafted, and there may be a few matters in which it is not up to date; but the intention of the Bill is good, and it will, no doubt, have a very beneficial effect if it is carried into law.

1698. In what way would you effect an improvement? Of course the representation is the chief difficulty just now, and perhaps the Australian Jockey Club should have a larger representation than other clubs; although, if you look at it from a democratic point of view, they should not. Considering, however, that they have a sort of inherent advantage, and that they have assumed the control of racing by a combination of fortuitous circumstances, perhaps, they should have a larger representation.

1699. You would not decapitate them all at once? No, I would not shut them up all at once; but if it is provided that there shall be representatives from each of the districts of the Colony, I think it would be very fair.

1700. Would you have a large body as a central executive in the Association that is proposed? Well; I think it should consist of eighteen or twenty members.

1701. You favour that number? Yes; because it is a very hard matter to get a quorum together, and have your business transacted in an equitable way, unless you have a large body. I proposed at the last meeting of the Australian Jockey Club that the committee should be increased from ten to fifteen members, but that did not meet with the view of the club.

1702. Do you think that an association like the one proposed could control racing better than it is controlled under the present system? Yes; it would satisfy the public, and that is the great thing. The public, who support racing, consider that they do not get fair dealing from the Australian Jockey Club; and the public, who pay the piper, are, I think, entitled to representation.

1703. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is there any possibility of satisfying the public in regard to racing, unless they win? No, perhaps not; you cannot satisfy everybody. Even under the Early Closing Act, you do not satisfy everyone, and yet the Act has had the desired effect in fifty ways, as compared with one in which it has given dissatisfaction. The same thing applies in other cases.

1704. *Mr. Taylor.*] Could you give us any idea as to the reason for the existence of the Sydney Turf Club? Now you have got me fairly mixed. I see that, according to the evidence, there are only two men who derive any benefit from the club, and those are the Secretary, Mr. Clibborn, and his assistant.

1705. The Sydney Turf Club have the right to race on certain days at Randwick? Yes; they have allotted to them two of the very best days in the year—Anniversary day for one.

1706. And you say only two men benefit by it? Yes; that is, as far as we know.

1707. *Chairman.*] Have you ever seen a balance-sheet of the Sydney Turf Club? No; I have never seen a balance-sheet.

1708. Then you think it would be inaccurate to say that they have issued one? I do not know; I have never seen one.

1709. *Mr. Taylor.*] I suppose that the appropriation of these two days by the Sydney Turf Club operates detrimentally to the other clubs? Yes; either the Rosehill or Warwick Farm Clubs would give just as much prize money as the Sydney Turf Club give. Before the days were allotted to these clubs, they appropriated a day that would stand in the same relation to the Australian Jockey Club meeting as the Caulfield meeting stands towards the Melbourne Cup meeting, and they came out with a £1,000 cup. It was found that this interfered with the Hawkesbury people to some extent, although the Hawkesbury people were only offering prizes amounting to £150. The Australian Jockey Club, however, thinking that it would affect Randwick racing, immediately put their veto on it, and stopped the whole thing.

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1710. Have you read the terms of the grant of the Randwick Racecourse from the Crown? I have tried to understand it.
1711. Do you think the Australian Jockey Club would be justified in leasing that ground to any club? Well, I do not profess to be a lawyer, but I have read Mr. Knox's evidence, and I see that he only thinks they have the right to sublease the course. If they have the right to sublease to a racing club, why do they stop other people who afford amusement to the people from going on to the course. An instance occurred when the Australian Horse were down here a few years ago. They were camped out on the Kensington Road, and were up to their knees in water. They applied to the Australian Jockey Club for the use of their loose boxes, to put their horses in, but the application was refused. The Australian Horse then applied to the Kensington Racecourse authorities immediately alongside, and the permission required was immediately granted to them. The Kensington people have not one-fifth of the area that they have at Randwick, but they immediately allowed the military people to put their horses in the scraping-sheds, while the Australian Jockey Club objected, on the ground that the presence of their horses there would have interfered with their racing arrangements. It would have done nothing of the kind, because the Australian Horse might have been accommodated in the sheds on the far side of the course, where they would have been out of the way, and would have entirely escaped notice.
1712. Do you think pony-racing ought to be abolished? No; I blame the Australian Jockey Club, in the first instance, for the present surfeit of pony-racing. They brought in a lot of rules, which were quite against the principles of justice, to disqualify everyone who had ponies, or who trained ponies, or who rode ponies. I wished to have these drastic measures rescinded; but according to the constitution of the Australian Jockey Club the members have no power to alter anything that the Committee may do. The Committee have the whole power to make by-laws, to adopt rules, and do anything they like.
1713. Do you not think that the abolition of pony-racing would tend to simplify matters in connection with horse-racing, and tend to improve them? Well, I think that ponies are horses, and that they have their uses.
1714. I am speaking now of ponies in the ordinary sense—ponies of 14·2 and under;—do you not think that if racing with such ponies were done away with, it would tend to purify racing in general? Certainly; they should not be raced at all under that. Taking a broader view, I do not think that God ever intended that horses should be raced for money at all.
1715. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Would not that objection apply equally to horse-racing? Certainly.
1716. *Mr. Taylor.*] Horse-racing is supposed to be carried on with a view to the improvement of the breed of horses—that is the only reason set down for racing? Yes.
1717. That being so, do you not think the purposes for which racing is carried on would be largely assisted by precluding all ponies from racing? Yes; it would be much better for racing if it were so. although if a man has a pony, I do not see why he should not race him as well as a horse.
1718. But if you encourage the racing of ponies, you encourage breeders to breed them? Yes; but you must remember that ponies have their uses. Take the case of a polo pony, that can carry an 18-stone man all day long.
1719. Do you think that if the Flat at Randwick were thrown open to the public instead of their being obliged to pay 1s. entrance, it would tend to popularise racing and stimulate it? Yes; I think it would.
1720. It has been remarked in the course of evidence that Melbourne is far ahead of Sydney in regard to racing? That is altogether wrong. There is not a man, woman, or child here who does not understand something about racing. We are losing hundreds of thousands every year by the exodus of people going to the Melbourne races; but there is no reciprocity in the matter, for they will not come here.
1721. Do you think that the opening of the Flat at Randwick would encourage people to go to our race-meetings there? Yes; no doubt a larger number of people would assemble on the course.
1722. Do you think that if the weight-for-age races were given greater importance by increasing the stakes to, say, £500, and if we had a cup of £5,000, and some good steeplechase prizes, it would tend to popularise racing, and make it more attractive? Yes.
1723. Do you think that it is owing to the larger prize money that is offered that the Melbourne people have got so far ahead of us? Yes; and because the Australian Jockey Club have done all they could to put obstacles in the way of breeders and owners of horses, and to keep back racing as a sport.
1724. You really think that if we gave £500 prizes for weight-for-age races, and a £5,000 cup once or twice a year, it would tend to centralise racing in this country, and bring the best horses here? Yes. Melbourne horse-owners will not come here, because they meet with rebuffs in every way from the Australian Jockey Club.
1725. Do you think that women and children should be precluded from betting at Randwick? Children should not be allowed to bet; but you cannot stop women from betting. If a woman wants to bet, and she cannot do it directly, she will get someone else to put the money on for her.
1726. Do you not think that would be more desirable? Yes.
1727. Do you not think it would be more in the interests of the community generally that women and children should be precluded from betting? Yes.
1728. Do you think that if the Colony were divided into, say three districts, and that representatives were appointed from each of these districts to form an executive or appeal committee it would be an improvement on the present arrangement? That is just what the people want—an appeal committee.
1729. Do you think there would be any difficulty to find three good men to act as members of such a committee? No; certainly not. I see that one witness said that it would be impossible to find even one good man, but I think it is an insult to our humanity to say that we could not get three men in the whole of New South Wales to act honestly in such a capacity as that indicated.
1730. Do you think it would be an improvement upon existing arrangements if there were two or three paid stewards appointed;—as matters stands now it is everybody's business and nobody's business to report cases of malpractice;—do you think that if there were two or three paid stewards specially appointed for that purpose, it would tend to improve and purify racing? Yes; I think that should be done.
1731. Do you think there would be any difficulty in finding two or three good men to act in this capacity? No; I could find you 100 in a day.
1732. Thoroughly reliable men? Well, as reliable as any member of the Australian Jockey Club. We have not degenerated so far that we cannot find three honest men.

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1733. Would you allow these paid stewards to have a seat on the committee, or a voice in any case upon which they had reported? No; that is just what I would not allow. What I would suggest is, that they should be allowed to adjudicate on the cases which came under their notice during the day, and in the case of an appeal the matter should be referred to the full committee before which the stewards might appear as witnesses, but they certainly should not act as judges.
1734. There are a great number of trainers and jockeys, and I would like to know whether you think these men should not have some representation upon the committee? That is just in keeping with my democratic views of fairness and reason. I think it is very fair that they should have some representative on the committee—in fact we should all have representatives on the committee.
1735. Do you think the committee ought to be elected on a different basis? Yes; that is just what I do think.
1736. Has it come under your observation that there has been a great deal of discontent as to the manner in which members of the Australian Jockey Club committee have been elected? Yes; I have given evidence about that before.
1737. Our object is to frame a Bill that will be beneficial to the whole Colony, and I would like to know if there is anything that strikes you that you could suggest as an improvement upon present arrangements in connection with racing—that is, in addition to the views you have already expressed? No; I have given you all the information I can just now. I presume that the Bill will be modified and brought into shape when it comes before the House so that it may suit all parties. With regard to the ethics of racing, and the comparison between the Australian Jockey Club and English racing institutions, I may say that the Australian Jockey Club bases everything on the English racing system. I have been to all the race-courses in America, France, and England, and I can safely say that in racing matters we are fully fifty years ahead of other parts of the world—that is to say, Victoria is and South Australia is and New Zealand is, and by constant agitation the Australian Jockey Club has been induced to introduce a number of innovations, but they have always objected, in the first instance, to any improvements.
1738. Has any outsider ever been able to introduce improvements;—we have been told that the committee are only too willing to entertain suggestions, and act upon them; but do you know whether any suggestions from outside sources have ever been acted upon? Not directly from a meeting of the members. Unless the committee as a body like to adopt any rules suggested, there is no possible chance of getting them adopted.
1739. Has there ever been anything agreed to at a public meeting of the members of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; there have been one or two propositions of mine carried, but in those cases I had to consult the members of the committee beforehand, and see if they would consent. Mr. Dowling and myself brought a motion on to raise the minimum impost from 6 stone 7 lb. to 7 stone, which, I think, would be a very reasonable thing to do, but the proposal was defeated, because it was not in keeping with the views of the committee—they had not fathered it.
1740. They have been charged with being a very autocratic committee;—is that your experience? Yes; they are very autocratic.
1741. They are not in touch with the people at all? No; I do not think so.
1742. And racing people are not satisfied with them? I have never heard anyone say they were satisfied. If they were satisfied, they were so merely out of fear of the Australian Jockey Club, which has too much power; so much power that a man is afraid of having some punishment brought down upon him if he makes himself objectionable to the committee. Individually, I have no spleen or vindictiveness against the members of the committee. I do not fear them in any way, and I have never been brought before the committee, and I have never toadied to them.
1743. If you were a trainer with a great number of horses in hand, I suppose you would have some hesitation in coming here? Well, I speak as I feel; that has been my bane—speaking too freely.
1744. We shall have some difficulty, I suppose, in getting a trainer to come here to give us his views on things as they are? That you would.
1745. *Mr. Hogue.*] I gather from what you say that New South Wales has not reached the level in racing matters that it ought to have done in consequence of the inefficient management of the Australian Jockey Club? It is not inefficient management, but it is not up-to-date, because the committee do not grasp innovations with ordinary clear-headedness.
1746. I see that you describe the management as bad management? I do not mean that the members of the committee are bad men individually, but I mean that in legislating for racing they do not cater for the public interest and benefit.
1747. Then you describe the management as not up-to-date? Yes; it is certainly not up-to-date.
1748. You infer, from the general conduct and attitude of the Australian Jockey Club towards racing, that the committee of that body consider that horse-racing is to be carried on in the interests of the Australian Jockey Club rather than that the Australian Jockey Club should be conducted in the interests of horse-racing? The Australian Jockey Club, to my mind, is like all other corporate bodies when they become compact. Take the case of municipal bodies; they fancy that they own everything, and that it is for their benefit, and not for the benefit of the public, that matters should be ordered. The impression becomes ingrained in them that they ought to get everything that they can for their own benefit, and that other people are not entitled to be considered.
1749. Do you infer, from the proceedings of the Australian Jockey Club, that they attach more importance to their own interests than to the interests of racing? I think they do; they come first, and it is to themselves that they look. The members of the committee do not reap any benefit as individuals, but collectively they seem to be banded together to fight against the interests of racing?
1750. As a sort of close corporation? Yes.
1751. They love the monopoly of power? Yes; they love it.
1752. And you suppose that they are not sufficiently progressive owing to their fear that the power may be taken from them? I do not think they fear anything—possession is nine points of the law, and they do not think any one will interfere in the matter.
1753. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you think a sprinkling of younger members on the committee would improve it? No; I think that any younger members would soon become homogeneous with the older members of the committee.
1754. *Mr. Hogue.*] You are acquainted with the Bill that we are considering? I have not read it.
1755. But you know the purport of it? Yes.

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1756. Does the bill as it stands meet with your approval? I think there are too many representatives from the country upon the proposed association, and I believe that they might be grouped, in a sense. Objection would be taken that you could not get members from the country to come to town to attend meetings of the committee, but I think you could get members living in Sydney who would attend to the affairs of the country clubs just in the same way as was done in Parliament before members were paid. I think that if representatives were sent from the country to represent country clubs they would do so willingly, and although there might be some expense, that would be covered by the country clubs in some way. I suppose, however, that they would not have free passes in the same way as Members of Parliament have.

1757. You have stated that the Bill, if modified, would satisfy the public? Yes, that is just what I do state. The public, who keep the game going, want some sort of body on whom they can rely, and to whom they can look up.

1758. Would you state the number of members that should, in your opinion, form the representative body? No, I would not go into that question.

1759. Would you state the representation that you approve of? I would allow each suburban club to have a representative, and I would allow the amalgamated clubs of the country to have representation; where the representation could be based on a certain number of country clubs.

1760. Do you think it is really practicable for the members of these country clubs to come into Sydney and look after racing affairs, in the same way as members of the Australian Jockey Club now do? Yes; because the Australian Jockey Club Committee generally resolves itself into about three members. The whole committee are dictated to by about three or four men, who practically control the whole of the affairs of the club, as far as I am able to judge. They run the whole business, and always have done so.

1761. Do you approve of proprietary racecourses? Yes. Of course, with the days allotted to them by the Australian Jockey Club they are placed at a disadvantage, but they have done a great deal more for racing than the Australian Jockey Club. They have opened up the country, and they have made beautiful courses and places of pleasure for the general public. I think they are deserving of every encouragement. At the same time, I would not allow any course round about Sydney to be less than 1¼ mile in length.

1762. You have said that you see no objection to pony-racing;—do you think it should be encouraged and brought under the management of some central authority, like the Australian Jockey Club, or under an authority that may be established in place of it? If the Australian Jockey Club had done as I suggested, and taken the practical control of the whole of the racing, and had adopted disqualifications from the pony clubs, there would not have been the discontent which now exists.

1763. Talking about these disqualifications from the pony clubs, are you aware that trainers, jockeys, and owners of ponies have been disqualified at pony-race meetings—say at Kensington—and that no notice has been taken of such disqualification—sometimes for life—by the Australian Jockey Club, further than that such persons are at liberty to enter Randwick Racecourse, and own horses and run them there and ride them? I do not think that they are able to ride, but they are allowed to go into the stand. I know that when they adopted the severe measures I was just now speaking about, with regard to pony-racing clubs, they lifted the whole of the disqualifications off the ponies, and they granted licenses to a whole lot of men who had not any horse, or perhaps only one horse altogether, and admitted a lot of low bottle men, who should never have been permitted to become associated with respectable horse-racing.

1764. So that men who have been disqualified for life, and branded as swindlers by the pony clubs, are not regarded as swindlers by the Australian Jockey Club, but are accepted by that club as patrons? They have been accepted as patrons of the Australian Jockey Club in many instances.

1765. Is not that a fault? Yes, it is a fault; and the Australian Jockey Club are to blame for the present state of affairs in regard to racing.

1766. Have you had any experience in connection with pony-racing at Kensington? Yes.

1767. Is the racing there carried on in a proper manner? There is no club in the world that carries on its affairs better than the Kensington Club.

1768. Are they strict in disqualifying there? Yes, they have disqualified over and over again, where they might, by overlooking faults, have secured very large fields.

1769. Do you know anything about the other pony-race meetings? No; I have not been to any of them.

1770. You approve of paid stewards? Yes. I propose that the committee should pay three stipendiary stewards, who should be so well remunerated that they should be kept away from all betting on races.

1771. Do you not think that the Australian Jockey Club is very autocratic in the matter of disqualifications, and very unfair? They may be unfair sometimes through not knowing, but they may be lenient in other cases. Really, I have seen at Randwick horses running in a worse way, and robbery going on in a more barefaced way, than at the other courses round about Sydney. Mind you, I do not say that members of the committee have seen it, but I have seen it.

1772. You approve of an independent appeal tribunal from the decisions of the Australian Jockey Club with regard to disqualifications where men's property, reputation, and business are affected? It would be only a simple act of justice to make some such provision.

1773. You believe that such a court of appeal should be entirely independent of the Australian Jockey Club? At present there is no appeal of any sort.

1774. *Mr. Taylor.*] Did you read the evidence in the "Mora" case? About that I would prefer to refrain from saying anything, because it has got abroad that this Committee was appointed on account of the "Mora" case.

1775. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do you know anything of the "Spry" case? No.

1776. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] With reference to pony-racing, you do not see any more objection to pony-racing than to horse-racing? No; why should pony-racing be any worse than dog-racing or pigeon-shooting?

1777. Do you not think that there is about the same amount of rascality in connection with horse-racing as in connection with pony-racing, only that it happens that the rascality is carried on by two different sections of society? Yes; and I have seen amateur gentlemen riding in races where schemes have been diabolically concocted merely for the love of it, and in order to get a few pounds out of the bookmakers. I have known gentlemen riders to arrange among themselves—"We will win to-day, and you will win to-morrow."

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1778. You are speaking of amateur meetings? Yes; I am speaking of picnic races in the country, and of other amateur meetings. When this occurs among gentlemen, how can you blame boys for doing wrong with such illustrations before them afforded by people who have been educated, and who ought to know better?

1779. As a matter of fact, take the case of some of the ponies that are raced;—are they not more useful than some of the horses that are used for similar purposes? Well, yes; according to "Banjo" Patterson's idea. He had a pony about 14·2 that carried him all throughout the war, and knocked out all the horses.

1780. *Mr. Taylor.*] But that was an exception;—a good big horse must necessarily be better than a good little horse? I do not know about that.

1781. Well, a good big man is better than a good little man? I question that; give me a little man any time.

1782. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] With reference to the representation of country clubs, you suggest a system whereby country clubs shall be represented by a certain number of members on the committee? Yes; if they are racing under the rules of the Australian Jockey Club it is only fair that they should be represented on the committee.

1783. How would you fix the number of representatives? I would group the clubs together in certain districts. I would group the clubs within easy access of one another, and go from one district to another as might be necessary.

1784. Take a club like the Hawkesbury;—what membership do you think they would have? On the principle of status, I should say that the Hawkesbury Club would have a right to very large representation on the Australian Jockey Club, considering that it is the oldest club in Australia.

1785. And yet it has a membership of something under twenty;—do you not think that the reduced membership, seeing that the club had a very large list of members at one time, is due in some measure to the treatment that has been meted out to the club by the Australian Jockey Club and to the excessive racing around about the city? Yes; and I have a letter from Mr. Guest, in reply to one I wrote asking him to lay out a steeplechase course up there, in which he states that he could not do it, as, owing to the autocratic treatment of the Australian Jockey Club, the club was not in a condition to spend the money. Mr. Guest has been secretary of the Hawkesbury Club for thirty years, and he attributes the decadence of the club to the action of the Australian Jockey Club.

1786. Do you not regard betting as absolutely inseparable from racing? Betting should not have anything to do with racing at all.

1787. But under present conditions, do you regard it as absolutely inseparable? Well, as far as I am concerned, I would sooner go on racing for £150 prizes, and not bet at all.

1788. But are there many like you? I do not know; perhaps other people have more money than I have; but I speak feelingly when I say that betting should have nothing whatever to do with racing.

1789. But, seeing that it is inseparable, do you not regard the introduction of the totalisator as a means by which it could be carried on in a more legitimate manner? Yes; with the totalisator the money must go back to enlarge the stakes after covering the working expenses, and, consequently, the racing-people can give big stakes.

1790. Then it would be infinitely better, you think, for the State to have the control of the betting? Yes; the same as in the case of public-houses, and matters relating to other vices. The State should come down and control racing, as it is the duty of the State to control and regulate it in the best interests of the public.

1791. Do you not think that, as betting is inseparable from racing, it is unwise on the part of those who are opposed to betting to oppose the totalisator under the impression that it is objectionable for the State to take a hand in legalising betting, and thus perpetuate an objectionable system? Yes; they have got the wrong hang of it altogether, because they think that by legalising the totalisator they are legalising gambling; but, as a matter of fact, the effect would be to reduce to a minimum the vices connected with racing.

1792. Is not gambling on a much firmer footing now than it would be if it were actually legalised? I am sure of it. With the totalisator, if a man goes to the races, and puts £5 on the "tote," he has lost his money, and has done with it; but if he goes to a bookmaker and makes a bet, and loses his money, and afterwards finds that he cannot pay, he gets himself into trouble. With the totalisator, you know your liabilities before you come away from the course.

1793. Do you think that if the Press had a little more liberty as to commenting on nefarious practices on the racecourse they would lay about them a little more liberally than at present? Yes; I think the press are rather cramped in their views—that they do not take a broad view of the ethics of racing. They cannot very well; I suppose they have to follow the large majority in this matter. They have to live, and if they speak too clearly they get themselves into hot water.

1794. But you are aware of the fact that the law is in such a condition that it practically places a bar on the exercise of free criticism? So it does, to a certain extent; but, so far as racing is concerned, I do not think there is much danger of actions at law, because I do not think any jury would agree when it comes to a question of betting. Betting is one of the biggest vices that we have to grapple with. It has got such a hold on the public that it will be impossible to eradicate it except by strict measures on the part of the Government. That is the only way to deal with the matter thoroughly, as the vice has run wild, and nearly everyone bets in some form or another.

1795. Seeing that it has got such a hold on the public, is it not within the province of Parliament to place as many restrictions as possible on the felonious games that are practised in connection with it? If the Government has the best interests of the public at heart, it is one of their first duties to minimise the vices connected with racing.

1796. Do you think there is more felony practised in connection with racing than in connection with other sports? Well, I do not know. In racing, perhaps, there is more money involved—it is a matter of money. You can say nasty things about other sports; but I am speaking about racing now.

1797. Is it not a fact that boat-racing and foot-racing have been destroyed by the objectionable practices that have grown up around them? Decidedly. Cricket matches and other things in the way of sports gatherings have all been destroyed by the gambling element. The virtues of sporting pastimes have been obliterated altogether by making them business affairs all through.

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1798. *Chairman.*] Have you ever known of any member of the Australian Jockey Club who was a horse-owner being called up before the committee for malpractice? No; but I know of a case in which a member of the Jockey Club committee had a horse in a race, and I heard a man come up to him, and, with perfect *sang-froid*, ask him if his horse was trying, and he told him, "Yes; I have got my money on, and he is going." The fact of a man coming up to a committeeman and asking him if his horse was trying seemed to me to be a very significant comment upon the condition of racing affairs. If a man had come up to me and asked me such a question some time ago, I should have felt inclined to floor him; but now all I could do would be grin and bear it.
1799. You do not know any member of the Australian Jockey Club who has been brought up before the committee for vicious practices? No; I do not think they would bring up a member of their own committee.
1800. *Mr. Taylor.*] But if a committeeman had a horse go wrong, would he not be brought up before the committee? Not if he were a very influential member of the committee. Supposing that the chairman of the Australian Jockey Club ran a horse "crook," who would there be to bring him up?—the secretary would not.
1801. Have the public had any doubts about the honesty of the conduct of members of the Australian Jockey Club committee as horse-owners? The public have said very cruel things about the late chairman of the Australian Jockey Club; but I do not care to say anything about that. Some very severe things have been said, and some very strong impressions have been made; but I do not care to say anything on that point, although it is generally recognised that where there is smoke there is fire.
1802. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Do you not think some ideas prevail in the minds of the members of the racing clubs that it is not altogether a question of morality, but a question of smartness? Well, it is looked upon as a clever thing to win a race or lose a race, as the case may be.

Alexander Armstrong Farthing sworn and examined:—

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1803. *Chairman.*] What experience have you had in connection with racing? I have been at it nearly all my life. I was the secretary and starter for the Newcastle Jockey Club for upwards of twenty years; I have owned racehorses, and I have been to nearly every race-meeting of recent years.
1804. And you follow it up now? Yes; I have been more away from it during the last fortnight than ever I have been before. I have been to race-meetings all round the country.
1805. You understand the object of this Committee—we have a Bill before Parliament, into which we are inquiring? Yes.
1806. As the present government of racing rests with the Australian Jockey Club, the examination of witnesses naturally centres round that body;—have you had any experience in connection with their management? My only experience has been derived from going on to their course at Randwick. I have seen them disqualify people who, I think, should not have been disqualified; and I have seen people pull horses in the most barefaced way in front of them without having any action taken against them. Some years ago they disqualified Mr. Mayo, in connection with a horse called "Elastic," and it cost some £600 in going to law about it. He tried to get into the Equity Court, as he did not want damages; but, of course, you cannot go into Court against the Australian Jockey Club, because their rules are so worded that you are debarred from taking any action against them.
1807. *Mr. Taylor.*] The Australian Jockey Club is a law unto itself? Yes; their decisions are final, and it does not matter whether they are right or wrong, there is no appeal from them.
1808. *Chairman.*] The Australian Jockey Club having the sole control of racing, can you say if they have controlled racing to the satisfaction of the people engaged therein generally? No; I think they are very unpopular.
1809. With whom are they unpopular;—do you mean the majority of the racing public? Yes. They are too autocratic, and they do things in such an uppish style, that, guilty or not guilty, you have no voice in the matter. For instance, when they refuse a license to a boy, they do not give him any idea of what it is for; and they treat trainers in just the same way—they cancel their licenses without giving them any reason.
1810. And do you think that a reason should be given? Yes; if a man is charged, he ought to know what he is charged with. It is a very hard thing to take a man's means of living away without letting him know what it is for, and giving him a chance of clearing himself.
1811. Now, with respect to the conduct of the Australian Jockey Club towards other clubs, do you think they have given satisfaction generally to the country clubs? I do not think they take an interest in the country clubs. The most they do is to receive entries for them. I have very seldom seen any of the Australian Jockey Club officials at a country meeting.
1812. Have you known of any complaints being made from time to time against the Australian Jockey Club? I cannot name anything in particular; but I know myself that the people are not satisfied with them.
1813. In respect to some of these cases in which they have acted unjustly, do you know of any other case outside that of the horse "Elastic"? Yes; there is the "Mora" case.
1814. You might just give us your opinion on that case;—do you think that in that case the mare was pulled? I am certain she was not pulled; the boy was as innocent of pulling that mare as you are.
1815. And yet he was punished? Yes; he was disqualified, I think, for three years. I had my glass on that mare from the start to the death of that race.
1816. And you are of opinion that she was not pulled? I am certain of it; and I know as well when a horse is pulled as anyone who puts foot on a racecourse. I had not a shilling interest in the race; but I put my glass on the mare, because I had her going in the Caulfield Cup, because I reckoned that she was thrown in for it. I watched her right through. In coming round the turn for home the mare was on the outside. There was an opening on the inside, and the boy went to go through it, but as he did so, the other horses swung in, and if he had not stopped the mare, she must have gone over the top of them. Then he took hold of her to try and get outside of them again, but by that time Payten's mare was a long way away, and if "Mora" had had wings she could not have caught her.
1817. You formed the opinion that that was what led the committee to form the judgment that the mare was pulled? I do not know what they formed their judgment on, but I know what occurred.

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1818. Are there any other cases in which you think that injustice has been done either way? There is injustice done by roping people out, and I think there is injustice also in not having stipendiary stewards appointed.
1819. You think that the Australian Jockey Club Committee, from their position, are not able to fill the offices of stewards? They have such men on the Committee; half of them do not know where a horse's hock is, and they could not tell whether a horse was pulled. I think they are more led than anything else.
1820. By whom—by other people interested in racing? Yes.
1821. That suggests that some improvement might be made on the present system? I think so.
1822. Do you favour the appointment of stipendiary stewards? Yes; men who understand racing. There is no use putting a man in as a stipendiary steward who knows nothing about racing, because he will then only do as he is told.
1823. Would you approve of the stewards being paid officials? Yes.
1824. And absolutely independent of the Committee? Yes, independent of anyone; because I think that the duty of the stipendiary stewards is to see that the horses do what they ought to do, and also that the officials do what they ought to do. I have seen some of the starters shoot the horses right away, giving some of them no chance at all, and when an official does that sort of thing he needs to be hauled over the coals.
1825. You would not allow the stewards to have any voice in the Court of Appeal? No; I think they ought to sit and lay their charge.
1826. But that would place them in the position of prosecutor, judge, and witness? I do not think they should act as judges—that would not be wise.
1827. Then you favour an arrangement by which the Committee would sit as judges, outside of the stewards, who would act as prosecutors? Yes; if they appoint good men as stewards the stewards will not report anybody unless they see something.
1828. With regard to the trial of cases of malpractice, do you think that boys should be represented by some one before the Committee? I think so, because when boys come up before the Committee they are very often flurried, and think they are sentenced before they are charged. I have known boys who have been sent out, while at the same time they were innocent—they did not understand the question at all.
1829. And you think that they ought to be represented at these inquiries? I think so.
1830. The Australian Jockey Club do not allow that? No; they do not allow anything.
1831. They do not allow anyone in the room when the inquiry is going on? No.
1832. Do you think the Press should be permitted to be present? I think so.
1833. Would there be any risk of libel in the event of the newspapers publishing the report of these inquiries? If they do what is right what fear of libel would there be?
1834. Do you think that the manner in which the Australian Jockey Club have managed racing has been the cause of the reduction in the amount of prize money given at country race meetings? Somehow or other country racing has gone down almost to zero. There is no doubt that country racing has been very largely interfered with by the excessive amount of racing in and around Sydney. With races in Sydney nearly every day, or every other day, there is no chance for the country clubs to get a show at all. I was reading an account of the Maitland Jockey Club the other day, and I gathered from that that the club has almost received its death blow, and that it is doubtful whether it will come up again.
1835. That used to be a popular place for racing at one time? Yes; in the old days, when Lauristina and other horses of that stamp were running, it was very popular. Racing now is so different to what it used to be; there is so much "gunning" now-a-days.
1836. You mean that it is now reduced to a science, and that the old genuine sporting spirit has been knocked out of it? Yes; I would not be surprised if they were to find a lot of the horses' teeth out round about some of the courses—it is a good job that the bridles are pretty strong.
1837. Then I take it that you think that the Australian Jockey Club Committee are too lax? They are too lax at all the places, because I think the officials do not understand their duty, or, if they do, they will not do it. If stipendiary stewards were appointed they would have to do their duty.
1838. Have you had any experience in the other colonies? No; nothing to speak of. I have been to Melbourne and to Queensland.
1839. Do the methods of racing appear to be regulated better there than here? I think Melbourne is far and away ahead of us; I think we are about fifty years behind the times in Sydney.
1840. Is there any reason why we should be behind Melbourne? No; I think we should be ahead of Melbourne; I think if we had good people in charge of affairs here we should be ahead. I know that if I were there I would not like Melbourne to be ahead of me.
1841. Have you seen the Bill that is now before Parliament? No.
1842. You do not know anything as to its provisions? No.
1843. Do you favour the Government interfering in this matter, and creating a strong representative body? I think somebody ought to interfere, because I think that the Australian Jockey Club are too tyrannical altogether, and that it is unfair that people should have their living taken away from them unless their guilt is established beyond all question, and all possible means of appeal have been afforded. I think that when people are brought up before the Committee they should have some one to represent them—to see that everything is fair and above board. I quite agree that if a man is guilty he should be shifted out at once, but they do not seem to catch those who are doing the worst things.
1844. Supposing that a tribunal were created representative of the various clubs of the Colony—that is, supposing the country clubs were grouped and allowed to return representatives to a central body—do you think that men could be found in the country capable of sitting on such a tribunal? Decidedly; there are some good capable men in the country, and I think there is a better chance of getting them there, perhaps, than about the city.
1845. It would be untrue to say that there are no capable men in the country? Yes, decidedly. I know of some men in the country who are equal to anyone they can find here.
1846. Do you think it would be possible for a Board to be thus created to manage racing? Yes, I think so. So far as the country is concerned, they can get plenty of good men in the place I come from, and I suppose they can everywhere else, because the people who are brought up amongst horses know more than

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than those who are not. There are men on the Australian Jockey Club Committee now who do not know a horse's hock from his forelock.

1847. With regard to the management of Randwick Racecourse, is it in any way superior to the management of the Rosehill, or Kensington, or any of the other clubs? No. I may say that the Kensington Club manage their place better than any racing club I have seen. I do not know how it is, but they rope them out there whenever they catch them, no matter who they are. I know they roped out one man the other day who was a big shareholder in the concern, but that did not help him; he is doing time now. I do not see anything in the Australian Jockey Club management at all, because I think they might do a lot more than they do. Even in their race-books they will not give you a flysheet to make up your settlings on.

1848. You mean they do not cater to the public requirements? No; they ignore the public.

1849. With regard to admission to the flat at Randwick, do you think that it should be on the same basis as at Melbourne? If Melbourne can do it, surely we ought to be able to do it.

1850. Are there any natural conditions surrounding the Melbourne course that make it different to ours? The only difference is that they have a big hill for the Leger reserve; that is the only condition that I know of that is any improvement upon ours. If we had a big hill at the back of our place it would be better, but we have a good side entrance, and that is something, and you can see the races better than in Melbourne, although I do not know how it would be here if we had the same large crowd as they get down there.

1851. Would the free admission to the flat at Randwick lead to larger crowds assembling? Undoubtedly it would.

1852. Would that encourage racing? I do not know, but it would be an encouragement to those who would be free to go there.

1853. *Mr. Taylor.*] I understand that you have had over thirty years' racing experience? Yes.

1854. In all parts of the colony? Yes; I think I am one of the oldest hands connected with racing, and that the only one to beat me is old Bradbury.

1855. You have been connected with racing in various capacities? Yes; I have been on the committee, and I have been an official for many years.

1856. You are pretty well acquainted with the members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee, personally and publicly? I know most of them, but some of them I do not know.

1857. From what you know of them, do you think they are the ten men most competent to manage racing in this Colony? No, I do not.

1858. If a witness stated that it would be very difficult to get ten such men in any part of the Colony you would not think that statement was quite in accordance with the truth? No. Perhaps the man who said that had never seen anything more than the ten men he speaks of. I think there are some very good men on the Committee; but there are others outside who would be just as well there.

1859. Your idea is that they are not altogether competent, taken as a whole, and that they are very autocratic in their action? Yes.

1860. You also say that you know of a number of people who have been disqualified who ought not to have been? Yes.

1861. And that there are other cases in which people should have been disqualified, but in which no action has been taken? Yes; apparently the Committee never saw them.

1862. In these latter instances, would the people concerned be friends of the Committee or large horse-owners? Sometimes, perhaps, they would be friends of the Committee; or, perhaps, the members of the Committee were not competent to see what was going on. Perhaps they turned their backs when they did not want to see things.

1863. Do you think that it would be in the interests of racing that when an owner, trainer, or jockey, has a charge of malpractice sheeted home to him, he should be disqualified for life? Yes; if they can satisfy themselves that a man is really guilty he ought to be disqualified for life.

1864. Can you give us any idea for what purpose the Sydney Turf Club was established? No; no one seems to know much about it. I think the Taxation Commissioners ought to get hold of them, and see where the money is, and what they do with it. I do not think I have ever seen a balance-sheet from that Club since it has been in existence.

1865. Do you know any members of the Club? Only the Committee.

1866. Who are the Committee? Well, there is Mr. Clibborn, the secretary and general manager, and Mr. Betts, up at the Asylum, is a member of the Committee; but I forget the other names. Nobody, however, seems to know much about the Club; but they look at it that those meetings are all "cop."

1867. Then it is a sort of bogus club—I mean bogus in the sense that nobody seems to know anything about its members, or as to whether its objects are legitimate? I do not think there are any members of the Club. There is no voting for the election of officers or committee.

1868. You have no idea at all as to what purpose it was established for? No.

1869. Supposing that such a club were done away with, would it help any of the other clubs? Of course, if they took away the days that are now monopolised by the Sydney Turf Club, and gave them to other clubs, it would be a lot better for the other clubs, as the holidays are good days for racing.

1870. If the Flat at Randwick were thrown open it would popularise racing, and to some extent stimulate it? No doubt about it.

1871. Do you think that if the prizes for all weight-for-age races were raised to £500, and that a £5,000 prize was given for a cup once or twice a year, and the principal steeplechase prizes were raised proportionately, it would have a good effect in centralising the best racing in Australia in Sydney? No doubt; if you give large prizes people will be encouraged to go to more trouble in trying to win them.

1872. Would it centralise racing here, do you think? Yes; the best race-horses would be sure to come here, and would stop here, if you gave them good prizes.

1873. I notice that in Auckland the prizes they give vary from £250 to £500, and I think £250 was the lowest;—do you see any reason why, with higher stakes and better management, Sydney should not stand even before Melbourne as the racing centre? I cannot see any reason whatever, and I have often argued to that effect, and have said that Mr. Clibborn ought to be ashamed of himself to let Melbourne get ahead of him. We have everything that Melbourne has got, and more.

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1874. The chief reason for our present position, you think, is the management? Yes; and the prices; they do not offer inducements to people to bring their horses here.
1875–6. Do you think that pony-racing should be suppressed, or controlled, or altered? I do.
1877. I am speaking of ponies of 14·2 and under;—do you think that racing with such ponies ought to be suppressed altogether, in the interests of the breeding of horses? Well, they breed ponies for children to ride, and some very good thoroughbreds are ponies. Take the case of "Diffidence." I do not think she is more than 14·2.
1878. But do you think that pony-racing should be carried on here? Well, they can be just as honest in racing ponies as with bigger horses, if the racing is properly carried out. As to improving the breeding of horses, I do not know so much about that. Of course, if they breed from weeds they must get little things.
1879. But if pony-racing were suppressed there would not be that tendency to breed little things that now exists? No; there would not be the same demand for them.
1880. Do you think the abolition of pony-racing would help to purify horse-racing? Yes, perhaps it would; there would not be the same demand for ponies.
1881. Do you think that whilst women and children are permitted to bet at Randwick the shop betting should be prevented? So far as shop-betting is concerned one reason for abolishing it is that there are plenty of men who own horses who are now making a living out of them through the shops, because the horses are put in the hands of the shops, and they are scratched, whereas on the racecourse you do get a start for your money.
1882. Is that the only objection? That is one objection. As far as children betting is concerned, I do not know that I have seen any children betting in the Paddock; but, of course, there are plenty of ladies who bet.
1883. At any rate, you think that shop-betting should be prohibited? Yes.
1884. Do you think that women and children should be prohibited from betting? I think so; I am not a believer in women going to races; not that they see any harm there, but I am not a believer in it.
1885. There has been one witness here who has suggested a certain course with regard to the appointment of an appeal tribunal; he suggests that the Colony should be divided into three divisions, and that each division should send a representative to the court of appeal. Under that arrangement there would be one representative for the north, south, and west, and one or two from the Australian Jockey Club;—would you approve of that plan? If they were good men I would not see any objection to it; if they understood racing and were removed from improper influences.
1886. Do you think there would be any difficulty in getting men for the middle division of the Colony? No.
1887. Or for the west? No.
1888. And there would be no difficulty in the north? No, decidedly not.
1889. And you think that that would be a great improvement upon the present arrangement? Yes.
1890. And you think there should be several paid stewards to superintend the racing, and detect cases of malpractice? Yes, I think so.
1891. And you think that, as things are managed in some cases, the officials take too much trouble, whilst in other cases they do not take enough? There is no doubt about that. There should be stipendiary stewards, who should be on horseback, so that they could dodge about all over the place.
1892. Would that be better than having them in a cage, as they have at Melbourne? Yes; I think the stipendiary stewards would be better on horseback, so that they can be at the start, or go out to the different points to watch the racing. The supervision of such stewards would tend to prevent the boys from cramming in on one another, as if the stewards were about they would be able to see what was going on.
1893. And they should not have a voice in what may be termed the judgment of these matters? No. I do not think the man who lays the charge should be the judge.
1894. I suppose you know there are a great number of trainers and jockeys connected with racing? Yes.
1895. Do you think these trainers and jockeys should have some representation on this controlling body, whatever it may be;—do you not think they should have a representative in some shape, and that they should combine to appoint the best man they could get on the committee? I do not see why, if they appoint a good man, he should not be there to explain matters to the committee.
1896. They are practically unrepresented at present? Yes.
1897. They are not allowed to be members of the Jockey Club, and have no representation at all? No. I think they ought to be represented, because there is no doubt there are lots of things that they see that would be for the good of racing. The Australian Jockey Club are not sufficiently liberal in their appointments at the course, or in their arrangements for the convenience of those who have race-horses to train. The training tracks there become so bad that the course is a perfect muck hole, and I think it is a disgraceful thing that they should shut up the Randwick course, and put trainers to the necessity of going to Kensington, just at the whim of "old Bill" or the secretary.
1898. You think that there might be a vast improvement? Yes.
1899. And you know that there are many racing men who would speak out if they dared? Yes; they would if they dare, but they dare not. Some time ago they stopped jockeys from riding, or trainers from training, ponies, and yet they allowed their own judge and starter to be officials at pony race meetings for ever so long; that is stopped now.
1900. Are you also aware that they have granted licenses to trainers and jockeys who were disqualified for malpractice at pony-meetings? I think that some time ago they wiped everything off, and took these men on.
1901. They took these men who were considered unworthy to train ponies and gave them a clean sheet? Yes; they let them off. I consider that the Australian Jockey Club are very niggardly. Supposing that a man comes down from Newcastle with two or three horses entered for Randwick, Mr. Clibborn will not give him a ticket to admit him to the Paddock, but will make him pay for it.
1902. And would he allow a Sydney trainer to go in? They are all licensed. But supposing a man comes from Newcastle, and I know lots of them, he will not as much as give them a ticket for admission to the Paddock, although they may have several entries.

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1903. Do you think that the totalisator, conducted under Government control, would tend to purify and elevate racing? I am certain of it.
1904. You are positive of that after many years of experience? Yes.
1905. It would also put a stop to betting by children and shop-betting? Yes; it would stop all that. I am a great advocate of the totalisator.
1906. You think it would prove the best auxiliary for purifying racing? Yes; carried out by the Government. Where the totalisator is carried out honestly it is all right, and it will have to be under the Government to secure its proper working. There is no putting horses on the books and laying against them with the totalisator.
1907. That is where the purifying influence would come in? Yes.
1908. Then, again, the owner would reap the benefit, because the profits made out of the totalisator would be employed to increase the stakes;—the owner and breeder would get the benefit of that? Yes; the owners would be better able to get bigger prizes as the racing clubs would be in a position to multiply their stakes three times.
1909. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] How do you think that the introduction of the Totalisator would stop children from betting? Well, so far as the racecourse is concerned, from what I have seen of totalisators, God help the child that tries to get at them. The rush for the totalisator in some cases is terrible.
1910. Still there would be nothing to prevent a woman or child getting money put on for them? No; but the child would not be able to reach up to the machine himself.
1911. In reference to this question of opening the Flat, you say that it would tend to infuse more interest into racing? Yes.
1912. But it would not add to the funds of the club? No; it would not do that, but it would let people go in who cannot afford to pay, and as they do it in Melbourne, I do not see why they should not do it here.
1913. It would not improve the financial position of the club? No; not immediately, but it might ultimately.
1914. *Mr. Taylor.*] Reverting to the question of women and children, do you suggest that they should be prevented from attending race-meetings? I do not suggest that—that is a matter of opinion. My women folk and children do not go to the racecourse, as I do not believe in it. I do not say that there is any harm in their going there to see the racing, but I do not believe in their going there to bet.
1915. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] With regard to pony-racing, I would like to know whether you do not think that pony-racing, if properly conducted, would be just as well worthy of public support as horse-racing? Yes, properly conducted; but if you were to go out and see some of these "multy" little courses, you would agree that the proprietors should be convicted of manslaughter for permitting people to race there. Properly conducted pony-racing might be just as good as horse-racing, but it is not properly conducted at most of the places.
1916. Would you not be able to discover amongst the average racing ponies perhaps a more useful lot of horses for general purposes than you would be able to discover among the average run of racehorses—that is, for other purposes than mere racing? I do not know; some of the ponies would make very good buggy ponies; but then everyone does not want a pony. Some of them are very nice little animals; but then everyone cannot afford to keep a pony for his children. There is too much racing about Sydney altogether, and matters have reached a ruinous pass. Day after day, and every day in the week we have race-meetings, and I am afraid that it will be the ruin of the younger generation.
1917. Does not the existence of these pony-racing associations enable the owners of horses which would not be qualified to run at ordinary race-meetings to have a little bit of recreation and sport on their own account? Yes, no doubt; but at the same time I think it would be a jolly good job if they were shut up altogether.
1918. That is in the interests of horse-racing? No, in the interest of the community generally.
1919. Do you think there is any more vagabondage shown at pony meetings than at ordinary horserace meetings;—that is leaving out the question of the difference in the social scale of the two sets of people that attend these respective meetings? Well, upon my soul I would be afraid to go to some of the places where they carry on pony-racing. I would not like to take anything in my pocket. There is no doubt that there is too much racing altogether. There are people who are living on the game—what they call "biting your lug," and they will perhaps go to you with a certainty for a particular race, and get 10s. out of it, and they will keep at you until you cop out. At Kensington, pony-racing is very well conducted; but I see now that the bookmakers have most of the ponies. The effect of the bookmakers owning the ponies is that the members of the public go to a bookmaker and take the odds about a certain horse which may belong to the very bookmaker himself, and the consequence is that down goes the backer. At the time of the disturbance about "Merry Girl" and "Pearl Powder," which I was instrumental in bringing about, there were bookmakers who had not a shilling; but now you see them driving their traps and flashing their diamonds, and owning whole stablefuls of ponies. It was I who had all the bookmakers put out of the paddock at Kensington.
1920. Still it is quite open for pony-racing to be just as honestly conducted as ordinary horse-racing? Yes; just as you can have dog-racing, so long as men carry it on properly. There are too many bookmakers owning ponies at present, and you do not know where you are.
1921. *Mr. Taylor.*] Presuming that pony-racing is encouraged, and presuming that racing is established with a view to the improvement of the breed of horses—that much has been granted—do not you think that pony-racing must necessarily deteriorate rather than improve the breed of horses? Well, all breeders endeavour to breed them to size, and no breeder breeds for the sake of breeding ponies. That is the majority of breeders, such men as Mr. Cook or Mr. Dangar. They do not breed ponies; but they breed a pretty good sized horse, because a good sized horse always fetches his price in the market.
1922. But supposing there were no pony-racing, the pony mares would go out of the breeding paddocks altogether? Yes.
1923. I have quoted the case of "Diffidence," and she is a mare that they are sure to breed from. The probabilities are that she may never breed a big one, although you can never tell. I used to ride a little stallion, and you would be surprised to see how big his progeny were.
1924. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] If horse-racing were brought into existence for improving the breed of horses, do you think it serves that purpose? I do not think so.

A. A. Farthing. 14 Nov., 1900.

1925. As a matter of fact, the horses that are bred for racing purposes are worthless for anything else? Oh, I do not know about that; they are horses of beautiful action, and they make splendid harness horses. I have a thoroughbred horse now which is a very handy horse.
1926. But that horse cannot race? Of course he can; but one sometimes gets a bellyful of racing. I have known a man drive his horse in a buggy to a race-course, and take him out and race him.
1927. But you do not breed them like that in our days? Oh, yes. There are few better buggy horses than mine, and I bet he will jump over any fence you put him at.
1928. There was not very much of the race-horse about old "Jorrocks"? Yes there was.
1929. The horses in those days were far better than they are now, do not you think? Yes; perhaps so in the days of "Lauristina," "Ben Bolt," "Zingara," and others of that school.
1930. Do you mean to say the horses of to-day would be capable of holding their own with horses of that type? I do not think they would. The tracks are better to gallop on now than they used to be in the old days.
1931. Was it not a frequent thing for them to run in 3-mile heats? Oh, yes; I have known a horse to run sixteen matches in one day.
1932. Could you go and pick one horse at Randwick that could do that? No, they would die under it.
1933. Do not you think the races should be increased in length? In Melbourne they have shorter races than we have. There are some horses that gallop well for 5 furlongs, and others for 6 furlongs, while others again are better at longer distances, and, I think, that in managing racing I would provide some 5 furlong races. I would endeavour to cater for all classes of horses.
1934. Do you think that for the purpose of encouraging a more useful class of horses the minimum weight should be still further raised? Yes, I believe in that. If you look at the handicaps you will see that they handicap two or three horses, and put all the others down to the lowest limit that they can get.
1935. That is not indicative of the entrants being a good class of horses? No; all the horses are bunched in at a low weight at which you cannot get enough boys to ride.
1936. *Mr. Taylor.*] What would you suggest as a minimum? Seven stone.
1937. *Chairman.*] You have expressed the opinion that there are too many race-meetings? Yes.
1938. Do you think that a body such as the Bill proposes, would be able, with Government sanction, to control the number of days that are raced better than the Australian Jockey Club? If they make it the law, they would be sure to control it.
1939. Do you think that the minimum length of course should be fixed? Yes; I think that the minimum length should be fixed for horse-racing, and that there should be very close supervision over pony-meetings, and that where the courses are not long enough, they should be condemned. How they manage to run round some of them, I do not know.
1940. What would you suggest as a minimum? I do not think any course should be less than a mile in length.
1941. You favour the totalisator? Yes.
1942. You think it should be in the hands of the Government? Yes; decidedly.
1943. And not in the hands of any one club? No; I am in favour of the Government controlling it, and taking a certain percentage of the money that passes through for the sake of charities or some other public purpose.
1944. You have had some experience in connection with the Distressed Jockeys' Fund? The only experience I have had is that I have known a number of unfortunate wretches, who have been out ever so long, to get a "fiver."
1945. Have you ever known any one of them get £50 or even more—£100? I think I have some recollection of £25 being given in one case, but as a rule, all they get is £5.
1946. They do not get a weekly allowance? I am not aware of it.
1947. The whole of that money has been subscribed by the jockeys? Yes; the whole of it was, but now that they have the starting-gate, there are few fines, that I do not know where they get the money from. In the old days of the starting-flag, the fines inflicted on jockeys were far more numerous than they are at present.
1948. Do you not think it would be advisable to insure these jockeys, so as to provide a weekly allowance for them? I think that if they pay anything into a fund like any other body, they ought to be entitled to receive compensation from it.
1949. You do not grasp my meaning;—would it not be better to have a regular scale of payments to those who may be injured, or to the relatives of those who may be killed? Yes; I think it would be a good thing to provide for the payment of so much per week, or so much per day. If fact it would be a good thing for everyone in every stage of life.
1950. And you think that something of this kind should be provided for jockeys? Yes.
1951. Do you think that sportsmen, and trainers, and horse-owners would willingly contribute their mite to this fund? I do not know whether they would do it willingly, because people will not always willingly contribute to funds, even for their own benefit.
1952. Possibly they would have to do it? In that case, their willingness would not matter.
1953. Is it desirable that they should be asked to contribute towards such a fund? Yes; I think that in every occupation, or profession, or business, it should be so. All my life I have been advocating the imposition of ½d. a ton tax on coal, ¼d. to be contributed by the masters, and ¼d. by the men themselves. This would make an enormous fund, and there would not be a poor man in the coal-mining districts. When one considers the hundreds of thousands of tons of coal there are going out every year, he can see what an enormous fund there would soon accumulate.
1954. Could a system of that kind apply to horse-racing? Yes, it could; if you make it the law. You could take 1 per cent. commission out of the stake, or you could take 5 per cent., if it comes to that. Of course, if you ran the totalisator, it would be much more easy.
1955. With respect to pony-racing, if pony-racing were managed by a central body, set up as proposed by the Bill, do you think it would then be admissible as a racing institution? I think racing with ponies can be carried out fairly and all right.
1956. Do you think all racing should be under one central authority? Yes; and I think that there should be only one day's racing a week, instead of three or four days; there is Kensington, Brighton,

Lillie Bridge, and Rosebery Park, which take up four days a week, and sometimes they have two days' racing. A. A. Farthing. 14 Nov., 1900

1957. *Mr. Taylor.*] Then there is the horse-racing as well, besides those pony meetings? Yes; if the four days were knocked into one, and we only had one day's racing a week, it would be much better.

1957½. *Chairman.*] That would be quite possible under the direction of a central authority established by Act of Parliament? Yes.

THURSDAY, 15 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. ARCHER, MR. LEVIEN, MR. GILLIES, MR. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Fleming sworn and examined:—

1958. *Chairman.*] You have had considerable experience in racing? Yes; I have been a long while connected with it.

1959. Would you mind telling us in what way you have been connected with the racing of the Colony? I have been connected with the Newcastle Jockey Club for the last thirty years as secretary and committeeman. When I was not secretary I was committeeman, and I have been racing and connected with racing all my lifetime. R. Fleming. 15 Nov., 1900.

1960. Have you held, or do you hold, any other position? I am now measurer and starter for the Kensington Pony Racing Club.

1961. During that thirty years of your experience, did you find that the central body which now governs racing in New South Wales gave every satisfaction to the people engaged therein? Not in all cases. As far as the rules are concerned, I do not think the country clubs object to the Australian Jockey Club rules in any way.

1962. Do you think the country clubs would care about having a voice in the executive which controls them? Yes; I think they would.*

1963. They would like to have some say in the election of the members of that body? Yes; I certainly think so.

1964. Now, speaking of the rules, you think they are satisfactory;—with regard to the rules which affect the management of pony-racing and other things generally, do they give satisfaction to the racing people? It is not the rules that the country clubs take exception to, but the endeavour of the Australian Jockey Club to enforce their by-laws and regulations. The by-laws and regulations that they have formed to conduct their own meetings under they have endeavoured to put upon our club, and they are not at all suitable to us.

1965. They want to govern clubs that are surrounded by different conditions altogether by a hard-and-fast set of regulations? Just so. For instance, they took control of all the clubs within a 40-mile radius of Sydney, and then all at once they created a 40-mile radius from Newcastle Post Office in order to get the bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks under license to them at £1 per year. Newcastle is not within the 40-mile radius—it was never considered so—but they created a 40-mile radius from Newcastle, which includes Wallsend and Maitland.

1966. Do I understand that the application of these by-laws has the effect that bookmakers, before they can bet at Newcastle or within 40 miles thereof, have to register in Sydney and pay £1 to the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, undoubtedly.

1967. Although such bookmakers may never bet at Randwick? Yes; many of them have never been inside Randwick.

1968. Still, they are compelled to pay their guinea a year? Yes.

1969. Were the clubs within the 40-mile radius asked whether they would be agreeable to the change? No; I was the secretary of the Newcastle Jockey Club at the time, and the first intimation we got was a letter from Mr. Clibborn informing us that the Australian Jockey Club had created the radius of 40 miles from the Newcastle Post Office and that we were brought under the operation of Rule 166, which I find now in the book as 168. [*Letter produced and read, as follows*]:—

To Mr. R. Fleming, Secretary, Newcastle Jockey Club, Newcastle,—

Dear Sir, Sydney, 7 January, 1899.

I am instructed to inform you that my committee has directed that all meetings held within a radius of 40 miles from Newcastle Post Office be brought within the operation of Rule 166, which you will note states that no person shall be allowed to carry on, or assist in carrying on, the business of a bookmaker, or to act as clerk to any person carrying on such business, unless his name be entered in the register. This order is to be observed from the above date. If you have not purchased the latest edition to the rules, it will be well to do so.

Yours, &c.,
T. S. CLIBBORN.

1970. Did your club object to being brought under the operation of that rule? No; they made no objection.

1971. They did not ask to be brought under it? No.

1972. Would you give us what, in your opinion, would be the reason they did not object? No; I do not think they gave it any thought at all. It did not so much affect us as it did the betting club.

1973. In making changes in the management of racing, have the Australian Jockey Club ever consulted country clubs before making them? Not to my knowledge.

1974. Would it be correct to say that the country clubs have come under the patronage of the Australian Jockey Club of their own free will? No; the Australian Jockey Club have taken upon themselves to set themselves over us in every way. They do not ask us anything at all; they merely say that we have got to do such and such things, and all the clubs have fallen in with the arrangement.

1975. And for any club to leave the Australian Jockey Club, or, rather, to dissociate itself from the Australian Jockey Club would be suicidal? Yes.

1976. You had a case yourself, had you not, with the Australian Jockey Club, in connection with your position as Secretary of the Jockey Club in Newcastle? Yes.

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* NOTE (*on revision*):—I take the executive here to mean the Court of Appeal, not the A. J. C. Committee.

R. Fleming. 15 Nov., 1900.

1977. Can you tell the Committee the exact circumstances? During my term as secretary, an advertisement was inserted calling for applications for the position of measurer and starter for the Kensington Racing Club. I went carefully over the rules and regulations of the Australian Jockey Club, and got others to go through them with me, and could not find anything in the rules to prevent my acceptance of the position. I applied for the position, and got it; and some time after I received a notification from Mr. Clibborn, as follows:—

Mr. R. Fleming, Secretary, Newcastle Jockey Club, Newcastle,— Sydney, 14 April, 1889.

I am desired to bring under your notice that it is inconsistent with the regulations laid down by this club that you, as Secretary of the Newcastle Jockey Club, should hold office under an unregistered club, and to suggest the propriety of your resigning one office or the other.

Yours faithfully,
T. S. CLIBBORN.

The regulation here spoken of was introduced after my acceptance of the position referred to.

1978. Then they gave it a retrospective effect? Yes; it was introduced in the shape of a registration sheet, requiring each club to register once a year, instead of once for all. They issued a registration sheet, and on the head of it was a notice calling attention to the new regulation that any official of an unregistered club could not hold a position as an official of a registered club. That was the first intimation we had of that new regulation, and that was after I had accepted the position.

1979. That was giving the new regulation a retrospective effect? Yes; and they called upon me to resign one position or the other. I refused to do so. I told them I had gone carefully through the rules, and having found nothing there to prevent me, I had accepted the position. I pointed out that I had now engaged myself for twelve months with each of the clubs, and could not forego my agreements with them without making myself amenable to the law, which I did not feel inclined to do. They then reconsidered the matter, and gave me permission to continue my term of office with each club till the end of the year.

1980. After which you had to resign? I was called upon to resign by my own committee.

1981. It would not be correct to say that the Australian Jockey Club simply suggested the propriety of your resigning? They not only suggested that I should resign, but insisted upon it, by the sending out of the registration sheet. I did not resign, however; and the chairman of the Newcastle Jockey Club wrote to me, requesting me to come to a decision as to which club I intended to stay with; they offered to double my salary to stop with them.

1982. Have you read or heard of the principles of this proposed Racing Association Bill? Yes, I have. I do not altogether grasp all the contents of the Bill; but I think there should be some court of appeal.

1983. Do you think it would be better if a law were passed giving legal sanction to a racing tribunal in the direction indicated? Well, I am not prepared to answer that. As I say, the rules of racing cannot be too strict; and I do not know whether the Government regulations would prove as strict as the Australian Jockey Club rules now are. The rules of racing cannot be too strict, or too strictly adhered to, to ensure purity of racing.

1984. But the Act of Parliament itself will not provide regulations;—it simply lays down certain provisions for representation, and for the method of the management of racing, but it will rest with the proposed association to make rules and regulations? Just so.

1985. Do you think that, for a board to govern racing in New South Wales, you could find men in the country capable of filling the necessary offices—that is, outside the metropolitan area? Certainly; why not?

1986. It would be incorrect to say that all the capable men are located in Sydney? Certainly; there are many men conducting racing in the country who were racing when many of the members of the Australian Jockey Club committee were not born.

1987. Do you think it would be an improvement to cut the Colony up into districts, and let them each send one representative to a tribunal to govern racing? Yes; I think it would.

1988. You think it would give more satisfaction than the present arrangement? I would not say that as to meetings at Randwick, but with regard to country race meetings, or anything appertaining thereto, I think the country people should have a voice before they are brought under the by-laws and regulations that the Australian Jockey Club are in the habit of enforcing.

1989. But the Bill proposes that an executive shall be appointed, giving the Australian Jockey Club certain representation and the suburban clubs certain representation, whilst the country clubs will be grouped into districts, and will have the power of returning one man for each district;—do you think that will be a workable body? I do not think so.

1990. What improvement would you suggest? I would suggest that the country clubs should have a voice in the election of the judges to a court of appeal, and that each district should be allowed to manage its own racing affairs under the Australian Jockey Club rules.

1991. But does the Australian Jockey Club give the country racing clubs local autonomy? We always make our by-laws and conduct our own meetings; but we object to being compelled to take on by-laws and regulations of the Australian Jockey Club that are not applicable to our circumstances.

1992. Then you have not local autonomy—local government? No, not altogether.

1993. Could not an executive body, such as I have suggested, form an association to which you could all appeal, and who could manage racing generally, provided that you had a system of local government given to you independently of the central committee? Probably, it might be so.

1994. Do you favour, in the management of racing generally, the appointment of certain stewards to watch racing? Yes; I think it would be a very desirable thing; it is not done sufficiently now.

1995. Do you think that a general committee, such as the Australian Jockey Club Committee, should not only act as prosecutors but should sit as judges as well;—do you think it is a desirable state of affairs? Do you mean in connection with the hearing of cases that occur on the course, and that come before them?

1996. Yes? I do not see why they should not.

1997. For instance, supposing they appointed three or four stipendiary stewards to watch for cases of malpractice and to lay information, you would not give those men a seat on the committee? Certainly not.

1998. But you would allow the committee to sit as judges? Just so.

R. Fleming. 15 Nov., 1900.

1999. Does it not appear to you a bad arrangement under which the whole committee are practically stewards, prosecutors, judges, and everything else? To a certain extent, of course, it would be, but we look upon the stewards as honorable men, who would be above anything like injustice, and who would seek to do justice to all parties.
2000. We are not talking about the honor of the men, but I am asking you if you think that it is a proper method to leave everything to a committee like that, where it is everybody's business and nobody's business? I cannot say; I do not see how you are going to adjudicate upon these cases otherwise.
2001. But you suggest that paid stewards should be appointed to watch the running of horses, apart from the committee;—have the Australian Jockey Club, by the methods they have adopted to find out cases of malpractice, always got hold of the right people or punished the right people? Not always. I know of more than one case where they have not, but that will always happen.
2002. But is not that rather due to the system rather than to the intention? I would not say that, because it is a difficult matter to prove. In matters of stiff running, and suspicious running, and that sort of thing, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are correct, but innocent people sometimes suffer in all courts of inquiry.
2003. But you say that you know of a few cases in which people have not been justly dealt with? Yes; there was that case of Mr. John Mayo's, some years ago, which was a very hard case.
2004. Do you know of any others? I do not know of my own personal observation; I cannot call any to mind just now.
2005. With regard to the Distressed Jockeys Fund, are you of opinion that the present state of affairs is satisfactory;—is the fund satisfactorily administered? No; I think it is administered in a very niggardly way.
2006. Do you know what method they adopt in paying money out to injured jockeys now? There is a particular form to go through; you apply for the proper form, and make your application, and state your case, and, as a rule, you get from £5 to £10. Sometimes they "spring" a little more, and once we got £50 for Hebblewhite.
2007. That was a very bad case? Yes.
2008. Would it be an improvement upon that if they were to adopt a regular scale of payments for injured jockeys, providing for so much a week whilst they were hurt? Yes, I think it would.
2009. Do you think there would be any difficulty in establishing such a fund, and putting it on a proper footing? No, I think not. They have the nucleus of it now, and they might augment the fund in several ways. The 2½ per cent. they get from the jockeys for collecting their fees might go to that fund.
2010. You say they collect 2½ per cent. now;—what is that collected for? As commission for collection of the jockeys' fees.
2011. Does that go to the fund? I do not know what becomes of that.
2012. If a proper fund were inaugurated, do you think other means of income could be worked out, apart from those available at the present time? Yes; I think it would be quite possible.
2013. For instance, would horse-owners or bookmakers object to a slight tax for a purpose of this kind? No, I think not; and I believe a fund might be easily formed. If they were to put the 2½ per cent. that they now collect from the jockeys, as commission on their winning and losing amounts, it would come to a considerable sum per year.
2014. *Mr. Taylor.*] I understand you to say that you have had thirty years' experience of racing? Yes.
2015. In all branches of racing? Yes.
2016. Do you think the present system of conducting racing under the government of the Australian Jockey Club Committee is the best method of management;—I suppose you have read this Bill? No, I have not.
2017. Have you heard anything about the lines upon which it is framed? I have heard very little about it.
2018. Do you think that the present system of management is the best that could be provided with a view to improving the breed of horses, assuming, for the sake of argument, that racing is carried on for the improvement of the stock? I have no fault to find with the management of the Australian Jockey Club, as far as racing is concerned.
2019. But I am speaking all round;—you say that they were arbitrary in your case? Yes.
2020. I am speaking all round, and I want to know if you think the present system of management could be improved upon. I will give you an illustration of the lines of the Bill: Supposing the Colony were divided into districts representing two or three clubs, or whatever number may be considered necessary, the eastern, western, and northern districts having each so many representatives on a committee to be formed of practical men, with an appeal court—such as has been suggested here—of five gentlemen, comprising two from the central committee and three elected by the country clubs;—do you think that would be any improvement on the present system? No; I do not think that would be any improvement. I think, if you have a court of appeal elected by the various racing clubs, that would be all that would be required. Each of the clubs could manage its own affairs.
2021. Take the present mode of electing the Australian Jockey Club Committee itself;—is that the best way in which it could be conducted? I do not know how the Australian Jockey Club do elect their Committee; but you could not have a better way than we adopt in Newcastle.
2022. I do not know what system you follow there? A ballot-paper is sent out in an envelope, and returned closed, with the signature of the voter inside the envelope, which is opened by the scrutineers.
2023. The voter states who he votes for on his ballot-paper? Yes; and his name is signed on the envelope. The scrutineers do not look at the ballot-paper; but they simply take it out of the envelope and put it into the ballot-box, so that nobody knows who the voter has given his support to.
2024. Are you aware whether that is the system they follow in the Australian Jockey Club? That is the system laid down by the Australian Jockey Club rules.
2025. *Chairman.*] Do you permit of voting by proxy in your club? No.
2026. *Mr. Taylor.*] Are you aware that that is done here? No; according to the Australian Jockey Club rules the way I have described is the manner in which it should be done. The secretary sends out to each member a ballot-paper with an envelope, the envelope having a printed address on it. When the envelope is opened after the signature has been placed in it, the object is to ascertain whether the voter has paid his subscription and is fully entitled to exercise his vote. If he has not paid his subscription, the ballot-paper is thrown aside; but otherwise it is placed straight into the ballot-box. 2027.

R. Fleming. 15 Nov., 1900.

2027. There has been some suggestion of a difficulty in finding good men for a committee of this sort;—do you think that the ten men on the Australian Jockey Club committee are the ten best men in the country? Certainly not.
2028. Are they approaching the ten best men? I think you could find plenty of men quite equal to them. I think it was very egotistical on the part of Mr. Clibborn when he said that none of the country officials were capable of taking up positions of control in connection with the management of racing.
2029. Whether it was egotistical or not it may be true—are you satisfied that they are not the best men? Yes, I am.
2030. And you are equally satisfied that you could find better men? I would not say better men; but we could find plenty equal to them, as far as I know them.
2031. Could you give us any idea as to what purpose the Sydney Turf Club exists for? No; and I never found anyone who could. No one has ever seen a balance-sheet, and, although I have made many inquiries, no one I have ever met has seen a statement of the club's affairs.
2032. Do you think it is in the interests of racing that a bogus club of that kind should be allowed to exist? Certainly not; I think there should have been an inquiry long ago, because I think Randwick has no right to be let to a proprietary club.
2033. I suppose that, but for the existence of the Sydney Turf Club, days that they now monopolise for racing—two of the best days in the year—would be distributed amongst the genuine racing clubs? Yes, certainly. Anniversary Day and Queen's Birthday are two of the best days in the year.
2034. Do you think that racing with ponies of 14·2 and under should be abolished? No, certainly not.
2035. Do you think it should be so regulated that one day a week would be provided for pony-racing all round, instead of four? Yes, perhaps so. I dare say pony-racing properly carried out is just as great an acquisition to the breeders of sporting ponies as horse-racing. Of course there is pony-racing and pony-racing, and horse-racing and horse-racing.
2036. Do you think that pony-racing should be limited to one day a week? I certainly think there is too much racing of all sorts.
2037. But you would limit horse-racing to one day a week, and pony-racing to one day a week? I think that would be sufficient.
2038. Would the abolition of pony-racing tend to purify racing and improve the breed of horses? I cannot see in what way it would do so. I do not think it would improve racing, and, so far as breeding is concerned, every stud breeds a certain number of diminutive horses every year.
2039. No doubt, but if pony-racing were done away with the ponies would go into other channels? They would be of no benefit to the breeders in the other channels. You sometimes see ponies nowadays fetching £300.
2040. If the weight-for-age race prizes were increased to something like £500, and we had one or two cups a year of £5,000 each, and, say, a steeplechase prize of £1,000 every year, do you think it would tend to centralise the best horse-racing in Australia in this Colony? Yes; it would certainly tend to bring them here.
2041. Do you think it would centralise the horses here instead of in Victoria? You would have a difficulty in beating Victoria.
2042. Would not this be the right way to attempt it? It might be something towards it, but the Melbourne Cup Meeting has its hold on the people as a great carnival, to which the people turn out every year.
2043. Have you any idea that you think would be better? No.
2044. Do you think that, if the Flat at Randwick were thrown open, it would tend to popularise racing? I suppose it would tend to bring about larger attendances.
2045. Do you think it would tend to improve racing generally if the Flat were thrown open, in addition to giving these three high prizes that I have spoken of? Yes, I think it would.
2046. Do you think that the totalisator would tend to purify and improve racing? Yes, certainly I do.
2047. You are strong on that? Yes; that is where all the trouble comes in.
2048. You think that the totalisator would have a great tendency to shut up the betting shops? Yes; and until you get the shops shut up you will never get rest. Two-thirds of them are living on "dead meat." Half of them are laying horses that they know to be "dead" or certain to be scratched.
2049. Ought women and children to be permitted to bet on the different racecourses of the country? As far as women are concerned, I do not see why they should not bet if they choose, and if they can afford to.
2050. But, irrespective of whether they could or could not afford it, do you think they should be prohibited? I do not think so.
2051. Do you think that shop-betting ought to be prohibited, and that cash-betting ought to be permitted? On the course—yes.
2052. And you say that cash-betting in the shops ought not to be permitted? Yes.
2053. What is your reason for making that distinction? If you go into a shop and take a wager the horse may be scratched and you lose your money, but if you take a wager on the course and the horse is scratched your money is returned to you.
2054. But presuming that you could go into a shop and could take bets, with a start, do you then say that the shop-betting should be prohibited, and that cash-betting on the course should not? I say that cash-betting in the shops should be prohibited.
2055. Presuming that they gave you a run for your money, would you still say that shop-betting should be prohibited? Certainly.
2056. Why? Because they are only making their books for "dead" horses, and horses that will be scratched.
2057. But presuming that you get a run for your money? If you do it will be a "dead 'un," if they lay you to any extent.
2058. You think generally, that "stiff" running is encouraged by betting in the shops? Yes.
2059. *Mr. Levien.*] Some of those unscrupulous pony-racing people practically give their horses to the shops, and make their money in that way? Yes.
2060. *Mr. Taylor.*] But could that not be done on the course? No; because you must have a "starter."

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2061. Have you known innocent men to be punished severely under the present management of the Australian Jockey Club whilst club men have escaped? I know that Mr. John Mayo was punished in "Elastic," and that he was put under twelve months' disqualification while he had his horse engaged in the Melbourne Cup with what was considered a tip top chance, and backed by Mr. Mayo for £10,000 to £400.
2062. Have you not known of cases in which the circumstances have been very suspicious, and in which the responsible parties have escaped punishment altogether? Yes.
2063. *Mr. Archer.*] But those cases occur every day? I suppose so.
2064. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you not think that there are many racing men who could, if they dare, give us valuable information with regard to the mismanagement of the present Australian Jockey Club Committee? Yes; I think there are plenty of them who could give you better information than I can.
2065. But the power over them is so great that they dare not? Perhaps so.
2066. Now you would favour the appointment of two or three stipendiary stewards for the purpose of looking after cases of malpractice rather than leave it solely to the committee of the Australian Jockey Club as at present? Yes.
2067. Do you think that if the Colony were divided into so many districts, and that each part of the Colony were represented by men on the Board, that we would have a more efficient directorate than the ten gentlemen who at present constitute the Australian Jockey Club Committee? It might be so, but I would not like to form an opinion about that. It might be so, but my idea would be to have a Court of Appeal to be appointed by the country race clubs.
2068. But after the main committee is formed in the way I have been explaining to you, an Appeal Court should be formed consisting of three or five gentlemen? No; I think that each club should conduct its own racing, as I do not like the idea of outside interests being thrust in upon them.
2069. Do you think that the country racing clubs would, under those conditions, settle their affairs on friendly principes instead of in the unbiassed way that would be provided for if you had an independent tribunal? Perhaps it might be so.
2070. Do you think that the trainers and jockeys who represent considerable numbers, and take a large and active part in racing matters, should have any representation on the central committee whether it is under the Government or otherwise? No; I should not think so.
2071. Will you give us your reason? I do not see any necessity for it, and I do not know in what way they could be represented.
2072. But assuming that they could be judiciously represented;—supposing that the jockeys and trainers elected a gentleman who had had a number of years' experience in racing matters, and they kept in touch with him, and through him were able to make representations to the committee upon important matters affecting racing, do you not think that that would be a great advantage to the committee in the first instance, to the public in the second instance, and thirdly to the trainers and jockeys themselves who ought to have some representation? It might be all right, but I have never given the matter any consideration at all.
2073. My reason for asking you is this: You could not expect a man like Mr. Walter Hall to know very much about the feelings of a jockey or trainer, or to have very much consideration for them? Do you mean that they should have a representative on the committee, or an advocate to appear before the committee?
2074. I mean that they should have a representative on the committee. There are many matters in which a trainer's representative might prove of great assistance to the committee? I do not approve of the idea—not on the committee.
2075. You do not think it would be advisable for the trainers or jockeys, or both combined, to have any representation on the committee? No, I do not.
2076. Do you think that a boy who has been brought up for any fraudulent practice, or cronk running, ought to have some representation before the committee when he is brought up for trial? Yes, I would not object to that.
2077. Do you think it would be fair and right? Yes, I think so.
2078. *Mr. Levien.*] With regard to this question of boys being represented, what representation would a boy want;—considering that he has only two duties to perform;—the first duty that every jockey has to perform is, once he is on his horse, to do his best to win, or he ought not to go out at all? Yes, he ought to try.
2079. And what representation would he require before the committee if he told the truth;—a liar might want any amount of representation; but supposing that a boy told the truth, he would not want any representation? But sometimes a boy gets very confused when he goes into a room before the committee men, and although he may be telling the truth he may tell it in such a way as to contradict or discredit himself.
2080. But you know as an old trainer and a horse-owner, and a man of vast experience, that the truth does not want much clothing, and that the committee men, taking them all through are men of the world, and, taking them as a body, they are absolutely straight? Yes, as a rule they are fairly straight. I can only speak for my own committee, and I know that they are all correct.
2081. Yes, your old judge is about as straight a man as we have in the Colony? I think so.
2082. And one of the best handicappers in Australia? Yes, I think so.
2083. What particular representation would a boy want when he has only got to get on his horse and ride him to win. If he wants to tell the truth he can do it without representation; but if he wants to twist something, and convey a wrong impression, then representation might aid him? Well, I should think it would be needed more in cases of protest and that sort of thing.
2084. But there could not be much in a protest that would require representation;—when a horse runs inside a post, or where there is a difference of opinion as to whether a horse was interfered with, it is, after all, a matter of evidence amongst the boys who ride in the race, and of what the committee themselves see? Yes, that is so.
2085. So what representation would be needed before the committee;—if you consider the time that it would take to secure representation by means of a legal adviser, or somebody else, you will see that it would cause a good deal of delay and trouble? I do not say that the representative should necessarily be a legal adviser; but a boy could call in his father or his trainer.
2086. But his trainer is generally called in? Not in all cases.

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2087. But he is, if the committee think it advisable, and your committee give the boys every latitude to enable them to prove their innocence in every instance? Yes.
2088. Do you remember the memorable incident in which "Odo" played a part? Yes.
2089. Your committee took upon themselves the responsibility of disqualifying in that case? Yes.
2090. And they were perfectly right;—and you did not then ask for the intervention of the public;—you saw swindling that was patent to every one, and you disqualified the people concerned, and conferred a benefit on the public? Yes; I remember the case.
2091. Mr. Taylor has referred to the mismanagement of the Australian Jockey Club;—do you know of any mismanagement on their part? No; I have no fault to find with the management of the Australian Jockey Club.
2092. You know nearly every man upon the committee? Yes, I know a few of them.
2093. You know Mr. Knox? Yes.
2094. And would you, if you had to submit a straight case to them, have any fear in leaving yourself in their hands? No, I do not think I would.
2095. You think that they are all straight and honourable;—is there a man on your own committee that you would fear to trust yourself with if you had a case that was fair and straight? No.
2096. Do you know of any committee in the north or south, or east or west, that you have had experience of, that you would not trust? Well, I would not care to go that far.
2097. At all events the Australian Jockey committee and the Newcastle committee, or any other committee—leaving West Maitland out, because I see there was something wrong there recently—are generally straight and honourable men, according to your experience? I cannot even go as far as that with you. I would not answer for anything outside of my own committee.
2098. Do you know anything against the Australian Jockey Club committee? Nothing.
2099. Have you got anything to impute against them? Nothing.
2100. You referred to the "Elastic" case, and I agree with you that there is no doubt Mr. Mayo was mistakenly dealt with;—I think it was a mistake on the part of the committee? There is no doubt that they made a mistake.
2101. With reference to stipendary stewards, you are a believer in them? Yes, I think they would tend to make racing better.
2102. Do not you think they ought to be paid by the association if there is one formed, and paid a high salary in order to give them an independent position? Yes, assuredly.
2103. They should be men with a knowledge of bookmaking, and of the running of horses, and with a knowledge of training so that they could convey information to the principal handicappers? No doubt the betting market gives the first indication as to how a horse is going to run. When you see a horse going out at 6 to 4, and lengthening out to 8 to 10 to 1, you do not want to ask many questions then.
2104. I think you are perfectly right;—the betting market is no doubt the leading point in showing how the horses are to run;—do not you think that a man who is appointed as stipendiary steward ought to have a knowledge of bookmaking, a knowledge of training, and a knowledge of horses, and that he should have a really good sound knowledge of the game right through? Just so.
2105. Do you know of the want of more efficient direction on the Australian Jockey Club;—do you know of any inefficiency in their direction, or do you know of any management of the Australian Jockey Club in the control of racing that you would take exception to? No.
2106. And you have every confidence in their direction and management of their racing meetings? Yes, I have.
2107. You have been asked whether jockeys and trainers ought to be represented on the committee, and you say "No"? Yes.
2108. Bookmakers pay license-fees do they not? Yes; I believe so.
2109. That is in the interest of the public themselves? Yes.
2110. You do not think bookmakers ought to be represented on the committee? Certainly not.
2111. You have run horses here for many years? Yes.
2112. Have you had any fault to find with the management or control of the Australian Jockey Club in any way whatever? None.
2113. You have never had anything to fear from them, and they have never even insinuated anything against you, or the running of your horses? No; neither here nor anywhere else.
2114. Now, with reference to anything outside the "Elastic" case, do you know of any instance in which the Australian Jockey Club committee have done an absolute injustice? No; there is nothing I can call to mind, except that case of Mayo's.
2115. That was many years ago? Yes. Of course, there are things that the Australian Jockey Club have done that I did not approve of; but they may have had some knowledge that I knew nothing about.
2116. What do you think about the proposal to have open inquiries;—do you think it would be better to conduct them as they are now conducted, or to throw the inquiries open to the public? I do not think they should be open.
2117. You know that there are many things connected with these racing inquiries which would lead to injustice being done if the inquiries were open? There is no doubt about that; it would very often lead to people getting out of trouble who would otherwise get into it. The men who sit on some of these committees are business people, who might have to consider whether it would be worth their while to give offence to this one and that one, and rather than give offence to some good customer they would let him off.
2118. And these open inquiries would be the very means of contributing to that sort of thing? Yes; that is what I say.
2119. And you think it would be far better that the Australian Jockey Club system of having these inquiries held in private should be continued in the interests of the public? Yes; I think so.
2120. *Mr. Archer.*] I suppose that you know, in connection with this question of pony-racing, and the improvement of the breed of horses, that, no matter how big the sire or dam may be, they very often throw small horses? Every stud will throw more or less small horses.
2121. You have nothing to say against the members of the Jockey Club individually? No; my trouble is a collective one. I have no objection to the Australian Jockey Club rules in any shape or form, nor have my club; but what we do object to is that they should shove on to us their by-laws and regulations, which

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which they have no right to do. We contend that we have the right to frame our own by-laws and regulations, and conduct our own meetings.
2122. Do you not think that, in the case of disputes occurring in your neighbourhood, and exciting a good deal of high feeling, it is perhaps better for you to refer them to the decision of the Australian Jockey Club? Well, we generally decide our own matters without coming to the Australian Jockey Club, and I think we have only sent one appeal to them.
2123. You are not bound to send them to the Australian Jockey Club? Oh, no.
2124. If anything occurs on your racecourse you are capable of settling it among yourselves? Yes; we are.
2125. Are you of opinion that when a jockey-boy is brought up for some alleged wrong-doing he should have advice from somebody—legal advice if it is thought necessary? I think there should be no objection to a boy having someone in to look after his interests.
2126. I suppose that you know that some of these boys are very little lads and inexperienced, and that when they are brought up before a lot of stewards, and put under cross-examination they are placed at a disadvantage? Yes; they become very confused sometimes, and scarcely know what they are saying.
2127. I am asking you this to see whether there could not be an alteration in the Australian Jockey Club arrangements that would be of benefit to the boys and to the owners too, because if a boy is wrongfully convicted, the consequences will fall on the owner of the horse as well as the boy;—in many cases it means the condemnation of the horse as well? Yes, assuredly.
2128. *Mr. Taylor.*] I do not think any of the questions that you have been asked have cast any reflection upon any individual member of the Australian Jockey Club? No.
2129. I wish you to distinctly understand that; but do you not think that their action in your own case was altogether too arbitrary? I considered so.
2130. And are there not many cases in which mistakes have been made in a similar way? I do not know.
2131. Do you know anythink about the "Mora" case? Nothingbeyond hearsay. I was not present on that occasion.
2132. But you are still satisfied that a boy who is brought up before the committee ought to have some representation, whatever the charge may be? Yes; I certainly think there should be no objection to someone going in to look after his interests. I say so advisedly, because I have seen boys go in, and become so confused, that they did not know what they were saying.
2133. Do you not think that a boy is very liable to incriminate himself, if he has no one to represent him or look after his interests? He may do so without knowing it.
2134. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you not think that if your own club, which is second to none outside of Sydney, had one representative on the central committee, it would be to the benefit of racing;—supposing there were four or five clubs in a district, with one representative between them, and that there was a general system of representation for country clubs, do you not think matters would work more harmoniously than at present, when they have no one to represent them? I cannot quite grasp your meaning.
2135. Supposing there were were a combination like the Northern clubs, and that they had one representative for four or five clubs, on the association? What are they to represent?
2136. I am presuming that we should disband the Australian Jockey Club, and erect a racing association? I should not think there would be much advantage in that.
2137. *Chairman.*] There is some misapprehension as to the intention of the Bill; the association, as proposed by the Bill, would be a body to draft rules, to govern the racing of the Colony, and to pass by-laws, &c.;—each club would manage its own affairs, but the representative body would then become a Court of Appeal? That I would quite agree with, but I understood that the country clubs were to appoint representatives to a committee to manage racing in Sydney.
2138. *Mr. Taylor.*] Presuming that you were a committeeman, and saw a horse pulled, would you lodge that complaint at once, or wait for a week or a fortnight? I would lodge it at once.
2139. Do you think it would be fair to the people concerned to delay lodging the complaint for such a time, if you were certain that a horse had been pulled? If I were certain that a horse had been pulled, I would certainly lay a complaint at once.
2140. Do you not think that as a committeeman it would be better to make certain of a thing before taking action; but that having once made certain that a jockey had done something crook, or that a trainer was involved in some malpractice, it would be well to disqualify such a man or boy for life, instead of giving them a more restricted punishment? I do. That is the impression I had in Fielder's case. After the committee had reopened the case, if they found that he was guilty, he should have been disqualified for life for taking down the owner and trainer, and everyone else.
2141. Presuming that a case is sheeted home to an owner, or trainer, or jockey, and that a clear case of fraud is established, do you not think that the people who are guilty ought to be disqualified for life? I would not go that far.
2142. *Mr. Levien.*] Considering the questions that have been put to you with regard to the representation of these poor innocent boys on the committee, would you disqualify for life a mere child who was led into evil or wrong-doing by a designing owner or trainer;—remember he is a poor innocent boy? No; certainly not.
2143. What would you do with him? I would not disqualify him at all, if I could get at the owners.
2144. But is he not the main instrument? Yes; but he is only obeying his employer's orders.
2145. Then what is his duty, if he is an honest boy and he gets instructions from his master to pull the horse;—what is his duty to the public? His duty to the public is to try to win.
2146. But is it not his duty to the public, the moment that he gets instructions to pull a horse, to refuse to ride? Yes, undoubtedly.
2147. Well, then, if he is anxious enough to pull a horse, and to do a scoundrelly thing, ought he to be considered at all? Perhaps you are right.
2148. Do you not think I am right? Yes; I believe you are.
2149. *Chairman.*] What would you do in the case of an owner instructing a boy to pull a horse, and on his refusal punishing him, either by discharging him or otherwise? The only remedy he would have would be to bring the owner before the committee; the boy could bring the owner before the committee for making improper overtures.
2150. Did your club ever allow what they thought was a deliberate case of pulling to stand over for a week before taking action? No.

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2151. You think that action should be taken at once in such cases? Yes, at once.
2152. If there were a case in which a committee had allowed a case to stand over for a week, would that, to your mind, suggest a doubt? Probably so.
2153. Would you under such circumstances, in cross-examining a boy, deliberately tell him that you saw him "pull" the horse? No; I would not. If I had been in a position to tell him that, I would have told him so on the first day.
2154. You would not have put a question like this to the boy, "There is no good in saying you did not (pull the mare), because everybody saw you";—you would not put a question like that after having allowed the matter to stand over for a week before you took action? No; certainly not.
2155. Now, on the subject of open inquiries, you say you object to open inquiries, because business men and others would not care to do the thing that ought to be done under such circumstances;—does not that show that these men are really not proper men to have on a committee? They may not be the proper men, but where are you going to get them. The difficulty comes in everywhere—where are you going to get them. Non-betting stewards and all that sort of thing are all myths; you cannot get them. What I mean to convey in connection with open inquiries is that the guilty man may very often get off when he would otherwise be found guilty at a close inquiry.
2156. *Mr. Archer.*] You said in answer to Mr. Taylor, in reference to the "Mora" case to which he was alluding, that if you saw a wrong perpetuated you would act upon it there and then? Yes.
2157. But I suppose that would depend upon circumstances, in this way: As a man who has had a great deal of experience as a horse-owner, and in other ways for the last thirty years, you are aware that horses very seldom run two days alike? But that was not the question that was put to me.
2158. Is it not a well-known fact that you can very seldom get a horse to run the same way in two different races? That is very true.
2159. Well, in the "Mora" case, which Mr. Taylor thinks should have een acted upon at once, do not you think that the mare's running in the first race left some doubt in the minds of the stewards, which they wanted to settle before they acted? I do not know about that; that is not the question that Mr. Taylor put to me. He asked me if in the event of my seeing a deliberate case of "pulling" I would not act at once, and I said, "Yes."
2160. *Chairman.*] You say that the objection of your club to the Australian Jockey Club control is that you have got to obey the by-laws drafted by the Australian Jockey Club, which do not properly apply to your condition? Yes; the by-laws and regulations.
2161. And you cannot object to them in any way? No; we have no option, but to obey them, or submit to being struck off the register.
2162. From the power exercised by the Australian Jockey Club, your club could not in any way object? No.
2163. If you severed your connection with the Australian Jockey Club your club could not live? No certainly not, it would become an unregistered club.

TUESDAY, 20 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. GILLIES,	Mr. HOGUE,
Mr. LEVIEN,	Mr. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

Hon. Henry Carey Dangar, M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

The Hon. H. C. Dangar. 20 Nov., 1900.

2164. *Chairman.*] You are the chairman of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
2165. You have held that position for some time? Yes; off and on, for a very considerable time.
2166. You have had considerable experience in horse-racing generally? Yes; I have.
2167. Have you perused the Bill that has been submitted to Parliament? Yes; I have examined it.
2168. Of course, you will understand from it that it is proposed to set up a racing association to govern horse-racing for the Colony generally? Yes.
2169. And, naturally, as the Australian Jockey Club govern racing, their actions as administrators are being inquired into, with a view to see whether the system they adopt can be improved upon; as you have had experience in that connection, we shall be glad to receive any light that you may be able to throw on our inquiry, or any assistance you can give us;—regarding, first of all, the control of racing that is exercised by the Australian Jockey Club, I suppose this power is exercised by virtue of their prominent position in the racing affairs of the Colony? Yes. It is a sort of *lex non scripta*. The power they exercise has been conceded to them after years of experience, and without any question.
2170. They make by-laws that govern the racing of all the clubs within the Colony? They make racing rules and by-laws. The rules of racing, as they are called, have been established from time to time by the Australian Jockey Club and adopted by the members of the club, and they have passed by-laws for the regulation of their own affairs, more particularly in connection with the racecourse.
2171. And have country clubs any power of appeal from any by-laws that the Australian Jockey Club may make controlling country clubs? No.
2172. They must be subject to the laws as laid down by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
2173. Are the country clubs, as a whole, satisfied with that method of management? I think they are. So far as any objections that have been raised by them are concerned, I think I may safely say that the country clubs are satisfied with what we have done.
2174. Do you think that they would care to have representation on a simple tribunal, such as is proposed under the Bill? Well, for some things, perhaps, they might; but, so far as any objections they have raised to the action which has been taken by the Australian Jockey Club is concerned, I do not think that the country clubs have ever exhibited so much dissatisfaction with our control of racing as to show them to be particularly anxious whether they are represented or not.
2175. At the present time, as far as the management of your own racing is concerned, your Committee do not go in for the system of employing stipendiary stewards? No; we do not.

2176.

The Hon. H. C. Dangar, M.L.C. 20 Nov., 1900.

2176. We have had some evidence on that point;—are you of opinion that the appointment of stipendiary stewards would be an improvement on the present system? For a time we delegated the status of stipendiary stewards to one of our officers without—I think I am correct in saying—increasing his pay, in order, chiefly, that this man might attend suburban meetings and report any irregularities he might observe there; but I am not myself particularly in favour of the appointment of stipendiary stewards. It is extremely difficult, in the first place, to get capable men to discharge the duty; and, indeed, after what I may call a brief experiment, we practically gave it up. As far as I am personally concerned, I am not altogether in favour of appointing a stipendiary steward, and I think that if those who manage these suburban meetings did their duty there would be no necessity for these appointments.
2177. At the present time, does it not mean that the Australian Jockey Club Committee involuntarily occupies the position of both prosecutor and judge with reference to any cases that come before them? Well, I have seen from the published report of the evidence that has been given here, that that question has been persistently asked, and, if you like, it might appear that the stewards and Committee of the Australian Jockey Club, as far as our own meetings are concerned, are in the position of prosecutor and judges. At the same time, the prosecution that devolves upon them is created by the exigencies of the case, and I may safely say that they would be very glad to avoid it if they could; but they necessarily are somewhat in the position you have indicated. I would only like to say that that is a position which the English Jockey Club have been in for a century and a half.
2178. They occupy the same position? Yes.
2179. Would it not be more satisfactory if there were some court of appeal provided for? Well, provided that you can get capable and honest men, and men whose position is above question, to undertake the work that is now carried out by the Australian Jockey Club Committee, I do not think it is necessary to have a court of appeal. If you were to make any court of appeal of an open character, I think there would be no end of trouble, and no end of difficulty, in regard to the conducting of these cases, and I am not aware of any such reproach attaching to the Australian Jockey Club in connection with their control of the business of racing as has demonstrated the necessity for any such court being established. Personally, I do not think it is necessary to have any such court.
2180. There was a conference of country clubs held on one occasion? Yes, once, at Junee; but practically very little came of it. I may say, however, that some of the suggestions that were enunciated at that conference were attended to by the Australian Jockey Club Committee, who, I may say, are always open to receive hints or suggestions from anybody with regard to the improvement of the conditions under which horseracing is carried on.
2181. Was there not also some talk of a northern association being formed at one time? Well, I cannot say I have ever heard of that.
2182. It was stated here in evidence that it was proposed? I cannot say that I have ever heard of any such proposal as that.
2183. Now, with regard to some evidence that has been given here with respect to the fund which is arranged for the benefit of distressed jockeys, do you think that any improvement could be made in the basis on which that fund has been established? I do not quite understand the drift of your question.
2184. I understand that you collect certain fines that are inflicted on these boys and place them in a fund, which is called the Distressed Jockeys Fund? Yes.
2185. That fund is used now for the purpose of making lump sum allowances to the lads who are injured? Yes.
2186. I understand that in Victoria they follow the system of giving the boys a weekly allowance;—do you not think that it will be better if we have some permanent fund here for the purpose of making a similar provision? No; I cannot say I think that, because, as a general rule, the injury these boys receive is only of a temporary nature, and is such that they almost invariably recover in a short time, and are able to resume their duties. We endeavour to find out the nature and extent of their injury, and remunerate them accordingly, and we have almost a scale of payments, according to the nature of the injury the boys receive. That is a general rule, but in some cases the jockeys are seriously injured, and are not able to resume their occupation, and if you refer to making provision for cases of that kind it is a difficult matter to say what should be done with regard to the appointment of a body to control a fund to meet such cases as those. I may say, however, that we open our hearts if we find that the injury is a very serious one, although the fund was never established to provide for anything like a permanent annuity for jockeys who may be injured.
2187. Would there be any difficulty in getting sportsmen to contribute to such a fund placed on the basis I have described? Yes; I think it would be difficult to get a sufficient fund to provide annuities for permanently-injured jockeys
2188. Or to pay them a weekly allowance while they are off duty? Yes.
2189. They do that in Victoria, I believe? I am not quite posted up as to the practice in Victoria, but you will rather surprise me if you tell me that they do such a thing there, because I do not think their fund amounts to such a sum as would enable them to do that.
2190. Some one said that in evidence? Well, I do not trouble myself much about the rules of other clubs, as we have enough to do with our own
2191. What is the amount of your fund? About £5,000.
2192. How is that used? It is deposited by the club.
2193. And interest is allowed on the amount? Yes.
2194. Do you know the rate of interest? I think it is only 4 per cent. We used to get 5 per cent.; but the rate of interest is constantly changing, and I am not quite sure whether we get 3½ or 4 per cent.; but it is not very much more than that.
2195. Then it would not be correct if it were stated in evidence that the club used a portion of this money, and only allowed 2½ per cent. on it? I am not aware that that is the practice. I thought that the money was deposited, and I am under that impression now.
2196. Coming again to the practice of the Australian Jockey Club, with regard to cases of malpractice, are you of opinion that boys, who are practically juniors, and who are charged with offences against the law of racing, should be represented upon any inquiry that may be held? No; after many years of experience, I am quite of opinion that boys should not be represented upon these investigations. I think it would lead to an infinity of trouble. I think that very often, if boys were allowed to be represented

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by friends or lawyers, the particular matter in dispute would be lost sight of, and all sorts of side issues would be raised, and all sorts of attempts would be made to perhaps screen the boys by means of other questions being introduced altogether foreign to the subject that was being considered, viz., the *mala fides* of the boy, or the offence with which the boy may have been charged. We have had no power, as is well known, to take evidence on oath, but we are obliged to get at the truth the best way we can, and, as a rule, jockey boys, I think, are very precocious, and are better able than most boys to take care of themselves. The nature of their occupation and their associations make them precocious, and I think they generally keep their wits pretty well about them. I see it reported that an attempt has been made to persuade this Committee that these boys are not able to look after themselves; but my opinion is that they are very well able to look after themselves in any case in which their conduct may be called into question.

2197. You were on the Australian Jockey Club Committee when the "Mora" case was gone into? I was.

2198. You were not in the position of chairman at that time? No; the Honorable W. A. Long was chairman.

2199. Did you notice that during the examination of the boy Fielder no response was given by him to certain statements that were made in the form of questions by the late chairman and another member of the committee? I cannot say that I ever observed that no response was given; but I did observe that in the case of one or two questions it was difficult to elicit a response from the boy.

2200. For instance, if you, as chairman of the committee, were prepared to state to a jockey or anybody that you saw them do any wrong, you would not think, in a case of that kind, of waiting for another race before you summoned them before the committee? I do not remember what was said or done on that occasion; to what do you refer?

2201. In the course of the inquiry, while the boy Fielder was under examination, the chairman said:—

> *Q.* When you were at the 5-furlong post, according to my observation, you started to get her back? No, sir.
> *Q.* I had the glass on you—I was watching you only—I saw what you were doing? (No response).

Well, the boy might naturally make no response. That was a fair thing for the chairman to say, as that was a matter that went to the bottom of the whole thing—the question whether he pulled her back or not. I am not surprised at the boy not making a response to that.

2202. Following that up, there is a question by Mr. Knox, who says:—

> *Q.* There is no good saying you did not, because everybody saw her—there were four of us with the glasses on nothing else.

Would you, in a case like that, as chairman, think of putting a matter off for a week before summoning a boy before the members of the committee if you knew as much as those remarks seem to indicate? I may tell you, as far as my recollection serves me, our suspicions were excited with regard to the running of "Mora" in that race, and we discussed the matter in camera, but came to the conclusion that there was nothing so utterly suspicious or so decided as to justify us in taking action at that time. I well remember that. Although we thought that matters were very suspicious—because at that time "Mora" was a very brilliant mare, and there was a great deal of astonishment exhibited at the way she ran—we considered the matter, and came to the conclusion that there was nothing to justify us in taking the extreme action of pulling the boy up at that immediate time. I may tell you, also, that it is very desirable in all these cases, if there is any necessity for proceeding at all, to take action at once, so as to prevent the boys from dishing up a case, and giving some explanation that may be altogether foreign to the true one. As a rule, therefore, we take action at once in matters that we think require investigation. But in that case, as is well known, although our suspicions were excited, we did not think the case looked so bad as to necessitate further action at that time. It was only after the running of the mare in a subsequent race a few days or so afterwards, and her showing such an extreme difference in form, that we were almost compelled to take action.

2203. You say that was a case of suspicion at the time? Yes.

2204. Would you call it fair cross-examination to turn round and tell a boy that there were no less than four of the committee saw him do what he was accused of? I candidly confess I do not think that is the line I would have taken myself, because it was almost indicating to the boy that he was guilty beyond the possibility of explanation. I do not think that I would have taken that line myself; but I know there was a very strong feeling about it among my brother members of the committee.

2205. The statements which I have referred to are, to a certain extent, pre-judging the case? They are capable of bearing that aspect.

2206. That appears from the questions you put later on, and you are the only member of the committee who appeared to put the question fairly to the boy then;—would you be astonished, although Mr. Knox makes that statement there, to learn that, in reply to Mr. Taylor before this Committee, he gave evidence as follows:—

> *Q.* Then these men ought to be pulled up for perjury? I do not say that; these men only came in to express their opinion. As far as I recollect, I did not see anything to lead me to suppose that the boy wilfully "pulled" the mare.

That part of Mr. Knox's evidence seems to me a little bit inconsistent, although I do not know whether he attaches any special strength to the word "wilfully." I do not know whether he means to make any distinction between "pulled" and "wilfully pulled."

2207. The boy would have to wilfully pull the mare before he would be condemned? We should have to be satisfied of his *mala fides*—of the intention to pull—before we would inflict any penalty.

2208. There was a rehearing of the "Mora" case? There was.

2209. Were you present during the whole of the second inquiry which was held? I was not present the whole time. I think I left for Egypt before the whole thing had been finally determined. I think I was present at the beginning of the inquiry, but I left the Colony about that time, and I think my departure took place before the final determination had been arrived at.

2210. Have you gone through the whole of the evidence in connection with that case at any time? On my return from Egypt I was very ill for some months, and the whole thing had gone over, and I do not know that I made any further reference to the evidence which was given; but the evidence was practically closed when I left, although the decision had not been given by the committee.

2211. Would you be surprised to know that in that case, although it was admittedly a case of suspicion in the first instance, all the evidence given is directly in the boy's favour, except the statements of the committeemen, which are against the boy? I am quite aware that there was a good deal of evidence—I heard

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heard a good deal of it—directly in the boy's favour; but in these cases it must not be lost sight that the committee had the evidence of their own senses before them. It was not a case of the opinion of this man or that man, and you can always get heaps of men to come in and give evidence in favour of a jockey-boy. You can get people to come and give evidence in favour of the greatest criminals occasionally. I am not calling the boy a criminal in this case; but in this case I am quite sure that the committee acted as they did because they had the best evidence before them—the evidence of their own senses. I confess that I did not see the race, because I happened to have taken an English friend down to see the start of that very race, and the race was run whilst I was walking back to the Stand. When I did get back I found that they were all talking about the performance of the mare.

2212. In a case of that sort—a case of suspicion—would it not have been a fair thing for the committee to have made some inquiry to see whether the owner or trainer was to blame? That is the very thing we did. In all these cases the owner and trainer come under as much suspicion as the boy, and in this very case we did not summons any witnesses for the prosecution, but we did summon the owner and the trainer, who gave evidence, so that we might see whether or not they were so far implicated in the case as to afford any loop-hole of escape for the boy; but we came to the conclusion that there was no suspicion attached to them.

2213. Have you noticed that, with the exception of one or two questions put by yourself, there were no questions asked with a view to ascertaining whether the owner or trainer were guilty of any misconduct; but that the examination seemed to have been conducted rather with a view to exonerate them? Pardon me; but I think there was an effort made to ascertain whether there were any circumstances connected with the backing of the animal that would lead to suspicion, or show whether the owner or trainer was implicated, because you can only get at it in that way.

2214. In a case of suspicion like that where delay occurs, would it not be possible for a boy to be prejudiced through the fact of the mare not being examined at the time, or through certain evidence being obliterated during the period of delay? In what way do you mean that the mare should be examined?

2215. I mean that she might have her feet examined, or things or that sort? Well, we never heard there was anything wrong with the mare. There was no suggestion of anything ever being wrong with the mare; but there was a suggestion with regard to some shoes that she wore.

2216. At the rehearing of the case—you were not there the whole of the time—several of the witnesses from the course who saw the race gave as a reason why they did not back the mare the fact that they did not like her appearance? That may or may not be; but will you forgive me if I ask what all this has got to do with the Bill?

2217. The only reason I have now in asking you that is to ascertain whether you consider a case like the one I have referred to should be put off for a week, and as to whether that is not a fair case for a lad to have an older person to represent him? Will you excuse me; but that case was not put off for a week; and if the mare had not caused suspicion by her running in Tattersall's Cup a few days afterwards, there would have been no further action on the part of the Australian Jockey Club committee. But her performance in Tattersall's Cup was so utterly different to her running in the race for which the boy was disqualified that I do not think there was anything left for the committee to do but take the action they did. In the second case she ran a most brilliant race.

2218. *Mr. Taylor.*] But would not that point to the owner and trainer being at fault rather than the boy;—every one who has come here, and all the witnesses who have appeared before your own committee, have pointed to the fact that the mare was dead-beaten on the first day? I have told you that I did not see the race, and I am not giving any evidence on that point.

2219. The witnesses say that the mare was thoroughly exhausted, and could not raise a gallop, and in the face of that evidence, and the knowledge you have, would you not think that that rather pointed to the trainer than the boy being at fault? It might, perhaps, point to the trainer more than anyone else; but I do not know myself how the mare ran in that particular case. The mare had come in and left the paddock before I got back to the Stand after the race, and I cannot, therefore, say what state she was in. I can only tell you that on my return I found all my colleagues talking about her.

2220. *Mr. Gillies.*] But she carried a stone less than in the first race? Yes; but she had to run further, and in far better company.

2221. *Chairman.*] However, in a case like that, where a rehearing is granted, would it not be an improvement if that rehearing were held by a different body from that which first inquired into the matter? I do not think so. It is the most difficult of all the duties that the committee have to discharge, to investigate these cases of suspicious running or riding of horses. It is the most difficult and unpleasant of all the duties that we have to perform, under the circumstances in which we are placed. It is impossible for us to take evidence on oath—although I do not think there is a great amount of importance attached to the oath, because if men or boys are bound to give false evidence they will give it without any regard to oaths or anything of that sort—but I cannot, and I do not think that the appointment of such a body as you propose would have the slightest effect, or do practically more good than is now done by following the system which has been in existence here for so many years.

2222. Would it not give more satisfaction if you made some arrangement for the holding of an annual conference of representatives from the different racing clubs—I do not mean from any individual club, but from the various districts of the Colony? I am not inclined to say that it would not be a good thing to have an annual conference to ventilate matters of reform, and suggest improvements in the rules of racing; but as regards the general control of racing, and the appointment of a different body to investigate and deal with cases of malpractice, I do not think there is any necessity for such provision.

2223. As to the court of appeal? I do not think it is necessary. As long as you get good men who are intimately acquainted with the business of racing, as the members of the Australian Jockey Club committee are, from year's end to year's end, it would be an extremely difficult thing to get any men, paid or otherwise, to do the work better than they do. They are capable men, and competent men, who have the whole business at their fingers' ends.

2224. If a country club imposes a disqualification, their action is ratified by the Australian Jockey Club, and the club cannot remove or shorten the period of disqualification? The process is, that when a club imposes a disqualification they report the matter to us; and unless it is appealed against, or unless some good cause can be shown on appeal, we adopt that disqualification, and the club which originally imposed it cannot remove it unless we do. We are constantly being asked by country clubs, after the lapse of a certain

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certain time, to remove the remainder of a penalty—that is, to remove a disqualification before the full term has expired. If the reasons given to us are, in our judgment, sufficient, we sometimes remove it, but not very often, because, as a rule, we find that the sentences imposed by these country clubs are very light and very insufficient for the offences committed. That is the process, and sometimes, not in all cases, a request is made to us, subsequently, to shorten the period of disqualification.

2225. And it rests with you to do that in all cases? Yes.

2226. You do not think it would be possible to improve the present method by adopting an appeal court, comprised of about three representatives from three districts of the Colony—north, west, and south—in conjunction with a certain number of representatives of the Australian Jockey Club? I do not think it would be found to be workable at all. Do I understand that it would be the intention to make it an open court of appeal?

2227. Not exactly an open court; but a court of appeal to decide all questions affecting the connection of country clubs with the Australian Jockey Club? I am not quite sure whether you intend to convey that the court of appeal is to be only a court of appeal for the hearing of cases arising out of offences against the laws of racing.

2228. Yes; and also to deal with cases of dispute between any of the country clubs and the central or other racing clubs executive? Much would depend upon the quality and the kind of men appointed. I am so confident myself as to the capability of the members of the Australian Jockey Club committee, who have the whole business of racing before them from one year's end to the other, and especially the committee constituted, as I am proud to say the committee of the Australian Jockey Club has been constituted for many years, that I am perfectly sure you could not obtain any court that would be more capable or more able to give decisions in cases which are submitted to them than they are. In the course of our experience we hear of some very good men who might be capable of acting in the capacity you indicate; but as the cases come up to us week after week, how on earth would it be possible to obtain these men from what you may call the three corners of New South Wales—north, west, and south—to come here and form the court that you would provide for. I think it is extremely unlikely that you would get men to perform the duties—certainly not without being paid—and I do not think it is necessary to establish any court of paid officers to do that work.

2229. They have a racing association in New Zealand, I believe? Yes, they have.

2230. And there are two in Queensland? I confess I do not know much about Queensland. I know that the people in the north and the south of that colony have been squabbling with each other for a considerable time, and, I believe, they have split; but what they are doing in the north now I do not know. We have had very little to do with the northern portion of the Colony; but we have something to do with what is known as the Queensland Turf Club; even they have come to grief amongst themselves.

2231. Can you give us any information with regard to the Sydney Turf Club, regarding which we have taken some evidence;—is it in every sense a public club, or does it come under the head of a proprietary club? It is certainly not a proprietary club, and it is not a public club either; it is a private club which races for sport. It is a club which I, for one, entirely commend, or we would not have given it the recognition we have. It is a private club; but it is in no sense a proprietary club, because they race for sport, and distribute all the money they get in sport.

2232. I suppose they produce a balance-sheet in the ordinary way? I suppose they do. I am not a member of the club.

2233. *Mr. Gillies.*] Did you ever know a balance-sheet of the Sydney Turf Club to be produced? I have never seen one; but I am not in a position to say anything about it, because, as I say, I am not a member of the club, and there is no necessity to produce one to me.

2234. Who leases the course for the Sydney Turf Club for their two days racing? Our secretary submits an application from the chairman of the Sydney Turf Club for the lease of the course for the days that we apportion to them.

2235. Then you are certain that it is not a proprietary club? I am perfectly certain about that. We would very soon have put a stopper on them if they had been a proprietary club.

2236. *Mr. Taylor.*] Is there any club at all? It is a club in this sense: that if there were a large deficiency, through bad luck or disastrous weather, that deficiency would have to be made up by some one.

2237. *Mr. Gillies.*] Is this Sydney Turf Club favoured by racing on the days they are allowed to choose? I assure you that they are not allowed to choose any days. That is another difficult duty that we have to perform—to apportion the days for the racing under the auspices of the different clubs. The Sydney Turf Club is not allowed to choose any day; but by prescription, so to speak, for some time past, certain days have been allotted to them. Those days are technically supposed to belong to them, and nobody wishes to oust them from those days, and we have no inclination to change them. They are days which for some years past have been allotted to the Sydney Turf Club, and no one has exhibited any inclination to appropriate those days, or alter the days which are now assigned to them.

2238. Are you not aware that the Hawkesbury and Rosehill Clubs have been trying to get those days which have been "collared" by the Sydney Turf Club? You must not use that term.

2239. Allotted to them, then? We do not allow anyone to "collar" anything. We have been the absolute masters of the situation with regard to the allotment of these days, and we have tried to do justice to all of the clubs. They are very hard to satisfy, especially the proprietary clubs; but I am not aware of any effort having been made, either by the Hawkesbury Racing Club or the Rosehill Club, to "collar" the days, as you say.

2240. No; I do not say that the Hawkesbury Club or the Rosehill Club wanted to "collar" those days, but the Hawkesbury Club say that these days were taken from them? I can assure you that if any statement of that kind has been made, I do not think that it is a correct statement to make. The Hawkesbury Club have had no power to take any days from anybody. Whatever was done must have been done by the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, and I am not aware of any injustice which has ever been done to the Hawkesbury Club. I have always had the greatest sympathy for the Hawkesbury Club, which is a non-proprietary club, racing for sport—a club which was at one time a very good one, but which has now gone to the bad, not from any fault of theirs, but owing to what I may call the redundancy of racing. That is the chief cause from which they have suffered. The extraordinary number of meetings which we have had to apportion amongst these proprietary clubs I believe is at the bottom of the

the decadence of the Hawkesbury Club. I saw in one of the reports that it was stated that the Hawkesbury Club had suffered from the injustice done by the Australian Jockey Club, but I am certain that there is no truth in that statement. We have never done them an injustice, but we have shown them every consideration by allowing them to race at Rosehill when their own course was not fit to race upon, and we have endeavoured to help the Hawkesbury Club in every way we could. They have, however, suffered from the redundancy of racing which is to be deplored by all of us, and I wish it could be restricted, for it is doing a great amount of injury to racing.

2241. Do you think the Australian Jockey Club is within its rights in subletting the Randwick course to the Sydney Turf Club? Most decidedly.

2242. Is Mr. Pilcher the honorary legal adviser of the Australian Jockey Club? I believe he is called the honorary counsel.

2243. Did Mr. Pilcher ever give an opinion to the effect that the Australian Jockey Club had no legal standing to enforce its rules upon any other club in the Colony? I should not be surprised if he had given that opinion, because I do not know that we have legal power to enforce our rules, or to force them upon anybody. Our rules have been submitted to tacitly in the interests of sport, as exceedingly good rules, and as absolutely necessary for the proper control of racing.

2244. Whence does the Australian Jockey Club derive its power to sublease the Randwick Racecourse? We get it from the Act of Parliament.

2245. But Mr. Pilcher has given an opinion contrary to that? I am not aware of that. There is a distinction between the two matters. As to our power to enforce the rules of racing, and that kind of thing, I say we have no legal power to do that; but as regards our power to sublease the racecourse, I should be utterly surprised to hear that Mr. Pilcher had given an opinion such as you state.

2246. Has Mr. Pilcher ever given an opinion that the Australian Jockey Club has no power to make any by-laws which are binding on any other jockey club in the Colony? I do not remember anything about it.

2247. If a race club failed to comply with your rules as to registration, what would you do with it? No race club is obliged to register with us; but the only difficulty that would take place would be with regard to horses that run at unregistered meetings. No club is obliged to register with us; it is purely voluntary on their part when they come to us to be registered.

2248. Would you not disqualify the club, and every horse and competitor that took part in their meetings? Well, I suppose you are referring to Rule 6 of the rules of racing. This is one of the most valuable rules we have. It states:—

> If any horse, pony, or galloway run at any unregistered meeting after the 31st day of August, 1898, such pony, horse, or galloway, and the owner, lessee, trainer, and rider thereof shall be disqualified for all races at any registered meeting; and every horse owned by such owner, lessee, trainer, or rider, or in which it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the committee of the club that such owner, lessee, trainer, or rider has any interest whatever, may be disqualified for all races at any registered meeting.

I do not see in that that the club itself is disqualified.

2249. Then, if you have no power to disqualify horses or trainers, or so forth, do you admit that you act in an illegal way in enforcing your disqualifications? No; certainly not.

2250. But can you legally do so? I said that we had no legal power to enforce these things; it is only by tacit consent that deference is paid to our authority by the horse-owners, trainers, and so forth, throughout the Colony, in the interests of horse-racing generally.

2251. I suppose that you follow the lines of the English racing laws in the Australian Jockey Club? Our rules of racing are based on the English rules. We have adopted them to the fullest extent that we have considered desirable.

2252. Mr. Clibborn and Mr. Knox told us that? Yes; that is correct.

2253. A race meeting took place at Rosehill on Monday, the 12th instant, did it not? Yes; that was on the Prince of Wales Birthday.

2254. A horse named "Sweet Erina" won the Granville Stakes? Yes; I think so.

2255. An inquiry was afterwards held into the running of that horse? I am not aware of that.

2256. You do not know whether they held an inquiry or not? No.

2257. Is the Rosehill Club registered under the Australian Jockey Club rules? Yes.

2258. Then, consequently, the Rosehill Club must, in such matters as the "Sweet Erina" case, act in accordance with the Australian Jockey Club racing laws? Yes.

2259. "Sweet Erina" was disqualified? I was at the Rosehill races; but to my knowledge no investigation took place on the day with regard to the running of Sweet Erina; what took place afterwards I am not aware of.

2260. *Mr. Taylor.*] I understand that you have had a long and honorable career on the turf? I do not know what the public think about my career; it is not for me to say.

2261. That is the impression we have gathered here. I would like to go back to the matter of the Sydney Turf Club; we have it in evidence that there are only two gentlemen who are benefited by this club;—do you think it is fair for these gentlemen to run a club in their own interests, to the detriment of other established clubs? I have very little knowledge of the Sydney Turf Club; but I am perfectly sure that it consisted originally of a great many more than two members. I do not know of whom it consists now; but I am pretty sure that there are more than two members. Their officials number more than two.

2262. We have it in evidence here from Mr. Clibborn that there are only two persons who benefit from the Sydney Turf Club, of whom he was one? I told you just now, and I am perfectly sure of it, that the Sydney Turf Club is in no sense a proprietary club. Mr. Clibborn discharges the duties of secretary—we let him do it—which adds a small amount to his income; but as far as I know he is really the only man, except the officials paid for the day's work, who benefit by the club at all.

2263. Do you know Mr. Fleming, of Newcastle? I have often heard of him.

2264. I understand that he trained for you, or for your son? I believe he has an animal in training for my son at this present moment; but he has not trained for me.

2265. You refused to allow him to occupy two positions? In August last, when some very restrictive regulations with regard to pony-racing was passed, we required, not only our own officials, but every one with whom we had anything to do, to decide to give up either pony-racing or horse-racing. What we did with our own officials we did with Mr. Fleming, saying that he must choose between the ponies and the Newcastle Jockey Club. We have set our face against pony-racing, and in order to be consistent we told

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told him he must choose one thing or the other—he was left a perfectly free agent, to do whichever he might think fit.

2266. Do you think pony-racing ought to be suppressed? I do, most decidedly.

2267. Would it tend to improve the breeding of stock and purify racing generally? I cannot say that it would tend to improve the breeding of stock. It is a perfect fallacy to suppose that pony-racing is calculated to improve the breed of ponies, and I am not at all certain that it is a good class of animal to improve. If pony-racing were done away with it would certainly have a good influence on horse-racing. I have for many years given my support to horse-racing, which I do think has had a tendency to improve the breeding of horses; and in so far as the abolition of pony-racing would tend to better the position of horse-racing, it would contribute to the improvement of the breed of the horses. I cannot tell you what a great dislike I have for this pony-racing. I think the ponies are nothing but instruments for gambling, and that they are doing an infinity of harm, not only to the turf, but to all those who engage in the sport with which they are connected.

2268. In the event of their not being suppressed altogether, do you think they ought to be limited to one day's racing a week? When I tell you I think pony-racing ought to be suppressed altogether, any step in that direction would naturally meet with my entire approval.

2269. Do you think that if we, as the senior colony of Australia, were to offer a £5,000 cup once a year, to give £500 prizes for all weight-for-age races, and to provide for a £1,000 steeplechase once a year, that it would tend to centralise the best horse-racing in this Colony instead of in Melbourne? I cannot honestly say that I think it would make any great difference. I think I saw it reported that Mr. Knox gave evidence to the effect that at one time the Victorian Racing Club raised the Melbourne Cup to £10,000. It was a very foolish proceeding on the part of the Victorian Racing Club, and I am perfectly sure of this—that it did not improve the race or improve the quality of the horses that competed in that race one bit. The end of it was that they had to come down, and instead of being the magnificent patrons of sport that they assumed to be, they have come down to be more shabby in their prizes than the poor old Australian Jockey Club, who have always cut their garments according to their cloth, and have given such sums as they could afford. If the Victoria Racing Club had not come down they would have been bankrupt by this time.

2270. *Mr. Levien.*] But that was due to the boom times? Yes; the boom times were dangerous times. I cannot say I think it would be any improvement to give the prizes you mention, or that you would get any better horses or more horses to contend for these prizes than you get now, and unless the Government supplemented the prizes to the extent you have mentioned, I am perfectly sure the Australian Jockey Club could not afford to give them.

2271. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you not think they would have a tendency to increase horse-racing of the better class all round, and tend to purify it? I do not think it would have any such effect—I do not think it would alter it one bit.

2272. Might I ask how has Victoria got the lead in horse-racing? I do not admit that Victoria has got the lead. I say that they have one grand national holiday—Melbourne Cup Day—which, I must say, they have cleverly worked up into a big national demonstration, and that they succeed in dragging a whole lot of people there; but I am safe in saying that as a general rule, and taking the general run of our races, we have better races than they have at Flemington. We have a better course, and we get a good class of horses. We attract very few Victorian horses; but that shows poor spirit on their part, for we send a dozen horses down for every one they send us.

2273. But would not these big prizes tend to centralise racing here? It might have the effect of inducing a few more horses to come here, but you must not lose sight of this, that it is only for the big meetings that it would pay a man to fetch his horses over; it would not pay a man to come over to compete for small prizes.

2274. But do you not think the larger prizes would have a tendency to inspire public confidence that every horse in the race was trying, and that that feeling would extend gradually to other races? I am bound to say this, that, as a general rule, we hear less about non-triers in the Melbourne Cup than in any race that is run, and if we could afford to give prizes of that sort I would be very glad to advocate it. At the same time, I would not, for the sake of the advantages you have indicated, advocate that the Australian Jockey Club should give such prizes, because I know they could not afford it.

2275. You admit that it would inspire public confidence, as our experience proves that there is less talk about non-triers in the Melbourne Cup;—now, if it inspires public confidence in that respect, do you not think that people would take an interest in racing generally, owing to their confidence being so inspired, and that they would attend race meetings to an extent that they otherwise would not do? Because confidence would be inspired in regard to that particular race. I do not know that the same amount of confidence would be inspired in the case of races of smaller importance.

2276. At any rate, you think that a cup of £5,000 in this Colony would have a somewhat similar tendency to what the Melbourne Cup has in Victoria? I do not think it would very much alter the condition of things. It might induce a few more horses to come here; but that would be about all. I may say that we made an effort in conjunction with the heads of the metropolitan racing clubs to induce the Government to give us a sum of money for a large race meeting in connection with the Commonwealth celebrations; but they refused, and the proposal has fallen through—the fault is not ours. There was a possibility I was told—and I was very glad to hear it—of a good many Victorian horses coming over to compete for the prizes we proposed to give. But, generally speaking, I do not think that the giving of these large prizes would very much alter the condition of things existing here at the present time. You might induce a few more horses to come here; but I do not know that the mere giving of a few prizes such as you have indicated would alter the present state of things very materially.

2277. But you think it would tend that way? It would do no harm, anyhow.

2278. Everything tending that way would also increase the attendances, and hence place you in a position to give these higher prizes? I believe you have had some evidence before you on this question; but it is not the slightest use expecting that we should get the same attendances here as they get in Melbourn , for in Sydney there are all the minor counter attractions, whereas in Melbourne there are none. Their course is capable of accommodating a much larger number of people than ours. I will not say that they can accommodate them much better than we do. At the some time, it is a case there of going to the racecourse or nothing; there is no place to go to but the racecourse. On a race-day, anyone in Sydney going

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going to the railway station or the Circular Quay can, as someone has already said, see the large number of people who are patronising our various counter attractions, and Randwick suffers in proportion.
2279. What are the counter attractions in Melbourne? I am not aware of any.
2280. I mean here;—what are the counter attractions here? Oh, the people go to Manly and all the different watering-places.
2281. Well, leaving out Manly, I notice that, so far as cricket is concerned, the number of cricket-grounds and the number of members belonging to the cricket clubs in Melbourne exceed ours? It is a fact that they do exceed ours, no doubt, because they have ground there where they can make cricket-grounds, and we have not got such facilities in Sydney. The suburban cricket-grounds are more numerous in Melbourne than here.
2282. So that, if anything, really they have more attractions;—do you know of any counter attractions they have here to exceed those in Melbourne? Well, I believe there are a great many more attractions to entice the people away from Randwick than there are in Melbourne to entice them away from Flemington. The steamers here are crowded on every public holiday taking people somewhere or other—where they go to I do not know. The railway is also crowded, taking people to one place and another, and, to my way of thinking, that almost entirely accounts for the difference. I do not admit that racing in Melbourne is one whit better than ours, and if it were not for our Sydney horses I do not know what they would do for their racing.
2283. Do you think that if the Flat at Randwick were thrown open it would help to popularise racing? No; I do not think it would. Randwick is about the cheapest racecourse in the world, so far as my observation has gone, and any man who cannot afford to pay a shilling to see a race meeting as well as he can see it at Randwick can just as well stay away. Anyone who wants to get an idea of what it costs to see racing ought to go to England and see how the people are treated. The English Jockey Club do not care a snap of their fingers for the public.
2284. The Leger Stand here is not so cheap as in Melbourne? The Leger Stand is cheaper than "the Hill" in Melbourne.
2285. What do you charge for the Leger Stand? Two shillings.
2286. That, of course, is 6d. cheaper? Yes.
2287. Do you think the totalisator would improve racing? I am entirely an advocate of the totalisator.
2888. And you think it would have a tendency to improve racing and improve the breeding of stock? It would improve the attendances, and would enable us, if carried out on the lines of the Australian Jockey Club proposal, to increase the prizes.
2288½. Do you think it would have a tendency to improve racing? Yes.
2289. Do you think there would be less cronk running than there is at present? I do not know that it would have very much effect upon that; but I think that the introduction of the totalisator would have a very good effect.
2290. But is it not your experience that malpractices on the turf are very largely due to the associations between jockey, trainer, owner, and bookmaker? Yes; that used to be the old reproach; but, after many years' experience, I do not think there is anything like the crooked business in connection with the turf that a great many people think there is.
2291. But those are the channels in which the crooked business runs? Yes.
2292. Would not the totalisator do away with that? I do not quite see how it would do away with it; but it would be a good thing.
2293. But it would do away with the bookmaker? Well, I am not sure about that. When I was in Calcutta, some little time ago, I saw the totalisator on one side of the street and bookmakers on the other.
2294. But, in the event of having the totalisator, I suppose you would approve of the bookmaker being suppressed altogether? I have no doubt the introduction of the totalisator would have the natural effect of practically putting an end to the bookmaker.
2295. Which would be an improvement? Yes.
2296. In answer to the Chairman, you said that you did not think that a Court of Appeal, such as he suggested, with two representatives from the Australian Jockey Club and one from the Northern district, one from the Southern district, and one from the Western district, would be any improvement upon the present arrangement? No, I do not think so.
2297. Do you think that if three paid stewards were appointed it would be an improvement? They would be utterly unnecessary, in my opinion. Of course, these are only matters of my opinion, and I think that three paid stewards are absolutely unnecessary.
2298. Do you not think that what is ten men's business is everybody's business, and no one's business in particular? Are you referring to the committee of the Australian Jockey Club?
2299. Yes, or any jockey club? I would like to remind you that in the old days it was customary to make the appointment of stewards a mere matter of courtesy, and gentlemen were appointed from their distinguished positions, and more from that than from any qualification they had for conducting the business of racing. They got through their business somehow or other; but things were very different then to what they are at the present day, and I have no hesitation in saying that those who devote their lives to racing from one year's end to the other, as the Australian Jockey Club committee has done for years and years, are far better qualified for undertaking the duties and conducting the business of racing than anyone else you could appoint. They are entirely familiar with the whole business, which comes to them without any effort, and they have the rules at their fingers' ends. The rules are very voluminous, and, of course, we cannot carry the whole of them in our heads, but most of us have a fair knowledge of what they are, and certainly would have a very good knowledge of how they ought to be interpreted.
2300. You do not think it would be an improvement if conditions such as the Chairman has indicated were introduced under this Bill? I do not think so. I have no personal object in saying that, because it is not for very long that I shall have very much more to do with the business of horse-racing. I have served a very long time at it, and I do not intend to follow it up much longer.
2301. Do you think that cash-betting ought to be prohibited? I think that if the totalisator were introduced it would do everything that is wanted in that regard. I would like to qualify any condemnation of cash-betting by saying that it is a good thing in one way. As a rule, small amounts only are staked with cash-bettors. When a man goes to Randwick with a little money he must stake it in

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in order to bet on the cash system, and if he loses it, and it is gone, he cannot bet any more. In that sense, cash-betting ought to be encouraged rather than otherwise. But at the same time there seems to be something not quite moral with regard to the encouragement of betting in any shape or form. It is, however, inseparable from horse-racing—horse-racing could not go on without a certain amount of betting, and if we were to take the law vigorously into our own hands, and pounce down on every betting-man at Randwick, we should practically abolish horse-racing. Betting has been connected with horse-racing from time immemorial, as any one can see who cares to read up the history of the sport, and notice the stupendous bets that were made in the old days when there were no bookmakers at all. As far as the amounts that are staked with cash-bettors are concerned, very little harm is done; but far more harm is done in connection with betting on credit.

2302. But you think, as far as it is possible, it ought to be discouraged or suppressed? It is a very difficult subject. I think it is almost impossible to suppress it, and I say there is much less harm in cash-betting than in betting on credit.

2303. Do you think women and children should be prohibited from betting? I have heard a great deal about women and children betting; but I think the way they bet is trumpery.

2304. But is it not demoralising? I would hardly go so far as to say it is demoralising. So far as children are concerned, we see very few children at Randwick, and I am not aware of children betting there; and as for the bets that women make, there may be one or two who bet a gold piece; but, as a rule, they bet in only small silver coins at Randwick.

2305. You would not be in favour of suppressing it? No, I would not.

2306. There are a large number of trainers in the country;—do you think that the Australian Jockey Club, or the proposed committee under the Bill now before Parliament, ought to permit the trainers and jockeys combined to have one representative on the committee? I do not; I do not know of any necessity or reason for it. The trainers have no complaints that I am aware of. Their interests are well looked after, they are treated fairly, and I do not think they should be represented on the committee—I do not know of any necessity for it.

2307. You see no reason for any representation at all? No.

2308. Do you not think it would be better if, in all cases which came before you in connection with "cronk" running or suspected "crooked" practice, the committee should abstain from condemnation unless they are absolutely unanimous and certain that wrong has been done; and that once they are certain they should disqualify the offending parties for life, instead of for a few months or years. I mean for them to be more particular with regard to disqualification;—would it not be better to let persons escape where there is any doubt, and wait until you can convict with certainty, and then disqualify for life? I may say that we let off a good many as it is.

2309. But there are a number of instances which have been cited to this Committee in which it is clear that mistakes have been made—after circumstances have proved it? I do not know what cases have been cited that come within your description.

2310. There was the case of Mr. John Mayo, and there was this "Mora" case? Well, I may say that the Australian Jockey Club Committee have often been taunted with leniency, and have been told that they ought to be more Draconian than they have been.

2311. Would you not approve of the offending parties being struck off for life, when you have the opportunity of thoroughly sheeting a case home? No; I do not know that I would. I think that would be going to extremes in the way of punishment. There are degrees of criminality—degrees of offence in these cases—and there are some cases in which it is only a matter of using abusive language.

2312. I do not mean such cases as that; but I mean cases of fraud or "cronk" running? No; I cannot say I am inclined to go the length you indicate. I do not want to say it to my own credit, or anything of that kind; but I have been more inclined to be merciful than tyrannical in these cases, because I think a great many people are apt to regard race-horses as machines that can be wound up to do a particular thing. I am sure that the race-horse is as variable in his habits, in his instincts, and his condition as a human being, and there is no greater fallacy than to suppose that because a horse has done one thing to-day he will do the same thing another day.

2313. That is the very reason I have had to go a roundabout way in my questioning;—would it not be better to let off the offenders in case of a doubt, and disqualify for life only when you are sure and entirely satisfied of the guilt of the person charged? I assure you it is an extremely difficult thing to be what you call entirely satisfied in regard to anything wrong in the running of a horse or the conduct of a jockey. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to decide. It is a thing so easily done. To begin with—the pulling of a horse is a very simple matter in the hands of a skilful jockey, as unless you are on the horse's back you cannot tell whether he was capable of a greater effort or not.

2314. Do you not think that your good-heartedness may have the opposite effect to what you intend, by producing a number of cases for your next meeting? No, because I think that most people connected with metropolitan racing have a wholesome dread of the Australian Jockey Club. They know the power conceded to them, and I think they have a wholesome dread of the exercise of that power; but there are times and circumstances under which they cannot resist temptation any more than other people. I do not think your plan would have any better effect than the existing state of things.

2315. *Mr. Levien.*] Many years ago, before registration at all, nearly all the jockey clubs used to race under the Australian Jockey Club rules? Yes.

2316. And when any dispute arose, and they were unable to interpret their rules, they used to send to the Australian Jockey Club to interpret them for them? Very often.

2317. It was a common thing right throughout the Colony? Yes, quite common. It is a common thing now to send rules down to be interpreted.

2318. With reference to pony-racing, there is no doubt that it is a regular systematic means of carrying on gambling? Nothing else.

2319. It is carried on night and day;—you have seen them advertising electric-light meetings? I have never been at a pony-race meeting, and I do not know anything about them; but I believe they do race by electric-light, and I think it is high time that the Government interfered with it, and put a stop to it. I think pony-racing is having the most pernicious effect upon the interests of the turf generally.

2320. With reference to "cronk" running, I believe the Australian Jockey Club have increased their prizes, and that there is no prize of less than £200? Yes.

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2321. With a sweepstakes of £5? The sweeps vary.
2322. But there is nothing less than £5? I believe most of them are £5 sweeps—you are only referring to our Spring and Autumn Meetings.
2323. Yes. At your meetings the prizes are so large, with the sweep added, that horse-owners who enter their horses have got a good prize to start for without anything else, whereas if a man goes to a suburban meeting, and races for a £50 prize, he wants to put on £50, at four or five to one, in order to give him the equivalent of the prizes you offer with your sweep added? Yes; he would in the case you have referred to.
2324. So that it is the small prizes after all that have a tendency to encourage betting and "cronk" running? Yes; there is a greater temptation with the small prizes.
2325. The pulling of horses and cronk running are more frequent in the case of small races than where the prizes are larger, and a direct inducement is held out for the winning of the stake? Yes; I think that in proportion there are more cases of suspicious running at the suburban meetings than at Randwick. I think we went through our last four days' meeting without a single case of suspicion. There may have been some queer running, but we did not see it.
2326. With reference to the Sydney Cup and the Metropolitan, and the Derby and Leger, and Spring Stakes, are not all these prizes so large that there is no inducement whatever for a man to run cronk? There ought to be no inducement for crooked running with prizes such as those.
2327. Is it not a fact that the public have general confidence that these starters are going to run to win? I think that in the larger races they have confidence in the *bona fide* running of the entrants.
2328. Take the Autumn Meeting and the Summer Cup Meeting, and the other meetings of your club, do you not think that the running from year to year for these large prizes I have enumerated is carried on without anything being done at all in the way of "cronk" running by owners, trainers, or any one else connected with it? Yes, I think so; but the answer to that question is to be found by going back and ascertaining the number of inquiries which have taken place with regard to races of that character. I say that, as a general rule, there are very few inquiries with regard to the *bona fide* running of horses—there might be a case of foul riding—in races of that kind. However, the true test would be to find out the number of cases that have been investigated in connection with races of this kind. As a general rule, I am very happy to say there are very few cases. Most of the cases of suspicious running take place in connection with the running of minor races.
2329. And not in the cases were the prizes are sufficient to induce straight running? No.
2330. And the prizes generally are sufficient to induce straight running? Yes.
2331. Have you ever heard trainers suggest to the Australian Jockey Club that they wanted representation on the committee? Never.
2332. Or the jockeys? No.
2333. They have never sent in a petition asking to be allowed representation? Not that I am aware of; I have never heard anything of that sort.
2334. With regard to the registration of these clubs, I suppose the registration was merely to protect the interests of the public against people who used to send in fictitious names of horses and run "cronk?" The registration of the clubs was introduced to bring that under our control.
2335. And I suppose it was a common thing for people to run horses in fictitious names? I am sorry to say that such things have taken place; I cannot say that it is a common thing.
2336. I am pretty well certain of it, because I was secretary for a country club at Narrabri, and you would see the same horse running under three different names at three different meetings within a fortnight.
2337. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have you studied the Bill now before the House? Yes, I have read it.
2338. Do you approve of it? I do not; I think it is absolutely unnecessary.
2339. Do you know anything about the "Spry" case? Yes, I remember a little about it.
2340. Do you know the circumstances of that case? Well, it happened some little time ago. It was a case of "ringing in" an animal that had one name under another name. We had rather to haul the officials of the Northern Jockey Club over the coals and to tell them that they had not been sufficiently careful in the discharge of their duties, and I think they were ultimately convinced that we were right. It was not at all a nice case. Fortunately I have not a very retentive memory, for there are some things which it is better to forget than remember, and the "Spry" case was one of them.

WEDNESDAY, 21 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. GILLIES, Mr. HOGUE,
Mr. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

William Lovel Davis sworn and examined as follows:—

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2341. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in connection with racing? I am the Manager and Secretary of the Canterbury Park Racing Club.
2342. You have held that position for some time, I presume? I have; I have practically managed the club ever since its formation, about seventeen years ago, in 1883; we were the first proprietary club.
2343. Is your club what they call a registered club under the Australian Jockey Club? We are, and always have been.
2344. I suppose you have had considerable experience in the working of the Australian Jockey Club? I have.
2345. Can it be said that the method of managing racing in the Colony has proved satisfactory to the racing people and the general public;—what is your opinion? It has been fairly satisfactory, but I think it could be improved upon in this way: We believe in having a leading club, or a leading body, most certainly, but it appears that the powers of the present leading body have been, not exactly arbitrary, but have been so wide and extensive, that we have sometimes thought that they should not have such powers, or should not exercise them.

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2346. You say that the Australian Jockey Club have administered affairs fairly well? Yes.
2347. Can you particularise in what way they assume powers such as you have mentioned; do they not impose regulations for the guidance of other clubs, without giving those clubs a voice in the matter? That is exactly what I mean. We think we have so much at stake that we are certainly entitled to have some little say in the matter. Under the present régime we have no say, but at the same time, if you can understand, we have no specific grievance.
2348. You have a general grievance against the system? Yes, against the system.
2349. Do you think that the whole of these clubs should have their complaints voiced by means of some representation on the central body? Do you mean the whole of the clubs.
2350. I do not mean that every club should have a representative, but that a certain number of representatives should be allowed to the racing clubs, electing them in combination? I do think that would be a good plan, but I would like you to understand that the number of representatives proposed in the Bill now before you would be unworkable.
2351. We will come to that later on. You agree with the principle of setting up a central authority for the management of racing in the Colony? I do.
2352. Such representatives to be elected by the whole of the clubs of the Colony on a certain basis that may be suggested. They would have to be elected, not by the whole racing community of the Colony, but by the various racing people formed into clubs in the different districts? Yes.
2353. How many do you think the central body should comprise? I do not think it should consist of many more than there are now on the Australian Jockey Club Committee. They have ten members, and I should say that twelve or thirteen would be quite sufficient.
2354. In what proportion would you allot the representation; how would you group the clubs together, and what proportion would you allow the clubs in the metropolitan area as against the country clubs? I would suggest that the Australian Jockey Club should have three or four representatives, and that each metropolitan club should have one. I do not look upon Tattersall's Club, or the Sydney Turf Club, as racing clubs, as they have no capital for racing purposes, and have no racing tribunal at all. Certainly they are registered, because they have to be registered in order to hold racing meetings, but they are really not racing clubs. I think that with three representatives for the Australian Jockey Club, the Rosehill, Warwick Farm, Moorefield, Canterbury Park, and Hawkesbury Club should each have one representative, and that there should be two representatives for the clubs in the northern district, two from the south, and two from the west. Under the Bill as it stands you would have a preponderance of sixteen country delegates, as against eight for the metropolitan clubs, and that would never do. I understand that you are desiring me to give you suggestions.
2355. Certainly; that is what we are here for—to hear suggestions for the improvement of the bill? I think that the Government should also have a representative.
2356. Are you of opinion that a bill, not exactly on the lines of this bill but a modification of it, should be passed by Parliament to set up a tribunal to govern racing in this Colony? I do.
2357. You think that would be better than the present system? I do.
2358. In regard to the working of the Australian Jockey Club, we have had some evidence here respecting their method of giving decisions in disputes between clubs and in regard to penalties for malpractice imposed by other clubs;—does their method of arriving at decisions in these cases give satisfaction to the other clubs and the public generally who follow up racing? So far as the clubs are concerned, I think that in almost all cases they have given us satisfaction. We certainly must uphold some tribunal, and the Australian Jockey Club is the head tribunal. I am not going to say that they have not made mistakes. They generally endorse the action of the various clubs, and I cannot say that we have any reason to complain about their decisions.
2359. But supposing that you disqualify a person for a term of years, and, later on, ask the Australian Jockey Club to reduce that term or to remove the disqualification when it is half served, I suppose that you could not do anything yourself? No.
2360. Even though you appealed to them to do so they might still refuse? They could.
2361. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do they generally refuse? Not as far as my experience goes. I cannot say that I know of a case.
2362. Do you mean a case in which they have consented or refused? I do not know of a case in which they have refused to do what the committee of a club has asked them to do—of course, I am speaking for my own club.
2363. *Chairman.*] I expect a case to be brought forward in a day or two in which they did refuse;—do you know anything as to the financial position of the Australian Jockey Club Distressed Jockeys' Fund? I know that all fines which are imposed on the jockeys at the various meetings run under the Australian Jockey Club rules have to be forwarded to the office of the Australian Jockey Club, and that, in the case of disbursements from that fund it entirely lies with the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club to do what they choose?
2364. Could that system not be improved upon, in your opinion? I do not know whether we could improve upon it; but I think the Australian Jockey Club might be a little more liberal.
2365. You think they hang on a little too fast? Yes.
2366. Do not you think it would be better to set up a general system of insurance, as far as these boys are concerned, which would provide for the payment to them of a weekly allowance whilst they are injured? I certainly think it would be a good plan to give the injured jockeys so much a week whilst they are disabled, and when the injuries are finally ascertained you could determine upon the amount that you would give in addition.
2367. In order to establish a fund like that I suppose it would not be impossible to even get sportsmen generally to add their little mite by way of a compulsory contribution? I think that could be easily done, and I also think the various racing clubs would subsidise it to such extent as they could afford. While you are on the subject, I may say that the individual clubs often give gratuities to the jockeys independently of what they receive out of the Australian Jockey Club Fund.
2368. I suppose that is found necessary because the fund of the Australian Jockey Club is not sufficient to provide, or because they will not provide adequately for these boys when they are hurt? They are not considered to be very liberal. If a boy gets hurt on our own course we generally give him a cheque or pay his hospital fees quite independently of what he may receive from the Distressed Jockeys' Fund.
2369. They have about £5,000 in that fund? I believe so.

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2370. Are you aware that the Australian Jockey Club borrowed that money at the rate of 2½ per cent.? I have only ascertained that by reading the reports. I think they might give the fund the credit of the full 3 per cent.

2371. Are you in favour of appointing stipendiary stewards? I am not; because I am quite satisfied that it would be no good. We have tried everything, and we have had some experience in that matter. We found that any man who goes to a race-meeting goes there to have his pound on, and there is only one man in a thousand who goes to a race-meeting who can thoroughly enjoy it without having a sovereign on. I could name two or three gentlemen—high officials—who do not bet; but they are few and far between, and I do not think they would be good men as stewards.

2372. Do you think there should be a court of appeal from the central body such as it is proposed to create under this Bill, or from the head club such as now exists—a court that would be open to any clubs that might have a complaint, or to any one else who might have a grievance? I do not think there should be any appeal from the central body.

2373. Failing the passing of this Act, or the establishment of a Board such as is proposed, would it not be an improvement upon the present method of the Australian Jockey Club to have a court of appeal? I cannot see how you could improve upon it. I cannot see how you could form such a court—not as things are at present.

2374. You think that there would have to be a complete change of existing conditions? Yes; at present I certainly would go against having a court of appeal above the central body.

2375. You stated in your opening remarks that, generally, the Australian Jockey Club have given satisfaction, although in one or two cases they may have made mistakes;—do you know of any particular cases in which they have made mistakes? I do not know that I can bring any to mind—it is more from what one hears outside. As far as my own club is concerned, we have never had reason to complain of any decision they have given.

2376. Then you cannot give us any case? No.

2377. *Mr. Gillies.*] Do you think that inquiries held by the Australian Jockey Club should be open to the public and to the press? I do not see any objection to the press being present. I do not suppose that the press would publish anything that would be libellous, and in any case that would be their lookout. We have tried it both ways at our meetings in connection with both horse-racing and pony-racing. Sometimes we have left the inquiries open to the press; but it is not often that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend.

2378. You say you are interested in pony-racing? Some years ago we raced ponies but we were stopped by the Australian Jockey Club.

2379. Do you think that it would be in the interests of sport, or that it would tend to the improvement of the breeding of horses, if pony-racing were prohibited? I do not see why pony-racing should be stopped if it is carried on properly. Certainly there is too much of it; but if the Australian Jockey Club had taken control of it when they could have done, and should have done, they might have held it in check.

2380. Do you think that the Australian Jockey Club Committee have at all times been impartial in their decisions with regard to charges against jockeys, or trainers, or horse-owners, for malpractice? From my own knowledge I cannot say that I know of any instance in which they have been partial.

2381. Do you know whether any members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee bet pretty heavily? Well, I do not think any of them do now.

2382. You do not think the members of the present committee do? Well, with one exception probably —one man might bet a bit—but I think a pound or two would cover the transactions of the others on each race.

2383. Have you ever heard, or do you know from your own personal observation, of any case in which some members of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club who were interested in a particular race have sat upon the committee during the investigation regarding malpractice during such race? I could not say.

2384. Do you think it would be possible to improve the composition of the Australian Jockey Club Committee? I do.

2385. Then, if any of the members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee consider that they are the best men that can be found in the Colony, you think they are believing what is not correct? I think they are mistaken.

2386. Do you think it likely that under present conditions people who are in a position to give evidence either for or against this Bill will be prepared to come forward unhesitatingly and give us the benefit of their opinions? I do not see why they should not.

2387. Do you not think that the fact that the Australian Jockey Club have supreme power in racing matters in New South Wales, would, to a certain extent, prevent witnesses from coming here and telling us all they know about what transpires in connection with the Australian Jockey Club? It may have that effect on some of them, but it does not influence me.

2388. Would you approve of a representative of the trainers and jockeys being on the committee of the Australian Jockey Club? I think not.

2389. Do you not think that the trainers and jockeys should have some one to look after their interests on the Committee of a club like that? I do, but their proper course is to try and induce people who would look after their interests to go on the committee.

2390. But I suppose you are aware that it is almost impossible for a man who is outside of the ring that is ruled by the Australian Jockey Club Committee to get on that committee? That is the feeling we have—that there is no one outside of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club who has much chance of getting on the committee unless he is supported by the members of it.

2391. That is one reason why a Bill should be brought forward? That is exactly my reason.

2392. I suppose you are aware that although the Australian Jockey Club makes rules and enforce their decisions, they have no legal standing? That is a question that has been talked over many times. We certainly think sometimes that they have not the legal power to do many things which they assume to have the power to do.

2393. Are you not aware that Mr. Pilcher, Q.C., has told them that they have not any legal power? I believe he gave an opinion to the effect that they could not do anything outside of their own meetings.

2394. Do you know the conditions under which the committee of the Australian Jockey Club leased the Randwick Racecourse? I have read the conditions.

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2395. Do you think they keep up to the original deed under which the ground was granted to them? I do not think they do keep strictly to their lease.
2396. Do you know who it is that comprise the Sydney Turf Club? No, I am in ignorance on that subject, and I do not think anyone knows. Although I have been for many years connected with racing I do not know much about the club.
2397. Although that club has been racing for years, and has been countenanced by the Australian Jockey Club, you say you do not know anything about the syndicate who form the club or who run it? I do not know, and I do not suppose anyone outside Mr. Clibborn or his clerk could tell you.
2398. Do you think it right that one or two men should have so much power and control as to be able to run these race-meetings without the public knowing who they are? I do not think it is right—I do not look upon them as a racing club either.
2399. Do you think that the syndicate who run the Sydney Turf Club ought to be recognised by the Australian Jockey Club in the way they are? I do not think they should be recognised as a racing-club.
2400. Do you not think that this club has two of the best days in the year allotted to them for their race-meeting? They have.
2401. Do you think that that is detrimental to the interests of the other suburban clubs and, perhaps, of the country clubs? I am quite sure that it is detrimental to all of us.
2402. Have you ever been able to determine where the proceeds of these race-meetings go? I have never seen an account.
2403. You never saw a balance-sheet? No, I never saw a balance-sheet.
2404. I suppose you do not know who pay the officials? No; and I have never seen an account of a meeting of the committee.
2405. Have you ever known members of the Australian Jockey Club to take part in the deliberations or investigations where charges have been made in connection with races in which some of the members of the Australian Jockey Club have been heavy backers? I do not know of any case.
2406. Have you heard of any such cases? I do not know that I could mention any particular case; I could not bring any case to mind, although I have heard such things said.
2407. *Mr. Taylor.*] I presume that you will take the same view as other witnesses in assuming that horse-racing is carried on ostensibly for the improvement of the breed of horses? Yes.
2408. Taking that into consideration, do you think that the abolition of pony-racing would tend in that direction? No, I do not think that the abolition of pony-racing would tend to improve the breed of horses; in fact, I think that pony-racing is an outlet for diminutive race horses, providing it is not carried to too great an excess.
2409. Do you not think that if pony-racing were prohibited it would have the tendency to throw the racing ponies into other channels, and that pony mares would not be put to the stud in the way they now are? I think it would make ponies of a great deal less value, and that it would also throw a large number of people out of employment.
2410. But would it not tend to draw these pony mares away from being used for further breeding purposes? Certainly.
2411. Would that not have a tendency to improve the breed of horses? I do not think so. I know several breeders who purchase many mares out of the pony racers to breed from.
2412. That is just what I am trying to get at. They select these mares for breeding purposes to breed small horses because there is a market for them; do you not think that if pony-racing were abolished it would tend in that way to improve the breed of horses? No; I think it would tend the other way.
2413. Do you think that if pony-racing were reduced to one day a week it would be an advantage? Yes, I do.
2414. Do you think that would be quite sufficient? I do.
2415. And that would be reasonable? Yes.
2416. Do you think that if horse-racing were allowed an extra day's racing in the week it would tend, to a large extent, to minimise pony-racing? I believe an occasional day's extra racing on the Wednesday half-holiday would be a good thing.
2417. Do you think that if the flat at Randwick were thrown open it would tend to popularise racing? I think it would popularise racing, but I do not know that it would improve racing much.
2418. But it would have a tendency to popularise racing? I believe so.
2419. Do you not think that if we were to give a £5,000-cup once a year, for the Sydney Cup, or whatever you might call it, and we increased our weight-for-age prizes to £500, and gave a £1,000 steeplechase prize every year, it would tend to centralise the best horse-racing in this Colony? I have no doubt it would cause more sensation and draw bigger attendances, but I cannot see how they could afford to do it under the circumstances.
2420. But presuming that it could be done? If it could be done, we could make a considerable stride towards Melbourne Cup conditions.
2421. Do you think that a racing club that has £60,000 to its credit would be in a condition to try that experiment? If they had £60,000 they ought to try it.
2422. Are you in favour of the totalisator? I am.
2423. Do you think it would tend to purify racing? I am sure it would be much better for all parties concerned. The racing clubs would be placed in a position of great advantage, as they would be able to give larger prizes; secondly, no one would be allowed to bet except those who went to the racecourse, where they would get the legitimate odds. If £10 is invested on the totalisator, £9 is distributed; but when the people go to the shops with their money they are perpetually robbed under a system of barefaced robbery. Many a horse is left in a race where perhaps the owner or trainer has no intention of starting him—the horse is left in the race until the last moment, and the shops go on laying him until he is scratched, and they "collar" all the money. If you go to racecourses, unless your horse gets a start, you do not lose your money, and you know what odds you are going to get. With the totalisator, £100 in the pool will leave £90 for distribution after deducting the percentage; but you do not get that with the bookmaker.
2424. You seem to think that there will be some difficulty in finding three men suitable to act as stipendiary stewards;—do you not think that if you paid men like Mr. Watson or Mr. Benson, or several others who might be mentioned who have been connected with racing all their lives, that they would be very

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very good men to appoint;—would it not be better to have such men appointed rather than have ten men with no particular concern in discharging the duties which would fall to these stewards? You have named two exceptional men. Mr. Benson, in addition to being a judge, has acted as a steward; and Mr. Watson, being a starter, could not be a steward.

2425. But I mean if you got three such men as those I have named, do you not think it would be a vast improvement upon leaving the business in the hands of ten men in the way it is done at present? It would be a vast improvement, if you could find the men.

2426. Well, I have found two? But one of those is a starter, and he could not act as steward.

2427. But you could find someone to fill his place—anyone can start? No; it is not everybody who can start, and it is not everybody who would enjoy the same confidence as the public place in Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson has the confidence of everybody; and that goes a long way.

2428. But the position of steward would be a still more important one than that of starter? Yes.

2429. You think it would be an improvement if you could get three men of the type I have indicated? Yes; if you could get three good men like they are.

2430. Do you think that if a court of appeal, or an appeal committee, were established, consisting of two members of the Australian Jockey Club, and one each from the three districts of the Colony—northern, southern, and western—that more satisfaction would be given in dealing with disputes and inquiries than is given under the present system? No doubt it would be a very good thing; but I think you would find it unworkable under the present regime.

2431. But we are not assuming that the present system will be continued? I have already given my opinion on that.

2432. Do you not think it would be a vast improvement? I think it would.

2433. Would there be any difficulty in the northern district in finding a good man? Not the slightest.

2434. Would there be any difficulty in the western district, or in the southern district? No; I think there are as good men to be found in the country as in the town.

2435. On the same principle as there are as good fish in the sea as have been caught? Yes; I do not pretend to know all about racing, because with all the years I have been at it, I have still a lot to learn.

2436. Do you think the members of the present Australian Jockey Club are the ten best men in the country for the purpose of controlling racing? I have no fault to find with the Australian Jockey Club committee, either individually or collectively; but I think the principle on which they are elected is not satisfactory.

2437. I suppose that even if they were as good men as they believe themselves to be, you think that a wider and more general representation of racing interests would give more satisfaction to the public in general? I think it would.

2438. Do you think that women and children should be prohibited from betting on the racecourses of the colony? I do not see why women should be prohibited from betting. A woman is supposed to be able to take care of her money, and if she throws her money away that is her lookout.

2439. Do you not think it is demoralising? Not to the extent to which it is carried on. A good deal is made of it, but it is not carried on to any great extent.

2440. Do you think that shop betting ought to be stopped? I do, certainly; and the sooner the better.

2441. There are a great number of trainers and jockeys throughout the country who pay certain fees to the Australian Jockey Club; do you not think that on this committee we are speaking about they should have at least one representative to bring their grievances before the committee? I do not see why they should not have one representative.

2442. To be elected in somewhat the same way as the cabmen had representatives on the Transit Commission? Yes.

2443. Do you think that in cases where small boys are brought up before the committee they should have the privilege of having someone to represent them? That is a very difficult thing to determine. I have had a lot of practice in this matter. There are some lads who are quite capable of taking their own part—quite as capable as the gentlemen who are sitting as their judges—but there are others who are nervous and excited, and, perhaps, a little ignorant, and when they come before the committee they become frightened and have not a word to say; you can make them say yes or no, at your own will. I think that such lads should be allowed to have their parents, or a trainer, or an owner to represent them. I see no objection to that, as the committee would soon see whether a boy was capable of looking after himself or not.

2444. Do you know the boy Fielder, who rode "Mora"? Yes.

2445. Do you think that boy capable of conducting his own case before the Australian Jockey Club committee? He is one of the go-betweens. He has done a lot of riding, and he knows a lot; but I think it would have been better, when the charge assumed such a serious phase as it did, if his father had been allowed to be present with him.

2446. Or some representative? Yes, some representative; but I do not believe in legal gentlemen being present in that capacity.

2447. Do you happen to know anything about that case? I do not.

2448. Do you think that these three gentlemen, who might be appointed as stipendiary stewards, should have a voice in and sit upon the adjudication of matters in which they lodged complaints;—supposing three paid stewards were found, and that they lodged a complaint against a jockey, or a trainer, or an owner, do you think they should sit in judgment on the person complained of? In certain cases I think they should, because you see more by personal observation than you can get by evidence. I think, in fact, that if stewards were to act more on what they see the decisions would be much more satisfactory.

2449. While you are on that point, I would ask you whether you think that it would be in the interests of all concerned, as well as of racing, to wait until such time as you have a thoroughly established case against a man, and then make it a matter of life disqualification rather than to impose small sentences where you have not proved the case up to the hilt, but have acted on your own observation? Well, so far as these boys are concerned, one feels inclined to give them another chance, because a jockey's living is a very peculiar one. If you disqualify a jockey for life, he is a ruined lad, and is not fit for anything else. Take the case of Fielder. At the end of his term of disqualification he will not be worth 2d. as a jockey. If we have any doubt about a case we give the boy another chance.

2450. Could you not do that without inflicting punishment, under something the same plan as the First Offenders' Act? We have often given the boys a warning.

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2451. But would it not have a beneficial effect, when you are satisfied that either a trainer, owner, or jockey has been doing wrong—guilty of a gross fraud—if you were to wipe such a man or boy completely out? Most certainly. If you are satisfied that a man has done something terribly bad, he is better off the turf than on it.

2452. It is not only the effect upon himself, but the warning that is salutary? Yes; certainly.

2453. You were asked something about the Sydney Turf Club, and I think we might as well ask you also about Tattersall's Club;—you say that you do not know anything about the Sydney Turf Club, and that you do not know of anyone, except Mr. Clibborn or his clerk, who could tell us about that;—could you tell us for what purpose Tattersall's Club was established? Tattersall's Club is a betting club, undoubtedly, and I presume, in order to augment their fund a bit, they hold one or two race meetings in the course of the year.

2454. Is that detrimental or favourable to racing? I do not think it is detrimental, and I do not think it is favourable in particular; their meetings are just the same as the ordinary meetings at Randwick.

2455. But do they not preclude the genuine racing clubs from utilising the days that are appropriated to them? Certainly. I may say that the proprietary clubs have only two holidays in the year. Rosehill has the 9th November, whilst Eight-Hours' Day is taken alternately by Canterbury Park, Warwick Farm, and Moorefield; so that we only get two holidays out of the whole lot. The Australian Jockey Club really get the benefit of the holidays appropriated to the Sydney Turf Club and Tattersall's Club, because they get paid £500 a day for the use of the course; so that really these are Australian Jockey Club days.

2456. What about the Sydney Turf Club;—what do they pay? I suppose they pay the same as Tattersall's.

2457. Now, presuming, for the sake of argument, that some great accident occurred, or something detrimental to the interests of the public generally;—would the public have any redress against the Sydney Turf Club? I do not think so.

2458. Is it your opinion that, in the interests of racing and fair-play, that club ought to be wiped out? Well, that is a very straight question to ask me. I do not look upon the Sydney Turf Club as a *bona-fide* racing club; they have nothing at stake.

2459. Could you give me an idea as to the comparative attendances and amounts of prize-moneys at race meetings in the different colonies? Well, if the two leading colonies would suffice, I can give you an idea. We are compelled to give £400 per day in prizes, whether it is a holiday or not; whilst in Melbourne they have only to give £300 on a Saturday, or £250 on a week day.

2460. How about the respective attendances? The attendances are much better in Melbourne than here.

2461. Although they give less prize-money;—how do you account for that? I account for it in the same way as Mr. Clibborn did. They have not so many counter attractions in Melbourne as we have in Sydney with boating, cricket, football, and the various watering places.

2462. But they have cricket in Melbourne? Yes, that is true; but they have not so many outlets for people in search of recreation or amusement, and we know from observation that the attendances are far in excess of ours.

2463. Do you think that it is a fair thing that the Australian Jockey Club should have the fixing of the minimum amount of prize-money to be given at race meetings throughout the metropolitan area? I cannot say that it is a fair thing. We wish they would reduce the £400 for us. We had a day's racing last Saturday, with every promise of a good day, but the rain came on, and the result to us has been a very heavy loss.

2464. Is it a fact that whenever the Australian Jockey Club find that any racing club has a genuine grievance, either as regards the prize-money or otherwise, they redress it at once? We have not found such to be the case. We certainly appealed once. In 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895 we used to give £400 prize-money at each meeting, but in 1896 and 1897 the amount was reduced to £350 per meeting; whilst from 1898 up to the present time we have had to give £400 again.

2465. What was the object of increasing the amount again? Times have improved, and they thought we ought to be able to afford to give £400 again.

2466. Was that done contrary to your wish? Yes; we did not wish it. We would rather have had £50 taken off; in fact, the Hawkesbury and Warwick Farm Clubs only have to give £300 now.

2467. Was it a fact that when pony-racing was what may be termed tabooed by the Australian Jockey Club, they took in all the disqualified jockeys and trainers, irrespective of their disqualification by the pony-racing clubs, and allowed them to go on to Randwick racecourse to practise their calling? Yes; they did, unless a man was a very bad character. They lifted the whole of the disqualifications from men and horses.

2468. Is it a fact that no bookmaker can ply his calling at your racecourse, or at any other racecourse, unless he pays the Australian Jockey Club £1 1s.? Yes.

2469. Do you think that is a fair thing? I certainly cannot see the wisdom of it, because I submit that we are quite capable of judging of a man's stability and character as well as the committee of the Australian Jockey Club. They have four registrations. They register for the saddling paddock, the leger reserve, and the flat, and then they have a registration for bookmakers who bet at other race meetings than those at Randwick. We think it hard that when a respectable man applies to us we are placed in the position of being unable to allow him to bet unless he has paid his guinea registration fee to the Australian Jockey Club.

2470. And yet they actually allowed these men, whom you disqualified previously in connection with pony meetings, to come in at Randwick without let or hinderance? Yes, there were several disqualified men who were admitted.

2471. My object in asking these questions is to show that the action of the Australian Jockey Club has been arbitrary and unnecessary? It is not arbitrary upon us; but I think it is unnecessary. I do not see what there is in having to pay the Australian Jockey Club a guinea in order to permit a man to bet at Canterbury.

2472. I suppose you think it is unjust to the men and to you? I think it is unjust to the men and rather unjust to us too, because we might have to refuse to take a man's money simply because his name is not on the Australian Jockey Club list.

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2473. In the event of your having sixty or seventy horses entered for a race, would the Australian Jockey Club permit you to run that race in heats? We had a case of that kind. We had a very large entry on one occasion, when there was a Tattersall's Sweep on the Canterbury Cup. I think there were eighty-one or eighty-two entries, and just prior to this there had been a sad accident at Rosebery Park, where four lads had fallen, and three were severely injured. The Caulfield accident had also just taken place; and these facts made my shareholders and myself a bit nervous. I was desirous of running the race in divisions—I called them divisions, not heats, because they make a mistake with regard to heats. The Australian Jockey Club distinctly state that we cannot run races in heats; but where a race is run in heats all the horses entered have to compete in each heat, and they have to win two out of three. I proposed that we should run in divisions, and I went to Mr. Clibborn and Mr. Dangar, the latter of whom was then acting as chairman of the Australian Jockey Club, and asked them if they would allow us to do as we proposed. After two or three interviews, Mr. Dangar came to the conclusion that he was not in a position to give the permission under the rules. He sat himself behind the rules as to heats, and in his position he would not consent, or say that we should not do as we proposed, but said that we could run the race in divisions at our own risk.
2474. *Chairman.*] I suppose it would be safer in many cases to run these races in divisions? Yes, much safer, and a right thing too, in the interests of human life.
2475. *Mr. Taylor*] Is it not absolutely dangerous and detrimental to racing that such a rule should exist? I think it is. I saw a field of forty-three start at Rosehill, and, in such a case, not half the horses get a chance—that was a 6-furlongs race.
2476. Have the Australian Jockey Club been asked to repeal that by-law? We have never asked them since. I may tell you that we took the risk of running the race in divisions, and the Australian Jockey Club fined us £50.
2477. And they have never altered that rule? The rule has never been altered; but they returned our cheque. As far as I am concerned, I think twenty-five horses are quite enough to start in one race?
2478. Do you think there are a great many racing men in and about Sydney who could give us valuable information on this matter, if they dare;—what I mean is, does the Australian Jockey Club exercise a certain influence over a great many of the trainers and men connected with racing? I would not like to answer that question; I know there are plenty who could give evidence, if they would.
2479. You think from your conversation with them that they would give evidence favourable to the proposed new racing tribunal, if they dare? I think they would.
2480. Of course, you mix with a great many of these racing men, and you naturally hear things that we cannot get at, but which at the same time come to us indirectly? Yes. We have virtually no power ourselves, but we have to do what the Australian Jockey Club tells us. They hold that we need not do unless we choose, but if we do not choose to do it, we lose our registration.
2481. Is there anything you would like to explain to the Committee? No; nothing in particular. I have a list of the racing fixtures which you might like to see, perhaps, and I also have a tabulated list showing the distribution of the last ten years' race meetings. This list of racing fixtures has attached to it a notice, showing what we are required to do, and this will give you some idea of what the Australian Jockey Club call upon us to comply with:—"1. At all registered race meetings, Hawkesbury and Warwick Farm Racing Clubs excepted, within the metropolitan district (40 miles radius) the amount of added money shall not be less than £400 per day, distributed among not more than six races. 2. At all such meetings there shall be on each day at least one race on the Flat (not being a selling race) of not less than 1½ mile, to which the added money shall not be less than £100; and there shall not be more than one selling race each day, to which the added money shall not exceed £50. 3. These fixtures are subject to the following conditions:—At least one month before the day of any meeting, the club holding such meeting shall submit, for the approval of the Australian Jockey Club, the names of the committee or stewards appointed to act at such meeting, and no meeting shall be held except under the direction of the committee or stewards appointed by such committee. 4. These fixtures are issued on the understanding that the clubs hold race meetings on the days allotted, weather permitting, and subject to any alterations that may be made by the Government for the keeping or celebration of particular holidays."
2482. Do you not think that it is most unfair to ask these clubs to contribute £350 or £400 to each race meeting when they only ask the Sydney Turf Club to contribute the same amount? They shelter themselves behind the argument that the Sydney Turf Club has to pay such a large sum for the use of the course. The Turf Club pay £500 for the two holidays and £250 each for the other two days.
2483. *Mr. Hogue.*] Of course, you will admit that it is necessary to have some central racing authority to govern racing? I quite believe in that.
2484. As far as your experience goes, has the Australian Jockey Club exercised their powers wisely in the interests of racing? Yes; I think they have done the best they could under the circumstances, but what we complain of is, that if they choose to exercise them they have unlimited powers.
2485. Do you consider they have too much power? I reckon they have any power they choose to assume.
2486. Do you reckon that they have too much power in their hands now? Yes, I do.
2487. In what respect? Well, they can simply make us do what they like. Take the question of prize-money. If they choose to raise us to £1,000 per meeting they can do it
2488. They have autocratic power? Yes.
2489. Do you think they exercise that power in the best interests of racing or with any desire to be unfair to any particular club? I do not think they are unfair to any particular club, but I think they exercise their powers to the best of their judgment. At the same time we do not always think that we are well treated. We get some days when it is impossible to make a profit. For instance, I know for a certainty that Mr. Moore lost heavily on three days' racing last year.
2490. Was that through rain? Through counter attractions or rain. It is no more use racing here when the Melbourne Cup meeting is on than it is attempting to fly. You are sure to lose, because people kick about the town waiting for the result of the Melbourne races, and will not go out to the courses.
2491. Have you read the Bill that is now before us? I have.
2492. Do you approve of the Bill as it stands? I approve of the principle of the Bill.
2493. Do you think there should be some tribunal constituted with representation given to clubs outside as well as to the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.

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2494. Do you think the Australian Jockey Club ought to have the preponderance of power? Yes; I have stated that already. What I would like to bring under the notice of your Committee is this: I have not seen it mentioned in any of the evidence, that the proprietary clubs have a very large amount of capital at stake. The Australian Jockey Club never had to purchase Randwick, because that was simply a Crown lease, and they never had to put their hands in their pockets at all. On the other hand, I am quite satisfied that the Rosehill, Warwick Farm, Moorefield, and Canterbury Park clubs have, between them, expended some £200,000 on their properties. I find a good deal of use is being made of the word "proprietary" in connection with these clubs, but if gentlemen come forward and invest £200,000, they naturally expect to get some little return by way of interest, and I am quite sure that not one of the clubs is paying decent interest on the money laid out.
2495. Have you paid much attention to pony-racing? I did some years ago, when we used to race ponies on all the courses.
2496. Have you any objection to pony-racing as a sport? No; not if it is carried on properly.
2497. Is it carried on properly here? In some cases it is; for instance, they carry on racing very well at Kensington, but there are two or three other courses where all classes of ponies and all classes of men are allowed to participate. There are too many races for ponies of 12·2 and 12·3 hands—those are a miserable class of pony.
2498. Do you not think there are too many of these pony clubs altogether? I think there is too much racing altogether.
2499. Do you know anything of the Lillie Bridge or Forest Lodge racing clubs? I have not been there since it was called the Forest Lodge Racing Club.
2500. Do you think there is any necessity for a place of that kind? I do not.
2501. I mean in the interests of sport? No, that is not a course at all; but Kensington is a good course.
2502. Kensington is a very good course, you say? Yes. When we raced ponies we exercised a control over the racing, and it is a pity that we did not continue that control.
2503. But the Australian Jockey Club prevented you? Yes.
2504. And pony-racing might have been controlled now but for the Australian Jockey Club having interposed? Yes.
2505. Are there any great number of disqualifications from the pony clubs—some of them for life—that have not been endorsed by the Australian Jockey Club? It would not be necessary to endorse them, because from the fact of a man riding at Kensington he would be disqualified.
2506. But they are not prevented from entering the Australian Jockey Club course? No.
2507. They take no notice of Kensington disqualifications? No.
2508. Such a man is under no disability as far as any other courses are concerned? No.
2509. He can run horses there? No.
2510. Not after having been disqualified at Kensington? No; we would not take his nomination. I thought you meant that people who were disqualified at Kensington could obtain entrance to the Randwick paddock.
2511. You do not receive nominations from people if you know they have been disqualified? No; although we do not get any official list.
2512. There are no official relations at all between you and the pony clubs? No; but as a rule we know who have been disqualified.
2513. I suppose it is advisable, beyond the mere interest of sport, to encourage the breeding of ponies, is it not? I certainly think it would be very unwise to do away with pony-racing altogether.
2514. Pony-racing does encourage the breeding of ponies? Yes, if properly conducted.
2515. Many of our ponies are thoroughbreds? Yes; some of our best race-horses.
2516. Ponies such as "Djin Djin," I suppose? Yes; he has raced among the galloways.
2517. There is also "Cinder Ellen," and many others? Yes; many of the ponies have sold for much more than second-class race-horses.
2518. And they are a very useful class of horses to have in the country? Yes.
2519. Small thoroughbreds? Yes.
2520. They are good for military purposes? Yes; they have been found to be very useful for military purposes.
2521. I believe they have proved themselves to be very suitable for military purposes in South Africa—these small, hardy horses? Yes.
2522. And as a rule, a pony is a hardy stamp of horse? Yes; as a rule more hardy than horses.
2523. *Chairman.*] There is only one question I would like to ask in respect to the Sydney Turf Club;—do you find that they give larger prizes on the whole than the average proprietary club? They give some larger prizes; they seldom give less than £100, and sometimes they give two or three good prizes.

Joseph Burton sworn and examined, as follows:—

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2524. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? A horse-trainer.
2525. You have been training horses for many years? Yes, pretty well all my life.
2526. Has your experience in racing been confined to this Colony only? Yes, except for a little experience in Victoria. I have just come from Melbourne now.
2527. You have had experience in that colony during your visits there? Yes, certainly.
2528. You are well acquainted with the methods adopted for the government of racing in this Colony by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, fairly well.
2529. Are you of opinion that that system has given eminent satisfaction to trainers and horse-owners, and to the country clubs generally? Yes, on the whole.
2530. Do you think that the system of government might be improved in any way? Well, it might a little. Of course, there might be some little defects in the Australian Jockey Club rules that could be improved on; but I would not like to say.
2531. Have you seen the Bill that has been submitted to Parliament? Yes.
2532. Do you think it would be a better system if such an idea as that was carried out? Of course, it is a matter of opinion. I do not know that it would.

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2533. Do you think that country clubs should have representation on the central body? Well, I have had a little experience, because when I was in Bathurst I was a member of the committee of the Bathurst Turf Club for many years, and they were quite satisfied to be governed by the Australian Jockey Club.
2534. Does that apply to the whole of the country clubs? I do not know that it does.
2535. Do you think that they ought to have some voice in the representation on the committee? I think they ought.
2536. Do you think a body in which the metropolitan clubs would have a preponderance of representation, and the country clubs grouped into districts would also have representatives, would give more satisfaction to racing people generally? I think it would.
2537. And it would be quite workable? Yes.
2538. I suppose you have, from time to time, had a good deal of experience as a trainer of the methods adopted by the Australian Jockey Club for investigating cases of malpractice and things of that sort? Yes.
2539. Do you think that they have made mistakes from time to time? Yes, I do.
2540. Would they be due more to the system at present in force than to any personal intent? There is a great difference of opinion about stiff running in particular, and I am quite satisfied that the Australian Jockey Club committee have been conscientious in all matters.
2541. Then you really think that the mistakes are really due to the system? I do not know whether you would call it that or not.
2542. Would it be an improvement if stipendiary stewards were appointed by all the different clubs co-operating? I would be in favour of it. I would like to see such officials appointed if they could get good, reliable men; but they are very hard to get.
2543. You would not allow such stewards to sit as judges in the cases upon which they reported? No; I would merely allow them to give evidence as to what they saw.
2544. They would be practically the prosecutors? Yes.
2545. Under the present system, is it not a fact that the Australian Jockey Club are both prosecutors and judges too? Yes, I suppose they are.
2546. Following that up, are you of opinion that boys who get into trouble ought to be represented when they come before a body of that sort? Yes; I am in favour of the boys being represented. As far as I am concerned, being a trainer, I would not be afraid to go before the Australian Jockey Club, who, I am satisfied, would act with justice. I could look after my own case; but I do not think that ignorant little boys—and many of them are ignorant—of 16 or 17 years of age are capable of conducting their own case. I know for a fact that boys of that age lose their heads when they come before a tribunal like the Australian Jockey Club committee. They scarcely know what they are saying, and very likely give evidence that would incriminate themselves without knowing it, through ignorance or not understanding the questions that are put to them, and that kind of thing.
2547. Supposing an unscrupulous owner or trainer and a boy were involved, would the boy under the present system have the same opportunity of escaping as the older people would have in the absence of that representation? I do not think the boy would have, because of his ignorance or inability to give effective evidence on his own behalf. At the same time, I think that, as far as the Australian Jockey Club committee are concerned, they would act fairly towards him.
2548. We are not doubting that, but does not the absence of proper representation for the boys make it more possible for a miscarriage of justice to occur? I know it has happened through that.
2649. Do you know of any particular case? I cannot exactly call any case to mind, but I have often had conversations with boys after they have came out from the committee-room, and they have told me that they scarcely knew what they were saying. Boys do get that way, through nervousness, sometimes.
2550. And practically regard themselves as convicted before they are asked a question? Yes, they are afraid to stick out. I do not mean all boys, but in many cases it does happen, as I have said. I have sometimes asked boys why they did not say so-and-so? and they have reported that it is all very well to talk like that, but that they forget and are afraid to speak almost.
2551. They do not often really get to the root of the matter under the present system, and miscarriages of justice must often occur under such a system? Yes.
2552. No harm could accrue for allowing a boy of the ages you have mentioned to be represented by an older person? I cannot see that it would; I have always been in favour of it.
2553. Supposing you were involved in a case of suspicion, would you, as a trainer, be in favour of the Press being present at the inquiry into the matter? Yes, certainly; I would like the Press to be present.
2554. There would be no fear of any actions for libel arising out of a proceeding of that sort? I should not think so.
2555. *Mr Hogue.*] The Press would have to be responsible for what they published? Yes, of course.
2556. *Chairman.*] Do you think that, if the Press were admitted to these inquiries, it would help to improve racing? I think it would give general satisfaction if the Press were admitted.
2557. At the present time is it not a fact that—once evidence is taken in camera by the Australian Jockey Club, it never sees the light of day—the evidence is never made public? No; certainly no one ever knows anything about the evidence.
2558. We have had two or three cases referred to here;—were you present at the running of the mare "Mora," which was afterwards the subject of an inquiry? I was present, and I gave evidence at the second inquiry, when the case was reopened.
2559. Supposing that, taking that case as an example, you had been involved in suspicion as a trainer, would you prefer the case to have been investigated at once, or to have been left over for a week, until the mare had run another race? I do not quite understand.
2560. If the committee were suspicious that your horse had been pulled, would you prefer to have the case threshed out at once, or wait until after the horse had run a second time? I do not think it would be a reasonable thing to wait for the mare to run again, as she might not run again for weeks or months; but the inquiry ought to be held at the time.
2561. It is rather a haphazard style to leave the matter open? Yes, certainly.
2562. Is it not also unjust to those concerned to allow a matter of that kind to stand over? I think the matter ought to be investigated at the time.

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2563. What was your impression of that race? I think the boy was innocent.
2564. Have you any doubt about it? Not in my own mind.
2565. You saw the race? Yes, I saw the race.
2566. And, as a practical man, you thought he was innocent—that he did not pull the mare? Yes; I have no doubt that the boy was innocent of pulling the mare; and, in that case, I think that the Australian Jockey Club committed an error of judgment.
2567. In a case of that sort, in the absence of an Act such as we propose, would it not be an improvement to have a court of appeal from the Australian Jockey Club? I do not know that you would need to go beyond providing for the representation of the persons involved.
2568. You think that would meet the case? Yes, I think it would.
2569. Do you think that if that boy had been represented at this inquiry, a different complexion might have been placed upon the matter? I think so. In that particular case, when the matter was reopened, I think it was Mr. Fielder's—that is the boy's father—own fault, because he seemed to damn his own case. He tried to bring evidence to show that the mare was stuffed, and shod with loaded shoes, whereas it was well known that she was not; that she did not have shoes on as he represented.
2570. And you think that that went against the boy? I think it did.
2571. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you think pony-racing ought to be suppressed altogether? I think it would be rather selfish for me to say anything about it.
2572. But we want you to speak from a public standpoint;—we are presuming that horse-racing is ostensibly carried on to encourage and improve the breeding of substantial horses, and taking that into consideration, do you think that pony-racing ought to be abolished? Undoubtedly, pony-racing cannot have any good effect.
2573. And presuming it is tolerated, do you think it ought to be confined to one day a week, in the interests of the whole community? There is a great deal too much of it.
2574. Do you think an extra day's horse-racing in the middle of the week would help to suppress pony-racing? I do not know that it would; it might, but I would not like to say. There is quite enough horse-racing at present.
2575. And certainly too much pony-racing? Yes.
2576. Do you think that all these small courses ought to be closed up in the interests of the community—that is, anything less than 6 furlongs? That is too small.
2577. Do you think they should be closed up? Yes.
2578. Would you increase that minimum? Yes, I would.
2579. To what extent? I would not have anything under a mile for horse-racing, or under 7 furlongs for pony-racing.
2580. Do you think that if the flat at Randwick were thrown open, it would tend to popularise racing? It might popularise it, but at the same time, I do not see how you are going to do it.
2581. If it were done would it tend to popularise racing? Perhaps so; but I would not be in favour of throwing the flat open.
2582. Do you think that if we gave a £5,000-cup once a year and a £1,000-prize for a steeplechase, and if we also raised the prizes for all weight-for-age races to £500, it would have a tendency to centralise the best horse-racing in this Colony? Certainly; but I do not think you would be able to make a Melbourne Cup meeting of it here, no matter what you did. You could not get a Melbourne Cup meeting here if you were to give £100,000 in prizes. Melbourne is the centre to which people can go from all the colonies much more easily than they can come here. They could not come to Sydney from South Australia and Western Australia as they can go to Melbourne.
2583. What I have described, however, would have a strong tendency to centralise the best racing here? Yes.
2584. Would the totalisator tend to purify and improve racing here? Yes, I think it would; it would give us a better class of men.
2585. And it would give us better prizes also? Certainly; if you could not increase the prizes it would be no use having the totalisator—that is where you get the better prizes from. I am sure you would have a better class of men racing. Betting is not like what it used to be, as there is scarcely a man among the big horse-owners who wants to bet more than a few pounds now. There are three or four of them, perhaps, who back their horses heavily, but all they need can be done with the totalisator. The majority of the owners would sooner run for a big stake and have less betting.
2586. Do you think there would be any trouble in geting stipendiary stewards? Yes; there would be a trouble in getting men.
2587. But you think they are to be got? It is possible.
2588. Do you think a court of appeal, consisting of two members of the Australian Jockey Club, or of whatever committee may be constituted, and one representative from the north, south, and west respectively, would be a better tribunal to hear appeals than the central body which simply has to re-hear the case which they have previously tried? You mean appeals against the Australian Jockey Club?
2589. Yes, or whatever the central committee may be;—we will assume that there is a committee formed, it may be from members of the Australian Jockey Club or a committee constituted under this Bill;—would you approve of an appeal committee consisting of five members, such as I have described, to try cases of appeal;—do you not think that an appeal court of that sort would give greater satisfaction to those who are connected with racing and the public in general than the present system? I think it would give satisfaction all right and work very well, but at the same time, as I have already said, I think that if anyone involved in a case of malpractice were represented in the first instance before the Australian Jockey Club committee, that would meet the case.
2590. But according to your own evidence there was a case where a mistake was made? Yes; but he was not represented in that case.
2591. Do you not think that a boy, or an owner, or a trainer would have a better chance in coming before a tribunal collected from such a wide area than before a tribunal representative of only one club? He might have, but from my own knowledge of the Australian Jockey Club committee, I would be quite satisfied with them.
2592. But do not you think such a tribunal would command greater respect on the whole? On the whole, perhaps, it would.

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2593. And therefore give a healthier tone to racing? I dare say it would.
2594. Do you think women and children ought to be prohibited from betting? I do.
2595. Do you think shop betting ought to be prohibited? I do.
2596. Do you think trainers and jockeys who have a large interest in racing matters ought to have one representative on the central committee, whatever it may be, whether it is the Australian Jockey Club committee or a committee as proposed under this Bill—I mean one man to represent their views, a practical man? Do you mean to ventilate grievances, or anything of that kind?
2597. I mean a man who would act generally on behalf of trainers and jockeys on much the same principle as the cabmen have a representative on the Metropolitan Transit Commission? Quite so. I think it would be a very good idea.
2598. Do you think that they are fairly entitled to have a representative, and that it would be for the benefit of races? I do not know about the benefit to racing, but they are entitled to it I should say.
2599. Do you think that stipendiary stewards should sit in judgment on cases initiated by themselves? No; they should give evidence, but nothing more.
2600. Do you know anything about the Sydney Turf Club, and the purposes for which it exists? I do not know that I do. It originated among the huntsmen who formed it—Mr. Betts, Mr. Terry, and others.
2601. Is it in the interests of racing in any way? Yes, it is.
2602. Is it more beneficial that the Sydney Turf Club should race on the days allotted to it rather than that these days should be distributed among the other clubs? Yes; I think it is an all right club—it is not a proprietary club.
2603. Do you know who constitute it at all? I know some of them. There is Mr. Betts, who is as good a man as you could have.
2604. In cases of malpractice, do not you think it better to wait until you are certain that a gross case of malpractice has occurred, and disqualify the offending party for life, rather than to punish a number of boys for a year or two in the way that is now done, do not you think it would have a better effect upon racing? I do not know that it would. Certainly they would require to be very certain about a thing before they disqualified for life.
2605. That is what I say, would it not be better to satisfy themselves beyond all doubt before inflicting punishment, and then disqualify for life? Do you mean that they should give a short sentence and increase it afterwards?
2606. No; I mean that they should satisfy themselves first, and then come down heavily? I do not know how they could do it.
2607. What I mean is that whatever number of cases may come before the committee they should wait until they can make a certainty of one case, and make an example of that—do not you think that would be better than the present system? Yes, perhaps it would be.
2608. Do you think is is arbitrary on the part of the Australian Jockey Club to fix the minimum prize money to be given by the various racing clubs within a certain radius of the city? Yes; I do not think they should interfere beyond a certain radius.
2609. Is it arbitrary or right that the Australian Jockey Club should have the right, or exercise the right, to determine what the minimum prizes shall be at these race meetings in the metropolitan area? Well, I do not know that I should like to say, because racing would go to the wall if it were not controlled by the Australian Jockey Club in that matter, whether it be suburban or country racing. If the Australian Jockey Club did not fix the minimum, some of these clubs would be racing for £1 or 10s. prizes, and we should have all kinds of racing; I do not think that would be advisable.
2610. Do you think there are many racing men who could give us valuable information favourable to this Bill if they dare do it? There are plenty who dare do it.
2611. But are there not a good many who dare not? Do you mean racing men?
2612. Yes? No, certainly not; every racing man is free to come and give you any information he likes.
2613. Do you not think some of them are influenced by the power of the Australian Jockey Club? No, certainly not.
2614. *Mr. Hogue.*] I presume you have read the Bill now before us? I do not know that I can remember much about it.
2615. But you understand the general purport of it? Yes.
2616. The object is to establish a racing association wherein the country clubs will be represented? Yes.
2617. Do you approve of the principle of the Bill generally, or does it go too far; in your opinion, would it work as well in the interests of racing as the present system under the Australian Jockey Club? The present system has worked all right, as far as I know.
2618. I suppose you have heard this Bill talked about a good deal? Yes.
2619. Have you had any demand for a change from the Australian Jockey Club? I have heard grumbling, but of course you will always hear that. Racing men as a whole, taking them right through, are quite satisfied with the Australian Jockey Club. There are cases, as I have pointed out, on occasions in which a little boy has been brought before the committee and has been punished innocently, through not being represented, or being able to give effective evidence on his own behalf, but that is all.
2620. Do you think that some modified representation of country clubs and suburban clubs on a central committee would be an improvement? Yes; I think so.
2621. You would be in favour of some modified system of representation? Yes.
2622. Would you give the Australian Jockey Club a preponderating voice in the management? Yes.
2623. On the whole you are not dissatisfied with their management? Quite so; I am quite satisfied. I am speaking of the present committee, who, taking them as a whole, are a body of men well up in racing, and men of honour.
2624. *Chairman.*] Only under the present system they adopt in connection with investigations there is a chance of injustice being unintentionally done? Yes, unintentionally.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 22 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. ARCHER, MR. TAYLOR,
MR. GILLIES.

D. WATKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Harris sworn and examined as follows:—

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2625. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in connection with racing? I am a member of the Rosehill Racing Club, and I am also a large shareholder in the Kensington Racing Club as well.
2626. I presume you have had considerable experience in turf matters? Yes.
2627. Principally confined to this Colony? Yes.
2628. Have you had an opportunity of seeing the Bill that is now before the House? I have read certain parts of the Bill.
2629. With your knowledge of racing, you will of course understand that racing in this Colony is absolutely controlled by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes.
2630. They have assumed that power owing to circumstances? They have assumed that power I know.
2631. Do you think that their management of racing has given satisfaction to all the clubs, and other people connected with racing? To an extent it has; but there is a lot to be said on that point.
2632. You think there is room for improvement? Yes, I think there is.
2633. In what way do you think an improvement might take place? From the position in which I am situated I have an insight into the working of two clubs. With regard to proprietary clubs, I think that with a slight alteration in the working of the Australian Jockey Club, their position, or the Club's position, could not possibly be improved. I think it would be an improvement if the proprietary clubs were represented with the gentlemen of the Australian Jockey Club. I am under the impression, from what I have seen of the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, that no more honorable men could be selected to form a committee, and I think that whatever they do—although we have suffered considerably, as I will point out to you directly—they do as an act of conscience; but they are wanting in experience. They have taken control of all the racing to such an extent that they allot the fixtures for the various clubs, which I think could be improved. But, unfortunately, these gentlemen, who I consider are a fair sample of honorable men, have a connection in the shape of a secretary, which I think is a great drawback to the good government of the club. I refer to Mr. Clibborn, who, I think, rules the members of the committee in a most unjust way. From what I can see by the report of the committee they behave in a very liberal way to Mr. Clibborn as to salary, but he is not satisfied with the salary but enters into competition with the live-stock auctioneers and carries on his profession to the detriment, no doubt, of the members of that profession, and no doubt to his own interest. After all, human nature is pretty thin, and as Mr. Clibborn conducts sales for the various horse-breeders, many of whom are connected with the Australian Jockey Club, there is no doubt some *quid pro quo* in return for the preference shown to Mr. Clibborn. If Mr. Clibborn were to disassociate his business from the secretaryship of the Australian Jockey Club he would have more time to make himself conversant with the conduct of racing outside the Australian Jockey Club. As it is, he sets up his back, he is an almighty power, and nothing, to my mind, can be effected unless he is agreeable, which I do not think is a good thing. I wish to say that, because this has been rankling in my mind for a very considerable time. I do not think that the Australian Jockey Club Committee are acting wisely or justly in allowing business to be associated with the secretaryship of the Club. As I have said, if it were not so he would have more time to see what actually goes on. With regard to racing, the Australian Jockey Club say there is too much of it. When they made certain allotments to the proprietary clubs of days for conducting their racing, they withdrew certain days from these clubs on the ground that there was too much racing; but what became of these few days—it was like the case of the monkey and the cheese. They took them to themselves, and adopted these extra days to the detriment of the other clubs. If they were sincere in their view that there was too much racing they ought to have done away with all these days, instead of taking them from the other clubs and allotting them to themselves. We have had reason to feel somewhat sore with the Australian Jockey Club. When I say "we" I am speaking of the Kensington Racing Club, which has been brought into the question a good deal in the course of this inquiry. The Kensington Racing Club was formerly connected with the Rosehill Racing Club—it was an off-shoot, but has since been formed into a separate company. The Australian Jockey Club adopted arbitrary measures with a view to trying to do away with pony-racing—for what reason I have no idea—they disqualified every horse, trainer, and jockey who operated at pony-races. They were not satisfied with doing that; but they prevented officials of registered clubs from taking part in pony-racing. The Kensington Racing Club employed Mr. Benson, the judge of the Australian Jockey Club; and they employed Mr. Watson, the starter of the Australian Jockey Club; and every and all of their best officials for the good conduct of racing at Kensington. The Australian Jockey Club then gave notice that these men must elect to either act at Kensington or at Randwick, and they had to increase the salaries of these men on their retiring from Kensington. When pony-racing first started, the Australian Jockey Club were offered an opportunity to take it under their control, which they refused to do. They did not know the importance that pony-racing was destined to assume; but they thought that perhaps it would die a natural death; but for some reason or other, at any rate, they declined to have anything at all to do with it. I have read some of the evidence given here with regard to pony-racing, and in replying to that I can only speak as regards Kensington. Kensington was formerly a desert, which I dare say the members of the Committee know. We removed millions of tons of sand, and we made it into a beautiful spot. We have spent in prizes and in the formation of the course, during the last ten years which have just expired, £110,000, and we pay the Government £800 a year rent for a tract of land which never brought in a penny before; so that pony-racing has been attended with some advantages, and that brings me back to Mr. Clibborn, who knows nothing whatever about it. Pony-racing is attended with great advantages. It is the medium for utilising small horses, and, as any racing man will tell you, the very best of sires have got the smallest stock, some of which I could enumerate to you. To shut out this stock from the market because they are not big-grown horses would be a sin upon Nature. They are animals of great utility, and proof of this is afforded by the fact that when buyers were purchasing horses for the Transvaal and China campaigns, they selected mostly small horses of 14·2 or 14·3 hands. These are the kind of horses that are brought into good account

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account in pony-racing. It is said that the people who attend pony-racing are the scum of the earth; but if Mr. Clibborn had time to look for himself, and see what goes on, he would see that the same class of people, with the addition of the Wednesday afternoon recreation people, attend Kensington as are to be found at Randwick. They are exactly the same people who attend Randwick and the meetings of the registered clubs. There is no doubt that Mr. Clibborn would derive a very good lesson if he visited Kensington to see the way that pony-racing is conducted there, for I assert—and assert it fearlessly—that there is no course in any part of the world, and that is saying a great deal, where racing is as well conducted as it is at Kensington. We disqualify horses, trainers, and jockeys at Kensington, and the Australian Jockey Club have taken them within their pale afterwards.

2634. *Mr. Taylor.*] That is, before their disqualification has expired? Yes. They took them in immediately they were disqualified, in order to get them over to their club. Now, I am telling you plain facts, as I have nothing to keep back, and I am only too glad to have this matter ventilated. I am speaking from very long experience, and also from experience that has cost me a power of money. Referring to these disqualifications that I speak of, there was a horse owned by J. C. Smith; the jockey was McGee, and the disqualified horse was "Rigmarole." These were disqualified for six months, for malpractice, on 11th August, 1898, by the stewards of the Kensington Racing Club. Then there was the jockey, J. Duval, disqualified for life for malpractice, and using abusive language on 17th March, 1898. These were taken over by the Australian Jockey Club, and allowed to run at Randwick.

2635. *Mr. Gillies.*] I suppose all these names have appeared in print before? Yes. Although we disqualified these men from the club which is held in the greatest contempt by Mr. Clibborn—that is, the Kensington Racing Club—we have to accept their entries for the Rosehill proprietary club races under the Australian Jockey Club, and allow them to run at Rosehill. We have to accept these men that were not considered fit to run at Kensington owing to malpractice.

2636. The men and horses? Yes, and boys. Now, I attribute that to Mr. Clibborn. It is all very well for Mr. Clibborn to turn up his nose at pony-racing, for, as I say, if he wants a lesson as to how to conduct a club he has only to go to Kensington. With regard to what Mr. Clibborn says in reference to pony-racing, I would like to read to you some information with regard to what is being done by the English Jockey Club. I will read what I desire to bring under your notice. It is as follows:—"It is the general opinion that the committee of the Australian Jockey Club acted anything but wisely when they let the command of the pony and galloway meetings slip from their hands. What is more, the majority think that our leading body are also wrong in disqualifying everyone who takes part in that branch of racing. It has lately been said—and anyone that would take the trouble to read through the rules can see for themselves—that the racing business here and in England is carried out upon much the same lines. Now, the sport of pony and galloway racing is going ahead very rapidly in the Old Country. What is more, it is fostered by the English Jockey Club stewards, who are acting in a very different manner towards it than is the case of the Australian Jockey Club. According to the reports received by the last Mail, the following new rules were to be submitted: 'New rule 178 (a)—Any person who acts in any official capacity, owns, trains, or rides a horse running at any unrecognised meeting in Great Britain or Ireland, is thereby disqualified from acting in any official capacity, entering, training, running, or riding a horse at any meeting held under these rules. This rule shall not apply to pony or galloway races at meetings confined to pony or galloway racing.' By Mr. Lowther—to move the following new subsection to rule 176, to follow subsection iv.: 'To have acted in any official capacity at, or to have been concerned in the ownership, training, management, superintendence, or riding of a horse running at any unrecognised meeting in Great Britain or Ireland other than a meeting confined to pony or galloway races.' Thus it will be seen that pony and galloway racing does not come under the head of 'unregistered,' as we term it, or unrecognised meeting, as it is described in England. This is as it should be, and was in this Colony before the new rules and regulations were enforced." The English Jockey Club are doing all they possibly can to help pony and galloway racing, and there is not that opposition to pony and galloway racing that we find here. With regard to the management of the Australian Jockey Club, you might go a very long way before you would get a more honorable lot of men together.

2637. *Chairman.*] But you think that they want experience? I think they want experience in administration. I put the greatest reliance on their inquiries, as I think they take the greatest trouble in making their inquiries as just as possible. I think, however, that an improvement would be made if they were to appoint three of their number to act as stewards for the day when they have a racing meeting on. In the event of any question arising as to malpractice or anything of that kind, the stewards could bring the offending party to judgment, and he should have the privilege of appealing to the full committee of the Australian Jockey Club. I think myself that would be an improvement.

2638. *Mr. Archer.*] Do you not think proprietary clubs ought to be represented? I think it would be a great improvement if they were represented.

2639. *Chairman.*] While you are on that point, do you think a central body such as the Bill proposes, perhaps with a modification giving the Australian Jockey Club more representation, providing for the representation of the proprietary clubs, and one representative from the country clubs in north, south, and west, would form a better central tribunal of appeal? I do not think I should feel inclined to remove that from the Australian Jockey Club, provided it was done in the manner that I say, because it is a very hard thing to get a body of men together. It is all very well to talk of country representatives, but you have to get them to attend, and I think that if there were power to appeal to the general body of committeemen of the Australian Jockey Club, just as you can appeal to the Full Court, it would meet the case. There you have a body of twelve men who ought to govern anything. When we look at the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank, which are governed by perhaps half a dozen men, that number ought to be sufficient for racing, and I think that if fewer members were nominated by the Australian Jockey Club, and a few were nominated by the proprietary clubs, everything would work smoothly.

2640. In the case of Bank directors they are paid—would you be agreeable to pay these men? That is a matter that I have not considered. I wish to draw your attention to the fact, that in order that we might have good government at Kensington we employ a paid steward at a yearly salary, solely to attend our race-meetings. In the event of anything appearing that he thinks is not right, the offending parties are hauled up before the committee, and he forms one of the committee of inquiry. I notice that this Bill leaves Kensington out of the schedule altogether.

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2641. *Chairman.*] I may say that that schedule was drawn in a hurry? I think that such an important club as Kensington—I do not speak of any of the other clubs—in consideration of the amount of money that has been spent in bringing it to life, and the money that is spent there every week, and the utility it has in encouraging a class of horses that are so much needed in this country, ought to be included in the schedule of a Bill like this.

2642. You think they ought to be recognised in a Bill of this kind? Yes. That course cost £30,000 to construct, and our expenditure is very large every week, besides the £150 to £175 that are given away in prizes at every meeting.

2643. Dealing with the question of pony-racing, you would not compare any of the other pony-races, from what you know of them, with Kensington? I would not like to answer that question. I can only speak from what I know, and know thoroughly. I know how we conduct it, because there is so much money put into that venture, that to make it a success, it must be well-conducted, in order to protect ourselves outside of anything else.

2644. However, we take it that you think pony-racing should be allowed to come under the control of a central tribunal? If there is anything of that kind established, of course it should be recognised. Not one of the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club have one brass farthing invested in racing, and they have not the courage to invest their money in the way we have done. We have put £80,000 into Rosehill, and Kensington has cost us £30,000, besides an immense expenditure ever since. Instead of trying to shut out the investment of capital, it is to the interest of this country that capital should be invested as largely as possible. We have our substance in racing, and that is more than any of the members of the Australian Jockey Club have.

2645. You are in favour of stipendiary stewards;—do you think it possible, under the arrangement, as carried out by the Australian Jockey Club, for justice to be meted out with a committee acting as prosecutors as well as judges;—do you not think mistakes are more likely to happen under a system like that? I would not like to say. I think that if the Australian Jockey Club committee give a decision, it is a decision of honorable men.

2646. That of course is not in question? I do not think it is necessary for a stipendiary steward to be appointed at Randwick, provided that they appoint stewards from their own body for the day. If they appointed three stewards to act for the day, and in the event of any question arising, these stewards could adjudicate, leaving any dissatisfied party the power of appeal to the full committee, it would be all that was necessary. That would be equivalent to an appeal to the Full Court in the matter of law.

2647. I take it that that full committee would be improved upon, if the other racing clubs had representation upon it? Yes.

2648. Do you not think the country clubs should have a voice in the power that governs racing—that governs them in the same way as it governs you? I do not see why they should have a voice in the metropolitan government. Why do they not form their own association?

2649. Is it not a fact that if they were to sever their connection with the Australian Jockey Club, they would be put under the same ban as the pony-racing clubs? Yes, they would.

2650. Then, as a matter of self-protection, they are compelled to be affiliated with the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; they are obliged to conform to the Australian Jockey Club rules.

2651. Do you not think they would feel themselves better secured, if they had the right to a voice in the election of a central tribunal, no matter what it is? They have a voice in the appointment of the Australian Jockey Club—they have a vote.

2652. Not unless they are members of the Australian Jockey Club? No.

2653. But I am talking of country clubs? I think that could be obviated, if an alteration were made in the rules of the Australian Jockey Club, and proxy voting were done away with, and members were required to vote personally. I think proxy voting is the cause of the trouble, because I should think that an excellent underground engineer like Mr. Clibborn would take care that his proxies were all out in the proper direction, so as to get as many proxies as possible.

2654. You think he would do that to secure the election of certain candidates? You can draw your own inference. If proxy votes were done away with, it would purify the election to a great extent, and the country people would have an opportunity of being represented on the committee. As it is now with the proxies, personal voting has little effect, and the result chiefly depends upon proxies. It would also serve the purpose of the country clubs, because the country men would then be able to secure positions on the committee.

2655. You have had some experience of the fund that is established for injured jockeys? I know very little about that.

2656. I suppose you know that the Australian Jockey Club have no regular system for the payment of moneys to injured jockeys? I know they have no regular system; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the matter to give any evidence as to the fund itself.

2657. But do you not think that with all the racing that is going on in this Colony, it would be possible to establish a fund whereby all jockeys who may be injured could be provided with a weekly allowance? I think there is some existing rule of the Australian Jockey Club providing for deserving cases.

2658. Yes; but they are only one in 1,000, according to the evidence we have;—I am asking you as to the general question, whether such a fund could not be established? It could be established without a doubt, because the Australian Jockey Club have got plenty of funds. If they can afford to build premises like they have done, it appears that they have more funds than they know what to do with. There is one thing I might say, that it is a matter of question whether the money which has been invested by the Australian Jockey Club in the building and land they have bought, could not have been devoted to better purposes in augmenting the prizes for the various races. No doubt they could have rented offices for considerably less than the amount of interest on the money that this building will cost. That is merely my own opinion.

2659. Sporting men generally, and the clubs generally, would, I suppose, be only too glad to augment a fund of the description I have mentioned, if they knew it was established on a basis that would permit of boys that were hurt being properly provided for? My experience of sporting men generally is that they are most liberal, especially where matters affecting health or limb are concerned.

2660. *Mr. Taylor.*] I have heard you speak of the Australian Jockey Club committee as being composed of honorable men? Yes.

2661.

2661. Do you not think they partake too much of a family party altogether to give that perfect confidence to the public that a club of that sort should give—as matters stand we have ten men selected from two social clubs? Yes; but then that would be obviated to a large extent if proxy voting were done away with.
2662. But you think the committee does partake too much of a family party? I would not like to say that. I have too high an opinion of the members of the committee, many of whom I have known personally for many years, to think of them otherwise than I have stated. I think a great improvement could be made in regard to their secretary, but with regard to the gentlemen themselves, I think you could not get a more honorable lot of men together, and I should feel perfectly satisfied with any decision they might give.
2663. Do you think, taking the general committee as it is, that if a court of appeal were established for all cases, consisting of, say, five members—two from the Australian Jockey Club, and one from each of the three districts of the Colony—do you not think that would be an improvement upon the present system? I do not agree with you. I think that the governing body are quite capable of doing all you suggest, provided that the elections were different. If they were to do away with proxy voting, I think that would get over the whole difficulty.
2664. Do you think trainers and jockeys ought to have a representative on that committee? No, I do not.
2665. I think you told the Chairman that you believed that the appointment of paid stewards would have a beneficial effect? I do not advocate paid stewards for the Australian Jockey Club. If three gentlemen were taken from the committee for each meeting, and appointed as stewards for the day, in the event of any trouble arising, they could adjudicate upon it, and if they came to a decision which might not be satisfactory to the parties concerned, an appeal could be made to the general committee of the Australian Jockey Club.
2666. Do you think these three stewards should sit in judgment on the case? I think it would assist matters. When there is an appeal to the Full Court, the Judge who presided at the trial which is the subject of appeal always sits on the Full Court Bench, and no doubt their presence would be of great assistance.
2667. You would approve of those three stewards sitting on the court of appeal? I think so; I should not have any objection.
2668. Do you think women and children should be prohibited from betting? No, I do not; especially in anticipation of the Women's Franchise Bill.
2669. *Chairman.*] Does your reply extend to children? It all depends upon what you call children. I do not hold with children betting at all, but I think it would be very arbitrary to prevent women from betting.
2670. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you think shop-betting ought to be prohibited? I think that is one of the greatest curses we have.
2671. Do you think the totalisator should be established? I would have no objection to seeing it established, providing they have freetrade in it—provided that the books were allowed to bet with the totalisator. It would be the means of enabling people to get better odds for their money. In some parts, where the bookmakers stand alongside the "tote," the public can get better prices if they want to back a horse. I do not hold, myself, with legislating for these kind of things. I think gambling is carried out quite fast enough without assisting it with the totalisator. I think it would make it easier, and I do not think we have any reason to do that.
2672. You would not approve of it? No; I would not.
2673. Do you think that a cup of £5,000 and a steeplechase of £1,000 once a year, with the increase of weight-for-age prizes to £500 for each race, would have a tendency to elevate and purify horse-racing here? No, I do not; from my experience, I think they get every man and woman who would attend racing to attend now. No matter what the prize, and no matter what the stakes are, I do not think you will increase the attendance. We are a different community to what they are in Victoria. I had the pleasure of being present at the last Melbourne Cup, and it was a wonderful sight to see the number of people there. On their gala-days—and race-days in particular—they have very little to divert the attention of the public from racing, but it is different in New South Wales. It does not matter what prizes are given, or what inducements are offered, you can only get a certain number of people to attend racecourses, because there are so many attractions in different parts out of the city on the same day.
2674. Do you think that pony-racing ought to be confined to one day a week in the metropolitan area? I see no objection to its being done.
2675. Have you any objection to pony-racing being conducted on more than one day a week? No; not if it is properly conducted. The Kensington people race on Wednesday afternoon, and that affords a power of amusement to people who are locked up in their shops and offices all the week. From my experience, you will see a crowd there as good, as cleanly, and as tidy as on any racecourse in the Colony.
2676. Do you not think that one day's horse-racing and one day's pony-racing every week would be quite sufficient for the people of this country to sustain? I think it would be plenty.
2677. You have stated that Mr. Clibborn's business clashes with his duties as secretary, and you said something about a *quid pro quo*;—do I understand that he would be subject to showing favour to certain breeders in consequence of receiving favours from them? As I said before, human nature is weak, and Mr. Clibborn has a very nice position in the Club as secretary, which ought to be sufficient for him without engaging in business. There is no doubt that, as a man of the world, he would do all he can to retain that position, and, no doubt, he might feel inclined—I do not say he would favour breeders; he should be—like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion.
2678. You think his position ought to be quite sufficient without his business? Yes, I do; then he would have more time to visit these meetings, and see how things are conducted.
2679. If he were to tell you that he did not take much interest in horse-racing, would you believe him? I should think he was not fitted for his position.
2680. If he told you that, you would not think he was fit to be secretary of the Australian Jockey Club? No; and I will give you my reasons. Mr. Byron Moore does not understand one horse from another, and I do not think he takes much interest in horse-racing, but he devotes his time to the interests of horse-racing indirectly in looking after the course and in looking after the comforts of the patrons of racing. He does all he can to make things comfortable for everyone, and goes into the most minute details. If you visit Melbourne, and have noticed the many things that are to be found there, you will

 appreciate

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appreciate what I say. They provide facilities there even down to the buying of a postage stamp on the course. He devotes his sole attention to the interests of racing people, and if Mr. Clibborn did the same thing it would be a distinct feather in his cap.

2681. Can you give us any information with regard to the Sydney Turf Club? It has always been a mystery to me. I know nothing about it, and I think there are very few people who do.

2682. Do you think an irresponsible club like that should have the benefit of four of the best race-days in the year? I would not care to make any remarks about it, because I do not know anything at all about the club. Mr. Clibborn is secretary, I think, and I do know that there are some very fine fellows connected with it whom I am always pleased to meet.

2683. If it were sworn that there were only two people who participated in the benefits of that club, do you think it should be abolished? If it is a proprietary club, it should not be entitled to more privileges than Rosehill or Canterbury Park Club.

2684. Do you think that the four days now appropriated by the Sydney Turf Club should be distributed amongst the other clubs? Yes; if it is a proprietary club, or if the Sydney Turf Club is done away with. The Australian Jockey Club cannot think there is too much racing after having appropriated to themselves the days which they took from the other clubs.

2685. Assuming that there are only two people who participate in the benefits of this club, ought it to be done away with and the days now appropriated by it to be allotted to other clubs? I can only go as far as to say that if the Sydney Turf Club is a proprietary club they have no more right to receive any more consideration than any other club.

2686. If Mr. Clibborn says that he and another are the sole participators in the benefits of this club, would you say that the club should be abolished and that the days allotted to these two particular individuals should be distributed amongst the other clubs? If Mr. Clibborn and another gentlemen are the proprietors of the Sydney Turf Club, I maintain that they have no more right to receive more consideration than any other proprietary club.

2687. You have had experience not only as the proprietor of a racecourse, but as the owner of racehorses? Yes; I have indeed.

2688. Do you think it would be better, in the interests of racing, for the central racing tribunal to wait until such time as they can make certain that offences have been committed against the laws of racing, and then disqualify the offenders for life;—that they should refrain from passing sentences of six months, and so on, founded only on strong suspicion? We have adopted this rule at Kensington. If we think there has been malpractice, we never pass a disqualification for less than twelve months upon a horse, trainer, jockey, or owner; and if the malpractice is of a particularly bad character, we disqualify for life.

2689. Then, you agree that it would be better to let some guilty people off and only to punish when you are certain, and then to punish severely? I would sooner let 100 guilty men off than punish one innocent one.

2690. And when you have satisfied yourself that they are guilty, you would make the sentences severe? Rather.

2691. Is it a fact that bookmakers have to pay a fee to the Australian Jockey Club before they can bet on any other racecourse? Yes; they have to pay a fee before they can bet on any other course, and then they have to pay the proprietary clubs their registration fees besides. Since the Australian Jockey Club has taken up an attitude adverse to the pony club they will not register any bookmakers who ply their calling at the pony club meetings. They do not mind who they register, whether they are members of Tattersall's or not, provided they do not ply their avocations at pony club meetings.

2692. Are you aware that the Australian Jockey Club have a rule prohibiting races from being run in divisions? Yes.

2693. Do you think that that rule is not detrimental to racing, where there is a large field? I have never experienced it at Randwick.

2694. But at other courses? Yes; at certain courses it is; but it seldom occurs.

2695. Take the cases of Canterbury Park, Warwick Farm, or Rosehill;—in the event of their having eighty horses in a race, would you think it would be dangerous? I have never seen any such thing. I have very seldom had occasion to have any fear as to the way they run, independently of running the race in heats.

2696. But do you think it would be dangerous to run such a large number of horses? If there were an undue number of horses, it would be dangerous; but, at the same time laws must be made, and the exception proves the rule.

2697. Do you think the Australian Jockey Club should have the controlling power as regards the minimum prize-money that any other club should offer? They exercise that power, whether it is right or wrong.

2698. Do you think they should have that power? Provided that the elections of the Australian Jockey Club Committee were carried out in the way I have mentioned, they should have the power to do exactly what they are doing. Provided that the elections were differently conducted, and proxy voting were done away with, they would have a different combination on that committee. You must have a ruling power.

2699. Do you think that, considering that the Australian Jockey Club get their premises free, they should throw the Flat open to the public, and that by throwing it open it would tend to popularise racing? I think it would have a good effect. We have the experience in Victoria of the same thing. I noticed when I was at the last meeting at Flemington, that the Flat was thick with visitors, and I think it would be to the interest of the Australian Jockey Club, and that it would tend to popularise racing. The Australian Jockey Club have a lot to be thankful to the proprietary clubs for, as the operations of these clubs tend to keep things moving, and to make racing popular, and thus they feed the Australian Jockey Club meetings. They are the best friends that the Australian Jockey Club could have. I have nothing further to say, except that, considering the venture that the Kensington people have taken in hand, I hope that consideration will be given to their position, in the event of any action being taken to bring pony-racing under control. As I told you, there is an immense amount of money been spent, and we have a lease from the Government which brings in £800 a year to them, for a waste piece of land, which we have greatly improved. It is our sole desire to conduct racing in a fair and honorable way, and we only hope that if any Bill is framed at all the Kensington Club will be included within its provisions.

provisions. We do all that we can to assist the Government, and, if you remember, we gave them the use of our course for the camp for the Contingent before they went Home, and we are only too happy to assist by anything we can do. H. Harris. 22 Nov., 1900.

2800. *Chairman.*] I may say that the evidence we have before us is very favourable as to the manner in which the Kensington course is conducted? Thank you.

Patrick O'Mara sworn and examined as follows:—

2801. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in connection with racing? I am secretary of the Kensington Racing Club. P. O'Mara. 22 Nov., 1900.

2802. You have had considerable experience of racing? Yes; fifteen years.

2803. Have you been brought into contact with the working of racing as managed by the Australian Jockey Club during that fifteen years? During the whole fifteen years I have had contact with all the inner workings of racing matters.

2804. On the part of the parent body? I have worked for the Australian Jockey Club as a boy upwards.

2805. In the office? No; I used to work in their scratching tower, and I was secretary of the Rosehill Racing Club for many years as well.

2806. Are you of opinion that the present method of management could be improved upon? Yes; it might be slightly.

2807. Have you read the Bill before Parliament? Yes, I have.

2808. Would you favour a tribunal such as that proposed to be set up? No; I do not think it would improve matters at all.

2809. Do you think it would be too large? No. I think the thing to be done first is to appoint stipendiary stewards—say a body of three or four. That is the most important thing we want.

2810. Do you not think that the different suburban clubs and the country clubs should have a voice in the selection of the men who are sitting on the central body to govern racing? I do not see that they need it.

2811. Are they not brought under the government of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; they are at present.

2812. And they have no voice in the conduct of their affairs? None whatever.

2813. They have to obey the will of the parent body? Yes.

2814. Should they not have some representation in a body of that kind? I do not see that it would improve matters, even if they had.

2815. Would it not give more general satisfaction to the country clubs to know that they had their grievances ventilated by their own representatives on the central body? I do not think so. Matters are in this position at present: There are what they style proprietary clubs—Rosehill, Warwick Farm, Moorfield, and Canterbury Park—and every Saturday is occupied by a race meeting. Every club has a certain number of Saturdays, and if they had representation on the committee I do not see how they could improve on the present allotment of dates.

2816. Are the proprietary clubs satisfied with the allotment? Certainly; they could not improve on it. Even the Australian Jockey Club could not improve upon it, and the only objection I have heard is in regard to the days allotted to Sydney Turf Club and Tattersall's Club.

2817. They have some of the best days in the year? Yes; they have two of the best holidays in the year and other days besides, and the only contention I have heard is that the proprietary clubs, having spent so much money in connection with their premises and race-courses, did not think it right that Tattersall's Club or Sydney Turf Club should be allowed to monopolise some of the best days of the year in order to race at Randwick.

2818. Do not the Australian Jockey Club derive a considerable sum for the use of the course on those days? Yes; I think they get £450 or £500 a day.

2819. As far as malpractices and disputes are concerned, do you think there should be a court of appeal from the Australian Jockey Club? My idea has been that the Australian Jockey Club, as a committee, should never sit as stewards. They should have a body of stipendiary stewards, and the Australian Jockey Club should be the court of appeal in itself. As matters are at present, if they disqualify a man, and he appeals, the case only goes back to the same body as listened to it originally.

2820. Would you give the stipendiary stewards the power to disqualify? Yes; I would give them full power, subject to a right of appeal to the Australian Jockey Club committee.

2821. Would it not give more satisfaction to the proprietary clubs if they had a representative on that court? I cannot speak as to what they would like; but I do not think it would be any great improvement. The Australian Jockey Club committee, as constituted now, is as fair a body of men as you could get together.

2822. But you think their methods could be improved? Yes, I do.

2823. Is it possible for injustice to occur under present conditions? Unintentionally only.

2824. Do you know anything of the working of the jockeys' fund in connection with the Australian Jockey Club? I know a little about it.

2825. Do you think it would be possible to establish in this Colony a fund from which injured jockeys would be able to receive a weekly allowance? Most certainly.

2826. Would racing men generally assist such a fund? They would assist it in every way. I have had the idea for some time that it would be a good thing to do; but until the registration of jockeys came into force, and the Australian Jockey Club had registered jockeys in the manner they have done, it was not possible to do it. A jockey was here to-day, and somewhere else to-morrow; but now that they are registered, and so many of them are permanently resident in Sydney, there is every opportunity for doing what is suggested.

2827. Such a thing could be financed all right, I suppose? I think so, easily. Under present conditions, if a boy gets injured, he may have a wife and family to keep, and they give him £4 or £5 only, which has to carry him over perhaps six or seven weeks while his injury incapacitates him for work.

2828. That is totally inadequate? Yes; it is, totally.

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2829. I understand that the jockeys practically own the money in that fund? The major portion of it has been derived from the jockeys; it has all been derived from fines. Before the starting-machine was introduced, it was a common thing for jockeys to be fined £5 and £10 a day; but now you do not see jockeys fined once in six months. The registration fees are now added to the fund; but originally the fund was formed from fines levied on jockeys—in fact, the minimum fine for disobedience at the post was £10.

2830. Your general impression is that the Australian Jockey Club committee should form a court of appeal from a board of stipendiary stewards? Yes.

2831. Do you think that we have too much pony-racing here in Sydney now? I think far too much.

2832. Do you think some action should be taken to lessen the number of days that are taken up for racing? Yes; I think there is too much pony-racing altogether.

2833. You think that a reduction in the number of days' racing would put it on a better basis? It would be far better if we had only one pony race-meeting a week.

2834. And you would bring it under the control of a central authority? Yes, I think so.

2835. Are there any other improvements you would suggest? The greatest curse that racing has suffered from has been shop-betting.

2836. You think that the shops should be closed? Yes, I think so. I think the police took action about two years ago, and closed up every shop in Sydney during one Melbourne Cup meeting, and if they would do the same thing again, and shut them up altogether, it would be the best thing that could happen to racing. They are not only a curse to horse-racing, but to pony-racing; and if they closed the shops to-morrow it would not make ten more people go to races than go at present. I have always found that the people who bet in shops are altogether apart from the people who go to race-courses, and that they are people who would not bet but for the inducements offered by the shops.

2837. *Mr. Gillies.*] You think that the committee of the Australian Jockey Club as at present constituted is one of the fairest bodies you could get? I have every reason to believe so.

2838. Do you remember their disqualifying young Fielder over the "Mora" case? Yes; I have studied the whole thing as a steward myself at Kensington.

2839. Do you consider that seeing that there were over fifteen witnesses who were on the course, and who stated before the committee that in their opinion the boy did nothing "crooked," the committee were justified in disqualifying him? I have been a steward myself at Kensington for five or six years, and as a steward I have had to take part in a great number of inquiries, and I find that the evidence you take in these matters is the most unreliable you can get hold of. When it comes to a matter of disqualifying a man or a horse you must take your own eyesight, because if you take the evidence that is brought before you you would never go right. As far as evidence goes at these inquiries it is not worth the paper it is written on.

2840. For what reason? It is not taken on oath. Moreover, you will find if a horse should happen to run in a race, and it is well backed by the public, and he does not win, you will have hundreds of people who will come and tell you that the horse is "stiff," and should be disqualified; but supposing that that horse happened to be deliberately "pulled," and should be disqualified a week later, you would find the same people would sympathise with the man, and would say you should let him off.

2841. *Chairman.*] I suppose you have read the evidence that was taken before the committee? Yes.

2842. Do you say that a gentleman like Mr. Smith would be guilty of making a false statement? I do not say they are guilty of making a false statement; but it frequently happens that when men have bets on the race their judgment is biassed, and their view of what they see is not always reliable.

2843. *Mr. Gillies.*] Would not that hold good with the committee of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, perhaps so; but the Australian Jockey Club as a committee should not adjudicate upon such matters in the first instance, they should have the stewards to do that.

2844. *Chairman.*] In a case like that, if you were acting as a steward, and you thought you saw a case of malpractice, would you pull the boy up at the time, or wait until the mare had run again? I am greatly opposed to so much importance being attached to inconsistent running. My opinion is that if a man is guilty of doing wrong this week and you do not see him, but pass the matter over, you have no right to disqualify him for doing the right thing the next week. The Australian Jockey Club committee had no right to bring young Fielder up after passing over his action the week previously. They had no right to question his action in the first case when he did right in the second. Assuming that he did wrong, they had no right to bring him up when he did right and disqualify him.

2845. From the fact that the club did that you would judge that they looked upon it as a case of suspicious running? They must have done.

2846. Did not the evidence produced in that case all tend to exonerate the boy? Yes; in a case like that all the evidence would tend to exonerate the boy—they had no evidence to show that the horse was "pulled."

2847. You notice the club did not call any evidence against the boy? No; what evidence could they call?

2848. You notice that some of the members of the committee make a statement that they saw the boy do this and that? If they did, why did they not have him up at the time.

2849. You think they were wrong? Yes; not only in this case, but nine-tenths of the stewards in racing clubs of the Colony are the same way inclined. If a horse should not happen to win his first race, and he wins his last race, they take it to be a case of inconsistent running, and disqualify.

2850. *Mr. Taylor.*] Have you not noticed many times that a horse though honestly ridden will run most inconsistently? Certainly; every horse will do it.

2851. *Chairman.*] Do you think these boys should have some older person to represent them in a case of that sort? No, I do not think so. As far as I am aware, the boys have always had every latitude given to them.

2852. Do you think that boy had every latitude given to him? I cannot judge from the evidence. The worst feature of a stewards' meeting is that nothing is taken on oath, and the evidence is simply just what any one cares to say, and I am afraid that if you introduced the legal element, or even an older person, to represent the boy you would not know where the inquiry would stop. As it is, the boys are given every opportunity.

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2853. But do you think that many of these lads are capable of taking care of themselves? Most certainly. I never saw a jockey boy who was not able to defend himself if there was any occasion for it.
2854. *Mr. Taylor.*] Do you think that evidence of that kind ought to be taken on oath, and that it ought to be protected by law in some way? It would be far better if it were, but the question is, how are you going to do it? I have been a steward for many years, and I suppose I have seen as much of racing, as a steward, as a good many, and I always find that if a steward sees a race he does not want to know anything about the betting or anything else, but he can form his own conclusion as to whether a horse is trying or not. All the evidence in the world would not alter his mind.
2855. *Mr. Gillies.*] That is supposing he is a competent man? Yes.
2856. But, in your opinion, are the majority of the members of the Australian Jockey Club competent men, so experienced that they would be able to tell whether a jockey was riding fairly or not? That is a question I could not answer.
2857. And yet, in your opinion, they are a fair committee? Yes. What I mean by a fair committee is that I do not think that they would do a man an injury if they possibly knew it.
2858. They would not intentionally injure him? No.
2859. *Mr. Taylor.*] You said you would favour the appointment of three or four stipendiary stewards? Yes.
2860. Would there be any difficulty in getting three good men for the position? Not the least.
2861. Men who would be thoroughly reliable? Thoroughly reliable and fully qualified to fill the position. I suppose you could get hundreds of them.
2862. Do you think that as the Australian Jockey Club gets its course for nothing it should throw open the Flat at Randwick, and that such action would tend to popularise racing? I have always thought it would be the best thing for them to do, and I think they are very short-sighted not to open the Flat.
2863. Do you favour the totalisator? Yes, in every way.
2864. Would it tend to purify racing and improve the breeding of stock? Yes; always providing that it would put a stop to city betting. I do not believe in that.
2865. Why? It is not that I believe that the shutting up of the shops would benefit the race-course, but I know that they induce people to bet who otherwise would not bet, and I think it is the worst thing that we could possibly countenance. I know that there are hundreds of people who otherwise would not bet who are induced to bet through the shops. There are many horses and ponies as well that are entered and taken to the various race-courses without any intention of starting them, for the simple reason that they are given into the hands of certain shopkeepers who lay against them as much as they can, because they know they will not be started. I know this to be the fact, although I cannot prove it.
2866. Do you think that if there was a cup established every year of, say, £5,000, and a steeplechase of £1,000, and if the prizes for all weight-for-age races were raised to £500, it would tend to centralise the best horse-racing in this Colony? Yes, certainly. I always thought the first move of the Australian Jockey Club should have been to throw the Flat open. If they threw the Flat open it would bring the people to the course, and instead of having 10,000 or 15,000 people at Randwick, they would have 30,000 or 40,000 on the Flat. My experience is that the greater crowds you draw the more paying people will come to see the races. Instead of having the attendances they have now in the Saddling Paddock and Leger Reserve they would have double the number. I know they say it would involve a loss of £5,000 a year, but they would get that back twice over in the returns from the Stands and Reserves, and also for the sale of privileges. I have always thought that it was short-sighted policy on their part that they did not open the Flat.
2867. And you think that the offering of prizes, such as I have mentioned, would tend to centralise the best horse-racing in this Colony? Certainly; the people of New South Wales are more sport-loving than those of Victoria, especially those in Sydney. Of course, the Melbourne Cup is a big thing to bump up against, but I think that in two or three years we could have equally as good a meeting here as in Melbourne.
2868. There are a large number of jockeys and trainers here;—do you think it would be an unfair thing to give these trainers and jockeys one representative among the ten or twelve men who represent racing? It all depends upon the representation you wish.
2869. I mean that the jockeys and trainers should have one man to represent their interests? I do not think it would be of any advantage. What would be the advantage of one man on a body of that sort?
2870. *Chairman.*] Could he not suggest means for securing their comfort? I do not think it would benefit them, because if a jockey or trainer ever suggests anything that would be beneficial their views are always met as far as possible.
2871. Do you know anything of the Sydney Turf Club? No; I do not suppose anyone else does, either.
2872. If it were sworn that there were only two men who participated in the benefits of that club, do you think the club ought to be abolished in the interests of the other clubs? Yes, I have always been opposed to it. No one knows anything about the constitution of the club, which has never spent a shilling in the formation or maintenance of a racecourse, and yet they are allowed four of the best days in the year to race on. I could form a body of men to-morrow who would be only too glad to take over the Sydney Turf Club engagements to offer the same prize-money and carry out their meetings. They would know what a large profit there was to be made out of it. They have the 26th January and the Queen's Birthday, and altogether four days, and I suppose there is not a racing man in Sydney who would not join a syndicate to take over those days and give the same prizes. Why should they be granted such a concession at the expense of other clubs?
2873. Do you think that these four days should be distributed amongst the proprietary clubs? I do not think they should be given to the Sydney Turf Club. It is not a club, and I never heard of a man who was a member of it beyond the committee. There is a chairman and a committee, and that is about all they have to represent the whole of the members.
2874. In these cases where boys are brought up and trainers, and all that sort of thing, do you think it would be better, in the interests of racing, that the tribunal, instead of punishing these boys on mere suspicion, should wait until they have a clear case established and then disqualify the offender for life? No, I would be strongly opposed to that.

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2875. Then do you think a man would become honest after twelve months' disqualification? No; I do not say that, but the whole thing is very peculiar. The evidence you get at these inquiries is not taken on oath, and you cannot rely on it. People will tell you all sorts of things, but you cannot believe it, and you have to go on what you see. There may, however, be some points on which you would call evidence in order to satisfy your own mind, but in the main the whole thing is done on the strength of your own eyesight.

2876. Presuming that a boy "pulls" a horse, you give him twelve months' disqualification;—do you not think he will do it again? Certainly he will.

2877. Do you think it is a proper thing to put him back, and give him the opportunity to do the same thing again? They all do it.

2878. Yes; but although pickpockets are allowed to be at large because they cannot be detected, that is no reason why you should encourage pickpockets? According to your argument, then, whenever you catch a pickpocket you should put him in gaol for life.

2879. No, because he has the police to look after him? Well, so far as the boys are concerned, we keep an extra glance on him another time. It does not follow that because a man has once offended he will always do it; but, on the other hand, all the sentences in the world would not prevent him from doing it if an opportunity occurred.

2880. Do you not think it would have a very wholesome effect on sport if you were to disqualify for life when you have a case which is fully established against a man? No; I think a life sentence is a terrible thing to impose on any one. The best of us may make mistakes, and a jockey-boy is in a very false position. Half the time they have to do what they are told. It is not his fault if a boy does what he is told. The possibilities are that he will never get a ride again, and he has got to do wrong, to a certain extent, if he should be so instructed.

2881. Is it a fact that the Australian Jockey Club insist upon bookmakers paying them a fee before they allow them to bet on any other course? Yes; bookmakers must pay a fee for registration for different parts of the course.

2882. Do you think it is arbitrary or unfair that the Australian Jockey Club should have the right to fix the minimum amount of prize-money to be given by those clubs in the metropolitan area? I think there should be a minimum fixed, because if a minimum were not fixed by the Australian Jockey Club, there is no saying what the minimum prize-money would be. There must be a minimum fixed by somebody.

2883. *Chairman.*] Is there anything further you can suggest that would improve this Bill? There is one thing in connection with it. According to this Bill—of course, I am representing the Kensington Racing Club—pony-racing is entirely cut out, and is not recognised in any way.

2884. Do you think it should be recognised? I do. No matter how a man may breed horses, he cannot breed them all big. The best breeder in the world must have a number of small horses, and at the present time we are running representatives of every stallion in New South Wales, either imported or otherwise.

2885. *Mr. Taylor.*] But you think that pony-racing should be limited to one day per week? I think one day per week is sufficient. Pony-racing, properly conducted, is just as good as horse-racing. I have seen ponies, that would be utterly valueless otherwise, bring 150 or 200 guineas. They have been purchased to send to India; but if it had not been for their value for racing purposes, they would not have been worth £5. Polo ponies are especially valuable, and I have frequently seen £70 or £80 paid for a good polo pony up to about 14·1 hands—that is, if he is a good class of pony of good breeding.

2886. Do you think the Australian Jockey Club partakes too much of the nature of a family party? Far too much.

2887. And you think, therefore, that a constitution somewhat on the lines provided by this Bill, and more representative, would be better than the present constitution of the Australian Jockey Club committee? I think it would be a far better constitution. If the Australian Jockey Club were to do away with the proxy voting, it would make a wonderful change in their committee; that I am convinced of. I know there are plenty of men, members of the Australian Jockey Club, who would put themselves up as members of the committee; but they will not come forward, because they know they will not have any chance of becoming elected under the system of proxies. The system of proxies operates most unfairly, especially when you see a man with 150 proxies in his hand. When they are put in the box, what sort of a chance has an outsider?

WEDNESDAY, 28 *NOVEMBER*, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. GILLIES, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TAYLOR.

D. WATKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

Charles Septimus Guest sworn and examined:—

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2888. *Chairman.*] What club are you secretary for? The Hawkesbury Racing Club.

2889. I understand you have had considerable experience in racing matters? Yes; I have had a good number of years' experience; something like five or six and twenty years' experience.

2890. Chiefly in that district? In that district only.

2891. I suppose you have had some experience in connection with the metropolitan district too? No; I have had nothing to do with them, other than managing a few little meetings of our own in Sydney.

2892. You have, of course, while managing the affairs of your club in the district, been under the direct supervision, as it were, or control, of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes; that is for the last ten or eleven years.

2893. They have assumed, as it were, the control of racing matters in New South Wales during that time? Yes, sir.

2894. Can you say, so far as country clubs are concerned, that the management or the methods adopted by the Australian Jockey Club have proved altogether satisfactory? I may state, Mr. Chairman, that when

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when I received your summons to attend this meeting, I consulted with five members of my committee. I prepared certain evidence, and asked them as to the advisability of giving that evidence to-day. The five members of my committee initialled the paper which I produced to them, and directed me to give that evidence, and in order to make it clear to this Committee, I have reproduced that evidence in a fairly creditable form; and if it is not objectionable, I prefer to give it to you in writing. It is of a different character from any evidence which you have had yet.

2895. Would you mind reading that statement to the Committee in the form of evidence? Yes; I will read it. I have noticed some evidence in the papers, which is incorrect, and I thought I would give you this in the proper form. I may state, as I have already done, that my committee initialled this in its crude form, and I have reproduced it that it might be more acceptable to you. The witness here read the following statement:—" My committee have, for the last nine or ten years, been very much dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to the Hawkesbury Race Club by the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, more especially in regard to the allotment of dates for racing. Repeated written applications for suitable dates have been ignored, and a personal request to a leading member of the Australian Jockey Club Committee received the reply, "I do not think the Hawkesbury Race Club deserves any consideration, as the committee have allowed it to sink to the level of the proprietary clubs in the matter of poor prizes." This gentleman quite overlooked the fact that he and his committee were and still are mainly responsible for this by their actions in allotting unsuitable and isolated dates for Hawkesbury Race Club racing. Some years back the Hawkesbury Race Club gave prizes ranging from £100 to £750—all the best horses of the Colonies competed. So popular did the old club become that determined and persistent efforts were made to induce the committee to race after the Australian Jockey Club; but whilst Mr. Andrew Town remained a member of the Hawkesbury Racing Club Committee these attempts were fruitless. Almost immediately after his retirement the Australian Jockey Club, in a most tyrannical manner, ordered the Hawkesbury Race Club to race after their meetings. Protests were ignored, and the club lost £735 over the year's proceedings. In 1891 my committee reported:—" Your committee regret to report that the Australian Jockey Club Committee, without in any way consulting the wishes of your committee, or considering the interests of the club, have taken from them for 1891 the dates on which they have raced for many years, and have allotted the club dates after the Australian Jockey Club meetings. Your committee, being fully alive to this high-handed and harsh proceeding, appointed a deputation to wait upon the Australian Jockey Club Committee, to urge them to allot them their old dates, which are unallotted for 1891. The were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain the club's undoubted rights, among other things, being informed 'that no club had any right to any special days or dates,' yet they make no alteration to their own fixtures, and evidently forget the fact that the Hawkesbury Race Club Committee some years back freely surrendered to the Australian Jockey Club their right to the best holiday in the year, viz., Boxing Day. The deputation was also informed 'that by the Hawkesbury Race Club racing before the Australian Jockey Club much injury was, and would be, done to the latter; but by the Australian Jockey Club racing before the Hawkesbury Race Club the latter would not be injured, and in all probability would be greatly benefited.' These *unselfish* arguments your committee commend to your careful perusal and study." This brought forth the following remarks from the New Zealand *Referee*:—" Some of the metropolitan clubs of New Zealand have often been accused of exercising the authority conferred upon them in a too high-handed manner; but none of them have been, or could be, found guilty of such tyranny like that recently displayed by the Australian Jockey Club towards the Hawkesbury Race Club." In its issue of the 25th February, 1896, *The Town and Country Journal* says: " * * * such, however, is the case, and the blame can attach to no one but the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, who have for years past appeared to do all they can to knock out our old-established country race meetings." In 1897 the Hawkesbury Race Club Committee reported: " Yet it is a matter for regret that in consequence of the action of the Australian Jockey Club in most unjustly and wrongfully allotting the Hawkesbury Race Club unsuitable dates for racing on the year's racing resolved itself into three days only, your committee deeming it better, in the interests of the club, not to race on one of the days allotted." Again, in 1898, they reported: " The year now ended is remarkable by reason of the fact that for the first time your committee were compelled to race on two days only, the dates allotted by the Australian Jockey Club, despite the claim made for at least fair treatment, being so unsuitable that two out of the four allotted were not utilised." The Club has been allotted a day in July, 1891, which must, unless the day be exceptionally fine, result in a loss; yet by using the Rosehill course the meeting would probably be a financial success, yet to race there means the approval of the Australian Jockey Club committee. They have stated they will not entertain any such application in future. At Kurrajong is a really good course, and most enjoyable meetings are held there at least twice yearly. The country folk attend in hundreds. Mr. Henry Pateson acts as judge. The committee are highly respectable men, and until recently four members of the Hawkesbury Race Club committee sat on the Kurrajong Picnic Race Club Committee. In consequence of a certain circular three of the four resigned; the fourth continued to act as chairman. I reported this matter, by direction of my committee, and asked if this gentleman, Mr. H. Skuthorp, J.P., was wrong in so acting. I was asked by the secretary of the Australian Jockey Club for certain information, and supplied same at once. I was then informed that certain rules had been violated, and "that a repetition of the offence would lead to the cancellation of the registration of the Hawkesbury Race Club." My committee were highly indignant, and wrote strongly on the subject, complaining of discourtesy on the part of the Australian Jockey Club Committee. To this the secretary of the Australian Jockey Club replied that he had worded his letter in accordance with instructions. Personally, I do strongly object to the unwarrantable interference by the Australian Jockey Club in country race meetings, run purely for sport, and managed by respectable men. The fact of four members of my committee acting on the committee of a club such as I have mentioned surely should be evidence of its respectability; yet down comes the heavy hand of the Australian Jockey Club, retirement is ordered, and the cancellation of the registration of the Hawkesbury Race Club—a club dating back fifty years—is threatened. Is this purifying the turf? Surely it tends to the opposite. Again, why should not these small country meetings be held at the pleasure of the local people and without restraint of any kind? Beyond the foregoing I have nothing to say against the Australian Jockey Club Committee. They are gentlemen who give a large amount of time to their work, and certainly understand it better than any committee I have met. To the chairman, my committee are especially indebted for his work in connection with the Hawkesbury Racecourse Act. I do, however, think that the

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usurped authority they now exercise in such a high-handed manner should not be allowed to continue; that a racing tribunal should be appointed, consisting of representatives from all clubs over whom such tribunal shall have authority; such representatives not to exceed eleven, three to form a quorum; the expenses of such tribunal to be borne by all clubs registered, at the rate of from 2 guineas to £21 each per annum, according to the position of the club, and by fees provided for under the Act. I do not approve of any appeal from such tribunal. It would lead to needless trouble, and would tend to weaken the moral effect that the knowledge that an all-powerful jury is prepared to act promptly, and with firmness, must have on all wrong-doers. My committee, and self, are ardent advocates for the totalisator. It cannot fail to increase the value of stakes run for, and at the same time reduce the evil effects of betting. By the latter I mean that with the machine no one can wager more than the amount of cash he has with him, consequently will not incur the so-called debt of honor.

2896. That, however, is a summary of what is really the opinion of your committee? Yes; they initialled the whole of it.

2897. In relation to the management as carried on by the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, as carried on by the Australian Jockey Club.

2898. You have said something about a circular which was issued to a couple of gentlemen who occupied positions in connection with the Kurrajong Picnic Club? That circular was issued to me as secretary of the club, and as such I informed the members of my committee of the contents.

2899. Do you recollect its contents? The contents were something to this effect: That members of committees could not act in a similar capacity upon other committees of unregistered clubs.

2900. Was there any threat conveyed in the circular, or was there any threat of punishment, in any way, conveyed in the circular? The punishment would mean cancellation of the registration of the club. That was not stated clearly; but the rule is laid down that they must not act on other committees. On my representing this fact to them, that one of my committee retained his position, then came the threat that the cancellation of the registration would follow for a repetition of the offence.

2901. I suppose you have intermingled with many members of country committees? Yes.

2902. Is that, in your opinion, the opinion which is held by other clubs of the management of the Australian Jockey Club; I mean the opinion that you have practically given this morning;—is that shared by members of other committees? I think it is, very generally. I am very much surprised that some of the evidence which has been given before you is so much opposed to what the gentlemen who gave the evidence have told me privately—that is to say, in regard to the dissatisfaction with the treatment accorded them by the Australian Jockey Club.

2903. You have been surprised at their statements made before this Committee? They have modified their views very much.

2904. It seems as though there were some influence which prevents them from stating here what they had stated outside? I say without hesitation that they are half afraid to give it, thinking it might interfere with them hereafter.

2905. In relation to the management of the Australian Jockey Club—seeing that you are of opinion that it has not acted in the interests of racing—are you of opinion the methods adopted by them have brought down racing throughout the country? I cannot say that, sir. I think it has a contrary tendency. The only objection we have is to the unwarrantable interference with other clubs. They have such hard-and-fast rules that you cannot escape them in any way or shape.

2906. I do not think you have grasped what I mean;—are the country meetings now so good, from a racing standpoint, as they were before the Australian Jockey Club took the management? I misunderstood you, sir. No; they are not so good. They have gone down wonderfully. As an instance, I might say, that at one time we gave £2,800 to £3,000 to be run for in two days, but now it is as much as we can do to give £300 for one day. The Australian Jockey Club only allow us to run one day now. That is where we are being crippled.

2907. You cannot have two days successively without their permission? They allot certain days which we cannot avoid, and we must race on those days. We have been quietly informed that we cannot even give them up—that we must race on those days.

2908. Other clubs throughout the Colony have felt the effect in the same way of this management? I can only take that from report.

2909. From what you have heard? Yes; from what I have heard—that they suffer equally so. I do know that at Mudgee, Bathurst, and towns like those, they used to have first-class meetings. Now their meetings are insignificant. They are hardly equal to the little Kurrajong picnic meeting.

2910. Is it a fact that a club called the Sydney Turf Club has been allotted some of the best days of the year? It is a fact, sir.

2911. Days that would satisfy your club, or any other country club? Oh, yes. We look upon them as almost the pick of the season.

2912. Days that are occupied by that club? Yes; they are undeniably good.

2913. Do you think it is to the advantage of racing that a club like that should monopolise the best days of the year as against the country clubs? The only objection I have is, it is in the metropolitan area. Otherwise I would have no objection, because I look upon the Sydney Turf Club as a purely sporting club. It consists of something like ten or twelve members only. I know several of them—Mr. Bettington, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Frank Weston, Mr. McNamara, and Mr. Richards. They are on the Committee. I understand it is purely a sporting club.

2914. Do you know anything about its position in connection with the Australian Jockey Club? Not other than that they pay Mr. Clibborn £200 a year as secretary. I received that information last night from a member of the club—that they pay him £200 a year for managing it for them.

2915. Do you know what they pay the Australian Jockey Club for the use of Randwick? He told me £600 a day. That is what this gentleman told me the night before last.

2916. Are you sure his information is correct? I have no reason to doubt it—none whatever.

2917. And they race four days in the year, do they not? Four days in the year. He told me they have now to their credit something over £2,000.

2918. Of course that is hearsay evidence;—is he a member of the club? He is one of the few members who manage it. There are something like ten altogether.

2919. You do not know anything about that yourself? No, that is simply what this gentleman told me.

2920.

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2920. I suppose you are aware of your own knowledge that they do give a large sum of money for the use of Randwick? Not of my own knowledge.
2921. Assuming they give £2,400 or £2,500 per year for the use of Randwick, does not the Australian Jockey Club then have a special interest in this club, inasmuch as they get such a large sum of money for the use of their course? Of course that is a direct interest—an income like that.
2922. They, as you say, do an injury to the country clubs, or to clubs within a certain radius of Sydney, more particularly by allotting to themselves and to this other club the best days of the year for racing? Yes, no doubt; and from every week racing—from so much racing.
2923. And you think that if a Board, such as you suggest, were established to control racing, where the country clubs would all have a voice in the representation, such a state of things as that would not exist? It could not exist.
2924. Could not exist? It could not exist; because they would take good care that the country clubs were looked after better than they are now.
2925. Better than they are now? Yes.
2926. I understand that should you take action for malpractice against anybody it must be confirmed by the Australian Jockey Club before it has effect? Yes.
2927. It having been confirmed, do you think it right that the club which first interfered in the matter, or the Australian Jockey Club, should have the power to reduce a sentence for instance, or to alter it in any way afterwards? I think those who inflicted the sentence only should have the right to do so.
2928. Supposing your club had inflicted a sentence upon a boy, or a trainer, or an owner, and after what they thought was a reasonable time had elapsed, or if any other evidence came up, do you think your club in that case ought to have the right to alter that sentence? Certainly, sir. I think it is an undeniable right.
2929. But you cannot do that at present? We cannot do it at present; at the same time I think that if the Committee were to recommend it, it would in all probability be carried out by the Australian Jockey Club, but they cannot do without the approval of the A.J.C.
2930. Are you aware that there have been country clubs which have recommended the course which I have mentioned now, and that it has been refused to be adopted by the Australian Jockey Club? From hearsay only. I cannot say personally.
2931. You have not had any cases of your own? No.
2932. I suppose you have often been at Randwick? Yes.
2933. Dealing with that question of opening the Flat at Randwick, do you think that to do so would tend to popularise racing more so at least than it is at present popularised? I fail to see it. I cannot see why it should.
2934. Seeing that it is a piece of Government property, and that these people have it at a peppercorn rent—they have their saddling paddocks, and all their appurtenances, for which they charge—do you not think it is a fair thing that the public should have the centre of the paddock there, like they do at Flemington? That is a matter to which I have not given much consideration. It does not affect the Hawkesbury Racing Club very much, and, therefore, I have not given it very much consideration.
2935. Dealing then with the question of pony-racing, as it has grown in Sydney, are you of opinion that we have far too much pony-racing? Yes, without doubt.
2936. Do you favour pony-racing at all? Yes; I am a believer in it, if it is managed as it is at Kensington. I have not been to any other pony-meetings but those at Kensington. There they are splendidly managed.
2937. Do you think that the controlling body—of course, it has been the Australian Jockey Club in the past—should have taken this pony-racing under their own management, and seen that it was regulated properly? It would have been very much better for all concerned had they done so.
2938. And it would have saved this every-day and every-night racing that is going on now? Undeniably it would have done so. It is a great mistake that they did not do so. I think they regret not having done it.
2939. Had they taken charge of it, and regulated it properly, would it have had a good moral effect on the community? I think so.
2940. Do you think that in a central body like that which you suggest, it would be a fair thing if the Government were to appoint one representative upon that Board or committee? I do.
2941. You think that would be a good thing? I do, certainly.
2942. I think you have said that you do not believe in any appeal from that body if so established? I do not.
2943. Failing a body such as you have forecasted being established, do you think there should be any appeal from the present management of the Australian Jockey Club? I do not. I think the Australian Jockey Club would give those matters full consideration. I have stated in writing my reason for that.
2944. You believe, then, in the system of stipendiary stewards? That is the alternative to this judicial body or tribunal which has been suggested.
2945. Well, in connection with any body, do you believe in a system of stipendiary stewards to watch the racing, such stewards not to sit upon the committee in judgment; but simply to give evidence, and to act, as it were, as prosecutors? It is a system which could be carried out very well, Mr. Chairman; but I have my doubts about it being carried out properly, for the simple reason that it is very difficult to get hold of stewards who thoroughly understand the game, and who can tell when a horse is being "pulled" or is being properly ridden.
2946. How do they tell under the present arrangements? There is a good deal of guesswork.
2947. Under the present arrangements? Under the present arrangements; I have seen it myself repeatedly. I have heard the cry passed along that a horse was being "pulled" when I felt perfectly satisfied, from my own experience, that the horse was doing his best.
2948. The present arrangement, then, for a boy who is doing the correct thing is very unsatisfactory? Very unsatisfactory.
2949. Very unsatisfactory? It is.
2950. This stipendiary stewards system would be an improvement on the present system? Yes, because the gentlemen who would be told off would be specially chosen for the work, and would make that their special

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special study; consequently, we would expect better judgment to be exercised by them than by the others.

2951. Under the present system does not this obtain—that the people that are prosecutors are also judges;—the committee having taken upon themselves to watch the racing they lay a charge against an owner, a trainer, or a boy, and then they sit in judgment upon that same case, and do not they occupy the position of prosecutors and judges at the same time? I have seen that.

2952. You have seen that? Yes.

2953. It cannot be obviated under the present system? Not well.

2954. In relation to malpractices as decided before the Australian Jockey Club, has there been to your knowledge any dissatisfaction with their judgment;—I do not mean to say intentional judgment, or anything of the sort, but as the outcome of the present system? In connection with my own club I have not heard of any. Of course when a sentence has been pronounced you are simply pestered with applications from all quarters to reduce that sentence. You would be simply surprised if you knew the leading gentlemen who write to the committee trying to get them to reduce the sentence inflicted on a jockey, for instance.

2955. Under the present system, taking jockeys as against trainers and owners, are not boys liable to be made scapegoats for unscrupulous trainers and owners? Yes.

2956. You think they are? Yes, I do.

2957. And it is possible that many boys have been punished, though innocent, when the real guilt has lain at the door of the owner or trainer? They have been simply punished for doing what they have been ordered to do. That is literally the case.

2958. Do you think that in the case of a boy acting thus, he should be punished as severely as those who gave the instructions? The difficulty is to find out who gave the instructions. If the committee knew he had received such orders, the principal would be punished, and the boy, in all probability, would get off with a very light sentence; but there is the difficulty of sheeting it home.

2959. There have been two or three cases put in here of decisions given by the Australian Jockey Club in connection with boys, owners, and trainers;—have you heard or read anything about them, or can you give any opinion about them. There was the "Elastic" case, the "Mora" case, and another case the name of which I cannot remember? Those are cases I am not conversant with.

2960. *Mr. Gillies.*] Mr. Guest, do you believe that the fact of the Australian Jockey Club depriving you of the days upon which you formerly raced, will be the means of deteriorating the value of your club, as a racing club? Undeniably.

2961. Have you ever protested against the Australian Jockey Club having deprived you of your chief days in former years? Repeatedly.

2962. What club is it that has the days now which the Hawkesbury Club used to have? The proprietary clubs have them.

2963. Is that the Sydney Turf Club? No. That is supposed to be a sporting club. It is purely a sporting club. The proprietary clubs are Moorfield, Warwick Farm, Rosehill, and Canterbury. We had two Saturdays previous to the Australian Jockey Club Spring and Autumn meetings. We had those for years, and on those days we could always make a success of our meetings. The Australian Jockey Club first compelled us to race after them when we lost £735 over the year, and then there was such a storm of indignation raised that they gave us back one of those Saturdays, compelling us to race on a Thursday and a Saturday. We found we could not race on the Thursday, so we were restricted to one day per meeting in—1898, I think, it was.

2964. If it has been stated in evidence by Mr. Dangar that your club has not protested against being deprived of the days you formerly had, would that be correct? Certainly not. It is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Dangar has made a mistake there.

2965. You are in favour of the control of racing being placed in the hands of representatives of the various districts of the Colony? Certainly; so that they can have a voice in the matter.

2966. Has the Australian Jockey Club threatened to withdraw the registration of the Hawkesbury Racing Club if any of the members continue to act on the committee of the Kurrajong picnic races? We have it in writing from them where they say that the repetition of the offence will lead to the cancellation of the registration of the Hawkesbury Race Club. There were, I think, at least six magistrates on that committee. I simply mention this to show that it was really a respectable little club.

2967. Mr. Skuthorp, Justice of the Peace, was chairman of it? Yes. He was a member of the committee and chairman.

2968. And there were six magistrates on the committee? There were five or six magistrates on the committee.

2969. Consequently it should be one of the best regulated clubs in the Colony? It was. It was really a well-conducted little club. Mr. Henry Pateson, manager of the Fresh Food and Ice Company, was judge.

2970. Do you consider that if the Australian Jockey Club continue in the future as they have in the past, with regard to the Hawkesbury Racing Club and other country clubs, it must militate against the success of racing in country towns? I have no hesitation at all in saying that it has done so, and will continue to do so.

2971. Have you read the Racing Association Bill? Yes, sir, I have.

2972. Do you approve generally of its principles? Yes, sir, generally I do. The only objection I have is to the great number of representatives proposed under it. There are too many representatives.

2973. Would you be able to give some suggestions, we will say, to the gentleman in charge of that Bill as to how the Bill could be amended in the interests of racing generally? That is the only fault that I think I have noticed so far—the great number of representatives proposed under it. They are too numerous. I have heard it said that you could not get the country members to attend. It does not follow that country clubs need appoint country representatives. They can appoint Sydney representatives to look after their interests. All they want to do is to have someone to look after their interests.

2974. To have representation? To have representation.

2975. Do you favour the totalisator? Thoroughly. I have never yet heard a racing manager object to it. From first to last, they all appear to be in favour of it.

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2976. Do you approve of pony-racing? I do, sir, if managed as it is managed at Kensington; that is without saying anything against the other pony-racing clubs. I know nothing about them; but I know Kensington.
2977. Do you think properly managed pony-racing would be conducive to the breeding of horse stock generally? I would hardly like to give a decided opinion upon that.
2978. Do you think a certain sort of ponies is as useful for general purposes as the real racehorse? They are infinitely better. I will give you an instance. I have a 13 hands 2 inch pony that will do a trip against any 15 hands 2 inch or 16 hands horse you can find.
2979. That is my experience, too? I have ridden her 55 miles, carrying 14 stone, over mountainous country, and had her bogged three times, and she came home almost pulling my arms out.
2980. You are aware that the demand for what we call galloways in South Africa and China has been something great lately? Yes, and really, for ordinary purposes—that is, for buggy purposes—it is the most useful horse you can breed. That is my experience; and I have had a long experience of horses.
2981. Well managed pony-racing, you think, will be conducive to the good breeding, or better breeding, of ponies? Yes; taking it in the way you have put it.
2982. *Mr. Taylor.*] Mr. Guest, in the first place, you say you have read the Bill;—do you think a change in the management and control of racing is necessary in the way indicated? I do certainly think so.
2983. As regards pony-racing, while you have that in your mind, do you think that if pony-racing is to be permitted at all it should be reduced to one day a week? That is ample for all purposes.
2984. You think it should be imperative that that should be carried out? It certainly should be reduced.
2985. Do you think that the same management should take control of both horses and ponies? I do. It stands to reason. It is necessary in case of disqualification. For instance, men who are not allowed to ride at Kensington are allowed by the Australian Jockey Club to ride at Rosehill. Under that Bill they could not do that.
2986. If a former witness here—connected with the Australian Jockey Club, for instance—had said they have met every reasonable request of the clubs in the metropolitan area, would that be correct? No, sir, it would not be.
2987. They have not met the reasonable requests of the various clubs? Very far from it, so far as the Hawkesbury Race Club is concerned.
2988. To what do you attribute your present unfortunate position;—is it to pony-racing or to the arbitrary power of the committee? Primarily to the excessive amount of racing.
2989. *Mr. Gillies.*] In Sydney? In Sydney. It simply crushes out country sport.
2990. *Mr. Taylor.*] And secondly? To the unsuitable dates allotted by the Australian Jockey Club. They not only give the extra racing in Sydney, but they allot us unsuitable days.
2991. Are these dates drawn by lottery, or are they the arbitrary gift of the Australian Jockey Club? Personally, I think it is done by the secretary of the Australian Jockey Club.
2992. Mr. Clibborn? Yes, that is my opinion. They are prepared by him and adopted by the committee.
2993. Your opinion is that the committee have merely to attend at the office to register what he has laid out? Yes, that is my opinion.
2994. Is that the general opinion of racing men? Yes; in my district it is.
2995. But down here? Yes; they express a similar opinion in the city.
2996. I understand you are favourable to some of the committee, or, rather, to some stipendiary stewards, superintending what may be termed the running of the various horses—paid stewards I mean? As I have stated to your Chairman, I think these gentlemen, who would be specially selected, who would be told off for that special duty, would naturally be expected to give a better decision than those who would not be.
2997. Do you think there would be any difficulty in finding three good men for these positions? I do not.
2998. You do not think there would be? No.
2999. The reason I asked you that question is because it has been denied here that three good men could be found in the Colony for that purpose;—you have no doubt that there could be three good men found for that purpose? I am perfectly satisfied on that point.
3000. Do you think the present committee, who belong to two special clubs here—the Australian Club and the Union Club—partake too much of a family party to give that general satisfaction which they otherwise would give? I would hardly like to express an opinion on that.
3001. But presuming they are really good men, the very fact of their partaking of the nature of that family party would discount their influence in the eyes of the country? It might have that tendency, sir. Without doubt, they are a lot of gentlemen; they are a splendid lot of fellows.
3002. But you think it would have that tendency—the fact of their being drawn from the two special clubs of the Colony? It causes suspicion to arise.
3003. It causes suspicion—no doubt about it? Probably.
3004. Do you think, in the face of that suspicion, considering the large number of trainers and jockeys there are, that those trainers or jockeys should have one representative on any committee of management or board of control, or whatever may be instituted by this Bill? I do. Until you asked me that question I did not give it any consideration, but I certainly think they should have a representative on it to look after their interests.
3005. Do you think, if there was one special prize set apart each year in the metropolitan area of £5,000—say a Sydney Cup—for a steeplechase, and all weight-for-age races were raised to £500, that that would have a tendency to centralise the best horse-racing in this Colony rather than in Victoria? There is no doubt it would have an excellent effect, but I fail to see how any club could carry it out, the prizes being so very high. I doubt even whether the Australian Jockey Club could do it.
3006. Suppose that the Australian Jockey Club had £60,000 to their credit, do you think it would be an experiment worth trying? Certainly—undeniably.
3007. Do you not think, as far as you can see of it, that it would have a tendency to centralise the best racing in this Colony? It would tend to raise the status of our principal club here, which is the Australian Jockey Club, as against the Victorian Club, which is now pre-eminent.
3008. Would not that have a tendency to bring the best class of horses to where the biggest prize was? Yes, I think so.
3009. That is what I mean by that question? Yes, it would.

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3010. Are you in favour of the totalisator? Thoroughly.
3011. Do you think it would have a tendency to purify racing and to increase stakes too? It would undoubtedly increase stakes. It would do away with the "nod" betting. No man would put on more money than he actually had with him if we had the totalisator, and I think the effect would be really good. A man would not incur a liability which he could not possibly liquidate.
3012. It would have a wholesome effect all round? Yes; it would have a wholesome effect all round.
3013. And would tend to purify racing? One of the greatest curses with which we have to contend at the present time is shop-betting.
3014. And the bookmaker? The shop-betting is worse than that.
3015. *Chairman.*] Do you believe that the shops known as betting-shops in this city have a deleterious effect upon the race clubs? They are most injurious.
3016. Most injurious? Most injurious.
3017. You think the Government should take strong action to see that they are totally obliterated? They should be stopped. I do not know whether you have ever seen—but I have—the continued stream of men going in and coming out of the betting shops here.
3018. And in those cases the people, admitting that betting may be right enough on a course or on a horse-race, do not always get a run for their money? That is very commonly spoken of now—that it is being carried out on a very extensive scale; that certain horses are nominated for these shops, and are very well spoken of, and the unfortunate little fellows here go in and put their money on a "dead one."
3019. They are induced, practically, to back it by circulated reports? Yes.
3020. With regard to the Jockey-boys' Accident Fund, that money all goes to the Australian Jockey Club, does it not? Yes.
3021. It is subscribed by the boys, through fines and other means, is it not? Yes.
3022. Do you think that the present system of giving portions of that money to boys who may be injured is satisfactory? It is not satisfactory at all.
3023. What is your experience in connection with that fund? That the Australian Jockey Club is not liberal enough with it.
3024. That it is not liberal enough with it? Yes.
3025. Do you know how they use the money that is so accumulated? I have heard that it is invested as a fixed deposit bearing interest, they, of course, keeping a certain amount of it at current account for calls.
3026. Have you heard that they themselves have borrowed some £5,000 of it at 2½ per cent.? No.
3027. You have not heard that? No.
3028. You do not know that of your own knowledge? No.
3029. Do you think that a fund could be established to provide for injured jockeys, which would provide a weekly allowance for those who might be injured? Yes, I think so.
3030. And a sum in case of a fatal accident? I think so. I think that could be very readily done. The Australian Jockey Club have this amount—it is in their hands—and they could do it straight away. Before the advent of the starting-machine the fines were very numerous and heavy. We have had nearly £100 on one race. That all went into this Jockey Fund. We had to send that down here. That is how the fund accumulated.
3031. What amount would you be likely to get for a lad who made application, and who might have been injured on your course? I should hardly like to say the limit; but as low as £5.
3032. What is the highest you recollect? I could hardly say. I think I have heard of £50 being given. I am not certain upon that point.
3033. You do not know of any case yourself? No.
3034. In the case where £5 would be given, what would be the length of time that the boy would be injured on an average;—we will say any boy who might be injured, and who would get £5? He probably would be thrown out of employment for two or three or four weeks.
3035. And he would get £5? And he would get £5, or in a special case a larger sum.
3036. It might be longer? Yes.
3037. Assuming that the source of revenue due to fines is diminished, do you think the clubs of the Colony, and other people engaged in racing, would assist a fund like that if properly administered? I cannot speak of the others; but I think my club would be only too glad to assist it.
3038. Provided it was on a proper basis? Provided it was on a proper basis, I think they would be only too pleased to do so.
3039. Provided the injured people got a weekly allowance, and that a certain sum went to the relatives at their death? I think they would be very glad to do it.
3040. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Your Hawkesbury club conducts races for sport purely? Absolutely. There is no one except the paid officials—that is, myself and the caretaker—who get any benefit from it at all.
3041. No fees of any description are paid to any of the other officers? None whatever; even the judge is honorary. Of course, we pay Mr. Watson, who comes from Sydney to start for us. We pay him a fee. He would be a cheap man if we paid him double the amount.
3042. How long is it since you remarked a large falling off in regard to the general revenue—that would be from entries, nominations, and also from fees paid by the patronising public? From about the time when the Australian Jockey Club compelled us to race after them. That was in 1891; about that time. We lost about £735 that year.
3043. Of course, your committee, within your own knowledge, from being at the meetings, made frequent protests in committee meetings against the action of the Australian Jockey Club? Repeatedly, sir. It was spoken of very many times.
3044. And you, in your capacity of secretary, submitted these representations on behalf of the committee to the Australian Jockey Club? We went down and formed a deputation, and we received the rebuff which I have given in writing. We applied afterwards for an interview on another occasion, and we were told there was no occasion for it. They would not even receive the deputation.
3045. *Chairman.*] They refused to see the deputation? They refused to see the deputation.
3046. From your club? From my club. Mr. Ridge, J.P., was a member of my committee for some time, and he was compelled to resign because he accepted the position of judge at Kensington. He had to resign his position on the Hawkesbury Club committee.

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3047. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Twenty years ago you had two meetings a year of two days each? Yes; before the Australian Jockey Club Spring and Autumn Meetings.
3048. What was about the proportion of difference between the attendance then and the attendance at the present time? Something about three to one. It was then about 200 per cent. better than it now is. The fact of giving those large prizes, and making money over the meeting, is sufficient evidence of what it was at that time.
3049. In those days there were racing stables at Windsor, Richmond, and Clarendon, in which horses were housed for months—in fact, many were permanently housed? It was nothing unusual to see fifty or sixty horses working on that course in the morning. Victorian and Queensland horses would come as long as two months before our race meeting to train there.
3050. *Mr. Taylor.*] When you had large prizes, of course? When we had large prizes.
3051. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] The horses in the district are now practically restricted to some half-dozen or twenty at the most, I suppose? I suppose about ten at the present time. We keep our training park in first-class order. That is the only means by which we can keep these eight or ten.
3052. You made some reference to the shutting up of these betting-shops;—do you not think that a Government which is so anxious to put in force a law which prevents the sale of ginger-beer to people on Sunday should be more anxious to put into force a similarly modern law, which would prevent people from being contaminated by these institutions? I should very much like to see them close these betting-shops. If they did so, racing would be better, and the people generally would be benefited. Every shilling a lot of these young fellows can get hold of goes into these betting-shops. Of course, there are some very respectable ones among them; there is no disputing that. I suppose you would not find anything much better conducted than the one run by Mr. Oxenham—that is, without mentioning others which I know of; but I think his is run on very square lines. On the other hand, however, we have some abominable places in the city.
3053. You take particular notice, as an individual, of the racing that takes place at your club—I mean you watch it very closely? Yes.
3054. During your experience there, have you noticed very many cases in which malpractice has occurred—that is, pulling, &c.? No; not very many. Of course, it is put down as malpractice if a jockey pulls his horse back, or if a horse does not attempt to run into a place. There is many a horse which can, by dint of punishment, run into a place; but there is nothing to be gained by that at all. It is nothing at all for a rider to keep him back to fourth or fifth. There is no great harm done in doing that, because he knows he cannot win; and he runs fourth or fifth to escape a penalty, because the handicapper would put him up several pounds if he ran into a place.
3055. *Chairman.*] May they not be instilled with the desire to be simply humane, and not uselessly punish their horses when they know they are beaten? It would mean probably punishing the horse to get into a place, and the horse is hurt and he is penalised for it.
3056. *Mr. Taylor.*] The jockey is hurt in the future, and the horse is hurt by the punishment? No, the horse, not the jockey.
3057. *Mr. J. C. L Fitzpatrick.*] Again, he may be nominated for a forthcoming event, and the result of punishment uselessly inflicted upon him may debar him from winning a race in which he would have a very good prospect? It would, in all likelihood, knock a good deal out of the horse.
3058. With regard to your committee, general satisfaction has been expressed, or evinced, I believe, by the racing public with any decisions they have given with regard to matters of that kind which have been brought before them at the various meetings? The only complaint which has been levelled at my committee was as to a case of leniency. They were too lenient upon one occasion. They erred on the side of mercy.
3059. The punishment was nominal as far as the jockey was concerned? He was disqualified for twelve months. It was a very serious penalty. I think it was either six or twelve months.
3060. *Chairman.*] Do you consider twelve months a very serious punishment for a boy? You can imagine he is not even allowed to ride horses in work.
3061. For twelve months? He is not allowed to be employed at all by any trainer while under disqualification. He is not allowed to go into a saddling paddock while a race meeting is being held. He would lose all his riding fees for the time.
3062. A boy to be disqualified for three years for a first offence is very serious? It practically puts a boy of 14 out of it altogether, for the reason that when he reaches 17 he is probably too heavy, and he has lost the practice which is so necessary to perfection in riding. Take one of our leading jockeys, Mr. Chairman, for example. The disqualification of a leading jockey would probably mean a loss of £1,000 to him for twelve months at the very least—probably more. Young Fielder's penalty, for instance, must have cost him well over £1,000.
3063. Per year? Per year. It must have cost him well over it. That boy must have earned considerably over £1,000 a year by his riding.
3064. *Mr. Taylor.*] Have you had any occasion to notice that boy at all? Yes. I have seen him riding on our own course. He always seemed to ride remarkably well, and was a well-behaved boy.
3065. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] Presuming that any of your stewards noticed a case of riding which they regarded as suspicious, do you think it would be their duty, and that they would recognise it as such, to immediately bring the matter before the meeting of their body? The plan adopted is this: If any one of the committee notices anything of the kind, he reports it at once to the chairman, and asks that the boy be brought before the committee as soon as he weighs in; and the chairman instructs me to call that boy, and gives him an opportunity to produce evidence; and if it is not a serious case, they tell him what they have seen, and give him a severe reprimand.
3066. Would you regard it as a proper course to adopt for a boy to be brought up a week after an offence was alleged to have been committed, and charged with that offence? It certainly ought to be done at the time, when the case is fresh in the minds of all who have seen it, and not allow that time to elapse.
3067. *Mr. Taylor.*] Would you think it a very extraordinary thing, after a lapse of a week, for one member of the committee to actually put a question to the boy, and say, "I saw you myself pull the horse; do not deny it"? I would; it certainly should be done at the time. He had no right to leave it over; it was his duty to take action immediately. My committee always do.

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3068. And more particularly if they were so positive? Yes; if they were so positive. The matter should be dealt with forthwith. My committee has built a special room to allow these inquiries to go on, and at the same time not interfere with the racing.

3069. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] There might be some excuse for delay if the information on which a charge was based did not come within the knowledge of the authorities until the expiration of a week? Yes; but the case should be initiated at once.

3070. Immediately on the occurrence of it? Yes; it need not necessarily be completed then. Of course, in the city they have better opportunities of carrying out these inquiries, because the boys and trainers are all here. In the country we are compelled to go through them more quickly, because it would mean the extra expense of these boys—bringing them up to go on with the inquiry. That is another reason why we are anxious to go on with the inquiry on the day of the affair.

3071. *Chairman.*] The fact of a case being allowed to remain over until a horse ran on a subsequent occasion undoubtedly proves that it was only a case of suspicion, does it not? I think so, sir. I would look upon it as such.

3072. If you imagined you saw a boy pulling a horse, then allowed it to go over for a week, until the horse ran again, would you then think of having the jockey up, under any circumstances at all, for his riding of the previous week? Certainly not.

3073. If the Australian Jockey Club did that in the case of Mora, is that, in your opinion, against the common practice of racing committees throughout the country? Unfortunately, it is not against the practice of the Australian Jockey Club; but it is very much against our usual procedure in the country.

3074. And, in your opinion, is it a very wrong procedure to adopt with a view to endeavouring to mete out justice to all concerned? I hardly know how to answer that. Of course, they have the idea themselves that it requires a second race to show whether a horse was really pulled in the first instance.

3075. Does that rather obtain in regard to a second race at the one meeting? Not necessarily. I have seen it occur on two successive Saturdays, and on two different courses.

3076. Under the one club? No; on two different courses.

3077. But horses do run inconsistently? Yes; there is no denying that. That is a thing which most stewards will not recognise; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that a horse will run a splendid race to-day, and to-morrow run a bad one, and still be supposed to be doing his best.

3078. That makes it the more difficult? It is an exceedingly difficult thing to compare one day's racing with another day's racing. There are very few horses you come across which will race consistently almost every time you ask them.

3079. Very few horses do that? Yes, very few.

3080. That makes it more possible for any committee to err when they take up cases of that sort which are allowed to remain over? Yes; I do not hold at all with that style of doing things.

3081. You do not hold with letting the matter stand over? I do not; I have a great objection to that.

3082. However, in any case where a matter was allowed to stand over, you would never think, if you were a committeeman, of telling a boy that you deliberately saw him doing a thing? I do not think that is the proper course to pursue at all.

3083. That is not the line of cross-examination you would pursue? No; my committee would not act so.

3084. Would not a line of cross-examination such as that tend to over-awe a boy? Yes; I should fancy it would have that tendency.

3085. In cases like that, which are supposed to be so serious, would it be a fair thing for a boy of 14 to have an older person—I do not say a legal gentleman, or anything of that sort—to sit with him in a committee-room, and assist him to conduct his case? My committee invariably ask the owner, if he is present, and the trainer, if he is present, to appear with the boy. They invariably do that.

3086. The Australian Jockey Club do not do that? I do not know.

3087. Do you think it would be a better system, in cases not only of malpractice, but in cases of disputes between the central body and the country clubs, that evidence should be taken on oath under the statute law? I think it would be more conducive to honest and truthful evidence if it were so. I certainly would like to see the Press admitted to these inquiries.

3088. You think these inquiries should be open to the public? I do—that is, to the Press—not to the general public, of course.

3089. If it was stated here in evidence that there would be no end of libel cases, do you think that would be a correct statement to make? I do not think so; I do not agree with that at all.

3090. Do you think that, if the intention of a committee is to find out the truth, there need be any fear of libel cases? I fail to see where it would come in. They would simply take their evidence on oath, and there would be a properly recognised tribunal. I fail to see where libel would come in. Of course, you know what libel is.

3091. However, there would be no more danger of libel in cases of inquiries in connection with racing than there would be in the courts of the Colony? I think not, sir; I cannot see where it would come in.

Patrick John Hourigan sworn and examined:—

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3092. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? That of a solicitor in Sydney.

3093. I understand you are a member of the Australian Jockey Club? Yes, I am, and have been so for about twenty-three years.

3094. You have followed the working of the club pretty closely, I understand? Yes. I think fairly well during that period.

3095. Of course you understand that they control, principally, the racing as conducted in New South Wales? Yes; I quite understand that.

3096. Are you of opinion that the management has been of the best, and that it gives ample satisfaction to the country clubs of the Colony? I am of opinion that, generally speaking, the Australian Jockey Club have endeavoured to do what they thought best, but at the same time a great many of their rules, especially their rules as to trainers and jockeys, have not met with satisfaction.

3097. They have not given satisfaction? No. I may say, talking on that question, that, at the general meeting of members in 1898, Mr. Adrian Knox proposed the present rule which is now in existence with respect

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respect to trainers. It is rule 84, p. 57, of the Australian Jockey Club rules. It is subdivided. The part, to which I now wish to refer, is :—

(*b*) The Committee of the Club may refuse to grant or renew any such license (this refers to the trainer's license) without assigning any reason for such refusal, and may at any time cancel or revoke any such license before the termination of the period for which such license was granted.

At the meeting at which that rule, amongst others, was submitted, I moved an amendment, which was as follows :—

That in lieu of Mr. Knox's proposal (b) to stand as one of the new rules after rule 76, "Trainers," the following be substituted:—"The Committee of the Club, before refusing to grant or renew a license, shall give at least three days' notice in writing to the applicant of any objection made to or to be raised against his application, and shall hear the applicant and his witnesses (if any) in answer to any such objection as aforesaid. The said Committee, may at any time before the termination of the period for which such license was granted, summon any holder of a license to appear before them, and show cause why his license should not be cancelled. Provided, however, that such holder shall be entitled to three days' notice in writing of the grounds on which it is proposed to cancel such license, and also to be heard with his witnesses (if any) in answer thereto. And, upon the appearance of such holder, or in his absence after notice given as hereinbefore provided, such Committee may adjudge any such license to be cancelled absolutely."

I hand copy of that in.

3098. Have different members of the club from time to time attempted to amend the rules with a view of putting the management on a better footing? I do not know that they have. I cannot say now from memory. Comment on the fact that an amendment of the above character was put forward and rejected in favour of the rule now in existence is superfluous, I take it.

3099. That is to say, you thoroughly disagree with a tribunal of that sort having the power to brand an individual a semi-rogue without giving a reason? Yes. I say that every man in a free country should be treated as a free man, and more especially those men who have to get their living by this particular avocation—they should have the same rights and privileges as any other free citizens. What I most strongly object to in this rule is that it leaves a door open to stab a man in the dark, because it is possible that a most spotless man—I say it is possible, I do not say it has happened—a man with a most spotless reputation might apply for a license, and some designing, wicked person might go behind his back to some member, or members, of the committee, and allege something against him which was absolutely untrue. The man might subsequently come up for his license, and be told it was refused. It is possible, under the rule, that might happen. I am now dealing with the rule. The applicant might then ask what was the reason of the refusal, and be informed that he could get no reason—that rule 84 (*b*) provides that no reason need be given.

3100. In a case like that, where a man has been refused a license without a reason being given, has not that the effect of branding that man in the eyes of the public as being tainted with dishonor? Of course, if it was known it would, no doubt, be calculated to have that effect, because the public would not know but what the license had been refused for some substantial reason.

3101. *Mr. Archer.*] Do not some of these poor helpless boys come under that rule too? Yes.

3102. And are not able to take care of themselves? Yes. The jockeys have to apply annually for a license.

3103. But they are liable to be swept out of existence in the same manner? I believe so. They are subject to the same thing—there might be a complaint made against a boy behind his back, and he need would not know anything about it, and all that would happen then would be that he would have his license refused.

3104. *Chairman.*] He has no chance of refuting any charge that may be laid against him? I do not see anything in the rules which makes it compulsory upon the committee to give a reason for the refusal of a jockey's license. I understand that the practice is that they have to appear annually for a renewal of their licenses.

3105. Have you heard, from your experience in connection with that club, of any complaints from country clubs, from time to time? I cannot say that I have.

3106. You are not in a position to gather information of that kind? I am not in a position to gather information about country clubs.

3107. Your experience is more directly connected with the management by that club of its own affairs? Yes. I might go to the Hawkesbury races occasionally—just take a trip up for a holiday—but so far as complaints from country clubs are concerned, I would not be likely to hear much of them.

3108. Coming back again to the methods of holding inquiries;—do you approve of the method they adopt for inquiring into malpractices, or any charges against riders? Certainly I do not. I think, in the first place, that when there is any complaint made against any person, subject to their jurisdiction, there ought to be a specific complaint in writing, and that the man, or boy, as the case may be, should have reasonable and proper notice of what he has to answer. I certainly think that. And, furthermore, that when any person is brought up in that way he should have the right, if he so desired, to have some one to help him—some capable person. We know from experience that a great many of these persons, especially young jockeys, naturally get nervous, more particularly when they know their whole existence and means of livelihood, so to speak, rests with that very body before whom they are summoned.

3109. You think they ought to be represented? I do.

3110. You do not think that any harm could result, in any way, from the fact of their being represented before that body? There is one question which might arise—that is, as to whether under the existing state of things the club would not be open to libel actions. That is a debatable question. What I would suggest is that if there is to be any legislation with a view of amending the existing state of things there should be provision made in the Bill for that purpose—that all inquiries should be open to the Press, so as to make the position of the club secure, and also to make the position of newspaper proprietors secure.

3111–12. Do you favour the passing of an Act to take over the control of racing? I have perused the Bill styled "The Racing Association Bill"; but I, myself, am not in favour of that Bill, because I am of opinion that same would be impracticable. I believe you would find great difficulty in getting gentlemen in the country districts to leave their homes, give up their time, and be almost continuously in Sydney, and, I think, for that reason a Bill of the kind proposed would be impracticable. In lieu of the scheme proposed I think that inasmuch as the Australian Jockey Club hold some 202 acres of very valuable Crown land (at an annual rent of one peppercorn), worth in round numbers about £[illegible],000 (I put it down

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down at work about £300 an acre) the Government, as representing the people of this Colony, should, under the circumstances, have equal representation on the Australian Jockey Club committee with the members of that club. In other words, under the existing state of things the Australian Jockey Club have ten members elected. I should favour the Government having the power to appoint ten men at their own instance, and the Government, in that case, would have an opportunity of selecting the ten best men they could find in the Colony. I think if there was a tribunal of that kind created it would meet with general public approval. And, furthermore, it is a reasonable thing that the Government should have solid representation on a committee of this kind, having regard to this large asset that the Jockey Club holds from the Government at a nominal rental. The principle of Government representation has been carried out under our Sydney Hospital Act. I think that there are some twenty odd members on the Sydney Hospital Directorate. Of that number I believe there are ten Government nominees who are appointed by the Governor and Executive Council during their pleasure, so that it is not a new principle by any means.

3113. You think that such a committee as that would give general satisfaction? I do.

3114. You would not have any Court of Appeal from them? I always like to give a man an appeal. I should also provide in the Bill (although I do not think it would be often taken advantage of), that any person dissatisfied with the decision of such a committee should have a right to appeal to a Judge of the Metropolitan District Court.

3115. In the management of racing, do you favour the idea of the committee appointing stipendiary stewards? Yes. I think it would be a wise thing if you could get two first-class men.

3116. It would be an improvement upon the present system? I think so, because there would be another advantage in appointing stipendiary stewards. If we had stipendiary stewards, instead of having things as they are now—the committee acting as prosecutors and judges at the same time—I take it that the committee would then allow the stipendiary stewards to look after matters generally, and to give evidence when they laid a complaint against any individual, and that the committee would rest on the evidence of these men. There would not be the same system carried on as there is at present. There would be no necessity for it.

3117. Has the present system given satisfaction—that is, the system which the Australian Jockey Club have for finding out malpractices? I do not think it has, because it seems contrary to the principles of natural justice that any gentlemen, no matter how honorable, should act in the dual capacity of prosecutors and judges.

3118. Could you cite any cases where the Australian Jockey Club have, in your opinion, committed, say, an error owing to that system? Well, I think, myself, there is one case that came particularly under my notice, and that is the "Mora" case. I took a great interest in that matter, in fact I prepared the petition asking the committee of the Australian Jockey Club to grant the boy a rehearing. I know pretty well the whole ins and outs of that matter, from the very inception to the finish, and my opinion about that case is that the decision which the committee of the Australian Jockey Club arrived at is a blot on their administration, and I will give my reasons. My contention is this: If they really believed that young Fielder pulled "Mora" and prevented her from winning the Christmas Handicap, run on last Boxing Day, the Australian Jockey Club committee were guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in not having the boy up immediately after the race, as by so doing they would, as the custodians of racing, not only have upheld the purity of sport, but, furthermore, have protected the public with respect to bets made on the course, and in order to satisfy this committee about my statement in that matter, I now refer to Rule 19 of Tattersall's Club Betting Rules, which provides as follows:—

> In the event of a horse or jockey being disqualified on the ground that the horse was pulled and fraudulently prevented from winning, the committee may declare all bets made on the course to be off in respect of such horse, or on the race, as they may think advisable.

I repeat that if the committee thought that the boy pulled that horse they should have had him up there and then, they must have known that the settling on the races would take place next morning at Tattersall's Club, and unless that boy is guilty was brought up and dealt with then and disqualified—as he ought to have been if he pulled the horse—there would be no chance of protecting the persons who made their wagers on the course. In confirmation of that, I may refer to a case which is, I daresay, familiar to Mr. Archer as a racing man. I happened to be on the committee of Tattersall's Club at the time. The race took place at Randwick, in the year 1888. There was a mare called "The Nun," which ran in the race. The race was called The Sydney Handicap, and it was run on the 27th September, 1888. That race was run at a general meeting of the Australian Jockey Club. The settling on those races would not take place until the following Monday, the race was run on the Thursday previous, but on the following Saturday morning the committee of the Australian Jockey Club brought the owner, trainer, and the boy up with respect to the running of "The Nun," and the result was they were all disqualified. In consequence there was a special meeting called of the committee of Tattersall's Club. That meeting took place on the 1st October, 1888. Present at the meeting were the Chairman, J. B. Olliffe, W. Forrester, M. J. Macnamara, W. Gannon, J. McLaughlin, C. C. Skarratt, S. Ackmann, the Hon. J. H. Want, and P. J. Hourigan. The following resolution was carried at that meeting:—"Resolved, that the Committee of Tattersall's Club, Sydney, having a due regard to the decision arrived at by the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club, with respect to the running of the racehorse known by the name of 'The Nun,' in the Sydney Handicap, on the 27th September last, and the disqualifications consequent thereupon, and the evidence now given before us, hereby declare all bets made on 'The Nun,' on the course on the above-mentioned race, to be off in respect to such horse."

3119. Do I understand you that in this "Mora" case the public did not benefit by the disqualification? No, not in the slightest.

3120. They lost their money? Yes. I am going on to explain, if you will pardon me for a minute. I have been speaking on the assumption that the committee believed that the boy pulled the horse. I say in that case they should have dealt with the boy at once. I submit that was the course they should have adopted, for two reasons:—first, in order to maintain the purity of the sport; and, second, in order to protect the public. But inasmuch as they allowed the matter to remain over for some nine days, the reasonable inference is that the committee looked upon the case as one of suspicion.

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At the original hearing, they heard the evidence of the trainer and owner, and subsequently, at the re-hearing, they had a mass of important evidence before them exonerating young Fielder from any dishonesty or fraud, and my opinion is that, having heard that mass of evidence, they should immediately have removed the disqualification from that boy.

3121. You were looking at it as one of the public;—you were present at the race? I was present at the race. I am not quoting my own view now of the race at all. I am dealing with the matter on the evidence which was brought forward. I am treating the case, as I am entitled to treat it, as a case of suspicion, judging from the way the committee acted.

3122. Did the general public outside look at it as a suspicious case on the first occasion? I could not say that. I am dealing with the committee's action, because I take it this way—that surely the committee of the Australian Jockey Club would naturally be cognisant of the betting rule I have referred to in connection with Tattersall's Club, and being cognisant of that rule, surely they would have brought the boy up then and there, knowing that if they did not deal with him before the settlement of wagers took place there would be no chance of protecting the public with respect to bets; and inasmuch as they did not do that, I am entitled (as well as any other rational man) to assume that the committee regarded it as a case of suspicion.

3123. *Mr. Archer.*] Only? Only, at that time.

3124. *Chairman.*] Having afterwards made an inquiry, admitting on the appearance it was a case of suspicion only, can you understand, in cross-examination, a body of men telling him plainly that four of the committee saw him pulling the mare? No; I think it is unprecedented.

3125. You, as a solicitor, would not think of cross-examining upon those lines? Not if acting in a judicial capacity. It would be right enough if a man was appearing (say) as an advocate to cross-examine a witness; but the fact of a man acting in a judicial capacity puts a different face on the matter altogether.

3126. That is even worse? Of course.

3127. And if any of the members of that committee made such a statement as that four of them saw the boy pulling the horse, what would you say? What I would say is what I have already stated: If they saw the boy pulling the horse, they should have had him up there and then, and have dealt with him; and by so doing they would have not only upheld the dignity of their position as custodians of the racing of this Colony, but also have protected the public who had bet on the race on the course.

3128. Evidently the system they adopt for inquiring into cases of that sort must render them liable to error, in your opinion? I think that kind of secret inquiries must always have an unsatisfactory effect. It stands to reason.

3129. You believe, under any Bill that may be adopted, that all inquiries must be open to the Press? I certainly believe in that, and I would make express provision for it.

3130. And that boys should have the right of representation? Yes; or anyone else who is brought up, I do not care whether they are boys or men. Of course, plenty of men may be skilled in their business, but they may not be able to understand evidence or to grapple with it.

3131. I suppose you have paid some attention to the finances of the Australian Jockey Club in a general way;—you know how your Jockeys' Fund is administered? I do. I do not know directly. I know only from what I can hear; that is all. I understand that it is dealt with in a very haphazard kind of way—that there is no real system laid down for the distribution of the fund. I think that an improvement might be made in that respect—that there should be a proper system or basis to work upon—and that boys, in case of accident or infirmity, should get a certain weekly allowance until they were able to resume their avocation.

3132. *Mr. Archer.*] Which they do not get now? I believe they do not. I understand they only get what the committee think proper. What I suggest might be done, especially now, as I learn they have got a substantial sum of about £5,000 on hand. That is a pretty good basis to start a scheme of that kind on.

3133. *Chairman.*] I suppose sportsmen generally would be only too glad to help a properly-based scheme? I do not know that they would; nevertheless I think the boys themselves could do it with the £5,000. They could have a kind of insurance, the same as you insure for anything else.

3134. Do you approve yourself of the idea that the Flat at Randwick should be thrown open to the public? I do not know that I would do that. I think if the suggestion I have made about placing the management of racing in the hands of a body such as I have indicated, comprising an equal number of Government representatives and an equal number of Australian Jockey Club representatives, were carried out, we might fairly rely on such a body to do all that was necessary in the public interests. That is my impression.

3135. Are you of opinion that these betting-shops in Sydney have a bad influence upon racing? I do not think they do any good. I think they are calculated to lead young people into betting propensities who otherwise would not have such ideas at all, especially in their early youth.

3136. Do you approve of the totalisator being run in connection with racing in this Colony? I have had no experience of it, and therefore cannot speak with any personal knowledge; but I should be inclined to give it a trial, and see what it is like. We would be better able then to form an opinion about it.

3137. Is there any other suggestion you can make to the Committee? I would suggest that the present entrance fee for admission to the Australian Jockey Club should be abolished. I do not think it is a wise thing. I recollect when that entrance fee was proposed. I was present at the meeting. I believe it was Mr. Walter Hall, if my memory serves me, who proposed that resolution, and I recollect protesting against it at the time; and other members also protested and voted against it; but it was carried by a majority. It seemed rather selfish on the part of gentlemen who had been elected members of that club, without paying any entrance fee, to compel others who wished to join the club to pay an entrance fee.

3138. *Mr. Archer.*] The outer gate? No; to join the club. I know of several cases myself in which it has had the effect of preventing good men from joining who would be willing to pay 5 guineas a year to become members of the Australian Jockey Club, but object to paying 10 guineas for the first year.

3139. *Chairman.*] When was that entrance fee imposed? I think it was imposed some few years back.

3140. Prior to that, what was the fee? There was no entrance fee at all. If that entrance fee were abolished, I feel quite confident we would get far more members.

3141. Respecting the method of election to the committee, is the method adopted by the club satisfactory;—does it give general satisfaction to members? I cannot say that as far as the method is concerned, there is any objection to it, because they practically carry out the principle carried out by the A.M.P. Society. Every man, whether he is in the country or not, as long as he is a member, has

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a right to exercise his franchise. Of course I know that Mr. Want on one occasion proposed that in lieu of the present system, open and personal voting should take place. That was debated at a meeting of members; but Mr. Want was unsuccessful. That was before he was appointed honorary counsel to the Australian Jockey Club. As far as that rule is concerned, I do not see that we can say that any injustice is done, because every man has the right to vote. You cannot reasonably say to a man who lives in Bathurst, or any other part of the Colony, and who may not be able to come down, "Because you cannot come down to Sydney, you will not be able to exercise your vote as to the selection of the committee." Of course, under their present rule, every man gets a voting paper, and there is a list of candidates upon it. He has to leave ten names on that ballot-paper. There is also an envelope sent with it. He writes his name inside it, and encloses it to the secretary of the Australian Jockey Club. Then when the election comes off, the scrutineers are appointed, and they just open the envelope, and say, "Here is John Jones." The scrutineers inquire "if he has paid his subscription." The reply being satisfactory, then that paper is put into the ballot-box. I do not think there is anything wrong about that.

3142. The only point of difference you have with the proposed Bill is the matter of representation on the central tribunal;—you believe we should pass a law of some sort to take over racing, but you disagree with the principle proposed in the Bill? I think that a great improvement could be made in the way that I have suggested—that is, to have Government nominees. The Government nominees would not be depending upon the votes of members of the Australian Jockey Club, or anyone else. The Government would have this absolute right in their own hands, and having that right they would have the privilege of selecting the very best men they could find in the Colony.

3143. There is one other matter I want to ask you about;—are you of opinion that pony-racing should be abolished altogether? I may say that I have not taken much interest in pony-races, but I think if we had a tribunal such as I have suggested, that tribunal would be able to look after pony-racing, and control it just the same as horse-racing.

3144. You think then that the Australian Jockey Club have made a mistake in not controlling pony-racing? I would not say that. It is a debatable question. I believe the Jockey Club Committee meant well when they brought in those rules about ponies. I believe they thought that what they were doing would have a good effect on the community. That is my impression.

3145. Is there anything else in which you could assist us? I do not think there is anything else, Mr. Chairman.

3146. *Mr. Gillies.*] You are a lawyer? Yes; I am a solicitor, Mr. Gillies.

3147. Did you ever know of a case where a man was charged with anything, and eighteen witnesses came forward, and gave it as their opinion that he was not guilty of what he was charged with, and then he was convicted under those circumstances? No; I never heard of a case like that.

3148. Are you aware that that was what happened in regard to Fielder's case? I believe it was, so far as my knowledge of the matter extends.

3149. Do you think that members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee should not bet upon horse-racing? I would not go to that extent, because I do not think if any honorable man had bet £1 or £5 upon a race it would affect his judgment. I do not think the members of the Australian Jockey Club Committee bet much.

3150. Suppose some of them were interested in that "Mora" case, do you think they had a right to adjudicate upon it? No. If it could be proved that they had bets on the race, of course, they would have no right to really take any part in the deliberations in connection with the race; but I do not think they had any bets on the race for the reason that I have given about this rule 19. If they had had any bets on the race, I take it that they would have had that boy brought up there and then, because they would know then that if they disqualified the boy they would give Tattersall's Club jurisdiction to declare all wagers off. Without that action Tattersall's Club would have no jurisdiction under their rule 19.

3151. Do you believe that the practice of wholesale betting is conducive to the interests of horse-racing? My opinion is, that as long as you have horse-racing you will have betting, that betting and horse-racing are inseparable, and that if you were to pass a law, if it were possible to do so, declaring that no person should bet on the racecourse, making it a penal offence, or a crime, so to speak, you would find your race-courses pretty well deserted. That is my impression. Of course, people like a little interest in a race, no matter how small it may be.

3152. But if the totalisator were introduced, would not betting on racecourses be done away with altogether? Oh, no; it would not be done away with unless you had an Act of Parliament which prohibited it.

3153. Would you have to have an Act of Parliament for the totalisator? Yes; and if you desired to suppress betting you would have to pass an Act which declared that betting would not be allowed. I think that would be a great mistake, because, although a great many men might like to put a pound in the totalisator, yet, if the owner of a horse wanted to back his horse for a substantial amount for any big race, he could not do it on the totalisator. He would have to go to bookmakers to do it; and then, if there were no bookmakers, there would be no opportunity for a man to back his horse. Mr. Archer knows all about it; he has had a large experience.

3154. Do you not think the fact of men backing their horses sometimes leads the public on to back the same horses? No doubt.

3155. Do you not think that as a result a bookmaker is likely to be able to stiffen the horse or the owner of the horse, and let the public in? It is possible to do that; but so far as my experience extends, which is pretty considerable now, I think that, as far as the bookmaker is concerned, there is much less of that stiffening process carried on than people imagine.

3156. Do you approve of short races being run;—do you approve of so many of these 6-furlong spurts being run? I may say, of course, that it is hardly desirable; but the simple reason why it is done is this: You get horses often which are good for 6-furlong races, and perhaps if you take them beyond that distance they are no good; and the people who cater for racing, of course, want to get their entries as numerous as possible, and in order to achieve that object they introduce these 6-furlong races. That is the obvious reason.

3157. Do you not think, supposing horse-racing improves the breeding of good horses, that no race should be allowed to run upon a course of a shorter distance than a mile? That is quite right, I think.

3158. Do you not think it would be in the interests of horse-breeding? I think it would be in the interests

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interests of horse-racing; and not only that, but it would add to the security of the jockeys who have to take part in these several races.

3159. I suppose you know what the minimum weight is now;—I mean the weight alloted to a horse in these handicap races? It all depends upon whether it is a welter race or an ordinary race.

3160. An ordinary race? As far as my memory serves me, I think 7 stone; but I would not be sure of that.

3161. *Chairman.*] Six stone 7 lb? Six stone 7 lb.

3162. *Mr. Gillies.*] Would you not approve of the minimum weight being raised to 7 stone? Yes; I think it would be better, because you would be more likely to get boys to ride that weight.

3163. Good riders? Yes.

3164. It would make them breed a stouter sort of horse? If you have a minimum of 7 stone, the handicapper could raise the other horses up proportionately.

3165. Which would tend to improve the breeding of stouter horses? Yes; and enable the owners to get better riders.

3166. More reliable riders? Yes.

3167. *Chairman.*] You said that you took an interest in this "Mora" case? I did.

3168. Do I understand that that was a professional interest, or simply an interest from a sense of justice? I took that interest in the case from a sense of justice, and although young Fielder's father called upon me afterwards and wanted to pay me—in fact, volunteered to pay me—for any services I had rendered in connection with the case. I absolutely declined to take a shilling. I told him it was not a professional matter with me, that I believed the boy had been unjustly dealt with, and out of a sense of justice I had taken action.

3169. *Mr. Gillies.*] I suppose it would not be fair to ask you a legal question? Oh, yes; you can ask me any legal question you like.

3170. You said the Hon. J. H. Want was honorary counsel to the Australian Jockey Club? He is one of the honorary counsel I understand.

3171. Is not Mr. Pilcher, Q.C., an honorary counsel? Yes; I believe he is now.

3172. Do you know whether Mr. Pilcher has ever given them an opinion as to the legality of their operations? He did not give them an opinion; but he gave someone an opinion. I happen to have a printed copy of that opinion. I can hand it in.

3173. You might read it? This was in 1898. That was the time they brought in those new rules and by-laws. This is the document. It was handed to me as I was going in to the general meeting of members of the A.J.C.

[*The witness here read aloud Mr. Pilcher's opinion, of which the following is a copy :—*]

Re A.J.C. Proposed By-laws.

Copy of Opinion of Mr. Pilcher, Q.C.

The only powers to make by-laws possessed by the committee of the Australian Jockey Club are contained in the 12th section of the Australian Jockey Club Act of 1873.

The trust material to be considered in the deed of Grant of the lands in the Randwick Racecourse is upon trust to permit the said lands to be used as a racecourse, upon which horse-races may be run under the direction of the A.J.C.

The trustees, under the 3rd section of the above Act, granted a lease to the A.J.C. of the said lands for the purposes, *inter alia*, of horse-racing.

The by-laws to be made by the committee must be within the powers conferred, and must not be repugnant to any existing law in the Colony. When legally made they can be enforced against anyone under the provisions of the 19th section.

I am clearly of opinion that the committee of the A.J.C. have no power to make any by-law which is binding upon any other race-club or race-meeting; but any such club or meeting may voluntarily adopt those by-laws as their own if their own constitution enables them to do so.

Of the proposed new rules some affect the races at Randwick, and, so far, the committee have power to make them, as for instance those proposed by Mr. Knox and Mr. Cox.

All the other proposed rules would only be binding upon other clubs so far as they chose to adopt them. I do not think an infringement of any of those rules, even as against a registered club, would be punishable under the 19th section.

I think that the committee of the A.J.C. would have power to refuse to allow a horse to be entered in a race on their own course, and to refuse admission to their course of any person who offended against any of the proposed new rules, provided that they could show that they had a valid by-law in existence giving them that power, and that the refusal as to the horses, or the men, was a reasonable refusal, bearing in mind the original trust in the Deed of Grant and the power conferred by the 12th section.

13/8/'98. C. E. PILCHER, Q.C.

3174. They have no legal standing as regards punishing other jockey clubs? No; but you see what Mr. Pilcher points out, that if any man came to enter a horse on their course they could refuse to take his entrance.

3175. On their own ground? On their own ground. That means everything to a racing man. If you cannot run your horse at Randwick, where are you?—especially if he is a valuable horse.

[The witness retired.]

Adjourned sine die.

RACING ASSOCIATION BILL.

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.

[*To Evidence of T. S. Clibborn, Esq.*]

Dear Sir, Rosehill Racing Club, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 13 November, 1896.

In connection with our race meeting on Saturday last, I have to report the following disqualifications having been imposed by the stewards of this Club, viz. :—"W. F. Portland," owner ; Jonathan Griffiths, trainer ; Chas. Pearson, jockey ; and blk. m. "Amiable," 4 yrs., by "Lochiel"—"Affection," all for a period of twelve months, for suspicious running.

The stewards have also directed me to draw your attention to the fact that, although the jockey, Chas. Pearson, was disqualified by them on Saturday, he was permitted to ride at the meeting of the Northern Jockey Club on the following Monday.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

The Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, Sydney.

Dear Sir, Rosehill Racing Club, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 17 November, 1896.

In reply to your communication of 14th inst., I am instructed by the stewards of this Club to inform you that the notice of disqualification *re* "W. F. Portland," trainer, jockey, and horse was given in due form, as required by Rule No. 149.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

The Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, Sydney.

Dear Sir, Rosehill Racing Club, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 24 November, 1896.

As requested by yours of 17th inst., I beg to forward herewith copy of the evidence, also all correspondence, in connection with the "Amiable" case.

The stewards have also requested me to intimate to your committee that they consider this one of the most flagrant cases of dishonest running ever witnessed on a racecourse.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

The Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, Sydney.

Meeting of the Stewards of the Rosehill Racing Club, held at 20, Barrack-street, on Thursday, 10th December, 1896.

Present :—Messrs. S. Ackman (in the Chair), W. L. Davis, T. M. Alcock, P. Moore, and E. E. A. Oatley.

The following is the statement of *W. F. Portland* :—(*Letter of 4th November*, 1896, *to H. C. Moses produced and read.*) I left money to back the mare ("Amiable") with my brother, H. C. Moses ; the money was not put on ; I told Griffiths before I left for Melbourne to take the mare to Rosehill, but gave him no instructions about the running of the mare ; from what I have heard, our opinion is that "Amiable" was pulled ; cannot say if the trainer or jockey took it upon themselves to pull the mare ; we have always trusted both implicitly ; I know Griffiths has been drinking lately ; he was married lately, and had no money to speak of ; was always pretty hard up ; don't know if any bookmaker had her "in the bag" ; this is not the first time the brother has put money on for us ; when away, have on occasions put the management of the horse in other hands—that is, when we knew the mare to be good enough to back and left money for such to be done ; we dismissed Griffiths at once, in consequence of the running of the mare ; we have always given instructions for our horses to win if they could ; had no reason to previously doubt trainer or jockey ; have won races when horses have not been backed ; left £50 with my brother, H. C. Moses, to put on. (*H. C. Moses' evidence was here read.*) Think my brother was very anxious at the last, as he did not like to see horse going out without something on ; he knows very little of racing, and do not think he could tell if a horse was pulled or not ; have seen Pearson since, but can ascertain nothing with regard to the pulling of the horse ; Mr. Crick is the friend referred to in my letter to the A.J.C.

Extract from letter from Fred. Moses to H. C. Moses.

My dear Bert, "Menzies Hotel," Melbourne, 4 November, 1896.

Yours to hand. Pleased to hear that you are O.K. Have just seen the weights for Rosehill. The handicapper has dealt pretty hard with us. If you, after seeing Jonathan, think it good enough, back her ; but be guided by him, as he is the best judge. Personally, I think she has too much weight ; but if Jonathan thinks different, put on what you think best, &c., &c., &c.

FRED.

Meeting of the Stewards of the Rosehill Racing Club, held at Rosehill Racecourse, on Saturday, 5th November, 1896.

Present :—Messrs. T. M. Alcock (in the Chair), W. L. Davis, and E. E. A. Oatley.

Inquiry—As to running of black mare "Amiable," 4 years, by "Lochiel"—"Affection," in Short's handicap.

C. Pearson stated : I rode "Amiable" ; I received instructions from J. Griffiths, trainer, and Mr. Bert. Moses ; Mr. Moses told me the mare had a big weight, and it would take me all my time to win ; Griffiths told me to get well away, but not to make too much use of her, then come on at the finish, and win, if I could ; the mare was not out of the way fractious before or at the post ; jumped well away, and was running fourth, and within two lengths of the leaders, after going a furlong ; at about the 4th furlong post the mare ran unkind, and began to run out with me ; I persevered with her as much as I could all the way up the straight ; she never stumbled or was interfered with about 3 furlongs from home, but she seemed to be saving herself and attempting to run wide there ; when going to the post, I asked the clerk of the course to see if she was not lame, as she appeared to be saving a leg.

H. Moses stated : I represent the owners ; as far as my limited knowledge of racing goes, I am satisfied with the running of the mare ; I gave Pearson no instructions whatever, nor did I make any statement to him regarding the running of the mare, except that when I saw Pearson I think I told him that the trainer said "the mare is too fat, and he does not think she can win" ; for this reason did not back her ; my brother, the owner, wrote me from Melbourne to see the trainer, and if he says she can win back her ; I laid the matter before the trainer, and left it in his hands ; I watched the race closely ; I thought the mare fell back at the turn ; she seemed to lose her place ; I have no interest whatever in "Amiable" ; I know Griffiths well ; I do not think he would deceive us in any way ; Griffiths told me the mare could not possibly win, as she was too fat, and I replied that if there was at all a doubt about her winning I would scratch her.

Jonathan

Jonathan Griffiths stated: I train "Amiable"; I am satisfied with Pearson's riding all through the race; she was fractious at the post, and did not jump away too well; she appeared to lose ground at the turn, and the jockey told me after the race that she did; I told Pearson to get well away, and win if he could, but not to knock her out; did not think she could win, but started her, and chanced her winning; she has not done much work lately; I told Mr. Moses I did not think the mare could win; I know Mr. Moses had a letter from his brother.

Decision.—It was carried by majority that "W. F. Portland," owner, Jonathan Griffiths, trainer, Charles Pearson, jockey, and black mare "Amiable," 4 years, by "Lochiel"—"Affection," be disqualified, for suspicious running, for a period of twelve months.

Confirmed.—S. ACKMAN, Chairman, 13th November, 1896.

Meeting of the Stewards of the Rosehill Racing Club, held at the office of the Club, 20 Barrack-street, on Friday, 13th November, 1896.

Present:—Messrs. S. Ackman (in the Chair), T. M. Alcock, W. L. Davis, and P. J. Moore.

Minutes—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence from "W. F. Portland," 10th November, 1896, asking for removal of the disqualification imposed on himself and brother.

Decision.—It was resolved that the request be refused.

Copy of letter referred to above.

Gentlemen, 36, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 10 November, 1896.

On returning from Melbourne on Sunday night, I learnt with surprise that my brother and self, as owners of "Amiable," together with trainer, jockey, and mare, were disqualified for suspicious running. As this is a great stigma on our character and name, and as the decision was arrived at during our absence, I must respectfully request that the case be reopened, and that I, on behalf of my brother and self, be allowed to give evidence and produce instructions contained in a letter written whilst in Melbourne, which I feel satisfied exonerates us from any suspicious practices whatsoever. Of course I am not questioning the justness or correctness of your verdict, except as to my brother and self, and that, on the ground, as I have said, that we were condemned in our absence, and without being heard.

To the Committee of the Rosehill Race Club.

Yours, &c.,
W. F. PORTLAND.

Copy of letter from Secretary, Rosehill Racing Club, to "W. F. Portland."

Dear Sir, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 13 November, 1896.

Your letter of 10th instant was placed before a meeting of the stewards of my Club held this day, and I am requested to inform you that your application cannot be complied with.

Yours, &c.,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

Copy of letter from Secretary, Rosehill Racing Club, to Secretary, Australian Jockey Club.

Dear Sir, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 13 November, 1896.

In connection with our race meeting on Saturday last, I have to report the following disqualifications having been imposed by the stewards of this Club, viz., "W. F. Portland," owner; Jonathan Griffiths, trainer; Chas. Pearson, jockey; and black mare "Amiable," 4 years, by "Lochiel"—"Affection," all for a period of twelve months, for suspicious running.

The stewards have also directed me to draw your attention to the fact that although the jockey, Chas. Pearson, was disqualified by them on Saturday, he was permitted to ride at the meeting of the Northern Jockey Club on the following Monday.

Yours, &c.,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

Meeting of the Stewards of the Rosehill Racing Club, held at the Office of the Club, 20, Barrack-street, on Tuesday, 17th November, 1896.

Present:—Messrs. S. Ackman (in the Chair), P. J. Moore, E. E. A. Oatley, W. L. Davis, and T. M. Alcock.

Minutes—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence—From Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, 14th October, 1896, asking if wish his Committee to adopt disqualification of owner, trainer, and jockey, also black mare "Amiable," 4 years.

Decision.—It was resolved that the Secretary reply as follows:—"That notice of disqualification *re* "W.F. Portland," trainer, jockey, and horse, was given in due form, as required by Rule 149.

From "W. F. Portland," 16th November, 1896, giving notice of appeal to the Australian Jockey Club against decision of Stewards in matter of disqualifications.

Decision.—It was resolved that the Secretary reply as follows:—"That no notice of appeal against their decision was lodged by you on 10th inst., your letter of that date being merely a request for the reopening of the case as regards yourself and brother, and which was refused."

Confirmed.—S. ACKMAN, Chairman, 21st November, 1896.

Copy of letters referred to.

From Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, to Secretary, Rosehill Racing Club.

Dear Sir, 14, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 14 November, 1896.

I have yours of 13th instant, notifying the disqualification of "W. F. Portland," Jonathan Griffiths, Chas. Pearson, and black mare "Amiable," for twelve months for suspicious running. Please inform me if you wish my committee to adopt the disqualification.

With reference to Chas. Pearson, he was quite within his rights in riding at the Northern Jockey Club meeting, as his disqualification had not been adopted by this Club, unless the Northern Jockey Club saw fit to adopt your disqualification.

Yours faithfully,
T. S. CLIBBORN.

Copy of letter from Secretary, Rosehill Racing Club, to Secretary, Australian Jockey Club.

Dear Sir, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 17 November, 1896.

In reply to your communication of 14th instant, I am instructed by the stewards of this Club to inform you that the notice of disqualification *re* "W. F. Portland," trainer, jockey, and horse, was given in due form, as required by Rule No. 149.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

Copy

Copy of letter from "W. F. Portland" to The Committee of the Rosehill Racing Club.

Sirs, 36, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 16 November, 1896.

On the 7th inst. your committee disqualified for twelve months my brother William and myself, who race under the name of "W. F. Portland." On the 10th instant I lodged with your secretary notice of appeal against that decision. You further considered the matter, and gave a final decision on Friday, 13th inst., and I now beg, on behalf of my brother and myself, to give you notice of appeal from that decision to the Australian Jockey Club. The grounds are :—

1. That the decision against us was arrived at in our absence.
2. Your refusal to adjourn the case to allow us to be heard in our defence.
3. That we were not guilty of any improper conduct.
4. Your decision was against natural justice in condemning us unheard.

Yours faithfully,
W. F. PORTLAND.

Copy of letter from Secretary, Rosehill Racing Club, to "W. F. Portland."

Dear Sir, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 17 November, 1896.

I am in receipt of your communication of 16th instant, and am instructed by the stewards of this Club to inform you that no notice of appeal against their decision was lodged by you on 10th inst., your letter of that date being merely a request for the reopening of the case, as regards yourself and brother, and which was refused.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

Telegram to T. S. Clibborn, Secretary, A.J.C., 14, Castlereagh-street.

Gunnedah.

SINCE seen Pearson personally ; will attend your office Tuesday. Collect.

H. HOGARTH.

Re "Amiable" Case.

Dear Sir, Rosehill Racing Club, 20, Barrack-street, Sydney, 11 December, 1896.

Your letter of 4th inst., with enclosure, was laid before a meeting of the stewards of this Club, held yesterday, and I am directed by them to communicate to you the decision arrived at in the matter, and which is as follows :—

"This committee, in accordance with the request of the Australian Jockey Club, having heard Mr. "W. F. Portland" with reference to the running of his black mare "Amiable" at Rosehill on 7th November, 1896, regret that they cannot see their way clear to alter their former decision."

I enclose copy of the statement made by Mr. W. F. Portland.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'MARA,
Secretary.

T. S. Clibborn, Esq., Secretary, Australian Jockey Club, Sydney.

My dear Bert, "Menzies," Melbourne, 4 November, 1896.

Yours to hand. Pleased to hear you are "O.K." Have just seen the weights for Rosehill. The handicapper has dealt pretty hard with us. If you, after seeing Jonathan, think it good enough, back her ; but be guided by him, as he is the best judge. Personally, I think she has too much weight ; but if Jonathan thinks different, put on what you think best. Well, the Cup is over, and, as I thought, was won by "Newhaven" easily. I hope you had your little bit on. He is the best 3-year old I have ever seen, and canters over everything easily. I took 100 to 6 about him coming over in the boat. Sorry you are not here. Guv. says if he had known you wanted to come he would have brought you. "The Count," his friend, has asked me to a big dinner to-night at the Vienna Café. I am doubtful whether I will go. I wish you were here to go with me ; he promises a good time. Have not seen little Farnell ; lost her address. Had good news from Moree ; splendid rain, which is a throw in. Expect to leave here on Saturday night, and be at Weemala on Sunday, and will tell you all the news.

Your affectionate brother,
FRED.

Gentlemen, 36, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 16 November, 1896.

I desire to appeal to your committee against a finding by the stewards of the Rosehill Racing Club disqualifying my brother William and myself, who race under the name of "W. F. Portland."

The facts I desire to bring under your consideration are these :—We own the mare "Amiable," and she is trained for us by J. Griffiths. The mare was nominated to run at Rosehill on Saturday, the 7th inst., and on that day did run, and an inquiry was held which resulted in the disqualification of the mare, the trainer, the jockey, and ourselves. At the said inquiry my brother, H. C. Moses, attended before the stewards at their request, and informed them that I was away in Melbourne, where I had been for ten days, and that my brother William was away near Moree, where he has been for several months, and that neither of us had any knowledge of any impropriety as to the running of the mare. He further informed the committee that he had received a letter from me as to the running of the mare, and asked the committee to adjourn the inquiry so far as my brother and myself were concerned, so that he could show the committee the letter from me, and also to give us a chance of being heard in our own defence before being condemned. The committee refused this request. I returned from Melbourne on the 8th, and the first I heard of the decision was about the hour of 6 p.m. on the said Sunday, the 8th. I naturally came to the conclusion that the committee had acted unthinkingly in condemning us unheard, and I asked a friend to see the committee on the course on Monday and point out that it was a right never denied even the most unworthy of being heard in his defence before being condemned. I was asked by the committee through such friend to write a request to open the matter, for the purpose of being heard. I did this, but, much to my surprise, on Friday last, the 13th, the committee refused to hear us, or allow me any opportunity of showing that no blame could attach to myself or brother William. The letter which I wrote to my brother Herbert was written by me on the 4th inst., and in that letter I directed my brother to see the trainer and to be guided by his advice, and if the trainer advised him to back the mare to do so. No suggestion of any improper running of the mare was contained in this letter, which I shall be pleased to place before you. I am returning to-night to the country, but can return any time in case you should require to question me : and I am further prepared to swear an affidavit of the truth of the facts set out in this letter. I should deem it a great favour if you would take this letter into your early consideration.

I have, &c.,
W. F. PORTLAND.

The Committee, Australian Jockey Club, Sydney.

Australian Jockey Club.

Meeting of Committee, Tuesday, 29 December, 1897.

THE "AMIABLE" CASE.

Messrs. William Moses, F. Moses, and Herbert C. Moses having been invited to appear before the Committee, and having taken their seats,—

The Chairman said : I should like to ask Mr. H. C. Moses exactly what was the nature of the instruction given to him by his brothers who raced under the name of "W. F. Portland," with regard to the running of the mare "Amiable."

Mr. H. C. Moses : My instructions were contained in the letter that is now before the committee ; those were the only instructions I received.

The Chairman : That is the letter you received from Melbourne from the brother signing himself Fred ?

Mr. H. C. Moses : Yes.

The

The Chairman: You have nothing further with regard to the instructions you received than what is contained in this letter?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No.

The Chairman: Did any communication, verbal or otherwise, pass between you and your brothers—either of them, before the one left for Melbourne or the other for the country, with regard to the intended running of this mare at Rosehill?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No.

The Chairman: No instructions—no communication?

Mr. H. C. Moses: I used to get a letter from them sometimes, but I never got any verbal instructions before they left.

The Chairman: How long was it before this race took place that your brother left for Melbourne?

Mr. F. Moses: I left on the Tuesday; about twelve days before.

The Chairman: And how long was it after the other Mr. Moses left for the country?

Mr. W. Moses: Some months.

The Chairman: Were you aware of the weights that had been put upon "Amiable" at the time you left for Melbourne?

Mr. F. Moses: No; I wrote that letter immediately I saw the weights.

The Chairman: The weights were not out at the time you left?

Mr. F. Moses: No.

The Chairman: I would like to ask Mr. Herbert Moses whether, on any previous occasion, he has been placed in a position of responsibility with regard to the running of "Amiable" owing to the absence of one or other of his brothers?

Mr. H. C. Moses: I never had any responsibility, but I had money sent to me once before.

The Chairman: The question of responsibility is really the important point at the bottom of this inquiry; not so much as regards you, Mr. Herbert Moses, as regards the responsibility of absent owners; and I only ask the question in order to elicit the fact whether the position that you were in at Rosehill on that Saturday was a new position as far as you were concerned?

Mr. H. C. Moses: I was in the same position once before—I think about three weeks or a fortnight before,—when I got £60 to put on her.

The Chairman: From your brothers?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes; I think it was from Fred.

The Chairman: This was once before?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Adrian Knox: Was that at our October meeting?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; at the Rosehill meeting.

The Chairman: Of course nothing arises out of that, and I am only asking for your evidence as to what previous experience you have had as to the running of "Amiable" when your brothers have not been on the spot, and you give us to understand that only once before have you been put in the same position?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

The Chairman: At any rate the position was not one to which you were entirely new?

Mr. H. C. Moses: I had nothing to do except to ask the trainer whether I was to back the mare and give out the money.

The Chairman: Yes, that is reasonable; your brother, in his letter, tells you to ask Jonathan and to be guided by what he says?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

The Chairman: Do you give the committee to understand that you had no responsibility with regard to the running or scratching or backing of the mare except through some communication you were asked to make to Jonathan, and that you did not consider yourself responsible with regard to any conduct you might have thought fit to adopt with regard to "Amiable"?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; I had no responsibility.

The Chairman: Had you the power to scratch the animal?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, I had not, unless I was told by the trainer.

The Chairman: On any previous occasion, did you undertake any responsibility—although you admitted that you did not feel that you had any—had you taken any responsibility with regard to the control of "Amiable"?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No.

The Chairman *(addressing Messrs. W. and F. A. Moses)*: Have you made any personal efforts yourselves to obtain the attendance of these two men—I mean either Pearson or Griffiths?

Mr. W. Moses: No; I have not.

The Chairman *(to Mr. H. C. Moses)*: It has come to my ears, at any rate—I attach very little importance to these outside statements—that one of these men, I am not quite sure whether it is Pearson or Griffiths, is at present receiving pay from your brothers;—do you know whether that is so or not?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; I do not.

The Chairman: Since his suspension at Rosehill, I think it is Griffiths; but it is one or the other is said to have been in receipt of pay?

Mr. W. Moses: We have heard some report circulated—some very cruel ones too—and we are prepared to answer any of them. We have heard that Pearson has been in receipt of 30s. a week since his disqualification, and that he was to get it during the period of his disqualification; but the report is utterly untrue, and we defy anyone to prove it. We have heard other little rumours.

The Chairman: I have heard this, but you give that an unqualified denial?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; we defy any one to prove it.

Mr. Vincent Dowling: Does the same remark apply to the trainer?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; we have dismissed the trainer, and we have nothing to do with him.

Mr. Walter Hall: When you dismissed the trainer and the jockey, did you pay them right off?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; they have both been paid off.

The Chairman: Have you held any communication with them since you have paid them off?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; I wrote and asked Griffiths about an account for some fodder—I think it was in some bankrupt estate—whether he knew if it was correct.

The Chairman: Where was he then?

Mr. W. Moses: At Coogee Bay.

The Chairman? Have you any reason to think that he is keeping out of the way of the committee at the presen time.

Mr. W. Moses: No; I have no reason for supposing so.

The Chairman: Not with regard to either one or the other?

Mr. W. Moses: No.

Mr. Adrian Knox *(addressing Mr. H. Moses)*: Did you not notice anything suspicious before this race in the way of betting?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; I did not.

Mr. Knox: Were you in the ring?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes; I was about the ring.

Mr. Knox: Near the scratching board?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Knox: Did you not notice the mare go back in the betting?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; I did not.

Mr. Knox: Did you make any inquiries as to the price at any time?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, I did not—not after the trainer told me not to back the mare.

Mr. Knox: Did you hear anything quoted about the mare just before the start?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes, just at the start—2 to 1.

Mr. Knox: You heard no other price later than that?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Nothing later than that. I think I heard 6 to 4. Just at the fall of the flag it was 2 to 1.

Mr.

Mr. Knox: On the previous occasion, when you had instructions about the mare, what were your instructions?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Similar to these—I was sent money, and I was to see the trainer and ask him if I was to back the mare.

Mr. Knox: And did you back the mare on that occasion?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes; I did back the mare.

Mr. Knox: On this occasion, did Griffiths give you any reason for suggesting why the mare would not win?

Mr. H. C. Moses: I told him, "Here is a letter I have got from my brother, and I want you to tell me what to do." And he said, "I advise you not to back her; I do not think she can win."

Mr. Knox: Had you anything to make you suppose that there was any collusion between Griffiths and any members of the ring with regard to the running of that mare?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; not so far as I was concerned.

The Chairman: You have some knowledge of racing and racehorses;—did you not think it at all extraordinary that Griffiths had told you not to back the mare, from any appearance she presented as regards condition or anything of that sort?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; I did not think it was queer. When I got the letter I saw a friend of mine, and asked him to go to the races with me, and I told him that I had instructions to see the trainer and back the mare. I took him up to Rosehill, and he was with me nearly all day, and I asked the trainer in his presence about the horse, and he told me not to back the mare, as she could not win.

The Chairman: I wanted to know whether you formed any opinion as to Griffiths's reasons for giving you that advice, as far as the mare was concerned, when there was no solid reason why you should not back her;—you said you did not form any opinion about that.

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; I did not.

The Chairman: You trusted entirely to Griffiths?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

The Chairman: Did Griffiths give you any reason for not backing the mare?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, only what I told you; he advised me not to back her.

The Chairman: Did he give you any reason why he told you not to back her?

Mr. H. C. Moses: I do not remember any reason.

Mr. Knox: Did he say anything about the mare being fat?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Well, he may have said that. I was doubtful in my evidence before. I am not certain whether he told me or not, but I believe he did. I think the trainer said "the mare was too fat and he did not think she could win." That is the only thing I was uncertain about.

Mr. Knox: You were not certain about it?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No; the only thing I am certain about is that he told me not to back her as he did not think she could win.

Mr. Knox: Can you remember how long before this the previous meeting was held at which you had instructions to back the mare?

Mr. H. C. Moses: About three weeks; the time before she won at Rosehill.

Mr. Knox: She won that time?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

The Chairman: Was this unfortunate race here the next performance after she won—when you had backed her?

Mr. H. C. Moses? Yes, it was the next race.

Mr. Knox: What did she carry the time she won.

Mr. M. Moses: Nine stone five when she won, and she had 10 stone 1 lb. at Rosehill on the second occasion.

Mr. Knox: Do you remember what ran second and third when she won.

Mr. F. Moses: "Freedom" ran second when she won.

Mr. Knox: And do you remember what won on this occasion?

Mr. W. Moses: "Thespian" won.

Mr. Knox: Did you hear any talk about the mare before the start?

Mr. H. A. Moses: No, I did not; I was with the trainer just before the start.

Mr. Knox: You know what I mean—I mean at any time before the start.

Mr. H. C. Moses: No.

Mr. Knox: You know what I mean—anything as to whether she was trying or not?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, I did not. I was with my friend.

Mr. Knox: And you say you got instructions in his presence?

Mr. H. C. Moses: Yes.

The Chairman: Did you, or did you not, think it exceedingly queer?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, I did not think it was queer.

The Chairman: Not in view of the previous performance.

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, I did not; I simply trusted to Griffiths.

The Chairman: Your suspicions were not excited?

Mr. H. C. Moses: No, they were not.

The Chairman: Messrs. W. and F. Moses,—Do you wish to call any further evidence with regard to this matter before the committee now;—have you any further evidence you wish to adduce in this matter before I ask you to make any statement you may wish to lay before us?

Mr. W. Moses: No; we have no further evidence.

The Chairman: It becomes my duty to inform you that if you wish to make any statement you may do so; and I think it is only right and fair to ask you, inasmuch as the question must necessarily crop up, to say what you wish with regard to the liability of absent owners. That is a matter that must engage the attention of the committee in this case, that being apparently one of the chief grounds of your appeal; that is quite evident from your letter.

Mr. R. Jones: Have you read the evidence sent in by the Rosehill committee; and do you consider it correct?

Mr. W. Moses: There are one or two matters to which I wish to direct the attention of the committee.

The Chairman (*addressing Messrs. W. and F. A. Moses*): Was Mr. H. C. Moses authorised by one or either of you to act with regard to the management of that mare at Rosehill as your authorised agent?

Mr. W. Moses: No, he was not; it was the trainer. We were guided by the trainer, and our instructions were always to the trainer.

The Chairman: And whatever money you might have wished to put on the mare you gave to your brother?

Mr. W. Moses: No, not always.

Mr. H. C. Moses: In my evidence before the Rosehill committee, I said something further about the limited nature of my instructions than appears in the evidence, and I asked them to call my brothers to prove the contents of the letter conveying my instructions with regard to the mare, as they would not receive the letter as evidence.

Mr. W. Moses: With reference to that part of our evidence which reads as follows:—"When away have put the management of the horse in other hands." I particularly asked Mr. Alcock what he meant by management, and explained that my brother had never had the management of the horses, but had on a former occasion received money to put on. Before going to the inquiry, and when we were waiting in the Rosehill office, a reporter of a daily paper asked us how we were going to get on; to which I replied "That we had no doubt about it, as we were innocent." He then said, "There is the 'Mabel' case." At the inquiry, frequent reference was made to the "Mabel" case, and it was quoted as a precedent. No comment was made on our evidence, except repeated references to the above case, and I gathered from the remarks of the committee that they had the papers before them. My brother tells me that they had the "Mabel" papers before them. Just before the inquiry ended I requested the committee to give me their decision, as we had important business on the station, and had been delayed in town some time. Mr. Davis replied, "Oh, you can have it now—well, in half an hour's time." I felt certain they had prejudged the case, for when I remarked that it was very unfair and hard on us, Mr. Ackman replied, "Oh, there is the 'Mabel' case." In the first instance, when my brother offered to produce the letter containing the instructions to him, it was refused; and when he asked that the case might be adjourned to enable us to give our evidence, the request was also refused, and I contend the committee were prejudiced.

The

The Chairman: You are speaking about the first inquiry?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; but it was at the last inquiry that this evidence was given about the management. The Rosehill committee did not seem to take any notice of our evidence at all, but kept repeatedly referring to the "Mabel" case; and one of the members of the committee was joking with another about some horse called "Lieutenant." They did not seem to take any notice of our evidence at all.

The Chairman: That is a matter upon which we can hardly express an opinion. I am sorry the Rosehill committee have not thought fit to send a representative here. As to their prejudice against you, what you now state may be your *bona fide* belief, but it must remain as a matter of opinion.

Mr. W. Moses: I feel certain that the case was prejudged.

The Chairman: But you must see that any statement of that sort, unsupported by evidence, could not have great weight.

Mr. W. Moses: With regard to the question of the responsibility of absent owners, I would say that we have always given our instructions to the trainer when he started the mare to go to win, and he has always written us telling us whether the mare was fit; and on this occasion we sent an amount to my brother, and told him to ask the trainer whether we should back her, and seeing the trainer told my brother Herbert that she was not fit to win, it seems very hard on us that we should be placed in our present position.

The Chairman: Do you consider it one of the duties of ownership of horses that somebody must be made responsible for them and their running? It may be whoever you choose to appoint, but some one must be made responsible for the running of the horse.

Mr. W. Moses: We have no doubt that the mare was pulled, but the mare was left in the trainer's hands to run.

The Chairman: I do not think there can be any doubt of that from what I can read, but then this question of responsibility of an owner during his absence crops up. Do you consider it is the duty of owners, no matter who they are, to delegate their trust to somebody who shall be responsible for the running of their horses; and that in the absence of any such appointment, or in the case of the absence of the owner he is responsible for the delegation of that person;—that is to say, he is responsible for the person whom he may choose to make his trustee for the time being?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes, if they carry out the owner's instructions; but you may trust in a man for years and years and then he may deceive you.

The Chairman: That is quite true; even your most trusted friend may play you false, and you may be severely punished in consequence of his breach of faith; but that is hardly the point: I mean, do you consider, even in that case, that the owner is responsible for his false agent, no matter how great a blackguard he may be?

Mr. W. Moses: No; I do not see why we should be disgraced through a trainer who deceives us. It would be a terrible thing if it were so.

The Chairman: You do not admit that you are responsible, even admitting that this animal was pulled; but you maintain that you are not responsible for the pulling because you were not on the spot?

Mr. W. Moses: No.

The Chairman: That is the argument you mean to use—that is, you do not consider yourselves responsible because you were not on the spot and did not authorise the pulling of the horse?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes.

The Chairman: That raises the question as to the responsibility of ownership and the interest of the public, who, having the fullest faith in the honesty and respectability of the owner, and who, being unaware of the blackguardism of the trainer, may lose their money, because they assume that the horse will be as on former occasions—run and win. I am only putting the position of the public in this matter, because that is a very important one, and it is our duty to protect the public as far as we can.

Mr. Knox: Have you taken any steps to get underneath the surface in this matter—to ascertain whether the trainer put the mare "in the bag"?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes, I have; but I cannot get any satisfaction. At the meeting at Rosehill a bookmaker named Oatley made the remark that he had heard that a bookmaker in Rowe-street had the mare.

Mr. Knox: Had you any conversation with Griffiths about the matter when you dismissed him?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes, I had.

Mr. Knox: Did he offer any explanation?

Mr. W. Moses: He said the mare had not been doing well—that she had not been out of a trot.

Mr. Knox: Did you make inquiries as to that?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; I heard that she had been galloped 3 furlongs on the morning of the race.

Mr. F. Moses: For three mornings before the race.

Mr. Knox: Did you make any inquiries as to whether the trainer had any particular reason for taking you down; because you suggest that the trainer did take you down?

Mr. W. Moses: It looks like it; but, of course, it is a hard thing to prove.

The Chairman: Have you made any inquiries, or do you know of any particular reason for this?

Mr. W. Moses: No.

The Chairman: Do you know of anything that would lead you to believe that the trainer was in very great straits for a few pounds?

Mr. W. Moses: I know he had been drinking a lot, and he got married lately to some girl who had a child to him.

The Chairman: How long before this did you pay him any money?

Mr. F. Moses: I paid him before I went away to Melbourne. He told me he was in trouble about this girl, and asked me to let him have some money, and I gave him £15.

Mr. Knox: I assume from what you say that you used to pay the bills?

Mr. F. Moses: Yes; we used to pay him £1 a week, and we paid all the bills ourselves.

Mr. Knox: Then the £15 would represent his wages—he would not have to pay away any of that for fodder, and so on?

Mr. F. Moses: No.

Mr. Knox: Did he make any statement to you at all;—can you tell us what he told you?

Mr. W. Moses: He said he ran the mare to win. I could not get any satisfaction about it.

Mr. Knox: Did you see Pearson?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes, he said Griffiths instructed him to try to win, and he would have won only for being blocked somewhere in the straight; he said two horses blocked him.

Mr. Knox: In the event of anything having gone wrong with the mare in your absence, who was actually responsible for the scratching of the mare?

Mr. W. Moses: Griffiths.

Mr. Knox: Griffiths had the power to scratch?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Knox: Griffiths nominated her?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Knox: Did your trainer enter this horse, or one of you?

Mr. F. Moses: I entered her.

Mr. Knox: Did Griffiths ever enter her?

Mr. F. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Knox: Did he pay the sweepstakes?

Mr. F. Moses: Yes; if we were here we paid, but if not he paid. I think we were generally here at the big meeting.

Mr. Dowling: I understood you to say that Griffiths had been drinking?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes; I cautioned him then about drinking. I told him I heard he had been drinking, and said he would have to go up to the station if he could not do any better here.

Mr. Dowling: I want to know if you do not think it was a dangerous thing to do to place such implicit reliance in a man if he was so addicted to drink;—how long had he been in your employ?

Mr. W. Moses: About two years.

Mr. Knox: You remember lodging a complaint with reference to "Courallie" against John Delaney?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Knox: Griffiths was your trainer then?

Mr. W. Moses: Yes.

Mr. Knox: Had you ever any other trainer than Griffiths?
Mr. W. Moses: No.
Mr. Knox: Who engaged Pearson?
Mr. W. Moses: Griffiths.
Mr. Knox: Did you give instructions that Pearson was to be engaged, or did Griffiths engage him?
Mr. W. Moses: Yes, Griffiths engaged him.
Mr. Knox: Who gave the instructions that he was to ride?
Mr. W. Moses: We gave the instructions.
Mr. Knox: Had he ridden for you before?
Mr. W. Moses: Yes; he rode the mare at Rosehill the time she won.
Mr. Knox: That was the only time?
Mr. W. Moses: Yes.
Mr. Dowling: Were you aware that the committee were anxious to obtain the presence of these two men here to-day?
Mr. W. Moses: Yes; Mr. Dangar told me he was going to call them, and I found out their address.
Mr. Knox: And you know nothing more definite as to their whereabouts?
Mr. W. Moses: No.
Mr. Knox: Have you made inquiries about them from the bookmakers or any one laid the mare?
Mr. W. Moses: No; I have only heard just in conversation.
The Chairman: Has anything come to your knowledge to induce you to suppose that Griffiths has profited by the false running of that mare on that day—that he or Pearson got something for pulling her?
Mr. W. Moses: No, we have not heard anything for certain; it is only hearsay reports.
Mr. Knox: Do you know whether he has been spending any more money than usual since then?
Mr. W. Moses: No.
The Messrs. Moses retired at this stage, and the committee proceeded to consider their decision.

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3 December, 1896.

1. It was resolved, "That the disqualification of Jonathan Griffiths, C. Pearson, and the mare 'Amiable' be adopted."
2. "That the Rosehill Racing Club be informed that, in the opinion of the committee, the request of 'W. F. Portland,' for a reopening of the case by the Rosehill Racing Club, should have been acceded to, and that the committee is further of opinion that 'W. F. Portland' should now have an opportunity of being heard in defence."
3. "That, pending a decision by the Rosehill Racing Club as to the reopening of the case, the consideration of the appeal of 'W. F. Portland' be postponed."

29 December, 1896.

THE Committee, after hearing "Mr. W. F. Portland," and giving very anxious and careful consideration to the case, resolve, "That in the opinion of the committee, an owner, notwithstanding his absence, is responsible for the running of his horse and for the conduct of those persons to whom he entrusts its management, unless he can prove, to the satisfaction of the committee, that such persons have been guilty of fraudulent conduct towards him; and therefore, that the appeal of 'W. F. Portland' herein be dismissed."

An amendment—"That the appeal from 'W. F. Portland' be sustained, as the committee are of opinion that 'W. F. Portland' is exonerated from all blame in the case under consideration"—was lost.

Australian Jockey Club.

4 January, 1900.

INQUIRY into the running of "Mora" on the 26th December, 1899, as compared with her running on the 1st January, 1900.

Present:—The Hon. W. A. Long (in the Chair), the Hon. H. C. Dangar, Adrian Knox, Esq., F. Wentworth, Esq., H. Chisholm, Esq., R. Jones, Esq.

The following letter was read to the meeting:—

To the Committee of the Australian Jockey Club,—

Gentlemen, Randwick, 2 January, 1900.

I learn from my son that he has to appear before you *re* investigation into the apparently inconsistent running of the chestnut mare "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap, decided at the Australian Jockey Club Summer Meeting on Boxing Day.

As I am leaving Sydney to-night, and will be absent for a week, I will be unable to attend your meeting; but I beg most respectfully to tender you the following information, viz.:—I put £100 on the mare. Mr. Gënze put £25 on, Mr. W. Fuller put £50, and Mr. Knight put £25 on for me.

Trusting this information may assist you in the inquiry,

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL FIELDER.

A. J. Gënze,
George Fullin.

The Chairman: Mr. Knight, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Fielder,—The committee desire to have an explanation of the discrepancy in the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap on 26th December, as compared with her running in Tattersall's Cup on the 1st January.

Mr. E. H. Knight: I will try and explain it to you, gentlemen. I may tell you I am very pleased you ask for an explanation than otherwise—very pleased, indeed—because it gives me a chance, at least, to explain my part of the business. Frank Fielder rode this mare in the Christmas Handicap for me. I put £250 on her. Phil. Glennister and Sam. Mooney put my money on. In giving Fielder instructions to ride her, I told him to keep her up third or fourth pretty well all the way, then to make one good run, get ahead, and win, as it was better to be beaten by ten lengths than to get her blocked. After the race, I made no secret of being dissatisfied with his riding. He was to ride another race for me that day on "Royal Purple," but directly the race was over I went to his father and told him I did not want him to ride any more for me at all; he had ridden too badly. I reckoned he threw the race away and lost my money. I thought I was entitled to say so. I thought the same all the way through the race. I think he rode very badly.

Q. You thought the same all through the race? *A.* I did; in every part of it.

Q. Describe his riding through the race? *A.* From the 6 or 7 furlong post—I was up on top—he kept pulling her back, and kept her back too far, I thought, almost. When he let her run to the turn she seemed to be going a bit sluggishly; however, he shook her up and sent her along there, and when he came up the straight, instead of, as I thought, coming where he had a clear run, he appeared to me to run her up where there was no chance to get through at all—right into four horses.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Right in behind them? *A.* Right in behind them.

Chairman: *Q.* Where was that? *A.* At about 1 furlong from home; 250 or 300 yards from home I could see he had thrown the race away.

Q. That would be the commencement of the Leger Stand? I should say it would be, as near as I could tell you. That is where she seemed to me to make one run right up to the horses and could not get through; he had to stop her, and the race was then all over. The money was thrown away. It made a difference of over £800 to me, so I assure you I should like to have seen her win. After the race was over—I did not put him in the last race because I thought he had ridden so badly—I went to Tom Payton and put his boy, young Kuhn, on "Royal Purple."

Q. She won? No; she had no chance. I backed her; put a little on, not much, because I did not think she would do much good, but I put £250 on "Mora." I did not think she could lose the race. I thought it was like stealing the money. I put £250 on her, and the prize was £250, so it would have made a difference of nearly £800 to me if she had won.

Q.

Q. Is there anything more you want to say? *A.* That is all I can say about that race. Although he rode her so badly I have not any doubt in the world about him riding her honestly. I never thought for a moment that he did not ride her honestly, though he rode the mare very badly. Had I thought he rode her dishonestly I would have been the first man to come in and ask your committee for an explanation of his riding.

Q. You have known him as a jockey for some time? *A.* Yes.

Q. You have known him as a successful jockey? *A.* Yes; he has been successful for me.

Q. Not for you, but generally? *A.* Yes.

Q. And you have known him to be put up by other people and ride in important races? *A.* Yes.

Q. That being the case, how could you account for him riding, on a mare like "Mora," such a disgracefully bad race as you describe? *A.* That he might tell you; I wish I could. I cannot tell why he rode so badly. It was no fault of mine that he rode so badly. He might be able to explain that to you.

Q. I can understand a jockey making an error of judgment at a critical point—I am talking of jockeys now, not of ordinary riders—but can you understand a jockey of experience riding a race badly all through, pretty well? *A.* I cannot really. I was dissatisfied. I sung out on the stand to the people, "Goodness me; do you not see he is throwing the race away!" When he came into the straight I said, "I suppose he will beat them now, though he has given her every chance to lose." However, she got blocked. I made no secret about saying I was dissatisfied. I told him, and I told his father; I was dissatisfied, and I would not let him ride any more for me.

Q. Still, in the face of that opinion of yours, of a man who has a reputation as a jockey generally, you have not the slightest suspicion that he did this wilfully? *A.* I fail to see it. His father came to me and asked me to put £25 on for him. I have always been on the best terms with Franky Fielder, and thought him a decent lad. As far as thinking he could do anything wrong is concerned, I cannot see where his motive was. If there was any motive I would lend you any assistance in my power to find it out; but I do not see where it could possibly be. I do not see what motive he could have had.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* You have not heard anything about the race to occasion any suspicion in your mind as to the honesty of the boy's riding? *A.* No; not at all.

Q. May I ask you, according to the information you had about your mare, was she well on the day of the Christmas Handicap? *A.* She did the best mile-and-a-quarter gallop for me on the day before that she ever did in her life. She did a trial on Wednesday morning early.

Q. You had no suspicion of the mare being wrong that day? *A.* I put £250 of my own on her that day, and I would not throw it away.

Q. This is an inquiry as to the inconsistent running of the mare on two different occasions;—may I ask you were you satisfied as to the way in which she was ridden in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* I was not. I might just as well say Parker rode her dishonestly.

Q. Are we right in supposing the running of the mare was totally different in Tattersall's Cup from what it was in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes. I could see the running was different. I expected it to be different, otherwise I would not have backed her in Tattersall's Cup.

Q. Why did you expect it to be different? *A.* Because I thought Fielder threw the race away in the mile and a quarter.

Q. Do you think the race was thrown away in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* I will not go as far as that, because she may not have been able to beat "Vocalist"; but whatever chance she had of beating "Vocalist" at the time, by staying with the field, was lost. I instructed Parker to stay with the field, and keep well up, and not give them a long start, but he did exactly what I told him not to do.

Q. That occurred to a good many besides you? *A.* It occurred to me. I backed her for a lot of money in Tattersall's Cup all over the place, as everyone who was on the ground knows well.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* How much did you back her for? *A.* £2,000, I think. I have lost a fortune on her already.

Q. You backed her to win you £2,000? *A.* Yes.

The Chairman: *Q.* Will you describe to us her running in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes. I can tell you that pretty clearly. She went off, and she was going very well within herself all the way right up ——

Q. (*interrupting*). Where was she lying? *A.* Lying about fourth—third or fourth—and right up, pretty well to the front, where I told Parker to keep her, because I am satisfied she can stay. I told him to keep her fourth or fifth, and get in a nice place to get room to gallop. She is a mare that must not get cramped or get on top of other horses. I told him to keep her up and not be more than two or three lengths away from anything in the straight in the turn, then to make one run clear, because she has one very brilliant run. When I saw him coming at the 6-furlong post, and coming away from the field, I was paralysed.

Q. Did you notice her at the 7-furlong post? *A.* Yes; she was very well up there.

Q. Did you notice anything about the mare at the 7-furlong post? *A.* She was pulling with him, and going very freely.

Q. Fighting for the lead? Yes; she was indeed.

Q. Did you notice her from there on till she came to the front? *A.* Yes; she was going freely.

Q. Always fighting for the lead? *A.* Always fighting as if she wanted to get away.

Q. About the 5-furlong post she shot out and took a long lead? *A.* Yes; she took a long lead. It was not by my instructions she did that.

Q. Do you think it possible that the mare pulled Parker about so that he could not hold her any more? *A.* That is what he said. He said she was fighting so much she almost got away with him.

Q. Has he been riding much lately? He has had an accident, and hurt his knee. Parker rides for me. I give Parker £100 a year whether he rides or not. He always rides for me, but he had hurt his knee through an accident, and could not ride; therefore I had to get another jockey, and Fielder rode her in the Christmas Handicap; but I was not satisfied with the way Frank rode "Mora" in that race, so Parker rode two or three races on Saturday and appeared all right. He said he was all right, so he rode "Mora" in Tattersall's Cup.

Q. "Mora" is a powerful mare, you know? *A.* I never knew her to pull so hard.

Q. There is no doubt she was pulling in that race? *A.* No doubt she was pulling in that race—not the slightest in the world.

Q. And he was trying to keep her in position? *A.* Yes; there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that he was trying to keep her in position.

Q. Might it not have been the case that she had exhausted his strength? *A.* Very likely.

Q. And that he could not hold her any longer? *A.* Whether she exhausted his strength or not, Goodness knows. He said she was fighting for her head so much that he thought it was better to let her go than to keep on pulling at her. That is what he told me. I told you the instructions I gave him as to riding in the race.

Q. It might have been such a case that although you gave him the instructions, it was impossible for him, on account of his condition, to carry them out? *A.* Very likely; no doubt it was. I do not think the boy thought of doing anything dishonest, because had "Vocalist" not been in the race the mare would have won as easily as "Vocalist." The two beat the field easily. I do not think she could have beaten "Vocalist." They beat all the others. My opinion of "Mora" is that she has one very brilliant run, and if you keep her with the field, she will make that run whether it is a 1 mile race or a 2 mile race.

Q. The Christmas Handicap was run a week before Tattersall's Cup? *A.* On the 26th.

Q. Fielder was able to keep her with the field then? Yes, he did.

Q. Yet he could not win? *A.* He could not jump her.

Q. What do you estimate to be the difference between the classes of the two fields—the Tattersall's Cup field and the Christmas Handicap field? *A.* One was no race at all. It was like stealing money.

Q. What difference would you estimate in weight as the value of the two fields? *A.* Quite as much as "Mora" had—the difference between 8 st. 2 lb. and 9 st. 5 lb.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You would not put £250 on her at 6 to 4 in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* I would not back her in the Summer Cup, because I would have had to take a ridiculous price. I thought I would try and win the easier race, and only have a 5 lb. penalty on. I thought I would back her in the Christmas Handicap, being the race she was more certain to win. I would sooner bet even money on her in the Christmas Handicap than take 3 or 4 to 1 on her in the Summer Cup; therefore I backed her in that race with the idea of putting whatever I might win on her there on her in Tattersall's Cup.

Cup. I put a tremendous lot of money on her, and lost on her in these races. If there is any question you would like to ask me, or any assistance I can give you, I shall be only too pleased to help you, because, as far as I am concerned, there has never been anything but what is *bona fide*.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Have you ever been conscious, Mr. Knight, of being put into the charming position that some horse-owners are supposed to be put in sometimes—"put in the bag"—about these races? *A.* None of my horses have ever been put into the bag by me.

Q. I do not know whether it is the horse or the owner that is "put in the bag";—had you any suspicions before the running of the Christmas Handicap—I am referring to that more particularly—that you were in the bag? *A.* I did not dream of such a thing. If she was put in the bag, she must have been put in the bag by Fielder; there was no one else.

Q. Fielder may have been instigated by somebody? *A.* Who was he instigated by?

Q. That is not evidence, and it is impossible for anyone to say. I only ask you have you had any suspicion of it? *A.* If I had, I would only tell you the bookmakers that did it.

Q. Have you any suspicion of it? *A.* Not the slightest, Mr. Dangar. So far as the boy's honesty is concerned, I do not doubt it for a moment. I told you, and I would tell him in front of his face, I was not satisfied with his riding, and that he threw the race away, but not through dishonesty. If you gentlemen know of anyone who has taken any undue liberties, I wish you would call them. I am very pleased that you asked for an explanation into this mare's running, because it gives me a chance of proving my *bona fides*.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* The mare belongs to you alone? *A.* Yes; every hair of her. I had her leased to Mr. Inglis until the beginning of this year. Last year he wrote in February saying things were going badly with him, and he wanted to sell his horse, and give me the first option of buying her.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Do you say you have been paying Fielder £100 a year? *A.* No, Parker. He (Fielder) rode for me the other day, because Parker met with an accident and could not ride her.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* He has not ridden for you since then? *A.* No; Parker has.

R. O'Connor called and examined:—

By the Chairman: *Q.* You saw the two races, Mr. O'Connor;—can you give any explanation of the discrepancy in this mare's running in the two races? *A.* Yes, sir. I saw both races. I think she was ridden very badly in both races on account of the over-confidence of both of the boys. It was simply over-confidence on the part of both of them. That is what I put it down to. This boy thought he could simply walk over them in any part of the race. What happened coming down the straight I could not see, because I was in the crowd. I heard them say, "There she goes." It never crossed my mind she would be beaten.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You did not see her pulled in behind? *A.* I saw her rather far out of her distance.

Q. I mean pulled in behind in the straight? *A.* No; I did not see that. I was in the crowd.

Q. Mr. Knight described that.

Mr. Knight (*interrupting*): I was in the top stand, looking at her all the way.

The Chairman (to Mr. O'Connor): *Q.* Did you see her at the sheds? *A.* I saw her as I saw her ridden several races in Melbourne. She came through exactly the same way.

Q. He came round the turn on the outside with a clear run home; and, talking about getting through, can you account, when he had a clear run on the outside, for his pulling in behind four or five or more than four or five horses perhaps? *A.* No, sir.

Q. To get through? *A.* No; that is most unaccountable, if he came on the outside.

Q. Because you know, to the poorest imagination, or to the poorest intellect, it is clear that when you get round the turn you have as short a journey home on the outside as you have on the inside; and, if you pull in on the inside to get home you are losing ground, covering more ground, besides having to battle through the field;—can you account for his pursuing the course he did under those circumstances? *A.* Only I should think that he was riding to the gallery—flash riding to fetch off a brilliant run at the finish,—to come through his horses and make a dash.

Q. There is no gallery work about that. If he had wanted to come for the gallery he would have come straight on? *A.* I have seen him do it in Melbourne on "Australian Star."

Q. I am talking about this race, not about the Melbourne races. Wherever he did it there was no gallery work about it, because gallery work would be to come straight on and make an exhibition of it? [No response.]

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* You said, Mr. O'Connor, it might be an exhibition of over confidence? *A.* Yes.

Q. Would it not have been a greater exhibition of over confidence, if he had that confidence, to have come on the outside instead of pulling her in behind and trusting to providence, as it were, to make a sensational finish? *A.* Decidedly; but that is the bane of a man's life to get the boys to ride as you want them.

The Chairman: *Q.* Might it not have been some other motive, when he had a clear run home, that induced him to pull him in behind those horses? *A.* I doubt it very much, Mr. Long. The idiotic race he rode was simply stupidity. Of course I did not know what chance he had at the time. I did not know whether he was on the outside or inside. It was not until after the race that I knew.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* I suppose you know—we all know—it is a very ordinary method of stopping a horse, if they want to stop him, to pull him in behind something in the straight? *A.* Yes.

Q. That is a recognised method, is it not? *A.* Yes.

Q. Where did you cease to see her? *A.* Just about the 3-furlong post.

Q. You did not see her much after that? *A.* No.

Q. Were you on the slope there, in front of the stand? *A.* Yes.

Q. You did not see her again when just finishing? *A.* "Drama" and "Argo" were out in front of her, and those three were out in front of the crowd.

Q. You did not see her coming round the bend? *A.* No; I did not see that part of it.

The Chairman: *Q.* You noticed her running in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Knight's description of her running in Tattersall's Cup an accurate one? *A.* Yes, perfectly. My opinion is that you could hold the mare with a straw. I think it was just simply over-confidence on Parker's part, and that she was going well. His leg may have been troubling him a little, but not much. I think it was over-confidence.

Q. Did you not see her fighting at the 7-furlong post? *A.* I reckon the littlest boy I have got could ——

Q.—(*interrupting*)—Never mind that;—did you not see her fighting for the lead at the 7-furlong post? *A.* No. I thought she was going very easily. I had a pair of glasses on her, and I never saw her fighting for her head. In my opinion, I do not think the mare is capable of fighting for her head.

Q. She was shaking her head, as Mr. Knight described that race, and just as I saw it myself. She was fighting for the lead till she got it; then she dashed to the front; then he let her go. I do not know whether he could not hold her or whether he could; but Mr. Knight described the race accurately. [No response.]

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Mr. O'Connor, who rode her in that gallop on the Wednesday? *A.* My stable-boy.

Q. Neither of these boys? *A.* No.

Q. Neither Fielder nor Parker? *A.* No.

The Chairman: *Q.* You know, Mr. O'Connor, perfectly well that a boy who can hold a horse in a gallop is not always qualified to hold him in a race? *A.* That is quite right, Mr. Long.

Mr. Knox (*to Mr. Knight*): *Q.* Had Fielder ever ridden her before, as far as you know? Mr. Knight: *A.* No; he never rode her before.

Q. (*to Mr. Knight*): Not in work or anything? Mr. Knight: *A.* No. He was not on her back until Christmas

F. Fielder called and examined:—

By the Chairman: *Q.* What have you got to say, Fielder? *A.* I told Mr. Knight before I went out that I was going to jump her off and pull in behind the leaders third or fourth all the way. I jumped her off, and had her in a nice position at the 5-furlong post. When she came there she seemed to be beaten. I was riding her hard at the 5 furlongs with my hands and heels; and coming by the turn I went to go up on the outside, and there was a horse seemed to come across and block me. Of course, it never interfered with the chance I had, because I had no chance of winning.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Coming to the turn, you say? *A.* Yes; and I came on the outside. Of course, she was just finishing along pretty well, but not too well. She was not finishing as fast as the two leaders.

The

The Chairman: *Q.* Anything else? *A.* When I swung round on the outside there was one horse that seemed to be out a little from the others, that seemed to run out a little, and I came on the inside of it. That is why they thought I pulled her up and got blocked, I suppose.

Q. Do you wish to say anything else? *A.* No, sir.

Q. When you were at the 5-furlong post, according to my observation you started to get her back? *A.* No, sir.

Q. I had the glass on you;—I was watching you only;—I saw what you were doing? [No response.]

Q. You got round the turn on the outside with a clear run on the outside, and, as Mr. Knight described it, when you got to the end of the Leger stand you pulled your mare in behind the field? *A.* I did not.

Q. But you did;—I saw you do it;—you got out again then, and came along on the outside and got third;—that is how you rode the race;—you may not know how you rode it, but I was paying particular attention to you? [No response.]

Q. Can you give me any reason for pulling her in in the straight? *A.* No, I never pulled her in.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* There is no good saying you did not, because everybody saw her;—there were four of us with the glasses on nothing else? *A.* I was running on the outside coming down the straight, and a horse seemed to run out a little bit, and I pulled her across a bit.

Q. My observation was that you went in right behind at least three horses—you had at least three horses bang in front of you, so that, as Mr. Knight says, you could not get through unless they happened to open out;—that was my observation;—was there any reason to make you pull in;—there was nothing hugging you or anything else? *A.* No.

Q. Why did you pull in? [No response.]

Mr. Jones: *Q.* When you came along the outside why did you not continue on the outside? *A.* If I continued I would have run into the horse on the outside. When he started to run out I ran in on the inside.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* But you did not keep your course;—you did not pull in only behind him, but you pulled in behind others? *A.* I had to pull in. I could not run into the horse.

Q. You say the horse ran out, and you were frightened he would run you out;—you pulled in not only behind him, but behind others as well? [No response.]

Mr. Dangar: That is what he seemed to want us to understand, that it was this horse running out across him that drove him inside.

Mr. Knox: I cannot see how that could be.

Witness: I was riding the mare with the whip when that happened.

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You were riding her with the whip? *A.* Yes.

Q. Just after you came into the straight? *A.* Yes; about 1½ furlongs from home I was riding her with the whip.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* That is when you pulled out again after going behind the other horses? *A.* Yes.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* I mean just as soon as you straightened your horse up;—you know when you come into the straight you are about 2¾ furlongs from home;—you straightened your horse up in about three-quarters of a furlong;—that leaves you 2 furlongs from home? *A.* Yes.

Q. And it was at about the far end of the Ledger Stand that you began to pull in; you were not riding her with the whip there? [No response.]

Mr. Jones: *Q.* It was when you came out from behind the other horses that you used your whip? [No response.]

Witness: My father put £100 on her.

Chairman (*to Mr. Knight*): *Q.* Do you want to call any evidence?

Mr. Knight: *A.* I want to call Mr. Glenister and Mr. Mooney.

Mr. Glenister called and examined:—

Chairman: This is an inquiry into the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap and Tattersall's Cup, and I think Mr. Knight wants to put some questions to you.

Mr. Knight: I just want you to tell what you did for me. I may tell you, gentlemen, that I told Mr. Mooney to put on some money, and Mr. Fielder asked me to put on £25, and I came across Mr. Glenister and asked him to put on £50.

Mr. Glenister: I was standing in the reserve talking to some one when Mr. Knight came up. I forget who it was I was talking to; anyway they asked him if he had a chance. It is a thing I never ask anyone. He said he thought he could win; he pulled her out of the Summer Cup because he could not get a fair price, but Mr. Mooney was putting on £200 and I might put on an extra £50, which I did. Mr. Marsden sang out "£50 to £40." I took that, and he said "Even money on the field," and I laid him £10 more. That is all I can tell you.

Mr. Mooney called and examined:—

Chairman: This is an inquiry into the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap and Tattersall's Cup, and Mr. Knight wishes you to give some evidence.

Mr. Mooney: The only evidence I can give is that he came to me and asked me to put £200 on her. I put it on, the even £200.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* In the Christmas Handicap? *A.* In the Christmas Handicap.

Q. With whom did you put it on? I got Mr. Nelson to put £50 on, Mr. Donovan and Mr. Cohen.

Q. You did not do it all yourself? *A.* No, I put £50 on myself.

Q. And you got three others to put £50 each on? *A.* Yes.

Q. You do not know who they put it on with? *A.* No.

Q. You paid and received? Yes, I paid and received.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Did you pay the money yourself? *A.* Yes; Mr. Knight paid me the money.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* With whom did you put your £50 on? *A.* £25 with Kelly, a Melbourne bookmaker, and £25 with Allsopp.

Mr. Knight: *Q.* I did not tell you to put that money on with any one particular man, did I? *A.* No, you did not ask me; you said Mr. Glennister was putting £50 on.

Mr. Dangar (*to Mr. Knight*): Did Mr. Mooney inform you before the race was run that he had got the money on?

Mr. Knight: Oh, yes.

Chairman: Have you any other witness, Mr. Knight?

Mr. Knight: No.

Chairman: Have you, Fielder, any other witness.?

Mr. Fielder: No.

Chairman: Have you, Mr. O'Connor?

Mr. O'Connor: No.

Mr. Knight: If there are any other questions, gentlemen, you would like to ask me, I would be glad if you would do so.

Mr. Clibborn: There is no person outside. The person that I telephoned to said in his reply that he would be here in half an hour. There is, however, nobody in the office.

Chairman: I think, gentlemen, you can retire.

The Committee having given the case due consideration passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, "That Frank Fielder, jockey, be disqualified for three years for pulling 'Mora' in the Christmas Handicap, at the A.J.C. Summer Meeting."

Resolved, "That, in the opinion of the Committee, no suspicion attaches to Mr. E. H. Knight, or to R. O'Connor, in connection with the running of 'Mora' in that race."

Sydney,

To the Chairman and Committee of the Australian Jockey Club,— Sydney, 17 January, 1900.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned members of the above-named Club, whilst expressing our sincere regret that on the recent occasion of your calling upon the owner, trainer, and rider (Frank Fielder) of the mare "Mora" for an explanation of her running on last Boxing Day in a race at your Summer Meeting, designated the Christmas Handicap, you should have deemed it your duty to disqualify the said rider for a period of three years, yet firmly believing in the integrity of young Frank Fielder, who has not only been sadly stigmatised, but also prevented from following his calling in life for a term of three years at the least, by reason of your decision, hereby respectfully request your Committee to be so good as to grant him a rehearing, so that he may have full and ample opportunity to call witnesses, with the view of establishing his innocence and vindicating his character.

In support of our request, we desire most respectfully to direct your attention to the fact that Frank Fielder has been riding for about nine years, and during the whole of that time has been one of our most popular jockeys, and at all times borne an unsullied reputation. Also, to the fact, as we are informed, and believe, that on the occasion of your so disqualifying him he was completely taken by surprise, as no definite charge was made against him, and that he was not then (as we submit he should have been before you arrived at your decision) invited by the Chairman to call evidence on his own behalf. Further, we are informed, and believe, that, although the race in question took place in full view of your Committee on the 26th day of December last, no complaint was made to the rider after the race, nor was he called upon by your Committee for any explanation until after the running of "Mora" in Tattersall's Cup on New Year's Day. Also, we are informed, and believe, that it can be proved to the satisfaction of your Committee that Frank Fielder's father betted only on "Mora" in the race referred to, and thereby lost the sum of £100; and that young Fielder, as it appears to us, had nothing to gain, and everything to lose, had he ridden dishonestly in the said race. Lastly, that, having due regard to all the circumstances, and bearing in mind that Rule 10 of your Rules of Racing expressly declares that "Any person who takes part in any matter coming within these rules shall be held thereby to consent to be bound by them, and shall not be entitled to appeal to any court because of anything done under their provisions," we respectfully submit that it is not only right and proper, but a matter of natural justice, that your Committee should grant Frank Fielder an early re-hearing; and we feel quite confident that if, on such re-hearing, your Committee should come to the conclusion that, so far as he is concerned, a mistake has been made, you will thereupon immediately remove the said disqualification, and do all in your power to restore his former good name and character.

W. FORRESTER,
R. H. LEVIEN,
THEO. J. MARKS,
T. H. HASSALL,
R. STEER BOWKER,
P. J. HOURIGAN,
EDMUND BARTON,
T. M. SLATTERY,
W. P. MANNING,
W. P. CRICK,
MICH. CHAPMAN,
JOHN R. SMITH,
J. MURRAY-WHITE.

Dear Sir, Australasian Chambers, 28, Elizabeth street, Sydney, 1 February, 1900.

I signed a petition in reference to the case of young Fielder. I signed same (without reading it) at the request of Mr. Hourigan, solicitor, who stated it was a petition for a rehearing. I have since read a copy of same and I regret that it contains a paragraph reflecting on the Committee. Had I read that I would not have signed it. As I desire to second your Committee, and I am quite aware that no unfair treatment would be given by you to anyone. I was under the impression that the request was for a rehearing, *with fresh evidence*, and to that there could be no objection, as it would be accorded the greatest criminal. I much regret that I appended my name to a document containing any reflection, however slight, on the Committee, as my only desire was that further evidence should be heard; and, from what I know of the race in question, very serious information was not before your Committee. I personally would wish to give certain information to you that is well worth following up. Would you kindly oblige me by reading this letter to your meeting.

I have, &c.,
W. P. CRICK.

Hon. W. A. Long, M.L.C.

Dear Sir, 163, Pitt-street, 5 February, 1900.

Would you kindly inform your Committee that in signing the Petition in young Fielder's case, asking for a rehearing, signed same, being informed by Mr. P. J. Hourigan, solicitor, that it was correct. I now find erroneous statements were made in it, and I wish to express my regret at having signed a document containing same.

I have, &c.,
T. M. SLATTERY.

The Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club.

Dear Sir, 91, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 31 January, 1900.

Referring to my letter of the 17th instant, *re* requisition forwarded to your Committee on last-mentioned date, on behalf of the Jockey Frank Fielder, and also to your letter in reply, stating that said matter would be considered by your committee on the 1st proximo, I now forward you herewith, under separate cover, addressed to your Chairman (The Hon. W. A. Long, M.L.C.), a statutory declaration in support of the said requisition made by Francis Kuhn, the jockey who rode "Drama," the winner of "The Christmas Handicap," run at Randwick, on last Boxing Day.

The said Francis Kuhn is leaving for Melbourne to-day, and he will be absent from Sydney for a considerable time.

I have, &c.,
P. J. HOURIGAN.

T. S. Clibborn, Esq., Secretary, "Australian Jockey Club," Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Solemn Declaration—(Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883, *Section* 295).

I, FRANCIS KUHN, of Newmarket, near Sydney, Jockey, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that—1. I rode the mare "Drama," the winner of "The Christmas Handicap," run at Randwick on the 26th day of December last. 2. I was riding alongside Frank Fielder, the rider of "Mora," in the said race from the 7-furlong post to about 3½ furlongs from home. I took particular notice of "Mora," as I considered her the hardest to beat in the race, and when I left her about 3½ furlongs from the winning post, I saw that the said Frank Fielder was then riding "Mora" hard, and concluded she had no chance of beating me in the said race. And I make this solemn declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Subscribed and declared, at Sydney, this 31st day of January, 1900, before me,— } FRANCIS KUHN.

J. M'GILLAM, J.P.

Dear Sir, 91, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 5 February, 1900.

On behalf of the several gentlemen signing the petition in favour of Frank Fielder, I desire to thank you and your Committee for granting our request, and at the same time to convey to you and your colleagues our sincere regret that the petition should have contained any suggestion or statement not in strict accordance with the facts.

With respect to the suggestion in the petition that proper notice was not given of the inquiry, I would like to explain that the petitioners were informed that the only notice Fielder received of the meeting at which he was disqualified was a verbal one given to him on the Randwick racecourse on New Year's Day by your Secretary, requesting him to appear before your Committee on the following Thursday at the Club's office.

Your

Your petitioners were further informed that said Frank Fielder had not been invited by you to call evidence, and although he now declares that he has no such recollection or knowledge, I now desire, on behalf of the petitioners, to inform you that whilst unreservedly accepting your statement to the contrary, yet would respectfully point out that Frank Fielder (owing mainly to a serious accident that befell him some years ago, as the petitioners are informed and believe) is a lad of dull intellect, and did not properly grasp either the meaning or seriousness of the situation, as very important evidence could have been called, for the obtaining of which he should have asked for an adjournment, and I wish further to state that the petitioners, whilst strongly believing in the said Frank Fielder's innocence, yet have too high a regard for your committee to question its integrity, and signed the petition without any such intention.

Your committee have always had the confidence of the sporting public by reason of your integrity, impartiality, and sense of "fair play," and, above all, as gentlemen of the strictest honor.

The petitioners, therefore, feel quite confident that the great desire of yourself and colleagues in the present case will be that a full and complete inquiry shall take place, and justice done to the boy.

That young Fielder, if innocent (as the petitioners believe him to be), should have been found guilty by your committee of dishonest riding, and disqualified for a term of three years, is to him one of the most serious things that could have happened, and if your committee, after fully investigating this matter, should see no just reason to alter or revoke their former decision, then his good name and reputation will be completely lost, and his prospects ruined for the remainder of his life.

This being so, you will admit that, in consonance with the ordinary principles of justice, it is right and proper and reasonable, under the circumstances, that you and your colleagues should afford him every opportunity, not only to establish his innocence, but also (in the public interest and for the purity of horse-racing) aid him in every legitimate way to bring out and elucidate all the facts and circumstances in connection with the race in question.

As it is apparent from the preceding statement that young Fielder is quite incompetent to conduct his own defence, or elicit facts, I now beg most respectfully on behalf of the petitioners, so that full justice shall be done, to request you and your colleagues, for the several reasons herein set forth, to be so good and considerate as to allow him to be represented, either by counsel or attorney, at the hearing of this matter on the 15th instant, and also that you will, on that date, of your own motion recall any witness that, in your opinion, ought to be further examined in the interests of a fair and just decision.

Your early reply to this letter will much oblige.

Yours &c.,
P. J. HOURIGAN.

The Hon. W. A. Long, M.L.C., Chairman, Australian Jockey Club, 14, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Statutory Declaration.

I, JOHN GILBERT, of Rocky Point Road, Kogarah, farrier, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—That I shod the chestnut mare "Mora" prior to her running for the Christmas Handicap at Randwick, on the 26th December, 1899, and that the plates I now produce and hand to T. S. Clibborn, Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, are the plates she wore in the race aforesaid. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Sydney, this 24th day of February, 1900, before me,—
W. H. MOSELEY, J.P.

JOHN GILBERT.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Thursday, 15 February, 1900.

REOPENING of Inquiry into the running of "Mora," on the 26th December, 1899, as compared with her running on the 1st January, 1900.

Index to Evidence.

Present :—The Hon. W. A. Long (in the Chair); the Hon. H. C. Dangar; Adrian Knox, Esq.; F. Wentworth, Esq.; R. Jones, Esq.; V. Dowling, Esq.; H. M. S. Cox, Esq.

Mr. C. F. Jones (the shorthand-writer) having previously informed the secretary, Mr. Clibborn, that he had been requested by Messrs. Samuel Fielder and Hourigan to supply them with a copy of the transcript of the shorthand notes of the evidence taken on the first inquiry, confirmed his statement before the committee.

The Chairman (*to Frank Fielder*) : *Q.* You requested us to have a rehearing of your case? *A.* Yes.

Q. And the committee decided to do so, and you were informed that you might call such fresh evidence as you liked? *A.* Yes.

Q. You understand what that is, do you not? *A.* Yes.

Q. Such fresh evidence as you might desire to produce? *A.* Yes.

Q. Have you any evidence to produce? *A.* Well, there is my father.

Mr. Dangar : *Q.* Anybody else? *A.* Mr. Crick, Mr. Raynor, Mr. Burton, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Mayo, and Mr. Fuller.

The Chairman : *Q.* What Fuller? *A.* Wizzy Fuller, and Mr. Gannon and Mr. Hart.

Q. If you have omitted anyone, you may think of them afterwards, and call them, but I want to suggest to you that you should call Mr. Crick first, as his time is most valuable, and hear what he has got to say ;—does that meet with your approval? *A.* I would rather call my father first.

Q. He can wait; but it really makes no difference which you call first. Mr. Crick, of course, has important public business to attend to, and he may desire to get away as soon as possible ; that is the only reason I put it to you in that way ;—do you object to having Mr. Crick in first? *A.* I would just as soon have my father in, sir.

Samuel Fielder examined :—

The Chairman (*to Frank Fielder*) : *Q.* You have called your father, Mr. Fielder? Frank Fielder : *A.* Yes.

The Chairman : *Q.* Do you wish to ask him any questions?

Mr. Samuel Fielder (*interrupting*) : He has got no idea of asking questions. He has no memory of anything on account of an accident he has had.

The Chairman : Never mind that, Mr. Fielder. *Q.* What have you got to say, Mr. Fielder, senior? *A.* Will you grant me a favour before we go on. I think you want only to get at the truth of the matter, and I think I can help you. I ask that you will allow me to ask the witnesses one or two odd questions as they come in. It will enlighten you, and get at the truth of this thing.

The Chairman : We cannot accede to that.

Mr. S. Fielder : The boy is not capable of asking questions. He has had a bad accident, and has no memory. You can see his face is all smashed. He has no idea of asking questions.

The

The Chairman: I and the other members of the committee will assist Fielder in regard to his witnesses in every way we can.

Mr. S. Fielder: If you will not allow me to do it, of course I cannot do it, but I only ask you to do so in the interests of justice.

Mr. Knox (*to the Committee*): Let him give his evidence first, and then we will consider it.

Mr. S. Fielder: It is only in the interest of justice I want to ask these questions.

Mr. Dangar: It is an unusual way of proceeding, but I am sure the committee will consider whether they will allow you.

Mr. S. Fielder: It is to get at the truth of the matter.

Mr. Dangar: That is all we want.

Mr. S. Fielder: Yes, that is all we want.

The Chairman (*to Mr. S. Fielder*): *Q.* What evidence have you got to give? *A.* I saw the race all the way. I watched the race particularly, and am quite positive the mare could not possibly have won with any jockey in the world. I will bring witnesses to prove that. Everyone is of the same opinion as myself. She was running fourth all the way—running on the rails. "Drama" came up to her at the 7-furlongs post, and she ran alongside of her head and head to about the 3½-furlongs post. I had the glasses on the mare then, and I said to my friends, "The mare has got no chance; she is beaten now. He is riding her hard." I backed her myself. I also made my friend, Colonel Mackay, back her, and I made Mr. Crick back her, or asked him to back her. I never saw the mare race before. I was only going on her reputation. My boy had never ridden her before. I made all my friends back her. I had that liberty from Mr. Knight, who told me to put as much money on her as I liked. I put £100 on her, and would have put more on, but could not get a price on her until I saw the mare. When I saw the mare I would not put any more on her. My son begged me to put another £100 on her. I said, "I have seen the mare, and I do not care to have any more on her." I had my glasses on the mare, and I saw my son deliberately ride her as hard as he could possibly ride her or any other boy in the world, from the 3½-furlongs post to the winning-post, and instead of gaining ground she lost ground. That is all I have got to say about the race.

Q. What is your idea about the race? *A.* My own idea about the race is that she was not fit to race, or was not wanted to race. I told Mr. Knight when he came in afterwards that if he lived to be 100 years old he would not have my boy to ride his mare again.

Q. Why do you think she was not wanted to race? *A.* Because she had a belly like a mare in foal, and I do not care who knows it, but she had aluminium shoes on her. I have a pair to show you. Perhaps the committee never saw them. I have a pair at the door if you would like to look at them.

Q. Is that the pair the mare had on? *A.* I do not say that. I only want to show them to you—that is, for your own information—to let you know what aluminium shoes are. Perhaps the committee have never seen what these aluminium shoes are. If the committee would like to see them they are at the door there.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Do you mean to say they are not aluminium at all? *A.* To the public they are aluminium. They are at the door to give you an idea what aluminium shoes are supposed to be.

Q. Do you mean to tell us they are the kind of shoes she had on on that occasion? *A.* I cannot tell you, because he brought his own blacksmith from Moorefield to shoe her. I cannot prove it. That is only my opinion. It is my opinion because the mare finished like an old bullock. That is why I think there was something wrong with her. I lost £100 on her, as I wrote to you, and told you, and I have got the men here to prove that they put the money on for me. My son begged me to put another £100 on her, but when I saw the mare I did not care to do it.

The Chairman: *Q.* Your letter was read to the committee, and that is in evidence? *A.* Yes, thank you.

Q. You say the mare had a belly on her—she was full? *A.* Yes. When I saw her I did not care to have any more on her. I made all my friends back her in the early part, but had I seen the mare before I had done so I would not have done so afterwards.

Q. Had not you an opportunity of seeing her before? *A.* No. She had her clothing on. I had no opportunity of seeing her before she was led out.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* What induced you to put as much as £100 on her without having seen her? *A.* Because I thought it was an absolute certainty, and I had the owner's assurance beforehand, which I thought a very unusual thing. He said, "You can put as much money as you like on this mare," and he told other people to do so. I picked backers to do this sort of thing. They are at it every day. I put £100 on her. I went to two different men not to do him an injury, and asked them to do it as quietly as they could. I thought, from the accounts of other people about the mare, it was an absolute certainty.

The Chairman: *Q.* Who did you go to to put the money on? *A.* Mr. Genge put £25 on, as he will tell you when he comes in; Mr. Fuller put £50 on, and Mr. Knight put £25 on. Mr. Genge was to put £50 on, but he could not get on at even money, and he could only get £25 on. After I saw the mare I told him not to put any more on—that I did not want any more on.

Q. Have you got the blacksmith that shod her here to give evidence? *A.* No; I have not. He is a private person. I do not know his name.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You said he brought his own blacksmith with him? *A.* He came from Moorefield.

Q. If he is at Moorefield, you can find out who he is? *A.* I cannot. I have left no stone unturned, but cannot find out anything about him.

Q. Is not Roarty here to give evidence? *A.* Yes.

Q. Does not Roarty know who shod her? *A.* No.

The Chairman: Is it not true that, after the race, Mr. Knight went to you and said he would not allow your boy to ride her again? *A.* After I abused him first.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Why did you abuse him? *A.* Because I was dissatisfied with the mare. I thought he had made a cat's-paw of my boy? I said, why did he ask my boy to ride her at all—that he had his own boy. He said, simply because he thought the public would back whatever my boy rode, because they always back my boy—because they are sure of getting a good run for their money.

Q. You say he had his own horseman? *A.* His own horseman, that he retains and pays so much a year to.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Do you not think that Parker was ill? *A.* I know that he was not ill. He was riding Mr. Lamond's horses all through, and was as capable of riding as my boy. If he had been on the horse the public would not have backed her, but my boy being on her they knew everything was all right, and they backed her. After I rowed with him he went over to the newspaper reporter, which the sporting editor of the *Herald* will tell you, and made a fuss about my boy, in case anything would appear in it afterwards—in case he would be had up over it. He wanted to put everything on to the boy.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Do you mean to say Mr. Knight put your boy up in order to induce the public to back the mare? *A.* I am as confident as that I stand here that that was his reason for engaging my boy to ride her. He knew my boy was a favourite, and that the public would back her if he rode her.

Q. That is not the policy of horse-owners generally to put special boys up to get a horse backed? *A.* Not if they want to win. My opinion is different. I have got my own opinion, and I think the boy was engaged and put up for purpose.

The Chairman: *Q.* Was he engaged to ride through the meeting? *A.* No; only for the one race.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Had not he been engaged to ride "Royal Purple"? *A.* He engaged him to ride nothing but "Mora." He engaged him to ride "Mora" in the Summer Cup, which he had no intention of running her in.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* How long before the race did he engage him? *A.* On the first day of the race-meeting. He was engaged somewhere near the middle of the day. There was some particular race being run at the time. He came up to me and asked me to let him ride.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* That was the day he did ride? *A.* No; it was the second day he rode. That was the same day as the Summer Cup. It was the first day he engaged my boy to ride. He came to me and asked me if I would let him ride in the Summer Cup. I said, "Yes."

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Was there any understanding that he should ride in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* None in the world. He simply asked me to let him ride her in the Summer Cup. I said, "Yes." I believed she was going to run in the Summer Cup, and so did everybody else until the last minute almost, when the bell rang and she was scratched, and when all the double money and everything else was gone. As soon as the bell was rung she was scratched.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Are you aware that Mr. Knight put a considerable sum of money on her in this Christmas Handicap? *A.* He said he did. I have no doubt he put some money on her, but it is quite possible, in a case of that sort, for every £1 a man puts on for him to get £5, when there is nothing else backed in the race but herself.

The

The Chairman: *Q.* How? *A.* To go to bookmakers and ask them to deal with this mare. Every £100 they laid against her he could get half of.

Q. If he could do that, other people could too? *A.* Certainly; but it is not every horse the public would back as they would a mare like that.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Do you think that is at all a common practice with horse-owners? *A.* I think it is an unusual practice, but it is done at times, I do believe.

The Chairman: *Q.* It is possible to be done? *A.* It is possible to be done. It is an unusual practice, I have no doubt about that, but still it is on record that these things have been done.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* It is unusual, because the opportunity is seldom? *A.* It is unusual that you can get the public to back a horse like they did this horse. The public would have nothing else but this horse in the race. It looked an absolute certainty. The public would back nothing else. All the betting was done on this mare. There was nothing else backed in the race. She opened at even money, and was even money at the finish. That does not look too good. She should have started at 3 to 1 if everything was *bona-fide.*

Q. Had you any suspicions about the whole thing? *A.* Not until I saw the mare.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* What struck you particularly? *A.* Because she had a belly on her. I am an experienced man, and have been training racing-horses thirty-five years. I saw this mare, and can bring experienced men, who have been training longer than I have been, who will say the same thing as I do—that the mare looked as if she had been fed on green lucerne all the night.

Q. Did you notice her shoeing? *A.* I noticed her shoeing. She had aluminium on. My horse was standing alongside O'Connor's on Tattersall's Cup Day, and as I walked past the blacksmith was shoeing her with steel plates. I said to O'Connor, "How is it, Dick, you are running her with steel plates to-day—not aluminium?" He said, "I am going to try her with steel plates to-day." Then it struck me as being curious. I had my own suspicions, but I had no proof. I have none now. He will tell you when he comes to-morrow, or any time you like to call him. I said, "Why are you not running her with aluminium to-day?" and he said, "I am trying her with steel plates to-day."

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Do you know whether "Mora" is in the habit of running either in aluminium shoes or plates? *A.* I know nothing about her in the world. I never saw the mare race before. It was only on her reputation that I backed her, but I simply saw that she ran with aluminium the first day, and the second day, as I tell you, when I walked alongside the mare—my horse was standing alongside her—I asked him that question, why was he not running her with aluminium to-day, and he said, "I am going to try her with steel plates." I would like very much to show you those aluminium plates, if you would look at them, to give you an idea what they are.

The Chairman: *Q.* We clearly understand that those plates which you will show us were not used for "Mora"? *A.* Certainly not. It is just for your own information, and perhaps for future reference it may be handy to see them, to give you an idea what aluminium plates are supposed to be. If you would like to look at them, Mr. Clibborn, they are at the door. [*Aluminium plates produced and inspected by Committee.*]

Mr. Cox: Q. You can tell them if you hear nails being driven into them? *A.* No—not a bit in the world.

Q. From the sound of the hammer? *A.* No.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Who made these? *A.* McLennan made those.

Q. What for? *A.* I got them expressly made to show you what aluminium plates are. They have never been on a horse. They are bran new.

The Chairman: *Q.* They are for rather a large foot? *A.* They are for no particular foot when you get them made for this purpose. It is not the foot or the shape, but the weight of them.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* It is not aluminium at all? *A.* It is supposed to be. I mean to the ordinary public they are aluminium.

Q. They might be zinc? *A.* If you were looking on and saw those going out you would naturally suppose they were aluminium.

The Chairman: Q. Do you not think, Mr. Fielder, that so far as the weight goes these shoes are larger than usual;—you would never find a racehorse with a foot as big as that? *A.* Oh, ever so much bigger. That is not a big foot at all. It is the ordinary size. I only asked him to make them. I did not make any statement to him, or anything else—just asked him to make what are supposed to be the ordinary aluminium shoes. They are not measured to any horse.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* They are not aluminium at all? *A.* No; but they are what are given to the public as aluminium. If you saw them going out on a horse you were backing you would naturally suppose he had aluminium shoes on, would you not?

Q. Probably. *A.* That is all I want to explain to you.

The Chairman: *Q.* Is there anything more you want to say? *A.* Nothing more.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Have you any explanation to offer in regard to why you have made no effort to get this blacksmith to come here and give evidence? *A.* I have made every effort.

Q. What effort? *A.* I went to two or three of our different blacksmiths and asked them to find out for me—to do their level best. I did not care what it cost, as long as they could find out for me if this thing had been done.

Q. Have you found out now who shoes for Mr. Knight? *A.* Everybody may shoe for him. Downey used to shoe for him.

Q. I do not mean that;—you say he brought his own blacksmith from Moorefield? *A.* Specially from Moorefield.

Q Have you found out who the man is? *A.* Nobody seems to know his name. I asked my blacksmith in particular. I said, "If you can find out for me, I do not care what it costs. I do not care if it is £50." He said he knew the man that shoes at Moorefield.

Q. Is he the man that was shoeing for O'Connor when he was putting the steel plates on? *A.* The same man.

The Chairman: *Q.* He lives at Kogarah, does he not? *A.* I believe he does.

Mr. Knox: You do not know his name? *A.* No.

Q. Or who he was employed by? *A.* No.

Q. Or whether he is the proprietor of a forge or an employed hand? *A.* No. I told my blacksmith, "I do not care what it costs. I do not care if it costs £50; find out what man put these shoes on this mare." He came back, and said, "It is not a bit of use; it is a thousand to one chance of finding out."

Q. Who is your blacksmith? *A.* McLennan. He has been for twelve years.

Q. Did not you bring him? *A.* I did not think it necessary.

Q. You make a sort of charge of conspiracy? *A.* I do not make a charge of conspiracy.

Q. You say that, in your opinion, Knight, O'Connor, and the blacksmith entered into a scheme to deceive the public by putting on bogus aluminium shoes—that is to say, shoes that are really iron shoes? *A.* That is my opinion. I believe that is what the mare carried. I believe it firmly. Still I cannot prove it.

Q. You say you have asked McLennan to make inquiries. *A.* Yes.

Q. In order to find out whether that is a fact? *A.* Yes.

Q. You say McLennan knows the name of this blacksmith? *A.* Yes; he knows him too.

Q. Knows him too? *A.* Yes.

Q. And that he has made inquiries? *A.* Yes.

Q. Does it not occur to you that it would be, at any rate, of assistance to the committee in getting to the bottom of this thing that this blacksmith should be here? *A.* I have not thought so, because I could not prove this man shod the mare.

Q. You proved he shod the mare;—do you not think it is material whether he comes here to tell us what he shod the mare with? *A.* I do not know who shod the mare.

Q. McLennan knows;—you told me he did? *A.* He said he knew the man that shoes at Moorefield, but whether he shod the mare or not I do not know.

Q. Did you not tell me just now that McLennan knew who the man was that shod this mare? *A.* I said he knew who the man was that shod at Moorefield. I told him to find out, no matter what it cost me, but I do not know myself.

The Chairman: *Q.* The value of the blacksmith would have been to elucidate to the committee the facts of the material with which he shod the mare, and as McLennan knew the blacksmith's name —— *A.* (*interrupting*). He does not know the blacksmith's name that shod the mare.

A. You told us he did? *A.* I mean to say he knows the blacksmith that shoes for Moorefield. I asked him to try and find out, to spare no expense—to try and find out what this man put on this mare's feet.

Q. There was no necessity to go to any expense; the sole expense necessary was to pay the train fare to Moorefield and find out;—there was no necessity to spend £50. *A.* I do not think the blacksmith would betray a man for nothing. If I said to a man, "Shoe this mare, do not let the public know," do you think he would tell it for nothing.

Q. You should go to O'Connor and find out who his blacksmith was? *A.* The blacksmith would not tell me.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Do you think, if you gave him £50, the evidence would be of any value? *A.* I do not know; something must have been wrong for her to finish in the way she finished.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* When did this suspicion first occur to you? *A.* Before the mare went out in the run to do her preliminary it occurred to me.

Q. A suspicion entered your mind that the shoes she was wearing were not aluminium shoes? *A.* It did not enter my mind at all, but as soon as I saw the mare going out, and saw the belly on the mare ——

Q. (*Interrupting.*) I am talking about the shoes—not about the belly on the mare? *A.* I had not the least suspicion.

Q. It occurred to you some time? *A.* It occurred to me afterwards; when I saw the mare going out with a belly like a mare in foal I came to the conclusion she had no shoes on her. She was supposed to be a brilliant mare, and she was running fourth all the way.

The Chairman: *Q.* When was it that your son wanted you to put another £100 on her? *A.* I was talking to Mr. Crick and Colonel Mackay—Colonel Mackay is an old friend of mine for years, an amateur rider for me for years—and he came up to me, and said, "Sam, what do you think will win?" I said, "They tell me it is an absolute certainty for this mare." He said, "She is only even money." I said, "Is it not better to take even money than 10 to 1 about an outsider." Mr. Crick will tell you; he was there at the time. I was talking to Mr. Crick at the time. I said, "Is it not better to take an even money chance about a certainty than 10 to 1 about an outside chance." After we were talking there awhile, O'Connor came leading the mare down out of the gate with Frank on her back. I went away round, and met my son, and he said, "Dad, you ought to go and have another £100 on this mare."

Mr. Knox: *Q.* What son? *A.* My eldest son, Jack. He said, "Go and have another £100 on her." I said, "I have had a look at her, and I do not care for her; I have enough on her." I felt a little down-hearted, because I considered I had been had for it.

The Chairman: *Q.* John Fielder had a long experience in racing? *A.* No.

Q. He had seen the mare stripped before? *A.* No, he never saw her stripped at all; that is the worst part of it. I would never have seen her stripped if I had not been talking to Colonel Mackay and Mr. Crick, and as I was talking to them at the cigar divan O'Connor came along leading the mare down.

Q. Why did you not have a look at her before? *A.* I do not want to pry into other people's affairs, because they might think I was interfering in their business to a certain extent.

Q. They walked from the stall down the paddock and through to the gate? *A.* Yes.

Q. Anyone can see them, then? *A.* You can if you are thinking about them; but if you are in the ring betting, or on the other side of the ring, it does not come into your head.

Q. How do you know your son John did not see her stripped? *A.* I am positive he did not.

Q. Why? *A.* Because when I said, "I am positive I have got enough on the mare. I do not like the look of her," he would have said, "She looks all right," or "She looks all wrong."

Mr. Knox: *Q.* He never told you he did not see her? *A.* No, because the mare was not there. As the mare was led past me when I was talking to Colonel Mackay and Mr. Crick, I turned straight down and met my boy between the end of the Members' Stand and the Grand Stand.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* You must have known perfectly well that your son John had some very good reason for advising you to put another £100 on? *A.* Because he thought it was an absolute certainty, the same as everyone else did.

Q. It is not at all likely that you would back an animal for that large amount of money, knowing you had put a large amount on already, unless for some good special reason? *A.* That was the opinion of everybody. Everybody thought the mare could not lose. I never saw her race before. My son saw her race in Melbourne. Everybody that saw her race thought it was a case of putting the money on and picking it up. I thought there was no doubt about the mare running alright.

Q. You said you had consulted Mr. Knight—that you yourself had spoken to Mr. Knight? *A.* He told me to put as much money as I liked on her. I will tell you why. He said, "Now, look here, Sam, you may put what money you like on the mare," but he said, "Do not back 'Royal Purple.' What money you want to put on 'Royal Purple' I will put on for you." I said, "You put a pony on for me." He said, "You can put as much as you like on it, because the public will be in first, and you might as well be in with me as the public." So I went to Fuller, who does a lot of commissions for me, and I said, "Whizzy, go and put £50 for me on this mare; put it on as quietly as you can"; he went away. Then I said to Genge, "Go and put £50 on her as quietly as you can, so as not to do the owner any injury." Genge went away, and came back and said he could only get a pony at level money, and I went away, and I was talking to Colonel Mackay and Mr. Crick, and as I was talking to them the mare came past with her trainer leading her, and Frank on her back.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You said just now that Genge came and reported to you that he could only get a pony on at level money? *A.* Yes.

Q. And a long time ago you told us that the mare was never at a worse price than even money? *A.* I said she started at even money. She opened at even money, and started at even money, and in the middle they were laying 6 to 4, and at the end she came back to even money, although there was no money going on the others to make her come back, yet at the end she came back to even money.

Chairman: *Q.* How much did Genge put on for you? *A.* £25; Fuller, £50; and Mr. Knight, £25.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Did you see the race run? *A.* Yes; I watched it particularly. I never took my glasses off it.

Q. Did you observe that your boy Frank, after just taking a run into the turn into the straight, took the mare inside of everything, and behind, I forget what animal it was, but instead of making an effort on the outside rode her right in on to the rails behind the fourth horse, I think it was, at that period of the race? *A.* She was never near the rails. I will explain the race as if I was looking at it now.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You may not understand this plainly;—do you say that in the straight Fielder did not pull the mare in on to the rails? *A.* Do you mean right in on to the rails?

Q. Right in close to the rails—in behind the horses? *A.* Yes; behind the horses.

Q. He pulled in behind three horses? *A.* Yes.

Q. How far off the rails, to the best of your judgment? *A.* I should say about a length. It is a hard thing to say, looking at horses galloping past you. When they came down by the 3½-furlong post, "Red and Black" was in front, then "Drama," then "Argo," and "Mora" was running about fourth here [*illustrating*]. When they came round to the turn, "Argo," "Red and Black," and this other mare, the winner—"Drama"—came on by themselves, and "Red and Black" dropped out. There were three of them together coming down, running together—racing together side by side. Frank was getting here [*illustrating*]. There is the winning-post [*illustrating*]. There was an opening here, and he made for this opening here, but the mare could not get to it. She was not fast enough. The horses closed round.

Q. Do you think he pulled in to make for the opening? *A.* Yes; I am certain of it. The mare had not pace enough to get to the opening, and the horses closed over on her.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* What is the object of getting in the opening? *A.* A horse is very shifty sometimes. Sometimes you can get a deal more out of a horse ——

Mr. Knox (*interrupting*): *Q.* You have no doubt that this was the reason for his pulling in? *A.* To get to the opening. I am positive of it, but he had not pace enough to get through.

Q. That was the only motive? *A.* Yes.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* Did you see anything particular in the early part of the race? *A.* No; he got away well, and had a really good opening at the half-mile post. I had the glasses on her. I had my suspicions, and I was watching her particularly. When she got a little past the half-mile post I said to one of my friends, "The mare has not got 1,000 to 1 chance"; and at the 3½-furlong post I took my glasses off her. She was beaten. She had not 1,000 to 1 chance. She never showed any brilliancy in any part of the race.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* She ran a very different animal in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Very much so, although she was ridden very badly.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* You saw the mare running in Tattersall's Cup subsequently? *A.* Yes.

Q. What did you think of her performance? *A.* I did not think very much of it. I did not think very much of it at all.

Q.

Q. Comparing her form in Tattersall's Cup a few days afterwards, what did you think of it? *A.* I think there was very little difference in it. I do not think the mare was a trier any more in Tattersall's Cup than in the other race, if you ask me the truth—not in either of them. You understand racing a good deal. You do not think one of our very best horsemen like Parker would do a thing like that if he was trying to win a race—that he would come at 6 furlongs from home, and ride a mare like that, a non-stayer.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* She was not supposed to be a non-stayer, was she? *A.* Yes; she was supposed to be a non-stayer, but a very brilliant animal. Pace was her forte, but she was a non-stayer.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Still, as a racing man, you consider there was a vast difference between those two performances—you could not compare them? *A.* I do not, indeed, because "Drama" carried 6 st. 9 lb. and "Argo" 6 st. 7 lb., or something like that. They both beat her. She ran a good third to those two horses. Later on, about an hour afterwards, "Argo" came out, and met a fair field, and beat them by ten lengths easily. "Drama" here the other day comes out and carries 8 st. 2 lb., and she meets the winner of the Anniversary Handicap, and beat him rather easily. Still, I do not think those classes of horses could beat "Mora," provided the mare was in her best form. They would not have a possible chance to beat her—"Inquirer" or anything else. To show you there was no difference in the form, any of you gentlemen who have been racing know well that "Willie" ran a good third to this mare "Mora." "Willie" beat "Mora" for third place. If "Drama" went out to-morrow with 6 st. 9 lb. on, and "Willie" with 7 st. 4 lb., the odds would be 10 to 1 on "Drama"; you would not be able to bet on the race. I saw "Drama" carry 8 st. 2 lb., and she met "Inquirer" with 7 st. odd, and simply made a hack of him. Then he came out the next day, and won the Anniversary Handicap comfortably.

Q. And he made a hack of her? *A.* Yes; she ran last but one. That is the inconsistency of running.

Mr. Fielder: Before I go, gentlemen, I would like to ask you to allow me to ask the witnesses some odd questions?

The Chairman: We will discuss that.

Mr. Dangar: The proceeding is somewhat irregular, Mr. Fielder. We will consider it.

[*Mr. S. Fielder, having retired, was later on called in again.*]

The Chairman: Mr. Fielder, after giving your request careful consideration, the committee has come to the conclusion to refuse it, on the ground that it is not in accordance with the practice of this club, nor in accordance with the practice of jockey clubs throughout the world—I mean the English-speaking world—wherever English racing is carried on, and the committee will not make a variance in that respect.

Mr. S. Fielder: Thank you.

The Chairman: They will not make any variation in the practice we have hitherto adopted, and which has been adopted by other clubs; but I may assure you that, in the handling or examination of the witnesses, your son will have every consideration and every assistance that is possible from the committee.

Mr. S. Fielder: He has got no idea in the world of asking questions. I only wish he had for your sakes as for my own. All I want is the truth. I want nothing further. I am afraid he will be unable to do it, but if you will help him he may be able to do it. Shall I sit here or retire?

The Chairman: You will have to retire.

[Mr. S. Fielder retired.]

Mr. W. P. Crick examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* We are hearing fresh evidence called by Frank Fielder with regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap, and he desires you, or you desire, to be present? *A.* Yes. I wrote you to that effect.

Q. The Committee is very glad to see you here, to hear what evidence you have to give, and Fielder wishes you to give evidence? *A.* I would like to premise, of course, as I did in my letter to you, Mr. Long, last week, with regard to that petition for rehearing which I signed, that you will quite believe me when I say I do not want to pass any reflection on any of the committee. In regard to "Mora's" running, the decision of the committee was told me by a friend. I had not read it in the paper, and, I am bound to say I was staggered when I heard the boy was punished, and all the others were acquitted. On the day of the race I thought at the weights (and I have been racing now about eight or ten years) "Mora" had a 10 to 1 on show; in fact, I really thought it was madness to think anything had a show against her, taking her Melbourne form, and when I heard that a heavy stable commission—£350, I heard—had been put on her, I went in and inquired the price, and found the market had not altered. It was always even money, or 5 to 4. I knew very well, at least my racing instincts told me, that that could not be all right, that once the stable was on, instead of being taken at 5 to 4 or even money, it ought to be 10 to 1 on. I went then to see who was riding, and I saw Fielder on. Then I went round and saw the father, Sam. Fielder. I said, "This is a very funny thing, this mare keeping this even money the whole time." He said he had put a lot on her, about £100. I am bound to say that Fielder, with regard to information of that sort, in my experience has never put me astray. He has never put me on to a dead one. Just when I was talking to him, Colonel Mackay came up and he said the same thing again in my presence—that he had put this money on—and he said, "It does not look as though the mare could not lose." I went back again. I thought to myself, "That must be all right, if he has put £100 on, and the mare is still at the same price, instead of taking 2 to 1 or 5 to 2." I would have backed her. I looked at the mare, and she looked anything but ready for the race. I did not back her, but I thought it was all right. I have a good pair of glasses. I need hardly say, as a racing man, I keep my eye out for one that is strong for another day. I watched this mare carefully. I have no interest in the Fielders. It is seven or eight years ago since one of the boys rode a race for me. It is my opinion the mare was not interfered with. She looked either lazy or stiff, and coming up the straight she did not show the least form. She came out a few days afterwards and was all form, with Parker on her back. She was like lightning for 5 or 6 furlongs. Had she that form on the day of the Christmas Handicap it would have been impossible for the boy not to have won, unless he laid back in the saddle. I watched her carefully. I thought there was something wrong, but I could not see anything in the race to support my opinion, until I heard something which I dare say has been mentioned here before this, and that is, that their own private shoer was brought down from Moorefield to shoe the mare. At Randwick, there is Downey, the most experienced shoer in the Colony, McLennan, and others; and, then again, when she ran on the day of the Cup, the trainer's private shoer came down and shod her again. That appeared a very suspicious circumstance indeed. It is impossible for a mare to have made the improvement she did in those few days in a severe race—in that long race—which, in my candid opinion, she was not wanted to win. That is the opinion I formed. I am bound to say, with every respect to you, that I am only too delighted to support the committee, but I really thought when I heard this decision that the wrong man had been punished. That there was something wrong I am satisfied. I have spoken to a lot of sporting people who have the same opinion—people who are always supporting the committee, people who go out of their way, if anything, to do so, because there can be no possible reason suggested to do a wrong thing, still you will find a strong opinion outside that the penalty has fallen on the wrong head here. Had I not felt very strongly on the matter, I should certainly not have interfered. It is the first time I did interfere in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Do you think the money alleged to have been put by Mr. Knight upon the mare for that race was bogus bets? *A.* Of course, that is my opinion, and the only way of testing that would have been to have asked Mr. Knight, or whoever did the commisssion for him, to name the bookmakers he bet with, and then to have asked them to produce their books, and see if they laid anything else but "Mora" to any extent, because they could not possibly keep on laying even money on "Mora" up to the fall of the flag with the public backing that mare. If they did their books must have been wrong.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Do you know who put the money on? *A.* No.

The Chairman: *Q.* Mooney and Glenister put it on? *A.* I would not doubt that the money was put on—that some one was used to put it on.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* I was going to ask you this: You know Mr. Glenister is not a man, at least you would presume so, you would say he is not a man one could go to and say, "Put this money on with Smith or Jones," or whoever it might be? *A.* I would not presume too much. I would not say that, but I would say here is the bald fact that if this mare with her performances had belonged to you, or any other member of this committee, she would have been 5 to 1 instead of even money.

Q. When you find it granted that an animal is stiff in a race there may be more than one party concerned in the stiffness;—the thing is to find out who is the cause of it? *A.* Exactly. That is the view I took at the time. Fielder, like other racing men, has his faults; but I have never heard it alleged against him that he ever worked in with a book, whereas I have heard it alleged against other parties whom I do not wish to name, and I know it has been done. I know the

the Caulfield Club was strongly of opinion that the mare was not a tryer in the Caulfield Cup—strongly of that opinion. I know another little incident in connection with this mare in regard to the Caulfield Cup, that Mr. Smith, of Tucka Tucka, if he cares to do so, can tell you, and it will open your eyes.

Q. Who is this? *A.* Mr. Smith, of Tucka Tucka. It is in regard to a conversation he had as to taking a big wager from Mr. Oxenham. As to saying that this boy or his father can compete with Mr. Knight in this sort of business, I don't think so. I watched the mare very carefully. I have good glasses, the best I can buy, and in my opinion the boy did not ride a good race.

Q. Did you see him blocked in the start? *A.* From my recollection of it, he looked to go in towards the rails, and then he pulled back, and came out; but if the mare had any running in her then she would have beaten that field, because here is "Drama" comes out afterwards, and we see her running. There is no question in the world that he pulled her back in part of the race, but coming up the straight the mare was ridden for all she was worth, and she could not make up a yard.

Q. Was she not on the outside at the turn? *A.* She swung a little wide at the turn.

Q. She was on the outside;—when they were where they just straighten them up after the turn she was on the outside? *A.* Yes, she swung out a little outside there. She went then to go up on the rails ——

Q. (*interrupting*). At that time there were three or four horses running abreast there pretty well—three horses running abreast, and he went behind? *A.* He was blocked in his attempt to get on the rails, and immediately pulled out to get on the outside, but the mare was beaten then. She never made up a yard from that out. All she did was to pass horses that were falling out. She never made a yard up then. "Drama" had her beaten before that.

Q. Why did she try to get on the rails? *A.* The best jockeys always make for a run on the rails.

The Chairman: *Q.* He had a clear run on the outside, and that was his nearest way home, and about the Leger Stand—about the far end of the Leger Stand, or a little this side of that,—he shoots in behind his field? *A.* No; that is the far end from the Grand Stand. That is the beginning of the straight.

Q. He shot in behind these horses, and then he came out again? *A.* Well, if he was blocked ——

Q. (*interrupting*). Of course, then his chance was gone, I admit,—after he had done that? *A.* Not if she had the running she showed subsequently.

Q. Of course the distance was shorter, you see, Mr. Crick? *A.* She made no ground.

Q. That would do her no good? *A.* I admit that was an error of judgment. I would have thought so if I owned the mare myself, but had she the running she showed a few days afterwards that would not have stopped her.

Q. She failed at the end of Tattersall's Cup? *A.* She had a good long run. I am only expressing my opinion. I have no interest in it, one way or the other.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* No more interest in it than we have? *A.* No; I simply watched the mare carefully.

The Chairman: *Q.* I am simply putting this to you as my view of the race, in contradistinction to your view of the race? *A.* Yes.

Q. In regard to the betting; these people here—Mr. Knight, Mr. Glenister, and Mr. O'Connor,—you say they could have got the money off? *A.* Without the slightest trouble if they bet.

Q. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander? *A.* Yes.

Q. Fielder could have done the same thing? *A.* Exactly.

Q. And he had plenty of time to do it? *A.* Certainly. The only object in Fielder putting £100 on, and taking it off again, would be to get more out of some of the books. In my candid opinion, that mare has not tried for a long time, and will not try for some time. She is supposed to be at home disabled now.

Q. The committee have their opinion of the mare, which it is not necessary to disclose? *A.* I watched the mare especially, because I thought there was something wrong, and that they would come out later on and back her in that race. I watched her pretty carefully, and I am bound to say honestly I could see nothing that I could take exception to, except the misjudgment of the boy's riding.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* Do you know anything of your own knowledge of the shoeing? *A.* Only what I was informed. I was informed that they brought their own farrier down from Moorefield on each occasion.

Q. You did not notice the fact of the mare having any shoes on? No. I was up on the stand. I thought she was running with a good feed. I did not notice the shoes.

The Chairman: *Q.* There is nothing unnatural in their bringing their own farrier down;—it is not a great distance from Kogarah? *A.* The only thing is, I never heard of it before. It struck me as a very peculiar circumstance.

Q. It is a common thing? *A.* If it is, I never heard of it before.

Q. Do you think that if you wanted to find out who that farrier was that you could discover it? *A.* No. I am only saying what I heard afterwards.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Do you think you could discover it if you wanted to find him;—if you were defending some one, and you had to find him, you could find him? *A.* If I thought he was brought down for an improper purpose I would hardly expect him to give himself away.

Q. But you could find out who he was? *A.* I dare say.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* You do not think it would be much trouble to find the man who put the shoes on? *A.* I dare say he could be found on searching.

The Chairman: *Q.* Kogarah is not a big place? *A.* Still I should think he would not say anything hurtful to himself.

Q. Is there anything else that occurs to you;—is there any further information that occurs to you to give us? *A.* That is all I wish to say.

The Chairman: *Q.* (*to Frank Fielder*): Is there anything you would like to ask Mr. Crick?

Frank Fielder: No.

The Chairman: *Q.* You have heard all his evidence, have you not?

Frank Fielder: Yes.

The Chairman: You understand the effect of what he said?

Frank Fielder: Yes.

Mr. Crick (*to Fielder*): Which of you rode for me—you or your brother?

Frank Fielder: Perce.

Mr. Clibborn: I have been asked by the Chairman, Mr. Crick, to read this. [*Mr. Clibborn here commenced to read from page* 17 *of the shorthand transcript of the evidence taken on the first inquiry.*]

Mr. Knox (*interrupting*): It is this, Mr. Crick: the evidence is that there were five men putting this money on for Mr. Knight—that is to say, he gave it to two men—you understand? *A.* Yes.

Q. And as it is generally done, they distributed it, to get it into convenient amounts to put on; it seems to me—I do not know whether it seems the same to you—that it would not be easy to ear-mark it? *A.* There would be no necessity for ear-marking it. You are not up to the business. Suppose I want a large bet. If I want to go and bet a level £100, I will not go round to men who will bet me a fiver; I will go to Peel, or Woods, or Westbrooke, or some of those men who will bet me at once.

Q. You say the way to distinguish the money would be to send for the books who laid Mr. Knight his money, and see if they had laid money on "Mora"? *A.* What I intended to say was to send for the books who kept laying "Mora" at his price.

Q. Do you know their names? *A.* Yes.

Q. Will you give them? *A.* No; I do not think it right for you to ask me.

Q. I do not want to press it; we have got to find out things; you say we can find out in a certain way—by sending for the books? *A.* Yes.

Mr. Dangar: I do not see what good it would be to find out with whom they laid "Mora."

The Chairman (*to Mr. Crick*): Mooney says (*reading from page* 17 *of the shorthand transcript of the evidence taken on the first inquiry*)—"The only evidence I can give is that he came to me and asked me to put £200 on her. I put it on—the even £200. Mr. Knox: *Q.* In the Christmas Handicap? *A.* In the Christmas Handicap. *Q.* With whom did you put it on? *A.* I got Mr. Nelson to put £50 on, Mr. Donovan and Mr. Cohen";—so that it is not likely that when the thing was split up in that way there was any concert about ear-marking it? *A.* Not to ear-mark that money, certainly. I saw a very strong thing at Randwick one day, and Mr. Clibborn asked me if I would give evidence. I said, "It is not a fair thing to ask me to give evidence"; but I told him what I saw.

Mr. Knox: I am putting it to you to show the difficulty we are in; people say we are expected to find out everything; we cannot be in the ring and know who laid it? *A.* If a horse is laid at even money, and keeps even, even, even money, then there is something wrong.

Q.

Q. I watched the mare for that reason, and I thought she ought to 4 to 1 on? *A.* I thought she ought to be more.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* The most memorable case was the "Sir Mordred" case, where there was a very large commission put in about "Sir Mordred," and there was more coming, and "Sir Mordred" was scratched? *A.* That was before my time. I will say, in favour of Fielder, that, while it can be said of him that he might run his horse to suit himself, I never heard it suggested that he ever worked in with a book in his life.

Q. In your opinion, is there much of this bogus betting carried on? *A.* A terrible amount.

Q. A terrible amount? *A.* A terrible amount. That is one of my strong reasons why I never back favourites.

Q. You can put it in a phrase which, of course, you will readily understand—you mean to say that horses are very often in the bag, or the owners are in the bag? *A.* Very often something is wrong when they are at a short price. When horses are at a short price I make it a point never to back favourites, because it is so easy to get a lot of money at no risk. These favourites are to a great extent in the bag. That is the reason why I really turned round in my strong support of the committee; at first I thought you were a bit tyrannical.

Q. If you say that is carried on to a large extent, will you not admit, and will it not become evident at once, that any jockey—not referring to Fielder—that any boy who has to do a particularly dirty thing to carry out the vile objects of these fellows who put horses in the bag and make these fictitious bets, that that jockey must be in the swim with them? *A.* It could be done with the most honest jockey in the world.

Q. By stuffing a horse? *A.* Yes. In this race this day, this mare never showed a bit of brilliancy in any part of the race. Then she comes out afterwards with a jockey like Parker on her and she demoralises her field, when, in my opinion, she was the same as on this occasion, and should have died away earlier. If she had come out on this day as she did with Parker she should have won.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* You saw the two performances—this race and Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes.

Q. Taking a retrospective view of the performances, did it strike you at the time that the whole thing was wrong? *A.* Yes.

Q. Inconsistent? *A.* Yes.

Q. More than inconsistent—that there was some fraud? *A.* Yes; and I fully anticipated the action the committee took in having an inquiry. The way she darted out and showed that brilliancy in running a mile and a half was absolutely inconsistent with her being in the same condition as she was the previous day. It was not a matter of pulling, because she had a smart jockey on her the second day.

The Chairman: *Q.* To give you an idea of the difficulties this committee have to labour under in coming to the truth of anything, I may say that we finished an inquiry about three or four months ago with regard to the practices of a club in the country, and it took eighteen months to get to the truth of it. We were subjected to all sorts of abuse, both from the Press and from private correspondents, and the winding up of it was that the case was satisfactorily proved, and that those who were accused of being made cats' paws of wrote and apologised to the committee for their connection with the affair? *A.* I can assure you I took no interest in the matter. As I have just said in my reply, I anticipated there would be an inquiry on this change of form, and when I heard that Fielder was the party singled out it rather staggered me.

Q. He was not singled out; he happened to be riding the horse? *A.* I do not mean singled out exactly. When I found he was the party punished it really did stagger me. I said at the time to the gentleman who told me, and who is also a member of our Club, "I am surprised"; and when on inquiry I found this boy, who I know is regarded as a dull boy, was left to himself, and that his father went to the country, and that I found the boy took no interest in the matter, it surprised me much more.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* There is a letter from his father before the committee.

The Chairman (*interrupting*): There is a letter from his father before the committee. He said he had some other business in the country? *A.* That showed his neglect in the matter. Had I any stronger feelings in the matter, I assure you, gentlemen, I would not have interfered. If I thought for one moment the boy was guilty of it, I would think the sentence was far too light for him.

The witness retired.]

J. R. Smith examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* The committee is taking fresh evidence that Fielder wishes to call with regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap, and you are his witness, and he wishes you to give evidence;—tell the committee what you know? *A.* I heard on the Tuesday before the race that she had done a good gallop at Kogarah, and a man put me on to back her for him for £200. I backed her for £200 myself, and Dr. Symes backed her for £100 for the Summer Cup. We took £500 between us, the three of us:—£500 to £42, I think it was. Of course she was scratched for that race, and the man that got me to back her for him for £200 put me on to it at Kogarah, on account of this good gallop. He came to me and said, "Go and get your money back. She is going for the Christmas Handicap." I said, "How do you know she is going for it?" He said, "I have seen Glenister backing it; Glenister must be doing a commission." I said, "It is not Teddy Knight's game to get men like Glenister to back her; he gets mugs to back her; he would not pay any commission." I would not back it on that account. Mr. Payton wanted me to back "Drama" for the same race. I told him I did not see how she could beat "Mora," so I did not back anything. I was in the centre of the stand and watched the race. The people were shouting out "Mora" was beaten. Then I thought when she came round the turn she was going to win. Just finishing, when she came to the Leger Stand, I thought she was going to win. She seemed to show out on the outside then. Then he pulled in behind the two leading horses, and the harder he seemed to ride her the more she seemed to roll. He was riding her hard when he passed me, and the harder he rode her the more the leading horses seemed to go away from her.

Q. Where were you? *A.* In the centre of the Stand.

Q. Of the Grand Stand? *A.* Yes; near the Governor's box.

Q. Did you see the mare before she went out on the running? *A.* No. I saw her when she left Kogarah in the morning; she came in in the same train with me.

Q. You did not see her after that until after she was racing? *A.* No; I did not see her after that.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* She had her clothing on? *A.* She had her clothing on—yes.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Did you see her when she walked out down the paddock to go down to the running? *A.* I did not see her at all.

Q. Did you see her take her preliminary? *A.* No, I did not; I did not see her at all, only in the race.

The Chairman: *Q.* Does it not occur to you, Mr. Smith, to say anything else with regard to the race;—do you know anything else? *A.* No, I know nothing else. My idea was that the boy was riding his best. He was riding a bad race. He was riding hard coming down the straight, and the harder he was riding the more she was rolling.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You mean coming down opposite the Leger Stand? *A.* After passing the Leger Stand.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Why do you think he pulled her in behind the other horses? *A.* He rode her exactly the same way as he rode "Australian Star" at Caulfield. If the other horses had not opened out "Australian Star" would never have won.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* If this mare had all the pace in the world, and all the dash in the world, when she was in behind the other horses, unless they opened out she could not have got through? *A.* No; and she could not have got through at Caulfield if "The Chief" had not opened out and let her get through.

Q. I take it from what you said that you did not see any interference to account for his going in there? *A.* Not that I saw.

[The witness retired.]

H. Raynor examined:—

The Chairman: We are taking fresh evidence with regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes.

Q. Will you give the committee the benefit of what you saw? *A.* I only took particular notice of "Mora" in one part of the race. I had an interest in "Drama," and was watching her almost all the way. At the 3 furlongs, or somewhere thereabouts, I made the remark to Payton, who was standing alongside of me, "Mora is beaten; the boy is riding her for his life, Tom; your mare will win." I never watched her afterwards. I watched "Drama" afterwards, and "Drama" won. I could not say that I saw her in any other part of the race. You know when you have £1 on a race you generally watch it. I was just watching "Drama" all the way.

Mr.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Just at the turn, you say? *A.* Just before she came to the turn—just at the bend round—I mad the remark to Payton. He was standing with me.

The Chairman: *Q.* Is there anything else you can say about the race? *A.* Nothing else.

Q. Is there anything you know about the appearance of "Mora" before the race? *A.* I did pass some remark about the mare when she was going out. I was asked what I thought of her. I said, "She looks very stout to me. She looks nothing trained up like at Flemington."

Q. She did not look trained up fine? *A.* She did not look trained up fine as at Flemington. That is all the remarks I made about her.

Q. Did she look full? *A.* Very big—short of work, I think.

Q. But not as if she had been fed before the race? *A.* I could not say.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* Did it occur to you that she might have been stuffed? *A.* She has always run pretty stout, but I thought she looked a great deal more stout about the body than at Flemington. I had a good look at her at Flemington. I met Mr. Mayo, and he made some remarks.

Q. Having observed her before the race, and her subsequent running, what impression did you form of her running form;—the impression you received at first was that she was too big—stuffed? *A.* By the appearance of the mare, I did not think she would run a good race. It was my opinion that she looked too big to run a good race.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You saw her running in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes.

Q. You know when she ran out to the front? *A.* Yes.

Q. Judging by her running in that race, did that throw any light on her condition in the other race? *A.* Certainly. It showed that she ran a far different mare than in the other race. She showed more brilliancy.

Q. Did you take any notice of her? *A.* I did not take any notice of her. She was very stout.

Q. The one race was on a Monday ———

The Chairman (*interrupting*): How many days were there between the two races?

Mr. Clibborn: One was on the 26th December and the other on the 1st January.

Mr. Knox: Six days between.

Mr. Jones (*to witness*): *Q.* Did you notice whether she had any shoes on the day she ran the Christmas Handicap? *A.* I could not say. I did not notice anything about shoes. I could not say whether she had shoes or plates on.

The Chairman: Fielder, do you want to ask Mr. Raynor any questions?

Frank Fielder: No.

Mr. Dowling (*to witness*): *Q.* What did you think of the boy's riding? *A.* As far as that goes, sir, I could not say. I just saw the boy in one particular place, and I thought he was riding her very hard, and I made the remark.

Q. Did you notice her position in the race—whether he pulled her in or out or anything;—did you notice that? *A.* I did not look at him. I was watching the finish of the other two. I just saw the mare come third, but I took no notice of her at the finish.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Nor anywhere after she came into the straight? *A.* No. I may have seen her, but I only saw she finished third. Payton was with me, and I was watching "Drama."

[The witness retired.]

John Mayo examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* We are taking fresh evidence with regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes.

Q. And Fielder called you as a witness;—will you tell the committee what you know, or what your opinion is? *A.* About that race of "Mora's"?

Q. Yes? *A.* On the day of the race, Mr. Long, when the betting was begun, it was even money "Mora," so I could not understand it. I said, "Well, I do not know about even money. Surely it is not such a certainty." With that I went and looked at the mare. When I looked at the mare, in my opinion, the mare was not ready. She looked to me like a mare in foal instead of ready to run. I then went back and laid £10 even she could not win. That was my opinion. Mr. Hart told me he put £20 on. I said, "I think you are very foolish." He said "Why, it looks a certainty." I said, "I do not think the mare is fit to run. She might win though."

Q. But with regard to her running in the race;—did you notice her in the race? *A.* The only part I noticed her in was after she passed Oxenham's. She looked to me to be labouring then, and she had not then run above half a mile, I suppose.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You mean at the mile post? *A.* Past the mile post; but I did not notice the finish, because I could see long before that, or I thought in my own mind, that the mare was beaten. I had only £10 on the race. That is all I had on the race. I did not back another horse in the race and I laid £10 she could not win.

The Chairman: *Q.* Did you see her run in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes.

Q. Was there any variance in her running in the two races? *A.* Not a doubt of it.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Would you be surprised if Fielder had said there was practically no difference in her running in the two races?

Mr. Jones (*interrupting*): As far as performances are concerned; one performance against the other? *A.* The only thing in Tattersall's Cup (I will tell you my opinion), she looked to me as if they wanted to run her out—as if she could not win. With a good horseman like Parker on her, it was the most silly piece of business I ever saw. He put the pace on when they were going fast, and when they put the pace on he kept her going slow. At the time he put the pace on that mare they were going fast.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Comparing the two performances;—if she had run in the Christmas Handicap like she ran in Tattersall's Cup she could not have lost the Christmas Handicap? *A.* No; I do not think she could.

Q. When you said she was stout, I suppose she was only short of work? *A.* Yes.

Q. If she was as stout as you have described her, from shortness of work, they could hardly get her right by Tattersall's Cup? *A.* They could not.

Q. Did you form any opinion as to why she was stout? *A.* I thought the mare was stuffed. That was my opinion.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* She was full; her belly was full? *A.* Stuffed full; that is my opinion. That is the reason I did not back her, and that I laid £10 she could not win.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Did you see her after the Christmas Handicap? *A.* No.

Q. Did you see how she pulled up? *A.* No.

Q. I mean, if she was stuffed she would have been blowing? *A.* Not a doubt of it.

Q. Heaving? *A.* Yes.

The Chairman: *Q.* She was a valuable mare, this "Mora"? *A.* They say so, Mr. Long.

Q. On her performances she was a valuable mare? *A.* Yes.

Q. Of course they say there is something wrong about her now;—would they risk stuffing a mare? *A.* You know as well as I do that some of them race that would do anything. That is my opinion. You know there are some people racing that do not care what they do.

Mr. Jones: *Q.* Do you know whether she had shoes on? *A.* That I could not tell you. I never noticed. It is a very serious matter, I should think, for any man to stuff a valuable horse; but still they do it.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* She would be no good afterwards; this boy says he rode her hard for half a mile;—if he rode a stuffed horse hard for half a mile you would not expect him to win afterwards? *A.* No.

Q. Especially six days afterwards? *A.* No.

Q. No doubt in Tattersall's Cup she showed immense brilliancy, because, as you say, they were going fast when she came out, and she left them as if standing still? *A.* Yes.

Q. In your opinion, if the mare had been stuffed on the day of the Christmas Handicap, the 26th, and had been ridden in a mile and three furlongs race I think it was, and ridden hard for half a mile with the whip for the best part of half a mile anyhow—in your opinion, I say, could that mare, a stuffed mare, come out six days afterwards and run a brilliant race? *A.* It is possible. It might hurt nine out of ten.

Q. It is possible, but not likely? *A.* Not very likely; but still it is possible it would not affect one horse so much as it would another. There may have been something on the mare's feet.

Q. I am confining it to the stuffing theory at present;—you would not expect it anyhow? *A.* No. would not; in fact, a man would be a fool that would attempt it.

Q.

Q. Supposing you knew, or thought you knew, that that mare had been stuffed in the Christmas Handicap, and you knew, or thought you knew, she had the best of the weights in a race six days afterwards, and she had had a severe race in the Christmas Handicap, would you think it a good thing to back her? *A.* No; I would not back her.

The Chairman: *Q.* On the other hand, if she was legitimately out of condition, not ready you know, short of work, no stuffing at all about it, would you expect her, after the exhibition in the Christmas Handicap, to go and run the race she did in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* You would hardly think so. They would only have six days, but still you know as well as I do that some horses come on faster than others. What six days might do for her, three weeks would not do for another horse. They say she is a mare that comes on very quick; but I do not know.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You know nothing about the mare except what you saw? *A.* Nothing at all.

The Chairman (*to Frank Fielder*): Is there any other information you would like to get from Mr. Mayo?

Frank Fielder: No.

The Chairman: *Q.* Is there any other information you can give the committee, Mr. Mayo? *A.* Not that I know of.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* What opinion did you form of the boy's riding in the race? *A.* Well, Mr. Dowling, to tell you the honest truth, after she passed that particular place, I did not watch the race much, because I came to the conclusion from the very jump the mare could not win.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You mean, after she passed Oxenham's? *A.* Yes. I bet pretty big, but £10 is all I had on the race.

Q. You did not take particular notice of her more than of any other horse? *A.* No.

The Chairman: *Q.* In fact, you came to the conclusion she could not win before she commenced the race? *A.* Yes; before she went out of the yard.

[The witness retired.]

Joseph Burton examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* We are taking fresh evidence in regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap, and Fielder has called you as a witness;—will you tell the committee what you know about it? *A.* What I know of the race?

Q. Yes; or of anything connected with the race? *A.* No; I cannot say that I know a very great deal, sir. I had a mare in the race—"Argo," you know. Of course, I did not think she had any possible chance of beating "Mora" from what I saw of "Mora" in Melbourne. I told the owner not to bet on her—that she had no possible chance of beating "Mora." However, when I saw that "Argo" had not any chance of winning—"Drama" was beating "Argo" at the finish, just the last bit—I took notice what was running third. I waited to see what was finishing up behind "Argo," and I noticed it was "Mora," and I noticed how the boy was riding her—very hard—that is what I thought.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* How far from the post was that? *A.* 150 yards, I suppose; not far from the post.

Q. Was that after "Drama" and "Argo" had singled out? *A.* Yes.

Q. And it was after "Drama" had got the better of "Argo"? *A.* Yes.

The Chairman: *Q.* Did you notice "Mora" at any orther part of the race? *A.* I noticed "Mora" about the mile post.

Q. About the mile post? *A.* Somewhere about there. I cannot place the thing exactly—somewhere about the mile post. I think there were about five or six horses in front of her. She was in a fair position—as well up as I thought it necessary for a brilliant mare like her to be.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Did you notice anything peculiar about her? *A.* The only thing I noticed peculiar about her was that she did not seem to be in her usual galloping humour that she was in the habit of being in in Melbourne. I knew what a brilliant mare she was, and she did not seem to be showing any brilliancy at all in the race. She did not seem to gallop in her free style.

The Chairman: *Q.* Did you see the mare before she went out? *A.* Just had a glance at her at a distance.

Q. Did you form any opinion of her before she went out to race? *A.* No; I could not form any opinion of her. She is a mare that was always very big. She has never been light at all.

Q. Runs big? *A.* Runs big I should think. She might have been a little too big in Melbourne, but she was no bigger than she was in Melbourne; not as far as beef was concerned.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* What about her belly;—was her belly as big as it was in Melbourne, or bigger? *A.* I did not take particular notice of that.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* It would not have struck you that she was out of the way fat? *A.* No; because she has always been very fat.

Q. A round mare? *A.* She was very big in Melbourne. At Caulfield even more than in Melbourne.

The Chairman: *Q.* Were you training at Caulfield when she was working there? *A.* No, sir.

Q. I know you were not training her, but were you training your horses at Caulfield when she was running there? *A.* No, only running in the race. I was staying at "Lang's Hotel."

Mr. Clibborne: I saw her at Caulfield.

The Chairman: *Q.* It just occurred to me that, so far as the training reports go, she was never doing the preparation that an animal would want for the engagements she had down there? *A.* Quite true, from what I heard, and from her appearance.

Q. But still she ran a good mare? *A.* She showed a terrible lot of pace.

Q. That would show they knew how to treat her, so far as her training was concerned? *A.* No, if you will allow me to tell you what O'Connor said to me afterwards when coming home from Melbourne. I said, "You have given her very little work at Caulfield." He said, "You could not work her." I said, "It is a very funny thing, if you could not work, that she keeps all that beef up and she a bad doer." He said, "Who told you she is a bad doer?" I said, "They told me she was a bad doer, a finicky mare, and that you could not work her." He said, "Don't listen to that. She is a very gross doer." I said, "Why didn't you work her?" He said, "They would not let her work. The owner was under the impression she would want to be very big, and would not let me train her down. But no more of it. I am quite satisfied she will stand work, and when she runs again she will have to do a lot more."

Mr. Knox: *Q.* In her condition, when she ran in the Christmas Handicap, did you see anything suspicious? *A.* No.

Q. Would you say she was pig fat? *A.* No. So far as stuffing is concerned, if a horse is ready to run on the day, you cannot stuff him on the morning of the race, provided you have trained him up to that time. You can stuff a horse for a week by not working him, and by giving him plenty of mashes and green stuff, but not in one day.

Q. Supposing you were told that this mare did the best gallop, three days before that, that she had ever done in her life? *A.* Then you could not stuff her to stop her.

The Chairman: *Q.* You cannot get them to eat and drink when you like? *A.* No. Every horse gets dainty the nearer you get to the day you are having him trained for be as he should be, or as you want him to be. Of course you can get any horse to "do" while you are cantering it—giving it slow work.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* That is the eating part of the theory, or if you keep a horse from drinking for a long time before a race, then he is not likely to run a big race if you give him a big drink before you start him; although he would not eat, he would take the drink if dying from thirst? *A.* You would be more likely to stop him by giving him no water at all. You would be more likely to choke him up by famishing him for a drink.

The Chairman: *Q.* The old practice used to be to stint them before the day of racing—set them the night before? *A.* Muzzled.

Q. All that is exploded? *A.* Yes, with me it has.

Q. You never hear of anyone muzzling them now? *A.* No. I do not use the muzzle. All that old idea of five or six swallows of water, and all that kind of thing is exploded, I think, a great deal.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* Fielder wants you to testify as to the race probably; are you in a position to give any evidence which is likely to be of use with reference to his performance during the whole race;—did you watch him enough for that? *A.* I cannot say I did. The only time I saw him he seemed to be riding all right, where I would like to have the mare running if she was mine. I must certainly say that "Mora" did not seem to have the same style of galloping she usually has.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* What would you put it down to? *A.* I would be more inclined to say she had something on her feet than that she was stopped by her action.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Has not the mare got an injured knee? *A.* It is no detriment.

Q. There is a lump on her knee? *A.* Yes; that was from an accident, I think.

The Chairman: *Q.* Most horses have some defects of that kind? *A.* That is true.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Did you notice her after the race in the yard? *A.* No.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* You saw her run in Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes.

Q.

Q. Did you consider the performances were inconsistent? *A.* I thought she was a very different mare in Tattersall's Cup—a very different style of mare.

Q. You would not attempt to compare the performances—that is to say, you would not say there was very little difference between the performances? *A.* I would say there was a vast difference. I thought she had a very weak field the day Fielder rode her.

The Chairman: *Q.* A very weak field where? *A.* In Fielder's race.

Q. In the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes; that is the race he rode her in isn't it?

Q. Yes? *A.* Yes.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* If she had run in Tattersall s Cup the same as in the Christmas Handicap she would never have got to the front? *A.* No. Then, again, if she had run the same in the Christmas Handicap, I do not think she would have got near, and *vice versâ*. She showed the same form in the Caulfield Cup. She was full of running until she seemed to choke up at the finish.

The Chairman: *Q.* The Caulfield Cup was a much stronger field than Tattersall's Cup? *A.* Yes.

Q. And Tattersall's Cup was a much stronger field than the Christmas Handicap? Yes.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* There was no comparison between the class in the Tattersall's Cup and the class in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* No.

The Chairman *(to Frank Fielder)*: *Q.* Do you want to ask Mr. Burton any questions?

Frank Fielder: No.

The Chairman *(to Frank Fielder)*: Do you want to suggest any information he can give?

Frank Fielder: No.

[The witness retired.]

M. Kinnane examined:—

The Chairman: We are inquiring, you know, into the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap—or, rather, we are hearing fresh evidence that Fielder wishes to be heard;—will you tell the committee what you know? Yes, sir. Well, I was in a rather prominent position on the course, just a little south of the new Members' Stand, and, I suppose, there were 2,000 people present in that crowd, or 1,500 approximately. I noticed the race. I bet a fiver on her; and between the 3 and 4 furlong post "Mora" was at the head of the second division, and the jockey was riding her for his life. He did not seem to make any improvement with her; in fact he lost his position, and at that moment the "books" called out, "Three to one against 'Mora'." She was previously at even money up to that point, and there was only one bookmaker that I saw take the bet. None of the public would back her at that time, because they could see, as I saw, that she had no possible chance of winning at that point. From that out I took very little interest in "Mora." I concluded, of course, that my small bet was lost. I therefore, consider, Mr. Chairman, that before the critical part of the race took place "Mora" was beaten, so that I do not think it was any fault of the boy's. I thought it was the fault of the horse not being able to win the race.

The Chairman: *Q.* Then you did not notice the mare after that point? *A.* I did not take much notice of her after that point.

Q. That is all the information you can give? *A.* That is all the information I can give.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You thought the mare was not good enough to win as she ran? *A.* I did not think the mare was good enough the way she ran.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* That was your own money you put on? *A.* That was my own money.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Had you any reason to suspect there was anything wrong? *A.* Only the subsequent running of the mare.

Q. Of course, the subsequent running was very inconsistent? *A.* It did not at all contrast with that race, because in that race the horse seemed to run cramped, whereas in Tattersall's Cup the mare ran a free horse.

Q. But on the day of the Christmas Handicap, did you see anything in the condition of the mare, or her appointments, or anything about her, to make you suspect anything? *A.* No; I did not notice anything about her. I only just saw the mare at this particular point.

The Chairman: *Q.* You did not see her in the yard, or take any notice of her before she went out to race? *A.* No. I merely give this evidence to show that these 1,500 people who were alongside me refusing to take three to one on a mare which was at even money previously, showed that the whole crowd thought that she was defeated at that point.

Mr. Dangar: *Q.* Was that 3 furlongs from home? *A.* Between the 3 and 4 furlong posts.

Q. Before you come to the turn? *A.* Yes.

The Chairman: *Q.* Nearer the 4-furlong post? *A.* I think it was nearer the 4-furlong post; and, of course, as she did not improve her position, although the boy was riding her very vigourously, we concluded she had no chance—at least I did, and several others who were with me.

(To Frank Fielder): Do you wish to ask Mr. Kinnane any questions?

Frank Fielder: No.

[The witness retired.]

Frederick Gannon examined:—

The Chairman: We are taking fresh evidence, at the request of Fielder, with regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap; will you tell the Committee what you know? *A.* As to the running?

Q. As to any particulars with regard to the race that are within your knowledge? *A.* I backed her for a small amount straight out, and I backed her in two doubles. I think I lost £10 on her. I had my glasses on her. I watched the race from the new stand, and it appeared to me that below the Leger Stand—I was watching her very particularly—"Mora" was making a run on the outside of either two or three horses; I think it was three horses. I might say that the one on that side [*illustrating*] was making his run, and I made the remark to Dr. Marsden and several more that I thought "Mora" would win. The moment I said so, the horse on this side appeared to come out that way a little bit [*illustrating*], and the jockey made an attempt to go inside, and the moment he did, that horse went back again, and he had to come round here again [*illustrating*], and I thought from that out he had no more chance. That is the opinion I formed at the time; and that is how he lost the race, I thought.

Q. You thought at that stage he was making his effort? *A.* I thought he was making his effort to make his run from below the Leger Stand, and the reason he lost was on account of this one moving out. [*Illustrating.*]

Q. I think you said before that you thought he would win? *A.* When he first made his attempt to win, I thought he would win; and the moment I saw that I thought it was all over.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* He got pocketed and had to come out again? *A.* Yes.

Q. And he lost a lot of ground? *A.* Yes; I reckon he lost two or three lengths.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Did she appear to you to be making up ground after that, or at that time? I did not think she had any show; I thought she was losing.

Q. At that time? *A.* At that time I thought she was all right. I made the remark to Dr. Marsden, "'Mora' will win." The moment I said so this horse moved out, and he made an attempt to get in, and then he had to come out again.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* There is no doubt she was keeping out down the straight? *A.* Yes.

Q. No matter whether something happened, or did not, from his position well out the boy put her in towards the rails? *A.* Yes.

Q. Then he got in behind three horses? *A.* Yes.

Q. And then he had to come out again? *A.* Yes.

Q. What that was caused by you do not know? *A.* My opinion is that it was in consequence of this horse coming out.

Q. And leaving an opening? *A.* Yes; and he attempted to come in and could not. He attempted to do it, but had to come round again.

Q. Did you notice anything at any other part of the race? *A.* No; I was not taking particular notice, except when they were making the run.

Q.

Q. Do you know anything in connection with the race in any way that would lead to the matter being elucidated in any way? *A.* Nothing struck me at all until below the Leger Stand, and I had my glasses on her, in hopes of winning my money. I thought I had a chance of winning, and I saw this horse moving out, and then the jockey tried to get in, and then came out again to get his former position.

Q. And that is what you consider lost the race? *A.* Yes; that is what I consider lost the race.

The Chairman: *Q.* Is that all you can say? *A.* That is all I can say.

[The witness retired.]

A. Cornwall examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* Mr. Cornwall, we are taking fresh evidence as to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes.

Q. And Fielder wishes you to give evidence;—will you tell the committee what you know? *A.* The only part of the race where I noticed "Mora" was after they came round the straight. I had the glasses on her. He was riding her hard, and she appeared to me to be making no head-way much. I thought she made a little ground a bit towards the Leger, and some one got in front of me then, and I had to take my glasses down. I thought she made a little ground just by the Leger, but after that I thought she appeared to go back again; but still I thought the boy was riding her.

Q. Did you say that when you had the glasses on her just below the Leger some one got in front of you, or of her? *A.* Some one moved in front of me, and I had to shift round, and she appeared to get a little further back. I thought she was coming on there a bit. That is all I know about it. I thought she appeared to go back a little after that. That was all I saw of her. I only just came up the hill from the stall when the race was being run.

Q. You were running something in it? *A.* I do not think I had anything running.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* I thought you had "Willie"? *A.* Not in that race, I think. I am not certain. I do not remember.

Q. I think "Willie" ran fourth;—you train him do you not? *A.* Yes.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Was he not fourth in that race? *A.* "Willie"?

Q. Yes? *A.* No.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Why I suggested it to you was, I thought "Willie" ran in that race, and I thought it might bring something to your recollection that you have not remembered, if there is anything you have not remembered? *A.* I do not think I had a horse running. I would not say I had not; but I do not remember.

The Chairman (*to Frank Fielder*): Do you wish to ask him any questions, Fielder?

Frank Fielder: No.

The Chairman: Does any member of the committee wish to ask Mr. Cornwall any questions?

Mr. Knox (*to the Chairman*): Ask him if he saw her at any other part of the race?

The Chairman: *Q.* Did you notice her at any other part of the race but the place you have described? *A.* No. I had just come up. Why I noticed her was because I had £2 or £3 on her, and I just ran up to see how she was getting on. I thought she was beaten. I fancied so. Then I thought she came on again a little about the Leger.

[The witness retired.]

H. Roarty examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* We are taking fresh evidence with regard to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes.

Q. Fielder has called you as a witness;—will you tell the committee what you know about it? *A.* Yes, sir. On the day of the race I went there, and I thought it was a real good thing, and I put £80 on her, and I put £20 on "Argo." I thought it was an absolute certainty that I would pick it in twice, so I put £20 on "Argo" and £80 on "Mora." I thought that if anything had a possible chance of beating her it was "Argo." I took particular notice of the race when they lined up at the post, and I thought I ought to put another £100 on her, because I thought it was the best of good things. Previous to the race starting, I went up and spoke to O'Connor, after I had backed her, and when I went up and spoke to him, I said, "Dick, I do not like her; she looks gutty-looking on it; and if I had seen her before I would not have backed her." I had seen her run a real good gallop about three or four days before the race was run, which built me up with confidence that it was an absolute certainty. She went with "Royal Purple," and "Royal Purple" picked her up the last mile of a mile and a quarter, and ran an extremely good gallop. When she ran the gallop, I said, "This is a certainty, no matter what they back her in." I was building up my ideas for the Summer Cup. I did not dream she was going to start in the Christmas Handicap. I put my £80 on her, and £20 on the other. I thought then, when they were lined up to the post to put more on her. I could have got even money after I got odds on. I bet a little at odds on. Then I bet an even £50; then £10 to £9 on twice; then I bet an even tenner. I felt that I ought to go on with it, it looked such a good thing.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* This was after you had seen her and considered she looked gutty? *A.* I had that feeling, though she looked gutty. O'Connor said, "She is all right, nice and clean inside, and I have done plenty with her—any amount with her since I came back home." We had great wrangles over her before she went to Melbourne, that to my liking he was not giving her sufficient work. He said to me that Mr. Knight advised him not to work her at all; that she was a mare that would do with very little work. That was for Melbourne; but I know he did plenty with her after she came back; and when I stood down upon the lawn I was taking particular notice of the race; and I would like to have gone on for more but I was frightened, but I thought it was a real good thing. As I stood there, and when the horses jumped off, she seemed to jump out in front of them, and young Fielder seemed to get hold of her and steady her; and when he got hold of her and steadied her she got nicely into her stride and was in front of the last batch, but she was any amount close enough for a good, brilliant mare, and seemed to be going well within herself. All of a sudden, at the turn, between the 3 and the 4 furlong posts, I saw him moving on her. I got frightened. I said, "This is very funny," because I thought she would spring round the turn and beat them easily at the finish. When they made the turn I could see she was in trouble, and when they were nearing the Leger Stand she seemed to make a shoot; and when she made a shoot, to my surprise, instead of coming on the outside, she seemed to go for an opening between the two horses upon the rails—to go in between them. Then he altered his mind and swung up on the outside. When he swung up on the outside, then she did not come up to the horses; she seemed to stop, and she never seemed to make an effort afterwards. She seemed hopelessly beaten.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* There is no doubt that he either pulled her in, or she went in behind two or three horses in the straight run? *A.* Yes. There were two horses in front, and I thought she was going to run through them.

Q. You did not see any opening there? *A.* I could not see an opening.

Q. You judged that, from the pulling in, he saw an opening and was going for it? *A.* Yes; that he saw an openin and was going for it, then he altered his mind and swung on the outside of the horses; and no sooner did she put herself o the outside than she collapsed to nothing.

Q. That was at the end of the Leger Stand? *A.* Yes, where the machine stands.

Q. The 1½-mile starting post? *A.* Yes; she seemed to make a bit of a flattering run before she came to that, and then when she came to that she seemed to knock up. I was surprised; it gave me a shock, I know. I thought I could not lose.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Was it your own money you put on? *A.* All my own money.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* You said you saw her do that gallop? *A.* Yes.

Q. No doubt she must have been in good condition to do that gallop? *A.* Yes.

Q. She must have been well? *A.* She must have been well to do it.

Q. Do you know who shoes for O'Connor? *A.* A man named Gilbert.

Q. Gilbert? *A.* Yes; he has two men that shoe for him—a man who used to be foreman for Downey, named—he has got a business now of his own—Jack Molloy. That man went to Melbourne, and he shod all the horses in every race they started in in Melbourne.

Q. For O'Connor? *A.* For O'Connor.

Q. So there was nothing strange about taking this man to Randwick to shoe his horses? *A.* Did he shoe there?

Q. I suppose he did;—there was nothing strange about that? *A.* No. O'Connor would not let me loose my money. I may tell you we are brothers-in-law. We are pretty well united to one another. I know if there was any such thing as any fear, as far as he was concerned, I would not lose a shilling.

Q. It has been suggested—I do not say whether there is any evidence of it or not—but it has been suggested that it is possible that this mare may have had a heavy set of shoes on? *A.* No; she did not. I can vouch for that—that the shoes that were put on her were real genuine shoes.

Q. Racing plates? *A.* Yes; aluminium.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Aluminium or steel? *A.* Aluminium.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Do you know the actual set of shoes she wore? *A.* Yes.

Q. Have you had them in your hands? *A.* On several occasions in Melbourne.

Q. Do you know that they were the same set that she wore in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* I would not like to swear to that. I think they were the same shoes. Mind you, they spread on her in Melbourne; I am opposed to aluminium shoes. I would never have them. I have always cried down any one that used them, and I would not have them.

Q. You say that if, for any reason, they had thought proper to run her in heavy shoes you would have known it? *A.* Beyond all doubt.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* That is, you would not have bet on her? *A.* No; I would not have put a shilling on her.

Q. I do not mean to say you would have put it on if she had loaded shoes on, if you had known;—but you mean O'Connor would have protected you? *A.* Certainly.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* This man, Jack Molloy, was the man you said they took over to Melbourne? *A.* Yes. Mind you, they did not take him there; but he was making a trip with the expectation that he was going to make a lot of money out of "Mora.'

Q. At any rate, there would be no difficulty, I suppose, would there, in finding out from anybody;—if Fielder had asked you, you would have told him who shod O'Connor's horses? *A.* Certainly; if he had asked me.

Q. If he had asked you, would you have had any difficulty about finding either Gilbert or Molloy, or the other man, and bringing them here? *A.* Certainly not.

Q. Not the least difficulty in the world? *A.* Not the least difficulty. If I had known Gilbert was wanted, I could have easily told him to come in. He will be at Kensington to-day shoeing.

The Chairman: *Q.* Could any one of us, members of the committee, or Mr. Jones, who is writing down the evidence, not knowing Mr. Gilbert or his men, go to Kogarah by the train in the morning and find him easily? *A.* Find him easily.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Ask anybody? *A.* Ask anybody. I would like to see one of you journey there now, before I went home, and you would find him there now. He is sure to come straight from Kensington. He gets on the train at Redfern, and generally catches the twenty-five minutes to 6 train.

Q. It has been suggested that there was great difficulty in finding out who shod for O'Connor, or in getting hold of the people who did shoe for him? *A.* You can get hold of them without any trouble.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Who shod the mare on that day? *A.* I would not say that Molloy did so that day, or that Gilbert shod her, but both men do the shoeing.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Suppose they brought a man from Kogarah to do the shoeing;—would they be likely to bring anybody else but Gilbert or one of his men? *A.* No.

Q. Is there another blacksmith there? *A.* Yes.

Q. Do they employ him? *A.* No; when I went there first there was a man named Callock, one of the best tradesmen I ever knew, but the laziest hound I ever met. He has a large family, and he is too lazy to look after his business.

Q. And he gave him up and went to the other? *A.* He sold his business to Gilbert, and he takes his own horses to Gilbert and uses his material, and on an odd occasion he lends him a hand to make shoes. Gilbert is not an experienced blacksmith; he can put plates on, but he cannot make shoes.

Q. But he has a good man under him? *A.* There are different people. Molloy has a business in Sydney.

Q. You told us Molloy was with Gilbert? *A.* No; he is along with Andy Downey.

Q. He has got a business of his own? *A.* Yes, in Sydney.

Q. Surry Hills? *A.* Yes.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Supposing they had gone to you and said, "Now, look here, a man came up from Kogarah on the day that "Mora" ran the Christmas Handicap, and shod her at Randwick"? *A.* Yes.

Q. Would you have any difficulty in putting them on to that man? *A.* Not a bit of difficulty—none at all, whatever; because I could have brought him here.

Q. You could have found out who it was, and brought him here? *A.* There would be no trouble in bringing him.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* Are you sure that either of these men shod the horse? *A.* No.

Q. For the Christmas Handicap? *A.* No, I don't know for certain which of them shod her. I am nearly as positive as that I sit here that it was one of the two.

Q. Is it likely anybody else did it? *A.* No.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Callock? *A.* No.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Would you have any compunction about going to O'Connor and saying, "Who shod your horse for the Christmas Handicap"? *A.* No.

Q. If you asked him he would tell you? *A.* He would tell you directly; he would not demur a moment.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* If anybody offered you £50 to find out who shod the horse for the Christmas Handicap——? *A.* *(Interrupting)* I would not take anything.

Q. If it was going begging? *A.* I would not take it, because I know it was one of the two men.

The Chairman: *Q.* What Mr. Dowling meant to ask you is, if anyone offered you £50 to find out the man who shod the mare, you could find the man out easily? *A.* Yes; I should like you to give it to me, and I would find out easily and give it to the Patriotic Fund.

Mr. Knox. *Q.* Were your suspicions excited in any way, either on the day of the race or by reason of her running in Tattersall's Cup, that there was anything wrong with her in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* No, it never entered my mind; I was excited——

Q. *(Interrupting)* What were you going to say? *A.* That I was excited at the finish of the race in seeing her beaten.

Q. Were you suspicious? *A.* It never entered my mind.

Q. I suppose you will admit that her performance in Tattersall's Cup was very different from her performance in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Entirely different.

Q. I mean you could not reconcile the two? *A.* There was a difference, no doubt.

Q. If she had run in the Christmas Handicap the same as she did in Tattersall's Cup she would have walked in? *A.* So she would have.

Q. Have you got any suspicion that she was either stuffed or interfered with, or done anything whatever with in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* None at all, whatever. I think, with the small field she had, she had plenty of room, any amount of time, and ample opportunity of either coming on the inside or the outside, even if he had bustled through them; but she had melted—she had failed, When she went to make the running, there was no more of it. She made a bit of a dying, fluttering run. As soon as he pulled her on the outside of the horses, she was done up to nothing—rolling all over the place.

Q. Before he pulled her on the inside, was it your opinion he could win then? *A.* Yes.

Q. You were of opinion she could have won then? *A.* That she was sure to win.

Q. I am taking it that that was opposite the Leger Stand? *A.* A little bit, just the other side of the Leger

Q. You thought she could win then? *A.* Yes.

Q. If he had come straight along, there is no saying she would not have won? *A.* They beat her too fast. She was losing ground instead of gaining. She pandered (?) right to nothing. I was awfully demoralised when I saw her knock up the way she did.. I could not make it out at all. I did not back her in Tattersall's Cup; I would not have her. I never had a shilling on her in the Caulfield Cup, and I never had a shilling on her in the Melbourne Cup. Only on the morning of the race of the Caulfield Cup Mr. Knight came to me and said, "Are you backing the mare?" I said, "I have not a shilling on her." He said, "You had better have something on her." I said, "I will have none."

Q. In the Melbourne Cup? *A.* No; the Caulfield Cup. I was getting a shave, and he said, "You had better have £100 to £20." I said, "I won't back her." He said, "I am putting you down £100 to £20." I said, "Very well." He said, "If you can get any better bet on the course you can declare it off."

Q. In this Christmas Handicap, can you account for her not starting at longer odds on? I was satisfied to put 6 to 4 on myself. I would have been perfectly satisfied

Mr

Mr. Cox: *Q.* Laid? *A.* Yes. Markets are very funny. I have often seen it, when I thought it would be 3 or 4 to 1 on and I would get 3 or 4 to 1 against.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* At any rate, there was no suspicion excited in your mind? *A.* I never had the slightest suspicion at all. It has never entered my mind since. Of course, I thought it was one of those things we see which is an every day occurrence in racing, when you see a horse which you think is the biggest moral in the world and to your surprise he gets beat. I saw it times out of number. I cannot account for it. I remember several instances where I backed a horse; I put him out in the first race and he got beat, and I put him out again and he has cantered in then.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* You have had a great deal of experience of racing in your life? *A.* Certainly; since I left the cradle.

Q. You backed her with £80 of your own money? *A.* Yes; I have the books at home and the bets.

Q. She started at level money? *A.* She started at level money. She was once 5 to 4 and 6 to 4 on.

Q. She was a public favourite? *A.* Yes.

Q. Do you consider that that was a false price, having regard to the circumstances? *A.* The only way that I can account for it is that the public are suspicious of Mr. Knight. They do not care too much for him. He is not a public favourite. He is anything but a public favourite.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* They fight shy of him? *A.* They do not say he is a good, decent sort of a fellow. They do not like betting any odds on his horses, or even money on his horses.

Q. They do not like his horses at all? *A.* They would sooner leave them alone. They do not bet with any confidence.

Q. What were they backing to make a market of? *A.* "Argo." They came at "Drama," at "Argo," and something else at outside prices, but there was sufficient money to make the books keep coming. I think the public fought a bit shy. They do not care for him. If it had been anyone else, a real favourite of a man, they would have started her at 2 to 1 on. They are a bit dubious of him. I think they do not like treading on his ground at all.

The Chairman: If a suggestion has been made, or were made, that the mare was stuffed for the race, what would you say to it? *A.* Oh, I would not believe that from anybody; because I had no possible chance of losing £1, because O'Connor and I are too united together for anything like that.

Q. Again, if there was a suggestion that she was shod with heavy shoes, plated with aluminium, what would you say to that? *A.* I would still have no chance of losing my money if such was the case. I would have been prevented from backing her.

Mr. Cox: *Q.* O'Connor would not have allowed you to lose it? *A.* Certainly not.

The Chairman: *Q.* Is it your opinion, then, that she might have been, or could not have been, loaded? *A.* She was not loaded in any way, for I would not have lost sixpence if she had been.

Q. Then, so far as you know, so far as the trainer is concerned, she had a fair, square run, and everything was all right? *A.* Everything was a fair deal.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* As far as the trainer were concerned? *A.* As far as the mare and the trainer were concerned—as fair as that we know we are sitting in this room.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* How do you reconcile her running in the Christmas Handicap with the performance you saw her do two or three days before, and two or three days afterwards? *A.* That is the only thing that puzzles me. I cannot make it out; but I can assure you that, as far as my eyes are concerned—I never use glasses on the course—I can see everything going on through a race—I was as satisfied as that I sit here at this table that the mare was beaten on her merits. From some unaccountable reason she knocked up. I could not make it out for the life of me.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* Did you see her after the race—after she pulled up? *A.* Yes, in the yard.

Q. In the yard? *A.* Yes.

Q. How did she pull up? *A.* Like a big bellows. On the Sunday after the Christmas Handicap we galloped her, and she ran a mile and a half, and when she pulled up in the straight she staggered like that (*illustrating*) to and fro.

Q. Does she always do that? *A.* Yes, when you make her go out and gallop and keep her at it all the time, she staggers. She appears to me to be a mare that will not stand too much persevering with. She is rather of a softy nature, and I know that Mr. Knight's advice, when he was training her for the Caulfield Cup, was that he was not to gallop her. That was his instructions. I tried to advise him. I said, "I understand Mr. Knight has never seen this mare as big as she is, and in the state she is. I think she could do plenty of work. I would not tell Knight. Go on and try and prepare her. Never mind his advice. If you are not competent enough to train her in the way you think she should be trained, let him train her himself." It was on the Sunday morning or Monday morning after she ran in the Christmas Handicap. It was the day in between from when the handicap was run till the Tattersall's Cup.

The Chairman: *Q.* Would that be on a Wednesday or Thursday? *A.* Somwhere between.

Mr. Knox: *Q.* The Christmas Handicap was run on Tuesday? *A.* Yes.

Q. And Tattersall's Cup the following Monday? *A.* Yes. Then she galloped in between.

The Chairman: *Q.* Thursday would be a galloping day, and Saturday would be? *A.* Saturday would be the day she galloped—upon the off morning, I think it was, she ran a mile and a half.

Q. Where was that? *A.* At Moorfield. She staggered all over the place when she pulled up.

Mr. Cox: Did she run a good gallop? *A.* Yes.

Q. And was well? *A.* Yes; she was as well as ever she was. There was just a second between the two gallops—"Royal Purple" and herself. It was for the Cup preparation. She ran a mile and a half, and there was a second between them, and I thought that "Royal Purple's" was as good as hers, because there was dew on the ground when she galloped, and no dew on the ground when "Mora" galloped, so I equalised them. One boy rode both mares with the same saddle and weight.

The Chairman: *Q.* You backed "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap, and you were going to back her in the Summer Cup on the gallop you saw the Tuesday previously? *A.* Yes.

Q. Which, you say, was an extraordinarily good gallop? *A.* Yes; a few days previously. I could not name the day.

Q. Did she stagger at the end of that gallop? *A.* Oh! my word, she rocked about, and she got very drunk at the finish. She rocks all over the place when she is finishing. She sways to and fro. When she pulls up she seems as if she has not the use of herself. She puts you in mind of a person intoxicated. When you drive her at it, and make her do it, she rocks all over the place. She is a mare I was never in love with. I only backed her in the first race for weight-for-age. In the second I did not; and in the third race for weight-for-age I did back her, and she ran second.

Mr. Dowling: *Q.* You backed her the other day? *A.* Yes; but I only backed her once when she won. I had £10 on her when she won the first weight-for-age race at Melbourne.

The Chairman: *Q.* Is there anything more you can tell the Committee about this? *A.* No; there is nothing that I know of; only my opinion is that she was beaten fairly. That is all—that she was beaten upon her merits.

The Chairman (*to Frank Fielder*): Is there anything you wish to ask Mr. Roarty, Fielder?

Frank Fielder: No.

The Chairman: Or any member of the committee?

Members of the committee: No.

[Witness retired.]

George Fuller examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* We are hearing fresh evidence, which Fielder wishes to call as to the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap? *A.* Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be good enough to tell the committee what you know about the running of "Mora" in that handicap, or any other circumstances connected with the race which are within your knowledge? *A.* I do not profess to be a judge of racing. All I know is that I put £50 on for Mr Fielder

Q. You put £50 on for Mr. Fielder? *A.* Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say;—did you watch the mare in the race? *A.* Yes; I saw her.

Q. What did you see? *A.* To the best of my opinion, I thought she was beaten getting to the turn. I said to Jack Fielder—I was standing with him—"This mare is beaten."

Q. Did you see anything after that? *A.* No, sir; I took no notice of her. I was watching the winner.

Q. You say you are not much of a judge of racing? *A.* No, sir; I do not profess to be.

Q.

Q. Would you mind telling the committee with whom you put the money on? *A.* Yes; Mr. Woods.
Q. Jack Woods? *A.* Yes, sir; an even £50, I think.
Mr. Jones: *Q.* Did you get any odds? *A.* No; even £50.
The Chairman: Does anyone wish to ask him any questions;—do you, Mr. Cox?
Mr. Cox: No.
The Chairman: Do you, Fielder.
Frank Fielder: No.
The Chairman: That will do, Mr. Fuller, if you are sure you can give us no further information.
Mr. Fuller: No; I can give you no further information.
[The witness retired.]

Alfred Genge examined:—

The Chairman: *Q.* We are inquiring into the running of "Mora" in the Christmas Handicap, and, at Fielder's request, taking fresh evidence;—can you give the committee any information? *A.* The only information I can give is that I was standing just alongside of Fielder just before the scratching bell went in the Christmas Handicap, and he said to me, "I wish you would put £50 on this mare for me. Do not take worse than even money. I do not expect you will get very much better." I said, "I will do the best I can." As soon as the bell rang I went across to Moffatt, and he called out, "Even money on the field;" that is W. Moffatt of Melbourne. I said, "Yes, £50," and there were four or five others there and he said, "A pony to you, pony to you," and "a pony" to one or two others, and he cut out the £100. I walked round to several others and could not get anything better than 5 to 4 on, and then I walked back to Fielder and said I could only get this pony on, and he said, "Do not bother," and he said Fuller had put an even £50 on, and "I have a pony on with Knight."
Q. That is all that occurred with regard to the betting? *A.* That is all that I did.
Q. With regard to the race, can you tell the committee anything? *A.* I do not know that there is very much for me to tell you. As far as my judgment is concerned, if the mare had been as brilliant as she was supposed to be, when she came to the 3 or 4 furlong post no boy in the world could have held her. If she had shown the same brilliancy in that race that she showed a week afterwards in Tattersall's Cup, no boy could have held her. I laid £10 to £9 on her myself in that race. I thought that was pretty good. I went up in the middle of the stand and had a good view of the race, and between the 3 and 4 furlong posts the boy was riding hard, and I turned round to my wife and said, "We have lost our money." That is all I can say. I do not flatter myself to be a very good judge of racing.
Mr. Jones: *Q.* When did you come to that conclusion—what part of the race? *A.* Between the 3 and 4 furlongs posts.
Mr. Knox: *Q.* Have you had a good deal of experience of betting in the ring? *A.* Yes.
Q. Did you hear anything in the ring that looked bad in that race? *A.* The only thing that looked bad in the race during the betting was at the finish—the mare went from even money to 5 to 4, and to 6 to 4 on, then 5 to 4, and then back to even money again. Everybody seemed to be anxious to lay a bit against it.
Q. Did you see anything that would lead you to suppose that she was in the bag? *A.* No, I did not see anything.
Q. You were about there all the time? *A.* Yes; I was always about walking round, putting a few pounds a race on, but I did not see anything to lead me to suppose she was in the bag.
The Chairman: *Q.* You do not think there was anything wrong? *A.* No, as far as my judgment would go.
Mr. Knox: *Q.* You did not see any bookmaker in particular getting money out of it? *A.* No.
Q. You know what I mean? *A.* Yes.
Q. Nobody peppered her more than anybody else? *A.* The only thing is, the mare went from 6 to 4 on back to even money against.
Q. She did not keep firm? *A.* No.
Q. If a commission had gone in for another horse, that would have steadied her? *A.* There was nothing else backed very heavily in the race.
Q. You see, when there is an even money favourite they play it up? *A.* They play it up as a rule.
Mr. Cox: Did you see a lot of people ready to back the mare;—was she in great demand by the public? *A.* Yes, by the public. As soon as ever the books were opened they bet even money on the field, and the public rushed in, and I rushed to Moffatt, knowing I could get a good bet from him. He is a Melbourne bookmaker, and Melbourne bookies bet pretty well. I went to get my £50 first pop. There were several there. At any rate he bet ponies all round.
Q. While you were waiting there was plenty of money going on? *A.* Yes; 10 to 9 on and 5 to 4 on. I laid £10 to £9 on myself.
Q. Did you think, by the demand she was in, that the price was a false one? *A.* No; I think she was quite justified in starting at 2 to 1.
Q. She started at level money? *A.* She started at level money.
Q. Did you not think that was too good a price? *A.* I thought it was at the finish. Of course we cannot account for it, you know.
Mr. Knox: *Q.* You saw nothing to arouse your suspicions? *A.* Nothing at all.
Q. You did not try to get out? *A.* No I did not look for anything else to try to get out. I only backed the one.
The Chairman *(to Frank Fielder)*: You have heard what Mr. Genge has said?
Frank Fielder: Yes.
The Chairman: Do you wish to ask him any questions?
Frank Fielder: No.
The Chairman: Or to suggest anything to him, as to any information he may give the committee?
Frank Fielder: No.
[The witness retired.]

H. Roarty recalled:—

The Chairman: *Q.* Can you tell us the names of the men with whom you put the money on? *A.* Yes, sir. From memory—mind you, I would not be positive of the men—there was Kerr sung out "Even money on the field." I said, "An even pony" like that; and I said, "Again if you like." He said, "Yes, £50"; so he bet me the £50, and I think I bet £10 to £9 with Bob Wallace. I think I bet—mind you, I would not be positive, but I am certain of Kerr for the £50—positive of him for the £50. Previous to betting the £50, I think I bet someone an even tenner. I do not know the man's name, but he bet me the tenner anyway. The books show it at home. I have them at home. I laid two £10 to £9. One bet was with Kerr and the other was with Barney Allen I think. I would not be positive, but I think so from memory; but the books are there at home. There was £20 upon "Argo."
Q. Who was that with? *A.* Different men—£5 here and £5 there.
Mr. Knox: *Q.* You could tell us the names if you look them up? *A.* Yes
The Chairman: *Q.* Perhaps you would not mind looking the names up and sending them into the committee;—write a letter? *A.* I can take them out with me and give them to Mr. Clibborn. I can give Mr. Clibborn the book. As far as my memory serves me, I am nearly as positive as that I sit here that I lost £100 on the race. £80 was on her for certain, and I put £20 or £15 on the other. I bet with seven or eight different men.
The Chairman: *Q.* Have you any other witnesses Mr. Fielder? [*Addressing Mr. Fielder, senior.*]
Mr. Samuel Fielder: I had some here and they went away. Marks was here three-quarters of an hour, and he said to ring him up again, and we rang him up and we cannot get him. I suppose he went to the Kensington races.
The Chairman: We cannot wait for any more witnesses.
Mr. S. Fielder: We must rely upon what we have now.
Mr. Samuel Fielder and Frank Fielder retired for a short time, at the request of the committee, and were later on called in again, when the Chairman said:—
The Chairman: Frank Fielder and Mr. Fielder,—The committee has postponed its decision on this matter till this day fortnight ——
Mr. S. Fielder: Thank you.
The Chairman: When your son will attend. Of course you may attend or not, just as you wish.

Mr.

Mr. S. Fielder : It will not be necessary for me to attend ?
The Chairman : Just as you wish.
Mr. S. Fielder : There is no more evidence to be given ?
The Chairman : That is for you to say.
Mr. Fielder : Yes. In the meantime, may I ask you, Mr. Chairman, if the boy will be allowed to ride ?
The Chairman : No.
Mr. S. Fielder : This day fortnight ?
The Chairman : Yes.
Mr. S. Fielder : Yes ; thank you.

[Adjourned till Thursday, the 1st March, 1900.]

Re Frank Fielder.—Minute, 1st March, 1900.

Resolved :—"That the committee having heard the fresh evidence produced by the jockey Frank Fielder on the 15th February, 1900, supplementing that given on the 4th January, 1900,"—*decides*, "That such evidence clears Messrs. Knight and O'Connor from the imputation of fraud, and refuses to disturb the decision with regard to Frank Fielder, arrived at on the 4th January, 1900."

B 1.

[*To Evidence of Adrian Knox, Esq.*]

Distressed Jockeys' Fund.

Regulations for Administration of Distressed Jockeys' Fund recommended by sub-Committee—Messrs. W. A. Long, Adrian Knox, R. Jones, and H. Chisholm.

1. That the committee may grant any sum not exceeding £100 to or for the benefit of the widow and children of any licensed jockey dying from injuries received on a racecourse in the exercise of his calling ; the sum so granted to be applied in such manner as the committee may direct.
2. That the committee may grant such sum as they shall think fit to or for the benefit of any licensed jockey meeting with an injury on any racecourse in the exercise of his calling.
3. That no sum shall be granted under the last preceding regulation unless the application be accompanied by the certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner.
4. That the committee may pay out of the fund to any hospital for services rendered to any licensed jockey received into such hospital in consequence of injuries sustained by him on any racecourse in the exercise of his calling such sum, either by way of subscription or otherwise, as the committee may think proper.

Mr. Long set forth the above new regulations proposed by the committee, and submitted them for the approval of the members, which was unanimously accorded.

B 2.

[*To Evidence of Adrian Knox, Esq.*]

To stand as new Rules, after Rule 76.

Trainers.

(*a.*) Any person wishing to be licensed as a trainer must apply to the committee of the Club annually for such license. Such application shall be made in such form as the committee of the Club may from time to time direct, and shall be accompanied by a fee of £1 (one pound).

(*b.*) The committee of the Club may refuse to grant or renew any such license without assigning any reason for such refusal, and may at any time cancel or revoke any such license before the termination of the period for which such license was granted.

(*c.*) Any person licensed as a trainer who shall at any time after the first day of September, 1898, have under his care, superintendence, or management, or in his stable, any "pony or galloway" may have his license cancelled.

The following amendment, moved by Mr. Hourigan, and seconded by Mr. Flanagan, was lost :—

I beg to move, as an amendment,—That in lieu of Mr. Knox's proposal (*b*) to stand as one of new rules, after 76—"Trainers"—the following be substituted :—

(*c.*) The committee of the Club, before refusing to grant or renew a license, shall give at least three days's notice in writing to the applicant of any objection made to or to be raised against his application, and shall hear the applicant and his witnesses (if any) in answer to any such objection as aforesaid. The said committee may at any time before the termination of the period for which such license was granted summon any holder of a license to appear before them and show cause why his license should not be cancelled. Provided, however, that such holder shall be entitled to three days' notice in writing of the grounds on which it is proposed to cancel such license, and also to be heard, with his witnesses (if any), in answer thereto ; and upon the appearance of such holder, or in his absence after notice given as hereinbefore provided, such committee may adjudge any such license to be cancelled absolutely.

B 3.

[*To Evidence of Adrian Knox, Esq.*]

Australian Jockey Club, 1900-1901.

Dates for Racing Fixtures.

1900.

August.—Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 4th ; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Bank Holiday, Monday, 6th ; Tattersall's Club, Saturday 11th ; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 18th ; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 25th.

September.—Hawkesbury Racing Club, Saturday, 1st ; Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 8th, Tuesday, 11th, Thursday, 13th, Saturday, 15th ; City Tattersall's Club, Saturday, 22nd ; Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 29th.

October.—Warwick Farm Racing Club, Eight-hour Day, Monday, 1st ; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 6th ; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 13th ; Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 20th ; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 27th.

November.—Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 3rd ; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 10th, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Monday, 12th ; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 17th ; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 24th.

December.—Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 1st ; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 8th ; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 15th ; Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 22nd, Boxing Day, Wednesday, 26th ; Tattersall's Club, Saturday, 29th.

1901.

1901.

January.—Tattersall's Club, New Year's Day, Tuesday, 1st; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 5th; Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 12th; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 19th; Sydney Turf Club, Saturday, 26th, Anniversary Day, Monday, 28th.

February.—Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 2nd; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 9th; Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 16th; Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 23rd.

March.—Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 2nd; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 9th; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 16th, Saturday, 23rd; Hawkesbury Racing Club, Saturday, 30th.

April.—Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 6th, Easter Monday, Monday, 8th, Wednesday, 10th, Saturday, 13th; City Tattersall's Club, Saturday, 20th; Canterbury Park Racing Club, 27th.

May.—Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 4th; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 11th; Tattersall's Club, Saturday, 18th; Sydney Turf Club, Saturday, 25th; Queen's Birthday, Monday, 27th.

June.—Australian Jockey Club, Saturday, 1st; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 8th; Warwick Farm Racing Club, Saturday, 15th; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 22nd; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 29th.

July.—Hawkesbury Racing Club, Saturday, 6th; Moorefield Racing Club, Saturday, 13th; Canterbury Park Racing Club, Saturday, 20th; Rosehill Racing Club, Saturday, 27th.

Synopsis of Meetings.

Australian Jockey Club, 14; Rosehill Racing Club, 11; Canterbury Park Racing Club, 9; Warwick Farm Racing Club, 8; Moorefield Racing Club, 8; Tattersall's Club, 4; Sydney Turf Club, 4; Hawkesbury Racing Club, 3; City Tattersall's Club, 2.

Important Notice.

1. At all registered race meetings, Hawkesbury and Warwick Farm Racing Clubs excepted, within the Metropolitan District (40 miles radius) the amount of added money shall not be less than £400 per day, distributed among not more than six races.

2. At all such meetings there shall be on each day at least one race on the flat (not being a selling race), of not less than one mile and a quarter, to which the added money shall not be less that £100; and there shall not be more than one selling race each day, to which the added money shall not exceed £50.

3. These fixtures are subject to the following conditions: At least one month before the day of any meeting, the Club holding such meeting shall submit, for the approval of the committee of the A.J.C., the names of the committee or stewards appointed to act at such meeting; and no meeting shall be held except under the direction of the committee or stewards approved by such committee.

4. These fixtures are issued on the understanding that the Clubs hold race meetings on the days allotted, weather permitting and subject to any alteration that may be made by the Government for the keeping or celebration of particular holidays.

By order of the committee,
T. S. CLIBBORN,
Secretary A.J.C.

14, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RACING ASSOCIATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AT NEWCASTLE, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 *October*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, on behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New South Wales, in Convention assembled at Newcastle, views with alarm any attempt now being made in the Assembly of New South Wales to carry through a measure to place racing and gambling under State control. We believe that such a measure would mean that the Government, by this act, approves of and legalises gambling, and lends the Colonial Secretary's Department, the *Government Gazette*, and the machinery of the State to the racing and gambling institutions of the country.

And your Petitioners pray the House to reject the Bill.

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

[*Here follow* 3 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TOTALISATOR BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, MOLONG, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 *June*, 1900.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Residents of Molong, in the Molong Electorate, attending the Wesleyan Church at that place,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the proposal to legalise gambling by means of the Totalisator, believing, as they do, that gambling is immoral, and that the introduction of the Totalisator to this Colony would result in the increase of betting, and be demoralising to youth and the good order of society.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Totalisator Bill now before your Honorable House may not become law.

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

[*Here follow* 36 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 14th June, from certain Members of the Wesleyan Church, Garra; 41 signatures.

On 14th June, from certain Members of the Wesleyan Church, Barragan; 37 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TOTALISATOR BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, DILGA, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 *June*, 1900.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Residents of Dilga and neighbourhood, in the Molong Electorate, attending the Wesleyan Church Services at that place,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the proposal to legalise gambling by means of the Totalisator. believing, as they do, that gambling is immoral, and that the introduction of the Totalisator to this Colony would result in the increase of betting, and be demoralising to youth and the good order of society.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Totalisator Bill now before your Honorable House may not become law.

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

[*Here follow* 20 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received—

On 19th June, 1900, from certain Members of the Wesleyan Church, Lockwood; 16 signatures.

On 19th June, 1900, from certain Members of the Wesleyan Church, Reedy Creek and Red Hill; 36 signatures.

On 19th June, 1900, from certain Members of the Wesleyan Church, Meranburn; 16 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TOTALISATOR BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BARMEDMAN, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 *June*, 1900.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Members of Society and Voters, &c., of Barmedman,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners view with alarm the proposal to legalise gambling by means of the Totalisator, believing, as they do, that gambling is immoral, and that the introduction of the Totalisator to this Colony would result in the increase of betting, and be demoralising to youth and the good order of society.

They therefore humbly petition that the Totalisator Bill now before your Honorable House may not become law.

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

[*Here follow* 64 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON.

(PETITION FROM J. L. DAVIDSON, OF 9, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 *July*, 1900.

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

The Petition of J. L. Davidson, of 9A, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

(1.) That, on the 3rd day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon a claim for damages sustained by Mr. J. L. Davidson by reason of the proximity of the Police Station to his dwelling.

(2.) That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

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

18 July, 1900. J. L. DAVIDSON.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

Printed under No. 12 *Report from Printing Committee,* 20 *September,* 1900.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

225—A [1*s.* 9*d.*]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 10. TUESDAY, 3 JULY, 1900.

21. CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON:—Mr. Neild moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon a claim for damages said to be sustained by Mr. J. L. Davidson by reason of the proximity of the Police Station, Paddington, to his dwelling.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. Meagher, Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. Holman, Mr. Storey, Mr. Spence, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. O'Connor, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 17. WEDNESDAY, 18 JULY, 1900.

2. CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON:—Mr. Neild presented a Petition from J. L. Davidson, of 9, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, stating that a select Committee had been appointed by the House to inquire into and report upon the claim of Mr. J. L. Davidson, Paddington; and praying to be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the said Committee, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine all witnesses that may give evidence.
Petition received.
Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.

VOTES No. 42. THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

8. CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON:—Mr. Neild, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 3rd July, 1900, together with Appendix.
Referred by Sessional Order to the Printing Committee.

CONTENTS.

1900.

CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 3rd July, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon a claim for damages said to be sustained* "*by Mr. J. L. Davidson by reason of the proximity of the Police Station,* "*Paddington, to his dwelling,*" and to whom was referred on 18th July, 1900, a Petition from John Lewers Davidson, "*praying to be heard by Counsel,* "*or Attorney, or in person, before the said Committee,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) find as follows:— *See list, p. 6.

1. That in the year 1883, Mr. John Lewers Davidson purchased a freehold having a frontage of 77 feet 1½ inches to Wentworth-street, Paddington, and to a lane connecting with Leicester-street, in the same borough.

2. That upon portion of this land the said John Lewers Davidson erected an eight-roomed dwelling-house, and also a large workshop.

3. That about four years subsequently the Government erected a Court-house and Police Station fronting Point Piper Road, and extending to the said John Lewers Davidson's premises at the rear, the police cells being built up to the boundary line dividing the two properties, the distance of the nearest cell from the said John Lewers Davidson's dwelling being about 4 feet 6 inches. This cell has been and still is used as a store. The nearest cell in actual occupation as such, is about 15 feet from the said John Lewers Davidson's dwelling.

4. That the Government, when erecting the wall dividing the said premises, caused certain wooden doors to be constructed in the said dividing wall.

5. That the said Court-house and Police Station were opened for public use and occupation on the 4th April, 1893.

6. That from that date to the present time the said John Lewers Davidson and his family, his tenants, and other occupants of the said premises have experienced frequent and great annoyance from the shouting, screaming, singing, and bad language of prisoners confined in the said police cells, and have been disturbed, particularly at night, and deprived of the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the said premises.

7. That numerous complaints regarding these disturbances have been made from time to time by the said John Lewers Davidson and other occupants of his premises but there has been no abatement of the nuisance, nor does this, in the opinion of your Committee, appear possible.

8. That from these causes, the said John Lewers Davidson has been unable to lease or let the said dwelling-house with any regularity, the only tenant who remained longer than three months being the said John Lewers Davidson's father-in-law. Only one tenant remained for three months, and the total letting in upwards of seven years has been less than two years.

9. That the existence of the said wooden doors in the wall dividing the said Police Station from the said dwelling-house premises has also contributed to prevent the leasing or letting of the said premises, by creating a sense of insecurity. This has been enhanced by the escape of prisoners over and through the said John Lewers Davidson's premises.

10. That for these reasons, and particularly by being prevented from leasing or letting his said premises, the said John Lewers Davidson has suffered material loss and injury.

11. That the present rental value of the said dwelling-house would be 20s. per week, supposing the Police Station did not occupy the adjoining land, but that consequent upon its proximity it is not possible to let the said dwelling at any reasonable rent or at all permanently.

12. That regarding it as probable that if sought, an injunction would be granted to abate the nuisance occasioned to the said John Lewers Davidson, arising from the occupation of the said Police Station, and that compensation might also be granted him, your Committee took evidence with a view to ascertain whether it was desirable in the public interest for the Government to acquire the said John Lewers Davidson's property.

13. Your Committee therefore inquired into the accommodation afforded by the buildings constituting the said Court and Police Station, and it has been shown that it is insufficient for the proper and satisfactory transaction of the business dealt with there.

14. It was further shown that it would be to the public advantage if prisoners carried by the police van were taken up and set down at the rear of the Police Station, instead of in the public street in front. The evidence shows that this has been pressed upon the Government by petition and deputation.

15. Your Committee are of opinion that it would be to the public interest for the Government to purchase the said property of the said John Lewers Davidson, and provide the needful additional accommodation, at the same time removing the nuisance complained of in connection with the police van.

Your Committee recommend the claim of the said John Lewers Davidson to the favourable consideration of the Government.

JNO. C. NEILD,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
13th September, 1900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 18 *JULY*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Neild, | Mr. Spence.

Mr. Neild called to the Chair.
Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 24 *JULY*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Spence.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring the Petition of John Lewers Davidson, to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.
Original Petition before the Committee.
Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Spence*) That the Prayer of the Petitioner be granted.
Mr. F. Y. Wilson (*Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors*) appeared on behalf of Mr. J. L. Davidson.
John Lewers Davidson, called in, sworn and examined.
Charles Lee Morris, called in, sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.
William Costigan (*Sergeant of Police*), called in, sworn and examined.
Room cleared.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 26 *JULY*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Spence.

Mr. F. Y. Wilson (*Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors*), appeared on behalf of Mr. J. L. Davidson.
Senior-constable Richard Lilley, called in, sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.
The Chairman read an affidavit of Jane Ball, Cameron-street, Hamilton, Newcastle, in reference to the noises of the prisoners at Paddington Police Station.
Ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A.*)
Frederick William Charlesworth Crane (*Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Paddington*), called in, sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.
William Walter Deane (*Land and Estate Agent*), called in, sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.
John George Cohen (*Clerk of Records, Chief Secretary's Department*), called in, sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Constable John Thomas Hewitt, called in, sworn and examined.
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 31 *JULY*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Nobbs, | Mr. Spence.

Mr. F. Y. Wilson (*Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors*) appeared on behalf of Mr. J. L. Davidson.
Frederick William Charlesworth Crane, re-called and further examined.
Witness *handed in* Plan showing the Police Court premises at Paddington (*Appendix B*).
Witness withdrew.
John George Cohen re-called and further examined.

Witness

Witness *handed in* in Report of a deputation on 19th December, 1899, regarding the discharge of prisoners and their reception at the Point Piper Road Court-house (*Appendix C*).

Witness withdrew.

John Lewers Davidson, re-called and further examined.

Witness *handed in* Plan showing his property and the Paddington Police Court Premises (*Appendix D*).

John Arthur Gibson (*Estate Agent*) called in, sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 2 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild, | Mr. Nobbs.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 8 *AUGUST*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Nobbs,

Mr. Spence.

Mr. F. Y. Wilson (*Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors*) appeared on behalf of Mr. J. L. Davidson.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Committee.

John Lewers Davidson re-called and further examined.

The Chairman handed in extracts from Mr. Wilson's address to the Committee.

Ordered to be appended (*Appendix E*).

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 13 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Nobbs,

Mr. Spence.

Augustus Vialoux (*Council Clerk of the Borough of Paddington*) called in, sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF MR. J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON.

TUESDAY, 24 *JULY*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. SPENCE, | MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. F. Y. Wilson, of the firm of Williams and Wilson, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. J. L. Davidson.

John Lewers Davidson sworn and examined:—

J. L. Davidson. 24 July, 1900.

1. *Chairman.*] You are the owner of a certain property at the rear of the police station at Paddington? Yes.
2. And you are the gentleman who petitioned the Assembly for leave to be represented before this Committee? Yes.
3. *Mr. Wilson.*] I believe you bought this land in 1883? Yes.
4. What did you build on it? I built an eight-roomed house and a large workshop.
5. When was the Government building that you object to put up? About four years afterwards—about 1887, if I remember right.
6. Is the back of that building opposite the back of your place? Yes; the two are back to back. The rear of the police court faces the rear of my premises. My place fronts Wentworth-street, and the police court and station face Point Piper Road.
7. *Chairman.*] What is the distance between the police cells and the back of your house? I suppose not more than 30 feet. There is the recreation-yard between, and that is nearer to my property than the cells.
8. There is a passage between your house and the recreation-yard, and at the other side of the recreation-yard you come to the cells? Yes.
9. The total distance from the back wall of your house to the rear wall of the cells is about 30 feet? Yes, to the cells proper.
10. Is the passage part of your property? Yes; it is about 3 feet 6 inches wide. That is my freehold.
11. Is that passage an enclosed one? No; it is an open passage.
12. Then, any one could go into it? No; it is to the rear of my house and the police court—it leads to the w.c.
13. There is nothing whatever between your premises and the police court premises except a brick wall? No.
14. And in that brick wall there are two archways filled up by wooden doors? Yes.
15. *Mr. Wilson.*] Can you remember how long it is since they opened the police court? Yes; as nearly as I can remember, it was in 1889. They built it about 1886, and I think it was empty two or three years before they opened it as a police court.

J. L. Davidson. 24 July, 1900.

16. Are you sure it was as early as that? It might have been 1890 before it was opened as a court.
17. *Chairman.*] Do you think it was opened before 1892? I think it was opened shortly before that.
18. *Mr. Wilson.*] Tell us something about the disturbances that go on there at night? I have been annoyed by the disturbances which were made at the police station, and I complained several times, but no notice was taken of the matter.
19. How often did the noises occur? Sometimes once a week; at other times three or four times a week; sometimes two or three times a week.
20. What sort of a noise was it? A noise made by prisoners—singing at night. They are very noisy. They scream and behave as if some one was murdering them. They make hideous noises.
21. *Chairman.*] Do you complain of the character of the language used? Yes, very much.
22. Is it blasphemous language? Yes, blasphemous and lewd, also very obscene.
23. Can you hear that language in your house? Yes, especially in the back bedrooms.
24. I suppose they could hear it in your kitchen? Yes.
25. Have you ever complained to the police whilst the noise has been in progress? Yes; I have complained several times to different officers.
26. Have you gone round to the front and complained? Yes.
27. It is some distance around, is it not? Yes; you have to go into Point Piper Road. It is about three minutes walk round from the back to the front.
28. And what has happened when you complained? I complained to the police and said that the noise very much inconvenienced me and people staying at my place, and I asked whether the noise could not be stopped. The policeman said, "We cannot help it."
29. Do you know whether the police in charge attempted to stop the noise? Yes. He went and asked the prisoners what they were making a noise about, when one asked for a drink of water, and another asked for something to eat.
30. Did the noise continue after that? Not so much until later on, between 11 and 12 o'clock.
31. Have you been awakened from your sleep by the noise? Yes. On many a night I was not able to go to sleep at all on account of the noise.
32. You were kept awake all night? Until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.
33. Was your wife kept awake also? I was not married then.
34. *Mr. Wilson.*] Tell us about the boarders you had? There were several boarders in the house when it was in the occupation of a tenant; but in consequence of the noise at the police station the boarders left. One of the boarders was Constable Hewett.
35. *Mr. Neild.*] He could not stand it? No; he went round to the police station to complain about it two or three times.
36. *Mr. Wilson.*] Did not some lady boarder leave for the same reason? Yes.
37. *Chairman.*] How many boarders had you at the time? It was a tenant who had the house, and he kept two boarders.
38. How long did that tenancy last? About eighteen months altogether.
39. When did it commence? It commenced about the year 1897.
40. Did the tenant keep boarders during the whole of that eighteen months? No; they could not get the boarders to stay.
41. How long had they the boarders? They did not stay very long.
42. But they had to continue the tenancy, I suppose? They had.
43. What was the rent of the house? For the house alone it was £1 a week; that did not include the workshop and the yard.
44. Did you keep the workshop in your own hands? Yes.
45. How much a week was that worth? I have had 25s. a week for the workshop and yard alone, but now I think that about 15s. a week would be a fair rent.
46. When did the tenancy terminate? About twelve months ago.
47. Who has occupied the house since? Myself.
48. *Mr. Wilson.*] I believe you made several other attempts to let the house? Yes.
49. With what success? Two or three people applied and were very much pleased with the house, thinking it would be suitable for a factory for small goods, a boot factory, or a cordial factory.
50. Did any of them take the house? No.
51. Why? One party was going to take it at 35s. a week, until he noticed the police station. I told him that the building at the back of it was the police station, and he said, "Well, I have some valuable goods, and I do not like that back entrance. I should not feel safe."
52. *Chairman.*] But that intending tenant did not shy off on account of the noise made at night? No; he was not there to hear it.
53. He thought a prisoner might escape and burgle his premises? Yes.
54. Do you not think he was an exceedingly nervous person? The doors being there, he said there was ingress and egress at the back. I gave him to understand that the doors were thoroughly safe, because they had never been opened to my knowledge, and the ground in the yard being some inches higher than the bottom of the doors, they cannot be opened.
55. *Mr. Wilson.*] It was on account of its proximity to the police station that he would not take the place? Yes.
56. *Chairman.*] You mean that the police station yard is higher than the bottom of the door? Yes; the yard has been raised about 18 inches.
57. What with? Asphalt and rubble.
58. *Mr. Wilson.*] Whom did you complain to about the noise? I complained to Sergeant Costigan and other officers.
59. Do you remember two prisoners escaping from that police station? Yes.
60. How long ago was that? About two years ago.
61. Can you tell us how they escaped? They were in the recreation-yard, and they separated the bars of the grating and came through my property. The bars were simply hollow pipes, and the prisoners pulled them apart. They got on the top of the grating, and on the parapet wall of the police court; then they had a jump of about 5 feet on to the roof of my closets, and from the roof of the closets they had another jump of about 7 ft. 6 in. into my back yard.

J. L. Davidson.
24 July, 1900.

62. *Chairman.*] Did they come through your house? No; they were in the yard near the workshop, and they got into Tivoli-street.
63. *Mr. Wilson.*] Those men escaping made your wife very nervous? Yes.
64. Does she still suffer from the effects of it? Yes.
65. Does it make her ill? When she hears a noise in the police station it brings that escape back to her mind. Before the escape took place she was always in dread of prisoners coming over the wall, and now she is afraid of it happening again.
66. Did that have the effect of making her unhappy, and not content with her own home? Yes; I had to send her away for a change; she is in the country.
67. You are continually having to send her away for a change? Yes.
68. *Chairman.*] What rent was proposed to be paid by the intending tenant that you referred to? Thirty shillings a week; that was for the house and the workshop.
69. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] When was it that you purchased the land on which you erected this dwelling? I think about the latter end of 1882, six or nine months before the Government purchased the front part. My place was in course of erection when I heard that two allotments were purchased by the Government.
70. One of your tenants was Mr. Morris;—is he the only tenant you have had since the police station was erected? No; when my wife died I let the place furnished, and the same thing occurred with them.
71. Who were the people that you let the house to? Mrs. Farthing and Mrs. Curry. Mrs. Curry was a nurse; she took the house with the idea of having a lying-in hospital, but that matter fell through.
72. How long was she there? I suppose about three months.
73. Did she leave because the business she was embarking in failed, or did she take exception to the noise? She took exception to the noise, and was afraid to venture on making any alterations. She did not think the position was adapted for the purpose when she heard the noise. The patients would require quietness and rest.
74. *Mr. Wilson.*] She would not take the place because she thought they would be disturbed? Yes.
75. *Chairman.*] Was she a trained nurse? No; she was a probationer, but qualified.
76. Have you made any inquiries as to whether this nurse is to be found? I have; but I have not been able to hear of her.
77. Did any one else take the house? Yes; a party from the country.
78. Did he take it as a furnished house? It was partly furnished, but the people only stayed three weeks. They caused me to move out and take other lodgings, which was very inconvenient for me. Their family was too large to allow them to spare a room for me.
79. Did they give any reason for leaving? They simply said they could not live in the house. They did not exactly say why, but it was on account of the police station. The noise from there was something terrific, but the people in the house did not know where it was coming from. They came from the country, and no doubt they did not know that there was a police station behind them. I have made inquiries as to the parties, and I find that they have gone to South Africa.
80. I want to know whether your experience in letting was completely unfortunate—you never tried to let the house before the police station was built? No; I was living in it then myself.
81. As a matter of fact, your father-in-law was your principal tenant? Yes. I have spent some wretched nights in that house. I have been staying there during the last five months to prevent people from doing it any damage. I could not let it. Any man who comes to look at it refuses to take it, partly on account of the police station, and partly because it is too large. It is all very well till they get out at the back and look at those doors. I would not put in another five or six months there.
82. When you did let it, did you ever get full rent for it? I did not get as much as I should have liked. Rents fluctuate very much. I have seen places where they get more rent for a small house not in such a good position. How it is I do not know. I go by this—that so-and-so lets his house for so much, and mine ought to let for so much.
83. *Mr. Spence.*] Is it not the rent question that prevented you from letting it? No; under the circumstances I would have let it for almost anything to have the place taken care of.
84. People did not object to the rent, but they objected to the situation? Yes, to the situation.
85. As a matter of fact the longest tenancy you had was three months? Yes, except the tenancy of Mr. Morris.
86. *Mr. Wilson.*] Did you ever make any complaints to the police authorities about the noise at the police station? I complained several times, and I wrote to the Inspector-General of Police, but got no reply. No notice was taken of my letter.
87. *Chairman.*] Did you keep a copy of that letter? Yes; I believe I have it in the house.
88. *Mr. Spence.*] Did you make any further complaints in writing? I have been trying to get the Government to purchase the property, and save this inquiry and further trouble. I had an idea that they wanted the place, and I offered it to them at a reduced price. The house is too large for me, and I get very little comfort there on account of the police station.

Charles Lee Morris sworn and examined:—

C. L. Morris.
24 July, 1900.

89. *Chairman.*] What are you? I have an orchard and vineyard now?
90. *Mr. Wilson.*] You are now living near Liverpool? Yes.
91. Were you a tenant of Mr. Davidson's for some time? I was.
92. That was on the property at the rear of the Paddington police station? Yes.
93. How long ago was it? I left on the 13th February, 1898.
94. You were there about eighteen months? Yes; the family were.
95. Out of that time you were there about twelve months yourself? Yes.
96. Can you tell us something about the disturbances that took place at night amongst the prisoners in the police station? It does not happen every night, but very often two or three nights a week. The prisoners make a great noise, women screaming and men swearing, and it is certainly a great nuisance.
97. *Chairman.*] Their language was not instructive? No; it was very unparliamentary.

C. L. Morris. 24 July, 1900.

98. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Could this disturbance be heard distinctly from the dwelling-house? Yes; especially in the back portion of the house.
99. *Mr. Wilson.*] I suppose the women in your house would hear it all? Yes; they could not help it.
100. *Chairman.*] What is the distance from the nearest cell to the back of the house that you live in? I could not say exactly where the cells are, but if they abut on the wall the nearest room would be about 50 feet from the cells.
101. That is, if the cells came as far as the recreation-yard? It would not be 50 feet if they came as far as that.
102. There is really only the width of a little passage between the house and the police station premises? Yes; a passage about 5 feet wide.
103. *Mr. Wilson.*] You had boarders, had you not? We had.
104. Was one Constable Hewett? Yes.
105. Why did he leave? I was not at home at the time.
106. Did you ever hear why he left? They said he left on account of the noise in the police station; he could not sleep.
107. Did you know of any other boarders that left on account of that? No.
108. *Chairman.*] I think you had a lady boarder? I was not at home then. That house is not fit for anyone to live in at present, owing to its being so near the police station.
109. How many boarders had you? Only two.
110. How long did you rent the place? I cannot say exactly when Mrs. Morris took it. I was there for twelve months.
111. Was it taken on a monthly or yearly tenancy? Monthly.
112. Then you were annoyed with the noise all the time? Yes.
113. But it did not drive you out? No; I did not leave, because Davidson was my son-in-law. If he had been a stranger to me, I would not have lived in the house for twenty-four hours.
114. *Mr. Wilson.*] I suppose the noise that goes on in this place is a common topic of conversation in the neighbourhood? Yes.
115. Do you think that that noise being made there has materially decreased the value of the property? I do. I do not think the house could be let. I would not take it at 5s. a week to live there.

Sergeant William Costigan sworn and examined:—

Sergeant W. Costigan. 24 July, 1900.

116. What are you? Sergeant of police.
117. You are aware of the subject which the Committee has been appointed to investigate? I have heard of it.
118. It is a claim advanced by Mr. Davidson in respect to a nuisance caused to his house in Wentworth-street, Paddington, owing to the proximity of the police station? Yes.
119. You know the police station? Yes.
120. Do you know Mr. Davidson's property? I do.
121. Does the plan produced fairly indicate the house, the Court, and the station? Yes.
122. That plan roughly shows the position of the different buildings? Yes; it is pretty correct.
123. What is the distance from the back of Davidson's house to the nearest cell? The nearest cell is the women's cell. It would not be very far. There is only a small exercise-yard for women between.
124. We are told that the passage between the two premises is 5 ft. 6 in. wide; what is the length of the recreation-yard? It would not be more than 8 feet by 10 feet.
125. Is there a men's recreation-yard? Yes.
126. You say the nearest cell is distant about 8 feet or 10 feet from the wall dividing the police station premises from Davidson's property? The yard would be about 10 feet by 10 or 12 x 12 feet. Then come the cells off that yard; then comes the exercise-yard for the men.
127. How far is the nearest cell from the wall dividing the two premises;—is it 10 or 12 feet? It is more than that.
128. Would it be 20 feet? I would not say that it would be. It might be about 20 feet—I have not measured it.
129. The nearest cell and the back of Mr. Davidson's house are sufficiently near each other for anything said loudly in the cells to be heard in his house? Yes; shouting would be heard.
130. And singing? Yes.
131. Have you any knowledge of what goes on in those cells at night? Yes.
132. You are on duty there sometimes at night? I am.
133. Have you heard any bad language there? Yes, when prisoners were locked up.
134. Have you heard bad language coming from the cells? Yes; persons have been locked up for being drunk and disorderly.
135. Have you heard shouting and filthy language in the cells? There is not much of that, but I have heard it occasionally.
136. I suppose that sometimes they sing a bit? Yes, they do.
137. And that singing is not exactly soothing to people who want to go to sleep? I should not think so.
138. Suppose you wanted a house for a dwelling, would you rent that house from Mr. Davidson? I could not answer that.
139. Would you care to live so close to the cells at that police station as Mr. Davidson's house is? I do not think I should fancy it for my own family.
140. If you had a family there you would expect them to be disturbed by the noise? Sometimes they would be.
141. How often? Not very often; the worst time would be Saturday night. As a rule we do not have many prisoners there during the week.
142. How often does the Court sit? Every day except Sunday. We always have an early Court; it sits four times a week at 9 o'clock, and twice a week at 10 o'clock.
143. Then the prisoners are only detained in the cells between the time of their arrest and the sitting of the Court the next day? That is all.

Sergeant W. Costigan. 24 July, 1900.

144. Then if cases are remanded for further investigation or prisoners are committed for trial they are sent to Darlinghurst? Yes.
145. So the cells are only used at night for persons who are arrested? Yes. If a person is brought in after the Court is over he would not be sober for some hours, and next morning he would be brought before the Court.
146. What is the longest time that people are confined in the cells? If a man is locked up shortly after the Court has risen he will not be able to come before the Court before 9 or 10 o'clock on the following day.
147. Then a prisoner may be detained for more than twenty hours? Yes.
148. Then I suppose some may be detained for nearly forty-eight hours, (say) from Saturday morning until Monday morning? Yes; but it is very seldom that we get them in before Saturday night.
149. Generally speaking, the time would run from twenty to forty hours? Yes; but if a man is locked up for drunkenness, and a friend comes to bail him out, we accept bail when he is sober.
150. How many prisoners is it usual to have in the cells at night? Two or three; sometimes none; sometimes as many as nine, but that would be very seldom.
151. Would more than one be placed in a cell? The men would be put together. We have only three or four cells.
152. I suppose that one man making a noise would induce others to join him? Sometimes they do, but very seldom.
153. Have you heard women screaming in the cells? I have.
154. And using language that was bad? When drunk they are not very particular.
155. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Have you got a record of the number of persons who have been locked up during the last twelve months? We have.
156. Have you any idea what the total number would be? It would average about eleven or twelve a week.
157. *Mr. Wilson.*] Most of them would be locked up for one night, would they not? They would.
158. If you brought a woman in about half-past 6, drunk and screaming, she would be screaming until she went to sleep at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, I suppose? Yes.
159. *Chairman.*] There is no means of stopping a prisoner who is determined to make a noise? They sing themselves to sleep when they are very drunk.
160. *Mr. Wilson.*] Were you there when those prisoners escaped? I was stationed there.
161. I suppose you saw the way that they escaped? Yes.
162. If other prisoners had tried they could have escaped in the same way, could they not? Yes; that was owing to the way the barricade was constructed. It was so constructed that if a prisoner used force he could escape. They got through the bars, which were hollow, and could be bent.
163. Do you remember Mr. Davidson coming and complaining about the noise? I think he spoke to me on one or two occasions. He did on one occasion.
164. Was there a noise going on at that time? Yes.
165. Do you remember other people complaining about the noise? Not to me.
166. Did you hear of any other complaints? No.
167. *Chairman.*] Would not complaints be addressed to the lockup-keeper? Yes.
168. You are not in charge of the police station? No; there is a sub-inspector there over me.
169. Your personal knowledge would be limited to what you saw on your visits there? Yes; I do not remain there, but I visit the police station. During the night we visit the prisoners in the cells two or three times.

THURSDAY, 26 *JULY*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. SPENCE.

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. F. T. Wilson, of the firm of Williams and Wilson, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. J. L. Davidson.

Richard Lilley sworn and examined.

170. *Chairman.*] You are a senior-constable of police, are you not? Yes.
171. Are you in charge of the police station at Paddington? I do station duty for twenty-four hours, then another senior-constable takes my place for the next twenty-four hours.
172. You are frequently in charge? Yes; every other day and every other night.
173. There are two of you? Yes.
174. You know that this is an inquiry into an alleged nuisance created by occupants of cells at the police station at Paddington, and affecting the premises of J. L. Davidson? Yes.
175. *Mr. Wilson.*] How long have you been at the Paddington police station? Sixteen years, next month.
176. I suppose you can give the date on which the Court was opened? Yes; it was on the 3rd of April, 1893.
177. I suppose you knew Davidson's premises before the Court was erected? I could not say whether Davidson's house was built before the Court-house or after.
178. What is the average number of prisoners that you get at the Paddington police station? Between eleven and twelve a week is the average number of prisoners who go through the cells; but that wants a little explanation. Some of those prisoners had been previously locked up at Waverley and Darlinghurst stations. They are brought to Paddington for trial. Our own drunk and disorderly cases average about four per week.
179. *Chairman.*] I suppose that any noise, such as is complained of, would come more from the drunk and disorderly prisoners than from any other class? Yes; they are generally pretty rowdy.
180. Other classes of prisoners would not be quite so noisy? No.
181. I suppose you would hardly lock them up for disorderly conduct unless they were in such a condition that they would continue their disorderly conduct after they were locked up? Yes; drunkards are locked up for their own protection. Drunk and disorderly persons are locked up for making a noise in the street, and they are generally noisy in the cells. You cannot prevent it.

R. Lilley. 26 July, 1900.

182. *Mr. Wilson.*] I suppose there is no doubt that once or twice a week the prisoners make a great deal of noise in the cells, shouting and singing? They do shout and sing.
183. Sing risque songs? Yes; not very often. They generally use bad language, and if you speak to them it only makes them worse.
184. Have you had any complaints from Davidson's people about it? No, never.
185. How far would the nearest prison cell be from the boundary of the property? It runs alongside of it, but we use that cell for a storeroom.
186. Anybody in Davidson's could not help hearing the noise? I would not like to answer that, but I suppose they could.
187. How far is it away? The nearest cell to Davidson's property would be the width of another cell, distant about 14 feet. Then there is the space between that and the house.
188. I suppose you could hear the noise from outside the building? Yes.
189. How big are those doors opening between the back of Davidson's property and the police station premises? I do not know of any doors. There is a doorway in the boundary wall.
190. How wide are those doors? I think they are the ordinary doors—2 ft. 6 in. or 3 feet.
191. Have you had any complaints made to you about the prison vans going up Point Piper Road? Not to me direct. I have heard of such complaints.
192. Do you remember when two prisoners escaped from the gaol? Yes. Fortunately, I happened to be off duty that day.
193. Do you remember the date? I could not remember the date. It was about a year ago.
194. Have they improved those railings now? Yes, they are all right now.
195. *Chairman.*] Could you tell us about how often the prison van attends to take up or set down prisoners there? That is a rather awkward question. Last week the van was up there four or five times. This week we have not had it there at all so far, although we have had nineteen prisoners through our hands.
196. Could you give us any idea of the average number of attendances of the van? No, I could not. Some weeks we require it, and other weeks we do not.
197. Would it average three times a week? I do not think so.
198. *Mr. Spence.*] Which way have they to take the prisoners to the van? Through the front.
199. Is it not a usual thing to have a back entrance for that kind of work? It is the usual thing, no doubt.
200. It would be more convenient? Yes.
201. *Mr. Clark.*] I understand that you have no yard room in connection with this police station? We have a yard, but no back entrance.
202. I understand that your cells abut on Davidson's property? One cell abuts on it, but that is used as a storeroom.
203. Does Mr. Davidson live in that house himself? I always understood that he did.
204. I suppose, as far as your knowledge of the station goes, it would be an advantage to you or the police authorities if they had this property of Davidson's? I could not express an opinion on that.

Frederick William Charlesworth Crane sworn and examined:—

F. W. C. Crane. 26 July, 1900.

205. *Chairman.*] You are Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate at Paddington? Yes.
206. How long have you been stationed there? I opened the Court on the 4th April, 1893.
207. You know the nature of the claim which this Committee has been appointed to investigate? Yes.
208. Can you give the Committee any plans of Mr. Davidson's premises? I have left that and some statistical information behind me.

William Walter Dean sworn and examined:—

W. W. Dean. 26 July, 1900.

209. *Chairman.*] You are by occupation a land and estate agent? Yes.
210. Where do you carry on business? At Paddington.
211. How long have you been carrying on business there? Eight or nine years.
212. Are you a native of the district? Yes.
213. You know the nature of the claim which this Committee is appointed to inquire into—a claim for damage said to have been done to the occupancy of Mr. Davidson's house in Wentworth-street by reason of the proximity of the police cells thereto? Yes.
214. You are well acquainted with the commercial value of premises in and about Paddington? Yes.
215. Do you know Mr. Davidson's house at the end of Wentworth-street? Yes.
216. Supposing there were no disadvantages attaching to that house by reason of the proximity of the police station, would you consider the present rental a fair one? You mean if the police station were not there?
217. Suppose there were no alleged disadvantage connected with the proximity of the police station, what would you consider would be a fair rental for the house? About £1 a week.
218. Would that have been a fair rental for the house at the time when rents were higher than they are now? Yes, about that. You might perhaps have got 25s. a week for it a few years ago. When I say a pound a week I mean for the house only.
219. Have you ever tried to let the house? Yes.
220. Have you taken people to see it? Yes.
221. What rent have you asked? For the house and the yard, 30s. per week.
222. That is including the workshop? Yes.
223. Have you succeeded in letting the house? I let the house, but Mr. Davidson kept on the workshop.
224. When was that? Two or three years ago.
225. Were the people in the house long? Not very long. Mr. Davidson was living with them.
226. What was the name of the tenant? The tenant's name was Morris.
227. Have you tried at other times to let the house? Yes.
228. And you have not succeeded? No.
229. Have you taken intending tenants to see the premises? Yes.

W. W. Dean. 26 July, 1900.

230. Have they given any reason for not taking the place? Yes. I took a person up one day who was connected with a laundry, and he said that the place suited him, but when he looked at the back-yard and saw the doors there he said, "What are these for?" I said, "That is the Police Court." He remarked, that that looked as if, when he had settled down and worked up a business, he might be turned out by the Government, and he said, "I could not work up a business to be afterwards turned out." He went and settled in Redfern.
231. He did not make any objection about the proximity of the cells, but only spoke about the doorways? That was all.
232. Did you take anybody else? I have had several people there.
233. Have any others to whom you sought to let the house taken exception to it on the score of its proximity to the police station? Yes. They did not like to be so close to it because they could hear everything.
234. They considered that its proximity to the police station was a disadvantage? Yes. One day when we were there there were some women screaming in the police station. That frightened them.
235. The intending tenant then shied off? Yes.
236. When you speak of screaming, did you hear any bad language used? Yes.
237. That could be heard on Davidson's premises? Yes, distinctly.
238. There is between Davidson's premises and the police station a wall through which two doorways are pierced, and the archways are closed with wooden doors only? Yes, as far as I can see from Mr. Davidson's side.
239. Is there any other house situated in the same way as Davidson's is, so that it would have the benefit of all the noises from the cells;—any other house the inmates of which would suffer the same amount of annoyance? I should think that in the house on the left-hand side of the police station they would hear the noises.
240. Mr. Davidson's house is the only two-storey house on that side? Yes.
241. And you would not hear noises of that kind as readily on the ground as you would on an upper floor? No.
242. As a householder, would anything induce you to rent that house for the purposes of a dwelling, having regard to its proximity to the cells? I would not live in it.
243. Did you ever know of anyone who left the house, who abandoned the tenancy, on account of the nuisance occasioned by persons in the police cells? No.
244. If there is evidence before the Committee that persons occupying the premises, either as tenants or lodgers, left on account of the noises from those cells, would you be surprised to hear it? I heard of a policeman leaving, who had been a lodger there.
245. Would you think it unlikely that they would leave? No, certainly not.
246. *Mr. Wilson.*] What do you think would be a fair rental for the property as it is now, with the police station there? I should think we could ask 15s. or 16s. a week; but I do not think anyone would live in the house; once they heard the noise they would not stay.
247. What do you think is the present value of that property? About £500.
248. Is that the full value? Yes.
249. *Chairman.*] You mean for the block of land as well? Yes.
250. *Mr. Wilson.*] Suppose the Police Court was not there, and the site was vacant land, what would be the value of it? It would be worth £800 or £900 then, fully.
251. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that the proximity of the police station has reduced the value of the property by 45 per cent.? Yes, by fully that.
252. *Mr. Wilson.*] You think the property would be worth £500 now, but if the police station was not there it would be worth more? Yes. Because you could put up another house. If you built houses there now you could not let them.
253. *Mr. Clark.*] Is it a very old house? No.
254. Has it been long built? I could not say.
255. What number of rooms are there in it? There are six rooms and a kitchen.
256. Is it close to the tram? It is a little off the tram, down a lane.
257. Do you know the area of the land? No.
258. Would it have 100 feet frontage? No.
259. *Mr. Wilson.*] How many houses of the same size as that already erected could you put up on that land? You could put up two more.
260. *Mr. Clark.*] Suppose the land to be 100 feet in depth, what would be the value of it per foot? About £7 per foot.

John George Cohen sworn and examined:—

J. G. Cohen. 26 July, 1900.

261. *Chairman.*] What is your official designation? Clerk of Records, Chief Secretary's Department.
262. Do you produce some papers in relation to the inquiry being carried out by this Committee in regard to a claim for alleged damage done to Davidson's property? Yes.
263. What are those papers? A petition, two letters from Mr. Davidson's solicitor, a letter from Mr. Davidson, and several police reports. The letter (produced) dated the 24th January, 1900, written by Davidson to the Chief Secretary, refers to a letter dated the 13th July, 1899, a complaint addressed to Mr. Brunker when he was Chief Secretary.
264. Have you that letter? No.
265. Can you tell the Committee where it is? I am under the impression that it is in the Justice Department.
266. Will you try to discover that letter and produce it on Tuesday afternoon next? I will.
267. That is all the correspondence on the question that you have in the office? Those are all the documents we have relating to the matter.
268. *Mr. Clark.*] You think that there are no other documents missing except the one you mention? That is all that I am aware of.
269. Will you inquire whether there are any other documents relating to the matter? Yes.

John

John Thomas Hewitt sworn and examined :—

J. T. Hewitt. 26 July, 1900.

270. *Chairman.*] You are a constable? Yes, a first-class constable, in the police force.
271. Are you aware that this is an inquiry into the claim made by J. L. Davidson for alleged injuries to his property in Wentworth-street, caused by its proximity to the police cells? Yes.
272. *Mr. Wilson.*] You know Mr. Davidson's house? Yes.
273. How long were you living there? Six or seven months.
274. In what capacity? I was boarding in the house.
275. Who was your landlady? Mrs. Morris.
276. Were there any other boarders? Mr. Davidson was boarding there.
277. I supposed you were sometimes disturbed by noises made by prisoners in the cells? Yes; on one occasion I had to get out of bed and go to the police station and ask them to try and pacify a prisoner who was in one of the cells.
278. What sort of noises do they make? On that occasion the prisoner was kicking the door and singing out.
279. And screaming, I suppose? Yes, screaming.
280. Could you hear it quite clearly in Davidson's house? Yes. My bedroon was almost directly over the cell. I do not think that that night I got more than an hour's sleep. They got the prisoner quiet for a while, but he afterwards commenced again.
281. Did the noise occur often? There were several other occasions when we were disturbed. I might say that almost every time a prisoner was in the cells there was much noise.
282. Is it a fact that you left there on account of the noise? Not directly through the noise.
283. Had that anything to do with it? No, not directly. I left in consequence of private matters.
284. Do you think that those noises would make that house less comfortable to live in than it would be if there were no noises? Yes. I would not go back to live there again.
285. Do you remember whom you complained to? Yes; to Sergeant Costigan and Senior-Constable Lilley.
286. Did ever any of the people in the house complain about the noises? Yes. I heard Mrs. Davidson complain at the time when I went round to the police station. She was suffering from pneumonia. I heard great complaints about the noise on several occasions. In fact, I heard Mrs. Morris and all of them complain.

TUESDAY, 31 *JULY*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. NOBBS, | MR. SPENCE.

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. F. Y. Wilson, of the firm of Williams and Wilson, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. J. L. Davidson.

Frederick William Charlesworth Crane further examined :—

F. W. C. Crane. 31 July, 1900.

287. *Chairman.*] Do you produce a plan of the police court premises at Paddington? Yes, it is one which I drew out last Tuesday. It is not to scale, but it conveys a good idea of the position of the building. [*Appendix* B.]
288. The plan is not to scale? No; but it shows the relative positions of the buildings. The portion occupied by the prisoners is marked in coloured ink.
289. The shed shown in the plan is Davidson's workshop? Yes.
290. Roughly speaking, the cells and the main exercise yard shown in the plan are to the N.E. side of the premises? Yes.
291. Can you give the Committee any idea of how frequently the cells are occupied by prisoners? Every day and night, almost without exception. I think there have only been about three exceptions during the last twelve months. Certainly since Christmas we have not had more than three exceptions.
292. Would those exceptions be by day or night? The prisoners are generally in the cells at night, and they remain until the cells are cleared at 9 o'clock in the morning on three days of the week, and at 10 o'clock on the other three days of the week.
293. How long are prisoners kept in the cell who are placed under arrest on a Saturday? At 9 o'clock the cells are cleared and any one coming in after that hour remains in the cells until Monday morning, unless he is bailed out.
294. Do your duties take you to your office at the court-house pretty late in the evening? Yes; frequently, after midnight at times.
295. Have you heard any disturbance from prisoners in the cells? Occasionally, when rowdy drunkards were brought in.
296. The usual style of bad language, I suppose? Yes.
297. Can you hear it in your room on the other side of the court-house building? I have heard it there when they are exceptionally noisy, but they must be very noisy to be heard at that distance. Sometimes drunkards will howl like dogs, then I can hear them.
298. In your opinion would a noise made in the cells be very noticeable in Davidson's dwelling-house? Yes; but more so in the house adjoining the court. Davidson's house is some distance to the rear of the police station.
299. *Mr. Nobbs.*] What is the distance from the cell to Davidson's house? There are some buildings between. There is a weatherboard building which runs up two storys, 6 or 8 feet from the wall of the female exercise yard.
300. There is no right-of-way there? No; although there are doors leading out of the yard on to Davidson's property. The distance from Davidson's property to the police store-room is about 6 feet, and between the workshops and the wall of the court property there is a distance of about 10 feet.
301. You think from what you know that the proximity of the police cells to Davidson's property would cause a nuisance? It must annoy them. It would cause me a great deal of annoyance if I were living there.

302.

F. W. C. Crane.
31 July, 1900.

302. Do you think the establishment of the Police Court would deteriorate the value of that property? It would trouble a nervous person. I do not say it would deteriorate the value of the property altogether.
303. I understand that Mr. Davidson is the owner of that property? I do not know.
304. Do you know who the owner of the property is? I know it is Davidson's house.
305. If that house were empty would the proximity of the police cells prevent a respectable tenant from taking the place if he knew what takes place in the cells? I do not know. It is a peculiar house. I am told that there was some talk some years ago about resuming the property and having the house occupied by the officer in charge of the district, but that he absolutely refused to go into the house. I would not say that it is the prisoners that cause it to be kept empty, although I should say that a nervous person would not like it.
306. The noises made there are something terrific, I believe? Yes, prisoners howling and that sort of thing.
307. *Mr. Spence.*] I suppose the officer in charge of the district would have the same natural objection to the noise as any other tenant? Yes; but they are supposed to be used to that sort of thing.
308. *Mr. Wilson.*] Have you heard any complaint from people about the prison van coming up Point Piper Road? Frequently. In fact, I have seen the road absolutely blocked time after time, and busmen shouting out to people to enable them to get along. I have seen over 200 children and adults standing in front of the Courts for a couple of hours. The van will sometimes come up at a certain hour, the Court being expected to finish at that time. On the occasion to which I have referred to the van arrived at ten minutes to 4, and had to remain until half past 5, and the crowd starting with a number of children developed into a regular mob. It is certainly very objectionable to have the van calling at the front of the building; but it does not frequently occur. When there are only one or two prisoners the police take them away in the tram or walk with them; when there are three or four more prisoners they are taken away in the van.
309. *Chairman.*] How many times a week does the van attend at the Police Court? I do not suppose it would go there more than twice a week.
310. *Mr. Wilson.*] Is there room for the van to drive up to the side entrance? No; the terraces on each side abut on the walls of the Court.
311. It would be far more convenient if we had some other place which they could drive up to? Yes. Another thing is that there is really no accommodation at the Court. On one occasion I had a case in which there was about £100 worth of furniture involved, and I had to have all the furniture brought and stacked in the Court. That was not a proper thing to do. There should be a yard with a big shed for an emergency of that kind.
312. Do you remember the prisoners escaping? Yes.
313. How long ago is that;—was it not about the 13th July last year? Yes, about that time.
314. That escape occurred in daylight? Yes, about twenty minutes to 1 p.m.
315. There are three doors in the brick wall shown on the plan? No, there are only two doors in the brick wall.
316. What is the number of prisoners who were locked up in the cells last year? I could not say what number were locked in the cells, though I can give you the number of persons who were arrested. Some persons who were arrested were brought straight into Court without going to the cells at all. The number of persons arrested last year was 871.
317. You have not been on Mr. Davidson's property when any noise was going on in the cells? No.
318. *Chairman.*] Have any representations been made by you to the Department with reference to the complaint of Mr. Davidson, or on his behalf? No; I have never received a complaint of that kind, but on two or three occasions persons came to me with petitions, and asked for certain information, which I gave them. They were anxious to abolish the nuisance of the vans stopping in front of the door to take up prisoners.
319. Have you made any representations in reference to the desirability of doing away with the practice of bringing the vans to the front of the Police Court? Not officially.
320. But you have given evidence to the effect that you consider that some increase of space is necessary for the proper conduct of the Police Court business? I think that that is absolutely necessary. Perhaps it is not within the scope of this inquiry to go into this matter, but I may say that there is at present an absolute want of accommodation for witnesses. If we had some room at the back it would be utilised for police purposes, and those two front rooms which are used as a charge room and an inspector's office could be turned into male and female witnesses' rooms.
321. How are witnesses accommodated at present? We have a room 6 feet by 8 feet, and we have had as many as twenty and thirty witnesses waiting. The females would be in the room, and the males would have to wait in the verandah.
322. What is the width of the verandah? Six or 8 feet.
323. And that is open to the rain and wind? Yes, the rain beats on the wall.
324. I suppose that an easterly or westerly wind would blow the rain in? The south-east and the easterly winds bring it in.
325. Then the witnesses cannot remain in the verandah? No; then they are allowed accommodation in the police charge room.
326. Is that convenient? No; because the police telephone is in that room. Consequently the police have to defer their business, or to ask the witnesses to go out whilst they send a message.
327. As Chamber Magistrate there, you do not think that the present arrangements are conducive to the satisfactory conduct of the business of the Court? I do not.
328. *Mr. Spence.*] I suppose it is very undesirable to have witnesses out of the room so as to come into contact with the public? No, it is not that. When they wish a witness to retire they can have a room to put one witness into. I might tell you another thing which the Stipendiary Magistrates have complained of. Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Smithers, and the late Mr. Johnston spoke very strongly about the annoyance of coming before 10 o'clock, and of having to pass through a crowd of people waiting about the passage and the verandah before going on to the Bench. They have frequently been stopped by people who wanted to give them a foresight of their case. The magistrates complain of the annoyance of having to pass along the passage. If we had a witnesses' room on the other side of the verandah, we could turn them out of the verandah. At present they collect in the passage, and we cannot turn them out.

F. W. C. Crane. 31 July, 1900.

329. The passage on the south side of the plan is part and parcel of the building? Yes.
330. The passage on the north side and front of the cells is open? Yes, for prisoners only.
331. That is not part of the main building? No, it is not covered in. The passage in front of my office is under the one roof; that in front of the cells has no roof at all.
332. Have the magistrates made any comments as to the desirability of having a back entrance to the Court premises for the accommodation of the van? No, it does not come under their notice.
333. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Have you heard the public complain at any time of the want of convenience at the Police Court? Only those petitions which were brought up from the municipal councils and from, I think, Messrs. Dean & Co.
334. Do the people attending the Court complain? They frequently come in and ask if they can sit down. They have complained frequently. Those who arrive first, perhaps, the prosecutors, will get into the waiting-room with their witnesses, and the others will not go into that room where the prosecutors' witnesses are. They will not fraternise with them.
335. It would be a public benefit if more accommodation is provided? Yes.
336. Have the public at any time complained of the want of accommodation? They have frequently complained of the want of accommodation for the witnesses.
337. What have you been compelled to do in consequence of this want of accommodation? If the weather has been very inclement and boisterous I have allowed witnesses to sit in my own room. On one occasion I saw seven women sitting round the fire in the police charge room.
338. *Chairman.*] Have witnesses ever been accommodated in the Magistrate's room? Yes; but that is a very rare occurrence. We have allowed witnesses to sit there more as a favour than anything else, and because they did not want to mix up with certain people who prowl about the place.
339. *Mr. Spence.*] I suppose that, in regard to any of these admitted wants, it is not usual for officers of the Department to make suggestions unless they are called upon for a report? No; I have never done it. I do not know whether the Department would take it as being within my province to do so. As regards the use of the Magistrate's room by witnesses, I should like to mention that there was once a case from the Riviere College, the ladies' college, some girls having to give evidence in regard to the conduct of a man. It was not considered desirable to leave the young ladies, who had to give evidence, in the passage, and they were put into the Stipendiary Magistrate's room until the case came on.

John George Cohen, Clerk of Records, further examined:—

J. G. Cohen. 31 July, 1900.

340. *Chairman.*] Do you produce a letter written by Mr. Davidson to the Minister of Justice in reference to his claim? Yes, the letter is as follows:—

To the Hon the Minister of Justice, 13/7/99,
Dear Sir, Paddington.

Being the owner of the premises at the rear of the Paddington Police Court I have to inform you there were three prisoners escaped into my premises of a dangerous character, and was seen by my servant, which caused very great mental excitement both to wife and servant. For several years past the lock-up has been the source of annoyance and great loss to me, having lost several tenants, and being compelled to live here myself. I feel that I must appeal to you for protection for my wife and family.

Please appoint a personal interview, when the whole facts will be fully explained.

I am, yours, respectfully,
JOHN L. DAVIDSON.

341. Do you produce a written report of a deputation which waited on the Minister in reference to these Court premises? I do. [*See Appendix* C.]
342. *Mr. Wilson.*] Do you produce a letter dated the 24th January, addressed to Mr. John See on the subject? I do. It is as follows:—

14, Wentworth-street, Paddington, 24 January, 1900.

The Honorable J. See, M.L.A., Chief Secretary, Sydney,—
Re Paddington Police Court and premises adjoining.

Dear Sir,

On the 13th of July, 1899, I forwarded a complaint to the then Chief Secretary, Mr. Brunker, complaining of the nuisance of prisoners escaping into my premises; also the disturbance of prisoners in cells at night, to which I have repeatedly complained to the officers in charge.

I have lost several good tenants through that nuisance.

I had a personal interview with the late Chief Secretary, Mr. Brunker, and in reply thereto, he informed me my letter had been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, and up to the time of my interview he had not received the Inspector's reply, and my letter of the 13th July, 1899, still remains unanswered.

My reasons for not writing before are that I have seen by the daily papers of a public complaint about the prison van, and, therefore, I thought something would be done in this matter, but it seems to be like my letter—no notice taken of it.

Therefore, sir, you as a public gentleman, and myself as a ratepayer, I cannot see why I should tolerate a nuisance committed by the Government, considering I built the premises in question years before the Court-house was ever thought of.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) J. L. DAVIDSON.

343. Will you read the letter sent by Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors, to the Hon. John See, on the 6th February last? Yes; it is as follows:—

The Hon. John See, M.L.A., Minister for Defence.
Dear Sir, 6 February, 1900.

On the 24th January last a client of ours, Mr. J. L. Davidson, a joiner and builder, in Castlereagh-street, wrote a letter to you on the subject of the nuisance and loss occasioned to him through the Paddington Police Court and the police cells which adjoin his property. He has not had any reply to his letter, and we have been consulted by him as to his position. Our object in now writing to you is to obtain an appointment for our Mr. Williams to see you, as it appears to us it is a matter which may be easily settled if dealt with promptly. We shall be glad, therefore, if you will give us an early appointment so that we may discuss the matter with you without prejudice to the rights of either party. We are not quite sure whether we are right in addressing you, but if not we shall be obliged if you will pass this letter on to the proper

proper quarter. We must ask prompt attention to the matter, as it is of importance to our client; and he does not intend to let the present state of affairs go on, which renders it impossible for him to let his property and compels him to live there himself against his will, at unnecessary expense, and at great discomfort and risk of health, particularly to his wife and child. J. G. Cohen. 31 July, 1900.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAMS AND WILSON.

P.S.—It is only a short time ago that prisoners escaped through the defective state of the Police Court premises and entered our clients' yard and greatly disturbed and frightened his wife and servant, and his wife has been in a highly nervous and frightened condition ever since.—W. & W.

To that letter the following reply was sent:—

Gentlemen, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 February, 1900.

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the complaint of your client, Mr. J. L. Davidson, in respect to the Paddington Police Station, which adjoins his property, I am directed to inform you that the Chief Secretary sees no reason to take any action in the matter, and that Mr. Davidson must take whatever steps he may be advised.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors,
28, Queensland Chambers, Bridge-street, Sydney.

The following answer was forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary by Messrs. Williams and Wilson:—

The Principal Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, N.S.W.

Re Paddington Police Court.

28, Queensland Offices, Bridge-street, Sydney, 29 March, 1900.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 16th of February last, which we have referred to our client.

He now instructs us to demand from the Government £500 for the damages and injury he has already sustained, and to call upon the Government to remove the nuisance forthwith.

If the nuisance be allowed to continue, then our client reserves his right to claim for any further damages or injury he may sustain.

We have, &c.,
WILLIAMS AND WILSON.

The reply to that was as follows:—

Gentlemen, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 April, 1900.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, further respecting the complaint of your client, Mr. J. L Davidson, in regard to the Paddington police station, which adjoins his property, and to invite your attention to my communication of the 26th February last, intimating that the Chief Secretary saw no reason to interfere, and that Mr. Davidson must take whatever steps he might be advised.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Messrs. Williams and Wilson, Solicitors,
28, Queensland Offices, Bridge-street, Sydney.

John Lewers Davidson further examined:— J. L. Davidson. 31 July, 1900.

344. *Mr. Wilson.*] The plan produced shows your property? Yes; that is my freehold. [*See Appendix* D.]

345. *Chairman.*] What is the width of the passage between the back of your house and the wall of the court premises? I stated before that the width is 3 ft. 6 in.; but I made a mistake—it is 4 ft. 6 in.

John Arthur Gibson sworn and examined:— J. A. Gibson. 31 July, 1900.

346. *Chairman.*] What are you? Furniture dealer and estate agent at present.

347. Are you a sworn valuator? No.

348. Have you been long in the estate-agency business? Eight or nine years altogether.

349. You are carrying on business in Paddington? Yes.

350. Do you know Mr. Davidson's premises? Yes.

351. Have you ever tried to get him a tenant? I did, about five years ago. I bought the whole of the furniture from his place.

352. Did you succeed in getting a tenant? No.

353. Was there any reason given why you could not get a tenant? No. Mr. Davidson went back and lived in the house himself.

354. Did you take any people to see the house? No; but I think that on one occasion I sent a person to see it.

355. Did any intending tenants that you sent make any objections to the proximity of the police station? Not to me.

356. What in your opinion is a fair rent for the house and workshop as they stand to-day, free from any objectionable surroundings? It is a very big workshop; and I reckon that the workshop and the ground with it would be cheap at 10s. or 10s. 6d. a week.

357. And what about the house? A guinea a week would be a fair rent for the house. It is an eight-roomed house.

358. Having in view the proximity of the police cells, what do you think is a fair rent of the building as it stands, taking that into consideration? My opinion is that you could not get 10s. a week for the place. You might let the workshop, but you could not get anyone to live in the house.

359. If the workshop is worth 10s. a week, and the whole of the premises no more than that, that means nothing a week for the house? You would not get a woman to live in the house. I would not take my wife to live there. I should be afraid to leave her there by herself.

360. Supposing the grating over the yard from which the prisoners escaped a year ago is now made secure, would that make a difference in your view as to the value? No; it is not so much the escaping of prisoners, as the noise that is made that would frighten a woman.

J. A. Gibson. 31 July, 1900.

361. I suppose you hold the view that people do not care to be awakened out of their sleep in the middle of the night by objectionable noises? Yes; and another thing, when you go to the back and look up, it has such a dreary appearance.
362. You would not mind the noise? I should have to get the place very cheap or I should not take it. If it is worth £1 a week, and they offered to let it to me at 5s. or 6s. a week, I would take it, and put up with the noise as far as I am concerned; but if you have a wife and children you must consider them. I would not live in the house with my wife if I could have it at 10s. a week.
363. In your opinion as a house agent, would that be the view generally entertained by tenants? I am quite certain of it.
364. Would you spend time in taking people to see the house and trying to let it at a rental of £1 a week? No. We might take a tenant to see it, and the tenant might take the house, but we could not guarantee that he would stop in it. If he did not stay we should not bother taking any more tenants there, because we should have to let it free of commission.
365. Have you any knowledge of the freehold value of the land? I should consider that £7 or £7 10s. a foot would be a fair value for the land.
366. That is, for the frontage to the street; but there is a considerable portion to a 6-feet lane; do you include that? No; I speak of the house frontage.
367. Am I right in supposing that you would consider the land on the side frontage to the lane as necessary for yard purposes? Yes.
368. There is no yard behind the house, is there? There is a little passage—a bit of a yard.
369. You see the frontage to the street is taken up with front of the house and the cart-way into the yard and workshop? Yes.
370. It is the portion fronting the street which you would value at £7 10s. a feet? Yes.
371. And what value would you put on that shallow angle fronting the lane? I should not like to say. It is very difficult to estimate. In a case like that the frontage would have to be averaged.
372. Can you average it—the part to the street and the part to the lane? Taking the whole piece, I should say the value would be about £6 10s. a foot, because that bit of lane could be taken further back and a house put there.
373. Would it not be better to give separate valuations to the land fronting the street and the land fronting the lane? Yes.
374. What would be the value of the frontage to the lane, having regard to its shallow depth? If you took that away from the other frontage it would not be worth very much, because you could not do anything with it. The value for the whole frontage would be about £6 10s. a foot.
375. *Mr. Wilson.*] What do you think the land is worth as a block? I value it at £7 10s. a foot.
376. *Mr. Nobbs.*] What could you get for it? I believe we could get £7 a foot for it right through.
377. The whole depth? Yes.
378. How many feet are there? About 30 feet to the road.
379. You consider that the whole of the land is worth £225? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 8 *AUGUST*, 1900.

Present:—

MR. SPENCE, | MR. MEAGHER,
MR. NOBBS.

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. F. Y. Wilson, of the firm of Williams and Wilson, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. J. L. Davidson.

John Lewers Davidson recalled and further examined:—

J. L. Davidson. 8 Aug., 1900.

380. *Chairman.*] With reference to the plan which you put in on the 31st July, your property is there shown by a pink colouring, the dwelling-house site being denoted by a red outline enclosing a black hatching, while the workshop is also shown? Yes.
381. The portion of the plan coloured blue represents the back portion of the Police Court premises? Yes.
382. There is also shown, in pink, a right of way for drainage; is that your freehold? No.
383. Who is the owner of it? It is simply a right of way for drainage purposes.
384. Who has the right to use it? I have been using it for sixteen years, and my right to do so has never been called in question. No doubt that right of way was laid out for the convenience of the two allotments.
385. According to the deeds who has a right to use it? I have.
386. Have the police a right to use it? For drainage only. They have a right to carry their drainage through it.
387. Has any other adjoining property the right to use it? No.
388. If the police allotment and your allotment were the subject of an undivided ownership, this 10-foot strip would practically become the freehold of the owner of the allotments? No one will dispute that.
389. Has the lane shown on the plan any name? No.
390. What is the width of it? Six feet. It is a convenient lane for Wentworth-street, off Leicester-street.
391. Do you wish to add anything to the evidence which you have already given? I think I have said all that I can say. I have suffered a great deal of annoyance.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 13 *SEPTEMBER*, 1900.

Present:

Mr. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NOBBS,
Mr. SPENCE.

J. C. NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Augustus Vialoux sworn and examined :—

A. Vialoux. 13 Sept., 1900.

392. *Chairman.*] You are the Council Clerk of the Borough of Paddington? Yes.
393. You have a knowledge of the Police Court premises in Point Piper Road? Yes.
394. You have recently inspected the premises in connection with a complaint which had been made to you, or your Council, in reference to a lack of closet accommodation there? Yes; on two occasions.
395. You visited the premises twice? Yes; I was there again this morning.
396. What accommodation is there for the public? The accommodation is very inadequate.
397. Very inadequate? Yes; of course, there is a w.c. and urinal for the officers of the Court, and then they have another w.c. and urinal for the accommodation of the public generally—that is to say, men, women, and children. The whole of the space in which the two closets are placed occupies about 13 feet square, and that space also is devoted to the storage of firewood and coal kept for the establishment.
398. Then the space occupied by the closets comes out of that 13 feet square? Yes.
399. Is there room, in your view, for the erection of further closets? Oh, no; it is cramped as it is.
400. And the complaint made to you was that this was not accommodation suitable to the requirements? If you will allow me to explain, the complaint arose in this way: In the first instance, one of the aldermen drew attention to the matter in the Council, and informed the Council that there was no accommodation there of any kind whatever.
401. For the public? Yes; and the matter was left to me, in the ordinary course, to make inquiries. I went up there and found that there was this accommodation that I have already described. It is at the end of a narrow passage outside the Court from the Court offices, and there is a door at the end which opens out into this little space that is really not sufficient for a whipping-post.
402. There has been some correspondence between your Council and the Government about this? Yes. I visited the place, and the clerk said he would keep the door open, and I thought it was not necessary to do any more. The particular alderman to whom I have referred, drew attention to the matter again, because he had received a number of complaints from the public visiting the Court, and then I wrote a letter to the Minister for Justice. The letter is as follows:—

To the Under Secretary, Department of Justice,— Town Hall, Paddington, 29 August, 1900.

Sir,

Complaints have been made at different times to my Council as to the lack of lavatory accommodation at the Paddington Police Court, for the general public, and I have been directed to write you on the subject. It appears that there is, at the back of the Court-house, some accommodation of the kind, to which access is obtained by way of a passage between the Court-room and the Clerks' office, but the end door of the passage is kept closed and there is nothing to indicate that such convenience is available.

I have, &c.,
A. VIALOUX, Town Clerk.

403. Have you received a reply? Yes, I received a reply, as follows:—

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 September, 1900.

Referring to your letter of the 29th ultimo, with regard to the lavatory accommodation at the Court-house, Paddington, for the use of the general public, I have the honour to inform you that inquiry has been made on the subject, from which it appears that the door to which you allude has been kept closed, owing to the water-closets being in such close proximity to the passage leading into the building, and also to prevent their being exposed to passers-by in the public street.

Steps are, however, being taken to have a notice placed on the door to indicate where the lavatory is to be found.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

The Council Clerk, Paddington.

404. As a fact, if this door is kept open, these closets will be in view of passers-by in Point Piper Road? Yes; and they will be highly offensive to the habitues of the Court and the officers. The Magistrates' Room is quite close.
405. Then, that is where the matter stands at the present time? Yes. There is no doubt about the inadequacy of the accommodation at that Court. Perhaps it may not be out of place for me to say that, a long time ago, we had a petition on the subject from the people resident in the neighbourhood.
406. Do you mean a petition presented to your council? Yes. It is rather apart from the subject, perhaps, but the petition was with reference to the taking of prisoners to and fro in the main street. As a matter of fact, it is not a well-constructed police station at all. There are no back premises, and there is no back entrance.
407. The fact of the matter is, that the court buildings and the police-station almost entirely occupy the ground, and there are no adequate back premises? Yes; everything else is crowded. There is a witnesses' room, for example, which is not as large as an ordinary clothes closet in a well-appointed house.

CLAIM OF MR J. L. DAVIDSON, PADDINGTON.

APPENDIX.

A.

[*Appendix by the Committee.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } Before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire into the petition of John Lewers Davidson.

ON this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred, Jane Ball, of Cameron-street, Hamilton, near Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales, wife of Edward Ball, of the same place, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows :—

1. About three years ago I was boarding with Mrs. Morris in Mr. John Lewers Davidson's house, the rear of which adjoins the rear of the police station at Paddington. I was often disturbed at night by the noises of the prisoners screaming, shouting, and swearing.
2. The noises became so great that I left the house on account of them.
3. I complained at the police court of the noises, but they were unable to stop them.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above mentioned at Newcastle, before me,— } JANE BALL, Cameron-street, Hamilton, Newcastle.

T. CROUDACE, J.P.

C.

[*To Evidence of J. G. Cohen, Esq.*]

DEPUTATION regarding the discharge of prisoners, and their reception at the Point Piper Road Court-house.

19 December, 1899.

Present : Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., Revs. J. W. Gillett, H. Wiles, and J. Fulton, Mr. W. Rush, and Mr. W. Deane. Apologies were made for the absence of the Rev. J. Fordyce and Dr. Quaife.

Mr. Neild said they wished to refer to the undesirable state of affairs existing in connection with the removal from, and the reception of prisoners at, the Point Piper Road Court-house. There was no back entrance to the premises, and the road was a thoroughfare of some considerable importance—a residential thoroughfare, with good surroundings. The sights seen there, and the language used, had long given offence to the residents, and this was considered very undesirable in regard to the numerous school children passing to and fro. The deputation represented the Protestant churches of the locality, and they voiced the wishes of the residents, who desired the Government to take steps to have a back entrance provided to this police court, so that the scenes that daily occur might be things of the past.

Mr. See : Would the use of a back entrance cause annoyance to other people ?

Mr. Neild : The street at the back is a most unimportant one ; it is a *cul de sac*, and was one of the last streets in Paddington that is discoverable. When the back wall of the police court was built, doorways were left in it, and wooden doors now exist between the police-court premises and private premises. Prisoners, when escaping, as they sometimes do from this lockup, get through the private premises at the back, causing great anxiety and excitement.

Mr. See : Would it mean the purchase of property ?

Mr. Neild : Yes, a small purchase.

Mr. Gillett said he had to support very strongly what Mr. Neild had said. His house was not very far removed from the Paddington Police Court, and he had frequent opportunities of noticing what went on there ; he had often seen the "Black Maria" drawn up between 3, 4, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it had always been attended by a crowd of school children who congregated there, and watched with great delight all that went on. It was the opinion of all the residents around that that sort of thing produced a most demoralising effect upon these young people and others. The trouble could be removed by having an entrance at the back.

Mr. Fulton said that people were often taken to the court who in the end were found not guilty, and they were exposed to the gaze of many people, which was not a proper thing. He had for six months, some time back, lodged opposite the police court, and had sometimes seen 300 or 400 children gazing on the people in custody. Sometimes these people were discharged, and he thought it was a degrading thing that they should be looked at by hundreds of persons. Some of the prisoners used language which was very undesirable for children to hear. The police should order the children away. At the time a great boxing contest was on, there must have been 400 people in the street there, and a great number of them were children. The difficulty would be overcome if the people from the State coach could be discharged in a yard at the back.

Mr. See said that the people in the back street might object if the prisoners were discharged there and had to walk to the court, and though those people might not be quite so influential they must be considered.

Mr. Wiles said he had no personal knowledge of the matter, but had heard what occurred at the police court from a friend of his. Parents had been made to shudder when listening to the language used by some of the prisoners, who evidently delighted to use improper expressions in the presence of children, and took such an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Neild said he was under the impression that the local police inspector had reported in favour of a rear entrance to this police station.

Mr. See said a petition had been presented in regard to this matter, which was signed by a great number of people. It was referred to the police, and the inspector reported "that on an average the police van for the conveyance of prisoners from the police station is not so employed more than once a week. It is now over three weeks since the van has been there. When there is only one prisoner, they are brought in the tram. The van seldom remains at the station more than four or five minutes if the warrants are ready. Most of the petitioners reside a considerable distance from the court-house, some of them about half a mile, and in consequence know nothing of their own knowledge."

Mr. Fulton said he had seen the coach, during that boxing contest, for fifteen minutes at the station. For a time, the coach went there at 8 o'clock in the morning, and did not go again until 6 o'clock in the evening, which was an admission by the police authorities that there was something undesirable going on. Provision had been made for a back entrance in the plans of the building.

Mr. See stated that no doubt if it could be done it would be just as well for the prisoners to be discharged at the back. He would have the matter inquired into, and call for a report, to see whether it was practicable to carry out the wishes of the deputation.

E.

[*Appended by the Committee.*]

Extracts from the address of Mr. F. Y. Wilton, Solicitor for Mr. J. L. Davidson.

The Law of Torts, by Sir Frederick Pollock. Second Edition.

Convenience and enjoyment.

A third kind (of nuisance), and that which is most commonly spoken of by the technical name, is the continuous doing of something which interferes with another's health or comfort in the occupation of his property, such as carrying on a noisy or offensive trade.

Measure of nuisance.

What amount of annoyance or inconvenience will amount to a nuisance in point of law cannot, by the nature of the question, be defined in precise terms. Attempts have been made to set more or less arbitrary limits to the jurisdiction of the court, especially in cases of miscellaneous nuisance, as we may call them, but they have failed in every direction.

Injury to health need not be shown.

It is not necessary to constitute a private nuisance that the acts or state of things complained of should be noxious in the sense of being injurious to health. It is enough that there is a material interference with the ordinary comfort and convenience of life—"the physical comfort of human existence"—by an ordinary and reasonable standard; there must be something more than mere loss of amenity, but there need not be positive hurt or disease.

Plaintiff not disentitled by having come to the nuisance.

In ascertaining whether the property of the plaintiff is in fact injured, or his comfort or convenience in fact materially interfered with, by an alleged nuisance, regard is had to the character of the neighbourhood and the pre-existing circumstances.

Innocent or necessary character, *per se*, of offensive occupation, is no answer.

Again, a nuisance is not justified by showing that the trade or occupation causing the annoyance is, apart from that annoyance, an innocent or laudable one. "The building of a lime-kiln is good and profitable, but if it be built so near a house that when it burns the smoke thereof enters into the house, so that none can dwell there, an action lies for it." "A tan-house is necessary, for all men wear shoes; and nevertheless it may be pulled down if it be erected to the nuisance of another. In like manner of a glass-house, and they ought to be erected in places convenient for them." So it is an actionable nuisance to keep a pig-sty so near my neighbour's house as to make it unwholesome and unfit for habitation, though the keeping of swine may be needful for the sustenance of men. Learned and charitable foundations are commended in sundry places of our books, but the fact that a new building is being erected by a college for purposes of good education and the advancement of learning, will not make it the less a wrong if the sawing of stone by the builders drives a neighbouring inhabitant out of his house.

Convenience of place, *per se*, is no answer.

Where the nuisance complained of consists wholly or chiefly in damage to property, such damage must be proved, as it is of appreciable magnitude and apparent to persons of common intelligence, not merely something discoverable only by scientific tests; and acts in themselves, lawful and innoxious, do not become a nuisance merely because they make a neighbouring house or room less fit for carrying on some particular industry without interfering with the ordinary enjoyment of life; but where material damage in this sense is proved, or material discomfort according to a sober and reasonable standard of comfort, it is no answer to say that the offending work or manufacture is carried on at a place in itself proper and convenient for the purpose. A right to do something that otherwise would be a nuisance may be established by prescription, but nothing less will serve, or, in other words, a place is not, in the sense of the law, convenient for me to burn bricks in, or smelt copper, or carry on chemical works, if that use of the place is convenient to myself, but creates a nuisance to my neighbour.

Modes of annoyance.

No particular combination of sources of annoyances is necessary to constitute a nuisance, nor are the possible sources of annoyance exhaustively defined by any rule of law. "Smoke, unaccompanied with noise or noxious vapour, noise alone, offensive vapours alone, although not injurious to health, may severally constitute a nuisance to the owner of adjoining or neighbouring property."

The persistent ringing and tolling of large bells, the loud music, shouting, and other noises attending the performance of a circus, the collection of a crowd of disorderly persons by a noisy entertainment of music and fireworks, to the grave annoyance of dwellers in the neighbourhood, have all been held nuisances, and restrained by the authority of the court.

Page 364, Damages.

Persistence in a proved nuisance is stated to be a just cause for giving exemplary damages.

The Law Reports, Equity Cases, Volume III., Crump *v.* Lambert, page 412. Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, says:—

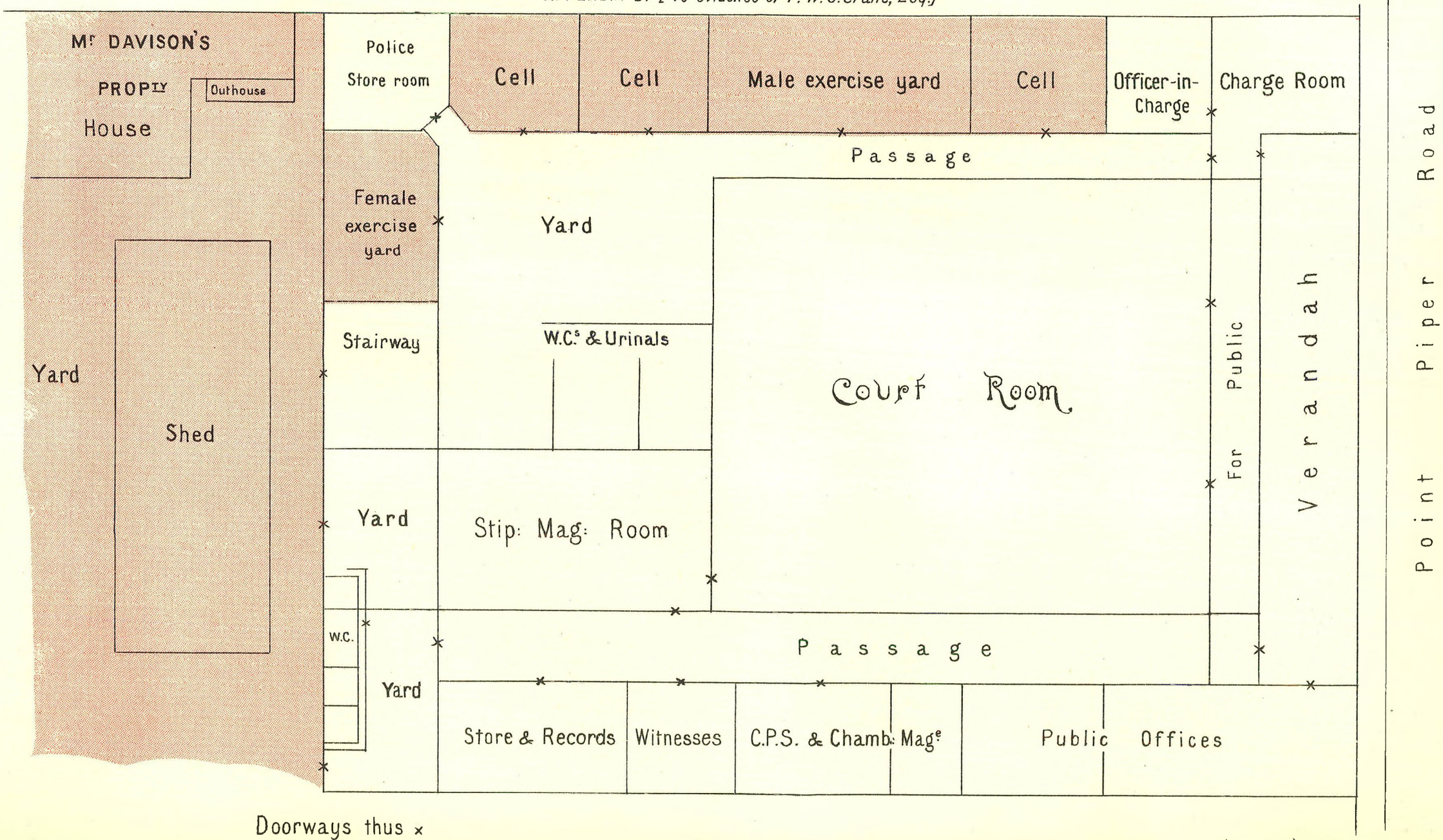
"With respect to the question of law, I consider it to be established by numerous decisions that smoke, unaccompanied with noise or noxious vapour, that noise alone, that offensive vapours alone, although not injurious to health, may severally constitute a nuisance to the owner of adjoining or neighbouring property; that, if they do so, substantial damages may be recovered at law; and that this court, if applied to, will restrain the continuance of the nuisance by injunction in all cases, when substantial damages could be recovered at law. Elliotson *v.* Feetham (1) and Soltau *v.* De Held (2) are instances relating to noise alone. In the former, damages were recovered in an action at law; and in the second an injunction was granted on account of sound alone. What constitutes a nuisance is thus defined by Lord Justice Knight Bruce, when Vice-Chancellor, in Walter *v.* Selfe (3):—'Both on principle and authority the important point next for decision may properly, I conceive, be thus put: Ought this inconvenience to be considered in fact as more than fanciful, more than one of mere delicacy or fastidiousness, as an inconvenience materially interfering with the ordinary comfort, physically, of human existence, not merely according to elegant or dainty modes and habits of living, but according to plain and sober and simple notions among the English people?' This definition is adopted in Soltau *v.* De Held by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, and is, I apprehend, strictly correct; and it agrees with the principle of all the cases referred to at common law, and approved of in the case of St. Helen's Smelting Company *v.* Tipping (1), which settled the law as regards another part of this case, to which I shall presently have occasion, when citing Hole *v.* Barlow (2), to refer. The law on this subject is, I apprehend, the same, whether it be enforced by action at law or by bill in Equity. In any case where a plaintiff could obtain substantial damages at law, he is entitled to an injunction to restrain the nuisance in this court. There is, I apprehend, no distinction between any of the cases, whether it be smoke, smell, noise, vapour, or water, or any other gas or fluid. The owner of one tenement cannot cause or permit to pass over, or flow into, his neighbour's tenement any one or more of these things in such a way as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of the occupier of the neighbouring tenement, or so as to injure his property. . . . And the doctrine suggested in Hole *v.* Barlow—that the spot from whence the nuisance proceeded was a fit, proper, and convenient spot for carrying on the business which produced the nuisance—is no excuse for the act, and cannot be made available as a defence either at law or in Equity.

"The real question in all the cases is the question of fact, viz., whether the annoyance is such as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of human existence. This is what is established in St. Helen's Smelting Company *v.* Tipping (1), and that is the question which is to be tried in the present case."

[Two Plans.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

APPENDIX B. *[To evidence of F. W. C. Crane, Esq.]*



Doorways thus ×

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[To Evidence of Mr J. L. Davidson]

Handed in before the Select Committee on Claim of Mr J. L. Davidson, Paddington.

W. S. M.
31·7·1900.

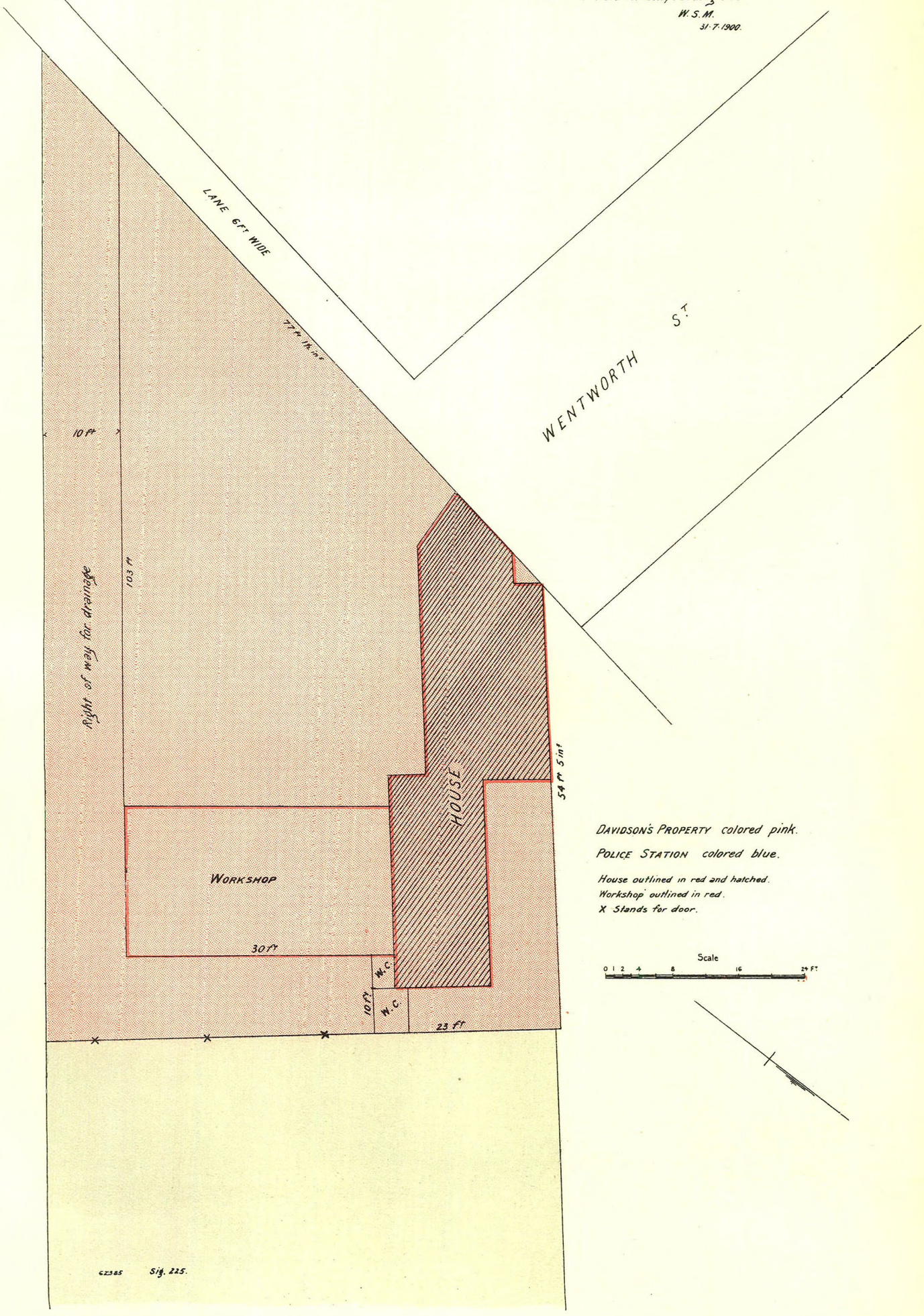

Photo-lithographed by
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,
Sydney, N.S.W.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HAY IRRIGATION TRUST.

(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee*, 26 *June*, 1900.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Hay Irrigation Trust, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in City Bank last audit	1	19	6
Cash in Secretary's hands last audit	1	16	10
Rent	441	0	4
Water rates	476	6	7
Miscellaneous	36	16	2
Cheques drawn, but not presented	39	1	0
Overdraft, Bank of N.S.W.	180	10	1
	£1,177	16	6

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
By Overdraft last audit				141	15	2
Cheques paid since last audit				80	19	8
Pumping Account—						
Wages Engineer, and assistance	£210	9	3			
Fuel	349	7	11			
Wages, maintenance	24	0	7			
Stores	24	1	3			
Additions to plant	29	9	8			
				637	8	8
General Account—						
Secretary's salary	185	5	6			
Printing and advertising	7	8	0			
Wages (construction)	30	5	0			
Material (construction)	9	10	4			
Wages (maintenance)	28	19	3			
Postage, &c.	8	0	1			
Bank charge and cheque-book	2	0	0			
Interest	14	16	2			
Sundries	31	3	8			
				317	8	0
Balance in City Bank				0	5	0
				£1,177	16	6

We, the undersigned, duly appointed Auditors, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Hay Irrigation Trust and vouchers in support thereof, and find the same correct; and the foregoing is a true and correct statement.

M. ARMITAGE, ROBT. F. MAITLAND, } Auditors.

Hay, 1st May, 1900.

This is the document marked with the letter "A," referred to in the annexed statutory declaration.
R. WILSON RONALD, J.P.

I, JAMES NEWTON, of Hay, in the Colony of New South Wales, Secretary to the Hay Irrigation Trust, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the annexed Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, marked with the letter "A," is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Hay Irrigation Trust during the year ending December thirty-first, 1899. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JAMES NEWTON.

Made and signed before me at Hay, this third day of May, 1900,—
R. WILSON RONALD, J.P.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER RESPECTING THE RECENT SNOWSTORM.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 19 July, 1900.

The Minister for Public Instruction,— Sydney Observatory, 13 July, 1900.

Sir,

In reply to your instructions to give all available information in reply to Question 14 of July 14, I have the honor to report that I have made a careful study of the recent snowstorm, which was in many places by far the heaviest storm on record—that is, of storms of which measurements of snow were made. Question 1 Some of the snowstorms seem to have been of great severity in early days. The recent storm seems to have had its greatest force between Orange and Katoomba, and southwards of that, but not so far as Goulburn, for there no snow fell. At Bathurst from 20 to 24 inches of snow were measured in open places. On the railway the chief difficulty would appear to have been caused by drift snow, which in places accumulated in sufficient depth on the line to stop the railway trains, although I have not heard of any damage to the permanent way.

Orange.—At Orange snow fell from 7·30 a.m. July 5th, and ceased at 5 p.m., during which time 18 inches fell, which, although not the heaviest on record there, was the heaviest for ten years

Molong.—At Molong the amount of snow was only 12 inches, which fell between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., July 5th. The greatest previous fall there was 3 inches.

Goulburn.—At Goulburn, and over a large area round it, no snow fell during the recent storm.

Murrumburrah—At Murrumburrah snow began to fall at midnight July 4th, and continued to 4 a.m. July 5th, when the snow measured 8 inches in open places. Previous falls of snow had not exceeded 4 inches.

Crookwell.—At Crookwell snow fell from 8 p.m. July 4th to 7 a.m. July 5th, and measured 15 inches on open ground, the heaviest on record.

Tumut.—No snow fell at Tumut on July 4th or 5th.

The Cause of the Snow.—Our meteorological observations and recorded phenomena supply an explanation of the cause of the recent snowstorm. At the beginning of July tropical rains appeared in the northern parts of Australia. These rains compared with our weather, and in coming south they met our cold southerly winds, which froze the moisture of the tropical winds into snow-flakes, and on the surface the cold was severe, but our complete meteorological station on Mount Kiandra shows that a *polar blast* rushed over Kiandra on July 3rd. The wind was of hurricane violence, and intense cold and snow, described by my observer and the residents as the coldest time they had ever known, and Kiandra has had a complete observatory since 1881; 3 ft. 6 in. of snow was deposited in the three days the wind lasted; how much it would have been with the intense cold, and without the wind to carry away the snow, it is impossible to say. This blast of a freezing polar wind found its way over the surface currents of wind, and into the tropical warm and humid air, and made snow very fast. Question 2 On July 6th the polar wind had ceased at Kiandra, and when it got over Bathurst was nearly spent, and snow fell only for a few hours. Had it lasted, there would have been much more snow.

With an actual case before us, the cause of the snow and its possible recurrence, it is obvious that it may recur again; but in the light of past experience, during 100 years, the probable recurrence is remote. Question 3.

In the future—I hope a near future—when we get meteorological *kites*, we shall be able to forecast such storms, and much more of meteorological phenomena of the greatest use to the public.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. C. RUSSELL,
Government Astronomer.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

METEOROLOGICAL DISTURBANCES.

(REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.

Reply to Dr. Ross' Question No. 9.

Sydney Observatory, 19 July, 1900.

REPLY to No. 1. The probable cause of the great heat in the Northern Hemisphere is the prevalence of southerly—that is, warm equatorial—winds, which clear the atmosphere, and makes the sun's heating power greater. In the south we have had the corresponding southerly cold winds, and bringing to us almost antarctic cold.

2. The probable cause of opposite weather in the two hemispheres is the prevalence of southerly winds, as shown in answer to No. 1. The sun's heat is exactly the same from year to year; that we know. The circulation of wind we do not know, and cannot trace as yet. In order to grasp all, Australia, instead of half, must be all under meteorological observation. South Africa, South America, and also the islands of the sea must yield a record to the meteorologist before we can fully grasp the weather of the Southern Hemisphere.

3. The Sydney daily weather chart is made from all the observations in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and that service will very much improve when we get cables of weather from South Africa and South America, instead of forecasts a day or a few days in advance. The forecasts will give us better data for making forecasts, which will be for weeks, and perhaps months, in advance.

4. No, it is not a fact that the highest meteorological authorities in England, &c., have ascertained that when the weather is severe in the Northern Hemisphere the opposite conditions exist in these colonies. Twice I have been to England, and each time spent time studying in the Meteorological Office, and have always been in close friendly correspondence with the head of the Meteorological Service in London, and regularly he sends me every week everything they publish in the London Meteorological Office, as well as frequent correspondence, and I know that the authorities there have not ascertained that very severe weather in the Northern Hemisphere has its correspondence in the colonies in the Southern Hemisphere. I know also that such statements are made by non-scientific men, upon data which to a scientific man do not constitute proof.

H. C. RUSSELL,
Government Astronomer.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FLOUR SHIPPED TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 12 *Report from Printing Committee,* 20 *September,* 1900.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th September, 1900, That there be laid upon the Table of the House,—

"The Certificates and Reports of the Committee of Master Bakers' "Association of New South Wales on Flour shipped to South Africa for "the British Government."

(Mr. E. M. Clark.)

No. 1.

Mr. John R. Wallace to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

Re Supplies for the Cape.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Moore-street, Sydney, 13 October, 1899.

Sir,

I am instructed by the President (Mr. A. C. Shadler, J.P.) to inform you that the members of the Board of Management of the above Association will be willing to act as experts for flour intended to be sent to the Cape.

Constituting as they do the ablest and largest bakers in the metropolis, they are better qualified to give an expert opinion on the merits of the different brands than most men. If necessary, I can supply you with confidential information on the matter.

Trusting that the compliment will be paid our Association of having, say, two members appointed.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN R. WALLACE,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Mr. A. C. Shadler to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Sydney, 5 January, 1900.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you advise of the purchase of 500 tons of flour, subject to the same being passed as good flour by this Association.

The committee to deal with this matter will meet at 2 o'clock to-day, when the decision will, as you suggest, be made known to Messrs. Birt & Co. as to the nature of the tests required to be gone through before the certificate can issue.

I note that you are having special certificate forms printed for this purpose.

I have, &c,
A. C. SHADLER,
President.

[600 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 9s. 9d.]

No. 3.

Mr. John R. Wallace to The Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Sydney, 6 January, 1900.

Sir,

Referring to your letter (1900/127 A) regarding the inspection by my committee of 500 tons of flour, bought by the Government for South Africa, I beg to inform you that since receiving same the committee has received a communication from the Board for Exports, and the flour is now being tested and tried before a certificate will be issued as to its quality.

I have, &c.,
JOHN R. WALLACE,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Mr. A. C. Shadler to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Sydney, 10 January, 1900.

Sir,

Reverting to your letter of the 4th instant, in which you advise me of the purchase of 5,000 sacks of flour for South Africa, and asking that it be tested by our Association.

I have now pleasure in informing you that an expert committee of the Board of Management of the Association has tested the various brands submitted, and its certificate is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,
A. C. SHADLER,
President.

No. 5.

Interim Certificate from the Expert Committee to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

Sydney, 10 January, 1900.

Sir,

We have inspected the following stacks of flour located :—2,000 sacks, McCorquodale Bros.' brand, at their mills, Sussex-street; Allsopp's "Silver Spray," at Neutch's Bond; "Lion" brand of flour, at Neutch's Bond; Affleck's brand, at the Grafton Bond; Great Western Milling Co.'s "Purity" brand, at N. Z. Loan and M. A. Co.'s Stores, Pyrmont, which have been purchased for shipment to South Africa.

We subjected these flours to a practical baking test, and beg now to report that of these, McCorquodale's, Allsopp's, "Lion," and Affleck's flours are good and wholesome and free from weevil, but the flour branded "Purity" is too dark and too weak to be used unless some other white and stronger flour is mixed with it.

There are 1,500 sacks of McCorquodale's flour still to be milled, and we will make a further test of same when ready.

We have, &c.,
A. C. SHADLER.
WILLIAM WHITE.
W. WOLFF.

P.S.—The flour branded "Purity" was not shipped.—D.McL.

No. 6.

Interim Certificate from the Expert Committee to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

Flour for South Africa.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Sydney, 13 January, 1900.

Sir,

Following up our letter of the 10th instant, in which we gave you an interim certificate for certain flours which had been inspected and practically tested by ourselves, we now beg to report on the balance (1,500 sacks) of McCorquodale Bros.' flour, which has just been milled.

The flour is of good quality and free from weevil, and has stood a practical baking test. We consider it quite fit for shipment to South Africa.

We have, &c.,
A. C. SHADLER.
W. WHITE.
W. WOLFF.

No. 7.

Interim Certificate from the Expert Committee to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Sydney, 16 January, 1900.

Sir,

We beg to report that we have tested the following flours, which we understand are intended for shipment to South Africa, to a thorough baking test :—Young Co-operative M. Co.'s "Goldrop" flour; Great Western M. Co.'s "Purity" flour; "Star" (no maker's name); Kimpton's (Melbourne) "Bakers' Champion"; "Lion" (no maker's name); Vercoe Bros. & Co. (Adelaide); Dalton Bros.' (Orange) "Lily of the West."

Two

Two sacks of each of the above flours were forwarded from the various stores in Sydney by Messrs. Birt & Co. (Limited), and we find, with the exception of the flour branded "Star," that all these flours, while being wholesome and free from weevil, cannot be classed as first-class.* These particular flours are not up to the standard required by the leading bakers of Sydney. (*Re* the flour branded "Star," we condemn this as being unfit for food consumption.)

We have, &c.,
A. C. SHADLER,
President.
WILLIAM WHITE.
WILLIAM WOLFF.

P.S.—The flour branded "Star" was not shipped.—D.McL.

No. 8.

Mr. A. C. Shadler, Chairman, Expert Committee, to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Moore-street, Sydney, 24 January, 1900.

Sir,

Reverting to your request that my colleagues and I should sign the certificate which you left with me yesterday, making use of the words you suggested in the body, I have now to say that we had a meeting this morning, and we decided that before we can sign any shipping certificate we must know beyond all question which of the flours we tried were shipped. When we know that, we can make the necessary remarks opposite each line of flour, and then sign. You might, in the meantime, obtain from the shippers a copy of the bill of lading, wherein are shown the different brands, and a statement from the bonds that these particular brands of flour left those bonds.

I am, &c.,
A. C. SHADLER,
Chairman, Expert Committee.

No. 9.

Mr. A. C. Shadler, Chairman, Expert Committee, to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Moore-street, Sydney, 25 January, 1900.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply, beg to state that neither I nor my colleagues are questioning any irregular shipments, nor do we doubt that any flour which we condemned has been sent away. We merely wish to draw up the certificate in a proper form, and to be quite satisfied that the flour we tested is the flour which has left by the s.s. "Surrey."

We will be glad if Messrs. Birt & Co. will satisfy us on the matter. The delay is now in their hands. My colleagues and I will need the documentary evidence mentioned in my letter of the 24th. Although we have nothing to do with rumours, but as they are in existence, it behoves us not to take anything for granted, and I agree with you that this matter is important, and that all doubts should be removed.

It is now for Messrs. Birt & Co. to satisfy us, not for us to satisfy ourselves.

If this firm will furnish me with the required documents, I will undertake to have the certificate completed within a very few hours.

I am, &c.,
A. C. SHADLER,
Chairman, Expert Committee.

No. 10.

Mr. John R. Wallace to The Secretary, Board for Exports.

New South Wales Master Bakers' Association,
Moore-street, Sydney, 3 February, 1900.

Sir,

I am directed by the President to acknowledge your letter to him of yesterday, in which you ask that a certificate of inspection be signed, covering a shipment of 12,567 sacks flour shipped by Messrs. Birt & Co. (Ltd.), per "Surrey," and consigned to the General Officer Commanding, Capetown, and in reply, beg to say that our members of the expert committee decline to sign any further certificates *until the fees owing by Messrs. Birt & Co. (Ltd.) for testing the various brands are paid.* Messrs. Birt & Co. (Ltd.) have demurred to this payment, although the President put it in writing to them before the flour was tried, and which they did not object to. Further than this, the President told you that when the first lot of flour was in question, that no charge would be made on that, but in future a fee of £10 10s. would have to be paid for every trial. My committee would not, of course, see the Government inconvenienced, as the question of a fee was not mentioned at first trials. Mr. Shadler then requested you to inform all owners of flour that in future tests they would be obliged to pay the above fee outside the value of flour used for testing purposes. When making that stipulation it was certainly understood that there would be but one brand, and not a dozen; therefore the matter of the fee now at issue concerns yourself as well as Messrs. Birt & Co. (Ltd.)

I have, &c.,
JOHN R. WALLACE,
Secretary.

No. 11.

* See underlined portion on Paper No. 11.

No. 11.

Memorandum from the New South Wales Master Bakers' Association.

Breadstuffs.—Shipment of Flour to South Africa.

ONE of the immediate tangible advantages derived from sending the Contingents to South Africa is the fact that it has opened the way for the introduction of some of the Colony's flours for consumption by the troops at the Cape. The Imperial authorities have accepted offers of flour here, amounting to 12,500 sacks. Before this flour was shipped, the Board for Exports subjected it to a thorough practical baking test by a committee of experts appointed by the Board of Management of the New South Wales Master Bakers' Association. In all, twelve different brands were tested, and of this number, three brands passed as first-class, seven as second-class, and two were condemned altogether, thus showing the absolute necessity of testing, on behalf of the Government, all food supplies destined for foreign countries before shipment. The expert committee consisted of Messrs. A. C. Shadler, J.P. (President of the Master Bakers' Association), William White, Redfern, and William Wolff, Balmain. It is understood that the seven flours graded as second-class will be shipped with the necessary qualification.

This was done.—D.McL.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1900.

[3d.]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INEBRIATES BILL.

(PETITION FROM ELIZABETH RENWICK, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 *July*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at a meeting of the Executive of the National Council of Women of New South Wales held on 27th June, 1900, the following resolution was passed :—

"That we realise to the uttermost the misery and ofttimes ruin which are inflicted on individuals and families by the absence of any law enabling relatives to control persons connected with them who are subjects of the diseased state causing absence of self-control produced by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and that we firmly believe that the Bill entitled "The Inebriates Act," which has been passed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, and has been sent by that House for the concurrence of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, whose consideration it now awaits, will, in a large measure, remedy the evil above set forth."

We therefore request the Vice-President presiding at this meeting to embody this resolution in a Petition to the latter Honorable House, and to sign it on our behalf.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will give consideration to such Bill, and will, as you in your wisdom think fit, pass it into law as early as is practicable.

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

ELIZABETH RENWICK,
Vice-President.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY TRADING.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS OF HUNTER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWCASTLE, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 *July*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, the Members and Adherents of Hunter-street Presbyterian Church, Newcastle,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the ever-increasing tendency towards Sabbath desecration, and the temptations placed before children on their way to and from Sunday-school, by the keeping open of Fruit, Confectionery, Tobacconist, and other Shops, the laws anent the observation of the Sabbath be enforced, and more stringent legislation passed, if necessary, to cope with the existing evils, and minimise the danger to the rising generation.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 6 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT AGAINST SUNDAY TRADING.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 *November*, 1900.

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

Your Petitioners, residents of Newcastle and District,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That, in view of the ever-increasing tendency to Sabbath desecration and the temptations placed before children on their way to and from Sabbath school and church by the keeping open of fruit, confectionery, tobacconist, and other shops, the law anent the observation of the Sabbath be enforced and more stringent legislation passed, if necessary, to cope with the existing evils and minimise the danger to the rising generation.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 2,924 *signatures.*]

Similar Petitions were received on 29th November, 1900—

From Ellen Duncan, President, and Emma Carrington, Secretary, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Newcastle and District.

From Helen Whyte, President, and Mary Marley, Secretary, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Newcastle.

From Harriett Spear, Acting President, and Katie Morgan, Secretary, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Merewether.

From Margaret Davidson, President, and S. H. Davenport, Secretary, of the Women's Christian Union, Adamstown.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE COLONY IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 *June*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the operations of the Early Closing Act should be applied to carters and carriers in general, that their hours may be shortened to ten hours per day, with one day holiday per month.

And we, the undersigned, therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will so amend the Early Closing Act that the hours be sixty hours per week, and one day per month holiday, instead of one hundred hours per week.

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

[*Here follow* 2,655 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN FAVOUR OF AMENDING THE EARLY CLOSING ACT RESPECTING NEWSAGENTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 *July*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That the operations of the Early Closing Act, as applied to Newsagents and their businesses, frequently inconveniences your Petitioners, from the fact of their inability to purchase household stationery, school requisites, and cheap literature after 6 p.m., as, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the Legislature never intended the Act to be so applied.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House so amend the Early Closing Act that Newsagents may keep open until a later hour, say, until 8 o'clock p.m, during which time they be permitted to sell the class of goods usually sold by them.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 2,099 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN SHOPKEEPERS, TRADESPEOPLE, AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE AND ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES, IN FAVOUR OF AN AMENDMENT OF.

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 *July*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, representing Shopkeepers, Tradespeople, and Citizens of the City of Newcastle and of the adjacent Municipalities,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are fully in accord with the objects of the Act for early closing of shops, and to regulate the hours of employment in shops (being Act 38 of 1899) so far as the limitation of working-hours of shop employees.

That your Petitioners are of opinion, in a spirit of justice, a clause might reasonably be inserted in the said Act to the effect "that all shopkeepers in the shopping district of Newcastle be allowed to keep open their places of business until the hour of 9 p.m. on Pay Friday night, and up to the same time on the night preceding a public holiday, excepting the Sunday night when the public holiday falls on the Monday."

We have no wish to increase the hours of labour nor to interfere with the weekly half-holiday, but respectfully desire to draw your attention to the fact that for a great number of years it has been the custom of the people in this large and important district to pay their accounts, and order another supply of goods, on Pay Friday night, which arrangement has worked most satisfactorily to the shopkeepers and customers.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will carefully consider the arbitrary and compulsory clause A, Part 1 of the said Act, which provides for the closing of shops at 6 p.m. on the Friday night, which your Petitioners believe will have a ruinous effect upon their business, and will result in a large number of shopkeepers, whose livelihood mainly depends upon the business they are able to do on that night and the one preceding a public holiday, being compelled to close up their shops after many years of hard work, and that you will insert such amendments and modifications as will effect the desired relief.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 300 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN SHOPKEEPERS AND TRADESPEOPLE, AND MEMBERS OF THE SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN REFORM LEAGUE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND THE ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES, IN FAVOUR OF AMENDMENTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 *July*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, representing Shopkeepers and Tradespeople, and Members of the Sydney and Suburban Reform League of the City of Sydney and the adjacent Municipalities,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, whilst fully in accord with the objects of the Act for the early closing of shops, and to regulate the hours of employment in shops (being Act 38 of 1899), so far as regards the limitation of working-hours of shop employees, believe that the Act, by compelling shopkeepers to close their shops at the hours fixed in the said Act, is an infringement of their rights as British subjects, and an interference with their liberties of action in carrying on their business.

That your Petitioners believe that the sole purpose for which the Act was intended can be achieved by a repeal of "Part I (A) Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts" of the said Act, and by inserting a clause in the said Act to the effect that no shopkeeper shall be allowed to work any employee for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, and that each employee shall be allowed a half-holiday during each week.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will carefully consider the arbitrary and compulsory closing clauses contained in the said Act, which your Petitioners believe will have a ruinous effect upon their businesses, and will result in a large number of shopkeepers, whose livelihood mainly depends upon the business they are able to do after 6 o'clock in the evening, being compelled to close up their establishments, and will insert such amendments and modifications as will effect the desired relief.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow* 3,707 *signatures.*]

A similar Petition was received :—

On 19th July, 1900,—From certain Shopkeepers and Tradespeople and Members of the Sydney and Suburban Reform League of the City of Sydney and the adjacent Municipalities ; 7,427 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM ELIZABETH RENWICK, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 *September*, 1900.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, on behalf of the Women's National Council of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the law as to the hours of closing of Public-houses and Wine-shops should be brought into harmony with the Early Closing Law for ordinary shops, especially in view of the manifold evils connected with the sale of intoxicants.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will so amend the Early Closing Act that these shops shall be also included in the restrictions of the Act, and that their employees shall share in the privileges of the same.

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

ELIZABETH RENWICK,
Vice-President, W.N.C.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN TOBACCONISTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS AGAINST AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 *July*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Tobacconists of Sydney and Suburbs,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH :—

That in view of a Petition being prepared by the hairdressers and tobacconists (combined) of Sydney, praying that your Honorable House will amend the Early Closing Act of 1899 by altering the hours of closing of retail tobacconists' shops from 11 p.m. to 7·30, and 1 o'clock on Wednesday or Saturday, that no such alteration will be made in the Act.

The Early Closing Act has now been in operation for nearly six months, and from our knowledge of the trade, and our close study of the intimate acquaintance with the effects and working of the Act, we are thoroughly convinced that the existing provisions of the Early Closing Act which regulate the hours of closing tobacconists' shops (and which provisions were inserted in the Act of Parliament after due and thoughtful consideration) are those that best meet the requirements of the trade, and above all, the comfort and convenience of the general public, and we pray that, in the interests of the public and of the tobacconists of Sydney (who have a considerable amount of capital locked up in duty-paid stock, and who cannot afford to lose such an important and lucrative portion of their trade as is done between the hours of 7·30 and 11 p.m.), your Honorable House will not alter or amend the provisions of this Act as applying to tobacconists.

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

[*Here follow* 142 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS, IN FAVOUR OF CLOSING CERTAIN SHOPS ON THE SABBATH DAY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 *July*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Sydney and Suburbs,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That since by public authority all shopkeepers are now compelled to reduce the hours of labour, it seems anomalous and undesirable that our fellow-citizens employed in confectioners', fruiterers', tobacconists', or any other shop should be compelled to work on Sundays.

That the opening of these shops on Sunday is detrimental to the moral and material well-being of our country, and is a violation of the principle of the Early Closing Act and the Lord's Day Observance Act.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the proposed Amendment Bill of the Early Closing Act shall include a clause prohibiting these shops from opening on Sundays.

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

[*Here follow* 2,081 *signatures.*]

A similar Petition was received—

On 10th July, 1900—From certain Residents of Sydney and Suburbs; 1,598 signatures.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS, IN FAVOUR OF CLOSING CERTAIN SHOPS ON THE SABBATH DAY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 *July*, 1900.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Sydney and Suburbs,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That since by public authority all shopkeepers are now compelled to reduce the hours of labour, it seems anomalous and undesirable that our fellow-citizens employed in confectioners', fruiterers', tobacconists', or any other shop should be compelled to work on Sundays.

That opening the shops on the Sunday is detrimental to the moral and material well-being of our country, and is a violation of the principle of the Early Closing Act and the Lord's Day Observance Act.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that the proposed Amendment Bill of the Early Closing Act shall include a clause prohibiting these shops from opening on Sundays.

Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 189 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EARLY CLOSING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF BURWOOD IN FAVOUR OF CLOSING CERTAIN SHOPS ON THE SABBATH DAY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 *November*, 1900.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Burwood,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That since, by public authority, all shopkeepers are now compelled to reduce the hours of labour, it seems anomalous and undesirable that our fellow-citizens employed in confectioners', fruiterers', tobacconists', or any other shop, should be compelled to work on Sundays.

That the opening of these shops on the Sunday is detrimental to the moral and material well-being of our country, and is a violation of the principle of the Early Closing Act and the Lord's Day Observance Act.

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

[*Here follow* 95 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM S. A. JONES AND E. HARRISON HURLEY, MEMBERS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 *August*, 1900.

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

This Petition of Union Compositors, Members of the New South Wales Typographical Association, in Board Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

That it is desirable legal provision may be made for validating Industrial agreements, that an impartial tribunal, by means of a Court of Arbitration, with power to enforce awards, may be created for the purpose of adjudicating upon Industrial disputes; and that by these means such Industrial disputes may be settled without friction and loss alike to employer and employee, and Industrial peace may thereby be attained.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and, as a means of securing the same, pass into law the Industrial Arbitration Bill now undergoing consideration by your Honorable House.

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

S. A. JONES, President,
E. HARRISON HURLEY, Secretary,
} New South Wales Typographical Association.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE BARRIER ELECTORATES OF BROKEN HILL, STURT AND ALMA, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 *August*, 1900.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Barrier Electorates of Broken Hill, Sturt, and Alma,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have knowledge of the fact that the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1900 has been introduced in your Honorable House, and is now under your consideration.

That your Petitioners do heartily approve of the Bill, believing that the highest interests of the people of all classes throughout the Colony will be served thereby.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will pass the Bill with the least possible delay.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 1,673 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 31 *July*, 1900.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, representing employers of labour in all the principal branches of industry in this Colony,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the Industrial Arbitration Bill now before your Honorable House proposes to make such radical changes in the relations hitherto subsisting between employers and their employees as are calculated, in the opinion of your Petitioners, to bring about a serious disruption of our industrial system, and have far-reaching and injurious effects upon the trade and commerce of the Colony.

2. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that before such legislation is passed by your Honorable House the fullest opportunity should be afforded to all concerned to consider the proposals, and to make such representations as may be deemed necessary to protect their respective interests.

3. That no such adequate opportunity has been given in connection with the present Bill.

4. That if it should be considered desirable to alter the law in the direction now proposed, any contemplated legislation should be federal in character, and should be so framed as to secure its coming into operation simultaneously in all the Colonies embraced within the Federation.

5. That conciliation and arbitration as applied to industrial disputes is one of the subjects specifically reserved under the Federal Constitution for the Federal Parliament to deal with.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to refrain from passing the Industrial Arbitration Bill into law at the present juncture, or taking any steps to change the law relating to industrial conditions, until the whole question can be remitted to the Federal Parliament for consideration.

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

[*Here follow* 12 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR IN THE COLONY, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 *August*, 1900.

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

The Petition of the undersigned employers of labour in all the principal branches of industry in this Colony,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Industrial Arbitration Bill now before your Honorable House proposes to make such radical changes in the relations hitherto subsisting between employers and their employees as are calculated, in the opinion of your Petitioners, to bring about a serious disruption of our industrial system, and have far-reaching and injurious effects upon the trade and commerce of the Colony.

2. That your Petitioners respectfully urge that before such legislation is passed by your Honorable House the fullest opportunity should be afforded to all concerned to consider the proposals, and to make such representations as may be deemed necessary to protect their respective interests.

3. That no such adequate opportunity has been given in connection with the present Bill.

4. That if it should be considered desirable to alter the law in the direction now proposed, any contemplated legislation should be federal in character, and should be so framed as to secure its coming into operation simultaneously in all the Colonies embraced within the Federation.

5. That conciliation and arbitration, as applied to industrial disputes, is one of the subjects specifically reserved under the Federal Constitution for the Federal Parliament to deal with.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to refrain from passing the Industrial Arbitration Bill into law at the present juncture, or taking any steps to change the law relating to industrial conditions, until the whole question can be remitted to the Federal Parliament for consideration.

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

[*Here follow* 342 *signatures.*]

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

(REGULATIONS FOR ISSUE OF.)

Printed under No. 16 *Report from Printing Committee,* 15 *November,* 1900.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No.* 7, *of* 1*st November.*]

REGULATIONS FOR ISSUE OF THEATRICAL LICENSES.

1. BEFORE a theatrical license is granted for any building, it shall be determined, after the report of the Government Architect, the number of persons that can be safely and conveniently seated in the building. The area for each individual not to be less than 4 square feet.

2. Every application for a license shall state the number of seats in each section of the auditorium, and such seats shall be marked with consecutive numbers.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by plans giving the above particulars, also showing the position of exit doors, stairs, gangways, fireplugs, buckets, hose, and gascocks, with such other information as may be required.

4. Copies of the above-mentioned plans to be constantly exhibited in the vestibules and in each section of the theatre, for the information of the public.

5. No deviation from these plans, or alteration in the buildings or arrangements as before referred to, to be permitted during the currency of the license, without sanction in writing from the Colonial Secretary.

6. All gas and other lights throughout the building and its precincts to be efficiently protected by approved fire guards.

7. The lighting to be under the control of a properly-qualified person, and gasfittings and other lighting apparatus periodically examined. Separate stopcocks shall be provided for the various divisions of the buildings, and also stopcocks in the mains on the outside of the buildings, to admit of the gas being entirely shut off when necessary.

8. A sufficient number of lamps, burning animal or vegetable oil, to be provided within the building and precincts, to prevent panic which might arise from darkness consequent on the sudden extinction of the gas or other lights by accident or otherwise.

9. A sufficient number of buckets, painted red and labelled "fire-buckets," to be always kept full of water and in such positions as would be most serviceable in cases of emergency, and maintained solely for such purpose.

10. Approved water-hose (with nozzles) to be attached to the water service pipes ready for instant use, and the employees of the theatres instructed how to act in case of panic in the use of the hose and plugs, and drilled to the performance of firemen's duty, unless members of the Fire Brigade be constantly in attendance.

11. Whenever practicable, a water-tank, of adequate capacity, and with proper appliances, to be fixed at such a height as to command by gravitation the whole of the premises and precincts. Such tanks shall be kept constantly full of water solely for use in case of fire.

12. Intimation to be made by fire alarm communication to the Fire Brigade Station, Police Office, or such other place as may be directed.

13. Gangways of sufficient width (not less than 2 ft. 6 in.) to be reserved in convenient lines to facilitate the passage of persons to and from their seats, and such gangways shall not be occupied either by chairs or by persons standing.

14. All carpets or other floor or stair coverings to be kept in good condition, to prevent accident by persons tripping.

15. Strong hand-rails of approved construction to be securely fixed on each side of every stairway.

16. All doors to be constructed to open outwards, and the words "The way out" written upon and over the doors in conspicuous characters; and, in order to accustom the public to these doors, they should be open for use at the close of every performance.

17. All seats to be securely fixed, and under no circumstances shall chairs or movable seats be placed in the gangways or elsewhere.

18. All holders of theatrical licenses shall maintain their respective theatres and precincts in good repair and in a constant state of cleanliness and ventilation.

19. All licenses for theatres shall be issued subject to such limitations as regards occupation on Sundays as the Colonial Secretary may think fit.

20. An inspector appointed by the Government to be permitted by the lessee to have access at all times to all parts of the building.

HENRY PARKES,
Colonial Secretary.

[3*d.*] 500—